



T-ES(2017)ICT-CY

LANZAROTE CONVENTION

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

Replies to the thematic questionnaire

CYPRUS

2nd thematic monitoring round

“The protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by information and communication technologies (ICTs)”

Replies registered by the Secretariat on 24 October 2017

Prevention

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

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

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

YES

b. self-generated sexual content?

YES

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

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

YES

b. self-generated sexual content?

YES

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

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

YES

b. self-generated sexual content?

YES

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

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

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

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

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

The Ministry of Education and Culture has made considerable efforts to achieve a comprehensive and effective sexuality education in schools according to WHO (2010) guidelines. Sexuality education in Cyprus is part of the recently reformed Health Education curriculum that promotes active citizenship with learning objectives related to critical awareness of stereotypes and social exclusion consequences. The inclusion of sexuality education through health education as a compulsory subject, that begins from pre-school and ends at upper secondary school, was approached as an essential element of the educational reform for the 21st century. The themes that are related to sexuality education are included in the thematic area called "*Family planning, sexual and reproductive health*". This sub-thematic area includes topics which are directly referred to a comprehensive understanding of sex and reproductive health such as local and European Law, stereotypes, family violence, homophobia, the role of religion and the media. Teachers can directly liaise themes of this particular thematic area (and its sub-themes) with other thematic areas of the curriculum, such as peer pressure, values of life, gender stereotypes, self-esteem, safety, assertiveness, rights and obligations and substance misuse. Pupils, therefore, have the opportunity to understand that sexuality and sexual behaviour is associated with their overall life, others' lives and the society as a whole.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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?

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.

Question 3. National curriculum

Does national curriculum (primary and secondary schools, and vocational education) include awareness-raising about the risks of:

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

YES

b. self-generated sexual content?

YES

Health Education curriculum include sex education, starting at primary school, which includes awareness-raising about child sexual exploitation/abuse.

Question 4. Higher education curriculum and continuous training

Do higher education curriculum and continuous training for those who will or already work with children include the issues raised by:

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

YES

b. self-generated sexual content?

YES

The new regulations for the operation of public secondary schools clearly state that it is the responsibility of the school unit to take all the necessary administrative and pedagogical measures to protect children from any form of violence, including sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. In December 2014 schools received a circular on the new legislation, informing them about their obligations arising from the law of Child Sexual Abuse. In February 2016 schools received another circular regarding the procedures to be followed, giving emphasis on child protection in case a child confesses abuse. Between February and June 2016 head teachers participated in informative seminars about Child Sexual Abuse law and procedures. In September 2016 schools sent out a parents' informative leaflet about Child Sexual Abuse law, procedures and sexuality education policy in schools.

Question 5. Research

5.1. Have public authorities or other bodies initiated/supported research on the issues raised by:

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

NO

c. self-generated sexual content?

NO

5.2. **Have public authorities or other bodies conducted or supported research in particular on the psychological effects on those persons whose:**

a. **self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos as children have been shared online?**

NO

b. **self-generated sexual content as children has been shared online?**

NO

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

Protection

Question 6. Assistance to victims

6.1. **What specific reporting mechanisms, including helplines, are in place to ensure that child victims of exposure online of:**

a. **self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos are provided with the necessary support, assistance and psychological help?**

b. **self-generated sexual content are provided with the necessary support, assistance and psychological help?**

There are available both governmental and non-governmental reporting platforms in relation to child sexual exploitation. The following links can be used:

https://cybercrime.police.gov.cy/police/CyberCrime.nsf/subscribe_gr/subscribe_gr?OpenForm

<http://internetsafety.pi.ac.cy/help-line>

<http://www.cyberethics.info/>

<http://uncrcpc.org.cy/gr/>

In the Republic of Cyprus, the following help lines operate:

1440 – Help line for victims of domestic violence. It operates by the Association for the Prevention and Handling of Violence in the Family. It operates from 08:00am to 22:00pm daily and from 10:00am to 22:00pm on weekends and holidays. Calls are free of charge.

116 000 – European help line for missing children. It operates by the Association for the Prevention and Handling of Violence in the Family and Hope for Children UNCRC Policy Center on a 24 hour basis. Calls are free of charge.

1460 – The Citizen Communication Line, operates by the Police on a 24 hour basis. Calls are free of charge.

1480 – Helpline and Hotline (see Q.2)

All professionals working with children, according to legislation in cases where they have suspicions that a child is a victim of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse, have to report to the Police.

According to L.91(I)/2014, anyone who omits to report a case, coming to his/her knowledge, where a child has been sexually abused and/or exploited and does not report such a case, commits an offence with a sentence of imprisonment up to 15 years or a fine of 20 000 euro.

According to the Violence in the Family (Prevention and Protection of Victims) Laws of 2000 to 2015, it is the responsibility of every citizen to report any case of violence against a minor or a person having severe mental or psychological deficiencies, which came to his/her knowledge, otherwise he/she commits an offence and in case of conviction, shall be liable to imprisonment up to 2 years or to a fine or to both such penalties.

6.2. What legislative or other measures have been taken to ensure that child victims of online exposure of:

a. self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos are provided with the necessary support, assistance and psychological help?

b. self-generated sexual content are provided with the necessary support, assistance and psychological help?

→ Please provide, if any, information on the number of victims who received support, assistance and psychological help in the above mentioned specific contexts (questions 6.1 and 6.2).

Usually, referrals are made by the Police to the Social Welfare Services which provide the child and the family with appropriate information and assistance. The case is evaluated in a multidisciplinary approach and the child is usually referred to the Mental Health Services for psychological support.

Relevant tools are:

- the manual of interdepartmental procedures for handling cases of domestic violence (multidisciplinary approach).
- Both Violence in the Family (Prevention and Protection of Victims) Law of 2000-2017 and L.91(I)/2014 provide for a multidisciplinary approach in the handling of child sexual abuse cases. Both Laws provide for psychological support to the child victim and his/her family.

Question 7. Cooperation with civil society

Please describe cooperation with non-governmental organisations, other relevant organisations and other representatives of civil society engaged in assistance to victims of the offences covered by the present questionnaire (see questions 9-11) through e.g. child helplines, victim support organisations.

Government Departments cooperate with non-governmental organizations in the development of legislation and policies as well as in the implementation of programmes, campaigns, for the prevention of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children. For example:

Since 2013, the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Observatory for School Violence in cooperation with the non-governmental organization "Hope For Children" UNCRC Policy Center, organize seminars for parents, workshops and trainings in schools on informing, educating and empowering students on issues of bullying, sexual abuse and cybercrime.. The above seminars, workshops and trainings are organized every year.

"Hope for Children" UNCRC Policy Center, as an actor active in this field at national level, participated in the Steering Group for the ONE in Five Campaign and in the parliamentary meetings for the ratification

of the Lanzarote Convention. Within the framework of awareness raising activities of the Steering Committee the Organisation "Hope for Children" implemented several activities.

The Cyprus Family Planning Association has developed materials on how to educate children on reproductive rights and sexual education.

A National Strategy for the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse and Child Pornography, was approved by the Council of Ministers on 21/03/2016. In the National Strategy, the creation of the Children's House was set as the first priority based on good practices already in place in other European countries. Through subsidization of the NGO "Hope for Children" CRC Policy Center in cooperation with all government departments involved, has been implementing the programme on a pilot basis since 01/09/2017.

Prosecution

Question 8. Legislation

8.1. Does national law contain any reference to:

a. self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos in the context of offences covered by the Lanzarote Convention (Art. 18-23)?

YES

b. self-generated sexual content in the context of offences covered by the Lanzarote Convention (Art. 18-23)?

YES

d. non-pictorial self-generated sexual content produced by children (e.g. sound, text) in the context of offences covered by the Lanzarote Convention (Art. 18-23)?

NO

8.2. Does national law tackle the involvement of more than one child (i.e. consensual posing) in generating the:

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

YES

b. self-generated sexual content?

YES

8.3. Are there specificities related to the fact that more children appear on the:

a. self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos when these children accept that their image and/or video are produced and shared through ICTs?

YES

c. self-generated sexual content when these children accept that their image and/or video are produced and shared through ICTs?

YES

Question 9. Criminalisation

9.1. Does national law criminalise cases when adults:⁶

a. possess child self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?

YES

b. distribute or transmit child self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos to other adults?

YES

c. distribute or transmit child self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos to other children than those depicted on such images and/or videos?

YES

9.2. Are there special circumstances (including alternative interventions) under which the above cases (9.1.a-c), although established in fact and in law, are not prosecuted and/or do not lead to conviction?

YES, According to article 12 of L. 91(I)/2014 article on consensual sexual activities

9.3. What are the legal consequences of the above behaviours (9.1.a-c)?

Child Pornography		
Obtaining or possessing of child pornography material	Imprisonment not exceeding ten (10) years If the victim is a child under thirteen (13) years old subject to life imprisonment	Fine not exceeding 600 000€
Knowingly gaining access to child pornography via information and communication technologies	Imprisonment not exceeding ten (10) years If the victim is a child under thirteen (13) years old subject to life imprisonment	Fine not exceeding 600 000€
Distribution, dissemination or broadcasting child pornography material	Imprisonment not exceeding fifteen (15) years If the victim is a child under thirteen (13) years old subject to life imprisonment	Fine not exceeding 600 000€
Offering or providing or having child pornography material or providing information on how to obtain child pornography material	Imprisonment not exceeding fifteen (15) years If the victim is a child under thirteen (13) years old subject to life imprisonment	Fine not exceeding 600 000€
Production of child pornography material	Imprisonment not exceeding twenty (20) years If the victim is a child under thirteen (13) years old subject to life imprisonment	Fine not exceeding 600 000€
Child solicitation for sexual reasons		
Suggesting to a child that has not reached the age of consent, via information and communication technologies to meet him/her with the purpose of performing sexual activity with the child or the production of pornography material or the sexual exploitation of a child and the suggestion in question	imprisonment not exceeding ten (10) years	Fine not exceeding 600 000€

is followed by the performance of actions that lead to a meeting		
Inviting or approaching via information and communication technologies a child that has not reached the age of consent and trying to obtain or to have access or obtain or succeed in obtaining access to child pornography	Imprisonment not exceeding ten (10) years	Fine not exceeding 600 000€

9.4. Does national law criminalise cases when adults:⁷

a. possess child self-generated sexual content?

YES

b. distribute or transmit child self-generated sexual content to other adults?

YES

c. distribute or transmit child self-generated sexual content to other children than those depicted such sexual content?

YES

⁶ If the replies of Parties to the General Overview Questionnaire as regards the implementation of Article 20 of the Lanzarote Convention (see replies to question 16) are still valid, please refer to them. Otherwise, please up-date such replies in the context of this question.

⁷ If the replies of Parties to the General Overview Questionnaire as regards the implementation of Article 20 of the Lanzarote Convention (see replies to question 16) are still valid, please refer to them. Otherwise, please up-date such replies in the context of this question.

9.5. Are there special circumstances (including alternative interventions) under which the above cases (9.4.a-c), although established in fact and in law, are not prosecuted and/or do not lead to conviction?

YES, According to article 12 of L. 91(I)/2014 article on consensual sexual activities

9.6. What are the legal consequences of the above behaviours (9.4.a-c)?

Please see answer to Q.9.3

9.7. Does national law criminalise cases when children:⁸

a. produce self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?

YES except case under the provisions of the article 12 consensual sexual activities

b. possess self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?

YES except case under the provisions of the article 12 consensual sexual activities

c. distribute or transmit self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos of themselves to peers?

YES except case under the provisions of the article 12 consensual sexual activities

d. distribute or transmit self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos of themselves to adults?

YES except case under the provisions of the article 12 consensual sexual activities

d. distribute or transmit self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos of other children to peers?

YES except case under the provisions of the article 12 consensual sexual activities

f. distribute or transmit self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos of other

children to adults?

YES except case under the provisions of the article 12 consensual sexual activities

9.8. Are there special circumstances (including alternative interventions) under which the above cases (9.7.a-f), although established in fact and in law, are not prosecuted and/or do not lead to conviction?

YES, According to article 12 of L. 91(I)/2014 article on consensual sexual activities

9.9. What are the legal consequences of the above behaviours (9.7.a-f)?

Please see answer to Q.9.3

9.10. Does national law criminalise cases when children:⁹

a. produce self-generated sexual content?

YES except case under the provisions of the article 12 consensual sexual activities

b. possess self-generated sexual content?

YES except case under the provisions of the article 12 consensual sexual activities

e. distribute or transmit self-generated sexual content to peers?

YES except case under the provisions of the article 12 consensual sexual activities

f. distribute or transmit self-generated sexual content to adults?

YES except case under the provisions of the article 12 consensual sexual activities

g. distribute or transmit self-generated sexual content of other children to peers?

YES except case under the provisions of the article 12 consensual sexual activities

h. distribute or transmit self-generated sexual content of other children to adults?

YES except case under the provisions of the article 12 consensual sexual activities

9.11. Are there special circumstances or alternative interventions under which the above cases (9.10.a-f), although established in fact and in law, are not prosecuted and/ or do not lead to conviction?

YES, According to article 12 of L. 91(I)/2014 article on consensual sexual activities

9.12. What are the legal consequences of the above behaviours (9.10.a-f)?

Please see answer to Q.9.3

Question 10. Production and possession of self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos by children for their own private use

10.1. For Parties having made a reservation in accordance with Article 20(3) indent 2¹⁰

What measures have been taken to ensure that the production and/or possession of self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos is not criminalised when it involves children who have reached the age set in application of Article 18(2) where these images and/or videos are produced and possessed by them with their consent and solely for their own private use?

Provisions of the article 12 consensual sexual activities

⁸ This question does not in any way suggest that these behaviours should be criminalised.

⁹ This question does not in any way suggest that these behaviours should be criminalised.

¹⁰ Denmark, Germany, Liechtenstein, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland.

10.2. For Parties that have not made a reservation in accordance with Article 20(3) indent 2¹¹

Does national law criminalise the production and/or possession of self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos when it involves children who have reached the age set in application of Article 18(2) where these images and/or videos are produced and possessed by them with their consent and solely for their own private use?

NO

Question 11. Reference in law to ICT facilitated sexual coercion and/or extortion

How does national law address ICT facilitated sexual coercion and/or extortion of children and/or other persons related to the child depicted on the:

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

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, anyone who, through information communication technology, invites or approaches a child who has not reached the age of consent, and attempts to acquire, or attempts to have access, or acquires or obtains access to child pornographic material which depict that child, is guilty of a felony, and if convicted, is subject to imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

b. self-generated sexual content?

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, anyone who, through information communication technology, invites or approaches a child who has not reached the age of consent, and attempts to acquire, or attempts to have access, or acquires or obtains access to child pornographic material which depict that child, is guilty of a felony, and if convicted, is subject to imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

It must be noted that according to the Penal Code of the Republic of Cyprus no one is liable for any kind of offence under the age of fourteen years old.

Question 12. Jurisdiction rules¹²

Please indicate which jurisdiction rules apply under which conditions to the offences described above (questions 9-11) when the victim is not present in the Party when the offence is committed or when the offender is not present in the Party when the offence is committed.

According to the jurisdiction rules the Police have the investigation and prosecution power for both events.

Question 13. Specialised units/departments/sections

13.1. Are there specialised units/departments/sections in charge of dealing with ICT facilitated sexual offences against children, such as those referred to in this questionnaire (see questions 9-11):

a. in law enforcement?

YES

c. in prosecution?

NO

d. in courts?

NO

13.2. Please specify if there are specialised units/departments/sections in charge of dealing with ICT facilitated sexual offences against children committed by juvenile offenders.

There is a specialized Unit within the police only.

→ Please specify how the specialised units/departments/sections referred to above (questions 13.1 and 13.2) are organised (number of staff, structure, specialised in which areas within ICTs, etc.)?

The Office for Combating Cybercrime of the Cyprus Police was established in September 2007 based on the Police Order No. 3/45 and is staffed with the head and deputy and seven well trained investigators. The Office was established in order to implement the law on the Convention against Cyber Crime (Ratifying Law) L.22(III)/2004. This legislation covers hacking, child pornography and fraud committed via electronic communication and the internet. According to the Police Order No. 3/45, the Office is responsible for the investigation of crimes committed via the internet or by using computers and at the same time, is responsible for the investigations of all the offences that violate L.22(III)/2004. The most predominant offences are:

- Child Pornography- possession and solicitation of children to child pornography and
- Hacking

The forensic lab is situated in the same building and is staffed with 9 well trained police officers. Three members of the forensic lab are trainers / experts on the examination of digital evidence. It can be said that both Offices maintain a good level of capacity building.

→ As regards law enforcement, please indicate if:

a. there is a victim identification function?

YES

b. there is an active contribution to the INTERPOL's International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) image database? If not, why?

YES

Question 14. Challenges in the prosecution phase

What challenges do law enforcement, prosecution and courts face during the prosecution of ICT facilitated sexual offences against children involving the sharing of: a. self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?

No special challenges

b. self-generated sexual content?

No special challenges

¹¹ Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey and Ukraine.

¹² Please answer this question taking into account the requirements of Article 25 of the Lanzarote Convention.

Question 15. Training of professionals

Are the offences referred to in this questionnaire (questions 9-11) addressed in training for professionals such as:

a. law enforcement agents (in particular for front desk officers)

YES

b. prosecutors?

NO

c. judges?

NO

→ If so, please share the details of the training offered, specifying whether the training is mandatory.

The personnel of both Offices follow certain training programmes on an annual basis. The majority of these programmes are offered by Cepol, OLAF, ECTEG, FBI and other organizations. At the same time, we proceed to organizing training sessions for the field officers in Cyprus.

Partnerships

Question 16. International co-operation

16.1. What measures have been taken to co-operate with other Parties to the Lanzarote

Convention for:

a. preventing and combatting sexual coercion and/or extortion resulting from the sharing of self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?

b. protecting and providing assistance to the victims of sexual coercion and/or extortion resulting from the sharing of self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?

c. investigating and prosecuting sexual coercion and/or extortion resulting from the sharing of self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?

Cyprus cooperates with EU and third countries on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements in this field and other channels for exchange of information. The Office of Cyber Crime cooperates closely with the following organisations:

- Europol/EC3
- EUCTF (European Union Cybercrime Taskforce)
- CIRCAMP (COSPOL Internet Related Child Abusive Material Project)
- ENISA (European Network and Information Security Agency)
- ECTEG (European Cybercrime Training and Education Group)
- CEPOL (European Police College)
- EUROJUST (European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit)
- CERT-EU (Computer Emergency Response Team)
- INTERPOL (International Criminal Police Organization)
- European Commission
- EEAS (European External Action Service)
- USA FBI
- VCACITF (Violence Crime Against Children International Task Force) USA FBI.
- Council of Europe (T-CY Assessment)

16.2. What measures have been taken to co-operate with other Parties to the Lanzarote

Convention for:

- a. preventing and combatting sexual coercion and/or extortion resulting from the sharing of self-generated sexual content?**
- b. protecting and providing assistance to the victims of sexual coercion and/or extortion resulting from the sharing of self-generated sexual content?**
- c. investigating and prosecuting sexual coercion and/or extortion resulting from the sharing of self-generated sexual content?**

Not Applicable