



FACTSHEET – ICELAND

Lanzarote Committee monitoring findings on:

“The 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 (CSGSIV)”

This factsheet was prepared by the Secretariat in March 2023. It has been updated with information submitted by the Government of Iceland in January 2026 displayed in orange and blue text boxes.

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I. Introduction

One of the main functions of the Lanzarote Committee (“the Committee”) is to monitor the effective implementation of the Lanzarote Convention (“the Convention”). The monitoring procedure is divided into rounds, each concerning a specific thematic area and involving all State Parties (“the Parties”) simultaneously. The monitoring rounds start with the launch of a thematic questionnaire, to which the national authorities are asked to respond, and which other relevant stakeholders can comment on. After carrying out its **evaluation procedure**, consisting of the analysis of such replies, the Committee adopts an **implementation report** where it draws conclusions about the different national frameworks, strategies and policies in place, makes recommendations to Parties, and highlights promising practices as well as some challenges. Sometime after the adoption of the implementation report, the Committee conducts a **compliance procedure** with the aim of assessing whether Parties comply with the recommendations made by the Committee as part of the evaluation procedure.

The compliance procedure seeks to assess the follow-up given by Parties to the recommendations made by the Committee in the evaluation procedure. In the [implementation report of its 2nd monitoring round concerning the challenges raised by child self-generated sexual images and/or videos](#), the Committee made **three types of recommendations**:

- **“Require”**: when the steps the Committee recommends Parties to take correspond to obligations arising from the Convention, as clarified by its explanatory report.
- **“Request”**: when the steps the Committee recommends Parties to take correspond to obligations arising from the Convention, as clarified by documents adopted by the Committee (such as previous monitoring round findings, opinions or other documents).
- **“Invite”**: when the steps the Committee recommends Parties to take correspond to promising practices or other measures to enhance protection of children against sexual violence even beyond specific requirements of the Convention.

At its 41st meeting (13-15 February 2024), the Lanzarote Committee agreed on a new methodology for the assessment of State Parties’ compliance with the 2nd monitoring round recommendations ([see point 4 of the Appendix to the List of decisions](#)). It entrusted the Secretariat to insert boxes in the 2nd monitoring round country [factsheets](#) to highlight where information on follow-up measures taken or changes occurred may be inserted. It is recalled that these factsheets are a synthesis of the Committee’s implementation report findings with respect to specific Parties. The factsheets are structured along the lines of the implementation report and the footnotes in this document refer to the specific paragraphs of the implementation report.

This document responds to the above decision to use the country factsheets to gather information about follow-up. Blank information boxes have therefore been added to the country factsheets to indicate where Parties are requested by the Committee to provide information about follow-up actions undertaken/underway. Such actions may include changes in law, policy or practice that have taken place since March 2022 to address the Committee's recommendations. Failure to provide information concerning “request” and “require” recommendations will amount to lack of cooperation with the Committee in exercising its monitoring role and might lead to a non-compliance conclusion because of lack of information.

State Parties are welcome to share any promising practice responding to the “invite” recommendations in the separate information boxes at the end of each chapter. It would also be interesting for the Committee to know whether any of the highlighted promising practices in the implementation report were taken as an inspiration for any measures. This will contribute to measuring the impact of the Committee’s capacity building role.

II. Legal frameworks

Interpreting the Convention, in conjunction with its [Opinion on child sexually suggestive or explicit images and/or videos generated, shared and received by children](#) (6 June 2019), the Committee identifies what Parties ought to have in place as well as what they are encouraged to do to better protect children against the exploitation of their self-generated sexual images and/or videos (CSGSIV).

Observations and recommendations of the Committee on the legal framework specific to Iceland

General remarks

The Committee observes that in Iceland, the Minister for Justice has introduced draft amendments to the Criminal Code, which address the issue of child self-generated sexual material in order to improve the protection of sexual privacy. The draft includes references to child self-generated sexual material.¹

The Committee **invites** Iceland:

- to introduce a definition of “child sexual abuse material” (CSAM) for material depicting acts of sexual abuse of children and/or focusing on the genitalia of the child, following the guidance set out in the [“Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse”](#)^{2 3}.
- Acknowledging that the term “child pornography” can be misleading and undermine the gravity of the crimes it refers to, to rather use the term “CSAM” in the development of future national, regional and international legal instruments and policies addressing the prevention of and protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, as the Committee acknowledges that using the term “child pornography” can undermine the gravity of the crimes it refers to.⁴

The interplay of the age of criminal responsibility and the age of sexual consent

In order to demonstrate compatibility with the exclusion of criminal liability for the production and possession of CSGSIV, Iceland pointed at the age of criminal responsibility, which is 15 years

old, below which children cannot be held criminally liable for acts they commit.⁵ The Committee, however, highlights that reliance upon the age of criminal responsibility alone to exclude criminal responsibility does not correspond to a situation of full compliance with paragraphs 3-6 of the 2019 Opinion, since older children (those above the age of criminal responsibility) cannot avail themselves of this exemption.⁶

- The Committee therefore **requests** that Iceland ensures 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 on 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.⁷

Follow-up actions:

On 29 June 2022, amendments to Article 210a of the General Penal Code No. 19/2010 entered into force. That provision concerns, inter alia, material involving the sexual abuse of children. Following the amendments, the concept of *barnaníð* (child molestation/child sexual exploitation) has been replaced, and such conduct is now defined expressly as the *sexual abuse of a child*. The amendments further provide that a child aged 15, 16, or 17 shall not be criminally liable for creating visual

¹ Para. 43.

² The Terminology Guidelines also refer to the term “child sexual exploitation material”, indicating that this term can be used in a broader sense, see [“Luxembourg Terminology Guidelines”, pages 38-40 in particular.](#)

³ Recommendation II-3.

⁴ Recommendation II-1.

⁵ Para. 71.

⁶ Para. 72.

⁷ Recommendation II-6.

material that falls under the provision and sending it to another person. Correspondingly, under the same conditions, it is not punishable for the recipient to possess or view such material with the consent of the minor depicted, provided that both parties are of a similar age and developmental stage. It should be noted that the age of criminal responsibility in Iceland is 15 years. In an unofficial translation, Article 210a of the General Penal Code now reads as follows:

Article 210a

1. Any person who produces, imports, acquires for himself or another, distributes, or possesses visual material depicting the sexual abuse of a child, or otherwise depicting a child in a sexual manner, shall be liable to a fine or to imprisonment for up to six years. In assessing the seriousness of the offence, particular regard shall be had to the scope of the violation, whether it was committed in a systematic or organised manner, whether the life of the child was endangered, whether the child was subjected to severe violence, or whether the child suffered bodily or health-related harm.
2. Any person who views visual material on the internet or through other information or telecommunications technology that depicts the sexual abuse of a child, or otherwise depicts a child in a sexual manner, shall be subject to the same penalty as provided in Paragraph 1.
3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to a person who creates, views, or possesses visual material depicting a child aged 15, 16, or 17 in a sexual manner, provided that the child has given his or her consent and both parties are of a similar age and level of maturity. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall likewise not apply to a child aged 15,

16, or 17 who transmits material depicting himself or herself.

4. Any person who produces, imports, acquires for himself or another, distributes, or possesses visual material depicting persons aged 18 or older in a sexual manner where such persons portray the role of a child, or where a child is simulated in such material, even if not real—for example in animated images or other simulated depictions—shall be liable to a fine or to imprisonment for up to two years.

Sharing own self-generated material and other children's self-generated material

The Committee observes that children are potentially criminally liable for the distribution or transmission of their own CSGSIV under special circumstances in Iceland.⁸ Furthermore, Iceland has rules that lead to the criminalisation of the distribution by children of CSGSIV of other children.⁹

The Committee therefore **requests** that Iceland ensures that:

- a child will not be prosecuted for sharing his/her CSGSIV with another child when such sharing is voluntary, consensual, and intended solely for their own private use.¹⁰

Follow-up actions:

See the previous comments concerning the amendments to the Penal Code.

- the distribution or transmission by children of sexual 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 Convention.¹¹

Follow-up actions:

See the previous comments concerning the amendments to the Penal Code.

⁸ Para. 78.

⁹ Para. 82.

¹⁰ Recommendation II-8.

¹¹ Recommendation II-9.

On the “sexual extortion of children”:

In cases where the sexual extortion is intended to procure additional sexual images or videos, the Committee observes that Iceland prosecutes for offences related to “child pornography”, in concurrence with offences where threat is a core element, such as extortion or coercion.¹² Iceland referred to further offences, such as corruption of children, which may be established in recognition of the constituent elements of coercion/extortion.¹³

When it is intended to procure other sexual favours from the child depicted in the images/videos or from other children, Iceland reported that it would prosecute for sexual abuse of a child in accordance with Article 18 of the Convention for offences related to child prostitution and to participation in pornographic performances.¹⁴ In addition, Iceland also prosecutes conducts relating to the possession of the initial child sexual image or video as an offence related to “child pornography” under Article 20.¹⁵

In the case where it is intended to procure a financial gain or other property from the child, Iceland indicated that the conduct would be qualified as extortion or aggravated extortion, offences related to child pornography or child prostitution.¹⁶

The Committee **invites** Iceland:

- to take into account the situation where child self-generated sexual images and/or videos are used to force, coerce or threaten the child to give additional self-generated sexual images and/or videos, other sexual favours, a financial gain or other gain to the offenders by:
 - either creating a specific incrimination to address this situation,
 - or prosecuting both the initial detention of child self-generated sexual images and/or videos and the act of extortion.¹⁷
- to ensure that sexual extortion of children involving CSGSIV is investigated and prosecuted.¹⁸

Promising practices:

As noted above, amendments to Iceland’s General Penal Code concerning the legal framework were enacted in 2022.

¹² Para. 98.

¹³ Para. 100.

¹⁴ Para. 102.

¹⁵ Para. 103.

¹⁶ Para. 106.

¹⁷ Recommendation II-11.

¹⁸ Recommendation II-12.

Generic recommendations of the Committee on legal frameworks

The Committee **invites** all Parties, including Iceland:

- to introduce explicit references in its respective legal frameworks to conduct concerning CSGSIV, identifying the circumstances when children should not be held criminally liable and when they should be prosecuted only as a last resort.¹⁹
- to contemplate appropriate legal responses to conduct involving non-visual self-generated sexual material produced by children in the context of offences covered by the Convention.²⁰
- to adopt legislative or other measures which promote as a priority educational and other measures that will aim to support children in safely exploring their sexual development while understanding and avoiding risks deriving from the production and possession of CSGSIV.²¹
- to consider criminalising the offence of "grooming" (solicitation of children for sexual purposes), even when it does not lead to a face-to-face meeting or producing CSAM.²²

Promising practices:

In recent years, efforts have been guided by the government's 2021–2025 prevention plan against sexual and gender-based violence among children and young people. Work on a new action plan for the period 2026-2030 is currently underway, and it is anticipated that the plan will be submitted to Parliament in the spring.

An electronic guide for teachers with project ideas was published; Gender-based violence and the school system. Study materials for career paths were also compiled. Prevention teams are now in all elementary schools in the country, and a response process for staff in schools and after-hours activities has been developed. School staff and representatives of prevention teams were invited to a course on the basics of sexual violence and harassment against children, the process of cases, the duty of school staff to report as well as on the symptoms of violence.

All educational material is gathered on a special website - called: Stop Violence!

A video commissioned by the Ministry of Education & children was made with the aim to increase secondary school students' awareness and understanding of bullying, sexual harassment, gender-based harassment and violence and to create constructive and important conversations in the school community about boundaries, acceptance and respect, including in communication and relationships. The students use their own experience and point of view to highlight these issues. The video is available to all schools in Iceland, including discussion topics for teachers.

¹⁹ Recommendation II-2.

²⁰ Recommendation II-4.

²¹ Recommendation II-7.

²² Recommendation II-10.

III. Investigations and prosecution

In its [Interpretative Opinion on the applicability of the Lanzarote Convention to sexual offences against children facilitated through the use of information and communication technologies](#) (ICTs) (12 May 2017), the Committee called on Parties to ensure effective investigation and prosecution of ICT facilitated sexual exploitation and sexual abuse by providing resources and training to responsible authorities.

Observations and recommendations of the Committee on investigations and prosecution specific to Iceland

The Committee observes that Iceland's investigation and prosecution services are already in line with some of its recommendations as Iceland has:

- specialised units dealing with ICT facilitated offences against children within law enforcement,²³ and sections/departments dedicated exclusively to cyber or sexual crimes against children.²⁴
- specialised investigative units and prosecution services for handling ICT facilitated sexual offences where these are committed by children.²⁵ The Committee notes that cases concerning sexual abuse or exploitation of children facilitated by ICTs are managed by offices dedicated to sexual crimes in general in Iceland.²⁶
- training modules provided by State authorities and by external organisations for law enforcement agents related to aspects of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.²⁷

- specific law enforcement training on production, possession, distribution or transmission of CSGSIV, and ICT facilitated coercion or extortion.²⁸
- training for prosecutors on aspects of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.²⁹ The Committee notes that training for prosecutors includes investigation of digital offences,³⁰ and that a special course for prosecutors addressing the challenges raised by CSGSIV, and ICT facilitated coercion or extortion was held in the autumn of 2019.³¹

Additionally, the Committee observes that Iceland makes an active contribution to the INTERPOL's international child sexual exploitation (ICSE) database.³²

Generic recommendations of the Committee on investigation and prosecution

On the specialisation and training of authorities:

- Mindful of the different contexts in the Parties as recalled in para 235 of the Explanatory Report, the Committee **requests** those Parties that are not already doing so to ensure that law enforcement and prosecution units, services or persons specialised in ICT facilitated sexual offences against children are adequately financed to ensure sufficient resources, including staff, equipment and

training.³³

Follow-up actions:

In police studies, there is a mandatory course on violence and power relations. The course discusses violence with a broad reference to power differences. The subject is examined from a sociological, psychological and legal perspective. The causes, consequences and circumstances of violence are examined, as well as its mental, physical, sexual and financial manifestations. Special attention is

²³ Para. 115.

²⁴ Para. 116.

²⁵ Paras. 135, 138.

²⁶ Para. 125.

²⁷ Paras. 145, 148.

²⁸ Para. 153.

²⁹ Para. 156.

³⁰ Para. 164.

³¹ Para. 165.

³² Para. 186.

³³ Recommendations III-3 and III-7.

on sexual violence, including rape, digital sexual violence and child sexual abuse.

The police also shared short procedural videos on their internal website that are used for education for police personnel, which include “Risk assessment in cases of sexual offenses against children” and “Training series on Child welfare and police cooperation”

The Committee **invites** all Parties, including Iceland:

- to ensure that the capacities of any investigative unit specialised in ICT facilitated sexual offences against children take into account evolving technologies and online behaviours and reflect current practices used by perpetrators.³⁴
- to ensure that law enforcement units, services or persons specialised in ICT facilitated sexual offences against children adequately cover and/or are specialised in offences against children involving CSGSIV.³⁵
- to ensure that units, services or persons within courts responsible for ICT facilitated sexual offences against children have the necessary specialisation in the intersecting areas of children’s rights, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children, ICT technical knowledge, and offences involving CSGSIV.³⁶
- CSGSIV to ensure that training on the challenges raised by CSGSIV and ICT facilitated coercion or extortion of children is available to prosecutors and to judges.³⁷
- to offer joint (or “joined-up”) training for professionals, and particularly law enforcement, prosecutors and judges, involved in legal proceedings involving ICT facilitated child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, in order to ensure consistency at all stages.³⁸
- to ensure that training on ICT facilitated sexual offences against children for law-enforcement, prosecutors and judges contains a practical element, involving

simulated or real cases.³⁹

On measures to ensure the effective investigation and prosecution:

- The Committee **requires** all Parties to ensure that investigations and criminal proceedings in ICT facilitated sexual offences against children are treated as priority and carried out without any unjustified delay.⁴⁰

Follow-up actions:

In 2022 Iceland allocated additional funds to strengthen the police and prosecution authority, focusing on improving the handling of sexual offences. This funding was used to hire more experts across various departments, including technical, computer research, and the sexual offences unit. It also involved strengthening the office of the Chief of the Metropolitan Police and initiating a review of investigation and prosecution processes.

New work processes were introduced where needed. With the goal of shortening the processing time of sexual offences in regard to electronic data, the cooperation of the sexual offence unit and the computer research department increased, and the role of the computer research department was clarified regarding research of sexual offences.

Also, permanent positions within the police and the office of the public prosecutor and the office of the district prosecutor have been increased. This has led to a decreased processing time as regards sexual offence cases as well as a decrease in the number of accumulated cases.

In addition, several initiatives have been launched within the police force to combat violence involving children, both as victims and perpetrators. This includes the initiative “community police”, working to further strengthen relationships between police and residents. Police officers that participate in the community police program visit

³⁴ Recommendation III-4.

³⁵ Recommendation III-5.

³⁶ Recommendations III-9, III-10.

³⁷ Recommendations III-17 and III-19.

³⁸ Recommendation III-20.

³⁹ Recommendation III-21.

⁴⁰ Recommendation III-30.

kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, community centers, businesses, institutions and associations to share information about safety and prevention.

Community policing is a cooperation between local police departments. The police work with various partners, including:

- social services
- child protection services
- schools
- service centers for victims of violence.

The goal is to engage in an open dialogue about the challenges and to find solutions together.

In most cases, declarations of cooperation have been signed between police districts, which lays the groundwork for regular cooperation, coordination of actions and the development of platforms supporting the goals of the Child Protection Act and the Children's Act.

Some places have worked on more specialized cooperation such as service centers for victims of violence or the development of specific work processes for specific focus areas. The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police has supported this development by coordinating and sharing of best practices and educational material.

It also **invites** all Parties, including Iceland:

- to ensure that measures, services and technology available to those in charge of identifying child victims of ICT facilitated sexual offences are up to date, reflect current practices across Parties, including establishing and using national child abuse material databases, and that resources are sufficiently allocated.⁴¹
- to engage in and strengthen inter-Party cooperation for the purpose of identifying child victims and perpetrators of ICT facilitated sexual offences, including, where appropriate, by providing access to each other's databases or shared databases, including those containing information on such perpetrators.⁴²
- to take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that preservation of specified stored computer data in connection with a specific criminal investigation or proceedings is made possible, fully upholding the rights of the parties involved.⁴³
- to take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that the investment in human, financial and physical resources is sufficient to have data generated by ICTs analysed in a timely manner so that investigations are carried out without any unjustified delay.⁴⁴

Promising Practice

In Iceland, there is a specialised team within the Reykjavík Metropolitan Police that investigates sexual offences against children, including offences committed online, and within that team, a specialist is specifically tasked with and trained in analysing material that shows children in a sexually explicit or pornographic manner. Other police districts of the country can contact the Reykjavík Metropolitan Police for advice and assistance. In addition, the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police has hired an expert in digital sexual violence to review and prepare procedures within the national police in order to increase the quality of investigations concerning sexual offenses online, including offences against children.

Promising practices:

⁴¹ Recommendation III-24.

⁴² Recommendations III-25, III-29.

⁴³ Recommendation III-31.

⁴⁴ Recommendation III-32.

IV. Jurisdiction rules

Due to their online component, offences related to conducts involving CSGSIV have an inherently international aspect. As the prosecution of offences related to this material may involve more than one jurisdiction, the report analyses the jurisdictional rules in place in the Parties, enabling the determination of which Party may prosecute a particular case and under what conditions.

Observations and recommendations of the Committee on jurisdiction rules specific to Iceland

Jurisdiction in cases of child sexual exploitation and abuse facilitated by ICTs committed on the territory of a Party: the territoriality principle (Article 25(1) (a-c))

Iceland has established laws clarifying the circumstances in which its national criminal law will apply to a transnational situation following the territoriality principle. Accordingly, Iceland has jurisdiction over offences covered by the Convention, even if they are committed outside the Icelandic State and irrespective of the identity of the perpetrator.⁴⁵

Jurisdiction based on nationality and residency (Article 25(1)(d), (e))

It appears that Iceland assumes jurisdiction in cases where an offence covered by the Convention is committed by one of its nationals or by a person who has habitual residence in its territory.

Jurisdiction not subordinated to the condition that prosecution can only be initiated following a report from the victim or denunciation from the State where the offence was committed (Article 25(6))

It appears that Iceland does not apply this condition for prosecution.

Jurisdiction not subordinated to the condition that the acts are criminalised at the place where they were performed (Article 25(4)): the dual criminality principle

Iceland has a clause in its criminal law which provides for the possibility of derogating from the general rules on jurisdiction based on international instruments (see, promising practice below).⁴⁶ Accordingly, Iceland

indicated that penalties shall be imposed in accordance with the Icelandic Criminal Code for conduct specified in the Convention, even if they have been committed outside Iceland, irrespective of the nationality of the offender, and even if the deed is not considered a punishable offence under the laws of the state involved.⁴⁷

Jurisdiction in cases of child sexual exploitation and abuse facilitated by ICTs committed against nationals or habitual residents of a Party: the passive personality principle (Art. 25(2))

Iceland applies the passive personality principle in respect of offences committed against persons who have their habitual residence in its territory, only for serious or especially serious crimes. The Committee further notes that the authorities can take jurisdiction over offences committed abroad by a foreign national if they affect its own citizens. This includes all offences under the Convention, without any limitation.⁴⁸ Furthermore, Iceland indicated that in order to apply the passive personality principle, the dual criminality principle is not a prerequisite for prosecution.⁴⁹

The Committee **requests** Parties that are not already doing so, including Iceland, 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 its territory.⁵⁰

⁴⁵ Para. 214.

⁴⁶ Para. 227.

⁴⁷ Para. 228.

⁴⁸ Para. 231.

⁴⁹ Para. 232.

⁵⁰ Recommendation IV-9.

Follow-up actions:

On 29 June 2022, amendments to Article 210a of the General Penal Code No. 19/1940 entered into force.

That provision concerns, inter alia, matters relating to the possessing, offering, distributing, transmitting, procuring child pornography, and the fact of knowingly gaining access to child pornography through ICTs, when CSGSIV are involved, solicitation of children for sexual purposes, the sexual possessing, offering, distributing, transmitting, procuring child pornography, and the fact of knowingly gaining access to child pornography through ICTs, when CSGSIV are involved.

In an unofficial translation, Article 210a of the General Penal Code now reads as follows:

Article 210a

1. Any person who produces, imports, acquires for himself or another, distributes, or possesses visual material depicting the sexual abuse of a child, or otherwise depicting a child in a sexual manner, shall be liable to a fine or to imprisonment for up to six years. In assessing the seriousness of the offence, particular regard shall be had to the scope of the violation, whether it was committed in a systematic or organised manner, whether the life of the child was endangered, whether the child was subjected to severe violence, or whether the child suffered bodily or health-related harm.

2. Any person who views visual material on the internet or through other information or telecommunications technology that depicts the sexual abuse of a child, or otherwise depicts a child in a sexual manner, shall be subject to the same penalty as provided in Paragraph 1.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to a person who creates, views, or possesses visual material depicting a child aged 15, 16, or 17 in a sexual manner, provided that the child has given his or her

consent and both parties are of a similar age and level of maturity. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall likewise not apply to a child aged 15, 16, or 17 who transmits material depicting himself or herself.

4. Any person who produces, imports, acquires for himself or another, distributes, or possesses visual material depicting persons aged 18 or older in a sexual manner where such persons portray the role of a child, or where a child is simulated in such material, even if not real—for example in animated images or other simulated depictions—shall be liable to a fine or to imprisonment for up to two years.

Paragraph 1 and item 2 of Paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the General Penal Code, applies to Article 210a of the same code, stating that punishment shall be imposed for offences committed abroad by Icelandic citizens or by persons resident in Iceland if the offence was committed in a place under the criminal jurisdiction of another state under international law, provided it was also punishable at the time under the law of that state.

Furthermore, Paragraph 3 of Article specifies that punishment shall be imposed under the General Penal Code for, inter alia, the following offences committed by a person who was an Icelandic citizen, or was domiciled in Iceland, at the time of the act of the offence, even if the offence is committed abroad, notwithstanding that the act is not punishable under the laws of that state:

- Any person who pays, or promises payment or any other type of consideration, for prostitution on the part of a child under the age of 18 is to be fined or imprisoned for up to 2 years.
- Any person who bases his or her employment or livelihood on prostitution on the part of others shall be imprisoned for up to 4 years.
- The same punishment applies to deceiving, encouraging or assisting a child under the age of 18 to engage in prostitution.

- The same punishment applies to taking steps to have any person move from or to Iceland in order to derive his or her support from prostitution.
- Any person who engages a child to take part in a display of nudity or a pornographic display, or who organises, or in some other manner causes a child to take part in such a display or derives gain from the participation by a child in such a display, shall be imprisoned for up to 2 years, and up to 6 years in the case of a serious violation.
- Any person who is guilty of procuring, transporting, handing over, housing or accepting an individual younger than 18 years of age for the purpose of exploiting in prostitution or in another sexual manner, shall be punishable for human trafficking by imprisonment for a term of up to 12 years.

In addition, Paragraph 3 of Article 5 applies to the following offences committed by a person against a child under the age of 15:

- Any person who has sexual intercourse or other sexual relations with a child under the age of 15 years, shall be imprisoned for a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 16 years. Punishment may be reduced or waived if the perpetrator and the victim are of similar age or level of maturity.
- Any person who produces, imports, acquires for himself or herself or for another, distributes, or possesses visual material depicting the sexual abuse of a child, or depicting a child in a sexual manner, shall be subject to fines or imprisonment for a term of up to six years. In assessing the seriousness of the offence, particular regard shall be had to the scope of the offence,

whether it was committed in a systematic or organized manner, whether the life of a child was endangered, whether a child was subjected to severe violence, or whether a child suffered bodily or health injury if it involves material as described therein.

Additionally, Article 6 of the General Penal Code, states that punishment shall be imposed according to the Code for the following offences even if they are committed outside the Icelandic state and irrespective of the identity of the perpetrator:

- against the interests of Icelandic citizens or persons residing in Iceland, if the offence is committed in a place where the jurisdiction of other states does not extend, under international law.
- Conduct covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 15 November 2000 and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children of 15 November 2000.
- Conduct covered by the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings of 3 May 2005.
- Conduct covered by the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse of 25 October 2007.
- For conduct as described in the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence of 11 May 2011.

Generic recommendations of the Committee on the Jurisdiction rules

- The Committee **invites** all Parties to remove the requirement for dual criminality when committed by one of their nationals, for offences of:
 - possessing, offering, distributing, transmitting, procuring child pornography, and the fact of knowingly gaining access to child pornography through ICTs, when CSGSIV are involved,⁵¹
 - solicitation of children for sexual purposes.⁵²

Promising practices

In Iceland, Article 6 of the General Criminal Code explicitly mentions the Convention among the international instruments on the basis of which specific jurisdictional rules apply. It provides that “punishment shall be imposed according to the Icelandic Criminal Code for the following offences even if they are committed outside the Icelandic state and irrespective of the identity of the perpetrator (...); conduct covered by the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse of 25 October 2007”.

Iceland can prosecute persons who are neither nationals nor persons who have their habitual residence in its territory for sexual abuse or exploitation of children committed abroad, including children who are not its nationals, when the offender is present on its territory: offences under the Convention will be punishable according to the Criminal Code, even if they are committed outside the territory and irrespective of the identity of the perpetrator.

Promising practices:

⁵¹ Recommendation IV-7.

⁵² Recommendation IV-8.

V. International cooperation

The implementation report also analyses cooperation practices and examples of coordinated international responses, not only in the fight against sexual exploitation and abuse of children, but also in areas related to the prevention, protection and assistance of child victims and persons related to them.

Observations of the Committee on international cooperation specific to Iceland

The Committee observes that INHOPE⁵³ and the PROMISE Barnahus Network⁵⁴ conduct cooperation projects to prevent and combat sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children in Iceland.⁵⁵

Furthermore, the Committee notes that European law enforcement representatives from Iceland attend the Europol's central training course "Combatting the Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Internet" (COSEC).⁵⁶

The Committee also notes that the Promise Barnahus network and competence centre

facilitate cross-border exchange on good practices, develop practical tools and provide training for forensic interviewers from various countries, including Iceland. The forensic interviewers have formed an informal network and are engaged in exchange and common learning through online training and Avatar practice.⁵⁷

Iceland indicated that no procedural rules would limit the possibility for a victim to make a complaint before the competent authorities of their State of residence.⁵⁸

Generic recommendations of the Committee on international cooperation

- The Committee **requests** all Parties, including Iceland, to extend their international cooperation with other Parties to improve the effective implementation of the Convention.⁵⁹

Follow-up actions:

Iceland has consistently promoted the human rights of children at the international level and actively participates in discussions on children's issues within key international institutions, including the United Nations, the UN Human Rights Council, the Council of Europe, and UNESCO. Iceland supports international resolutions and declarations on children's rights, with a strong focus on eliminating violence against children, including female genital mutilation (FGM), child marriage, and human trafficking.

Children's and youth issues were a priority

during Iceland's Presidency of the Council of Europe (2022–2023), with continued advocacy for child protection and the Barnahus model.

The Committee **invites** all Parties, including Iceland:

- to assess, strengthen and develop international cooperation with other Parties to prevent and combat sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children and to provide assistance to victims in matters related to CSGSIV.⁶⁰
- to expand international cooperation with countries which are not Parties to the Convention to disseminate the standards of the Convention, including for the purpose of preventing and combating sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, for the purpose of protecting and providing

⁵³ www.inhope.org/

⁵⁴ <https://www.barnahus.eu/en/>

⁵⁵ Para. 255.

⁵⁶ Para. 259.

⁵⁷ Para. 266.

⁵⁸ Para. 268.

⁵⁹ Recommendation V-3.

⁶⁰ Recommendations V-6, V-11.

assistance to victims and concerning the offences established in accordance with the Convention, in matters related to CSGSIV.⁶¹

- to regularly assess the difficulties that they face when dealing with international cooperation and remedy them.⁶²
- to strengthen cooperation with relevant intergovernmental bodies and with transnational networks and other international organisations and initiatives due to their capacity to mobilisation, their worldwide scope, and their flexibility to work, for the purpose of preventing and combating sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children as well as for protecting and providing assistance to victims, in matters related to CSGSIV.⁶³
- to consider requesting the establishment of cooperation projects managed by the Council of Europe to assist them in their efforts to preventing and combating sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children in matters related to CSGSIV.⁶⁴
- to support regional and international capacity building efforts to improve policy and operational measures including the pooling and sharing of successful education and awareness-raising tools for the purpose of preventing and combating sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children in matters related to CSGSIV.⁶⁵
- to maintain and develop efforts to strengthen international cooperation with other Parties and non-Parties to the Convention, in investigation and proceedings concerning the offences established in accordance with the Convention, in particular in the area of police cooperation, namely ensuring that their law-enforcement agencies can connect and contribute to the Europol and Interpol databases, and develop the areas of data, training, vetting, and selection, in matters related to CSGSIV.⁶⁶
- to integrate, where appropriate, prevention and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children in matters related to CSGSIV, in assistance programmes for development provided for the benefit of third States.⁶⁷

Promising practices:

A core element of Iceland's advocacy is the promotion of child-friendly justice systems, particularly the Barnahús model and the concept of a child-friendly society. Iceland presents its domestic experience internationally as a source of best practices for other states.

Iceland actively contributes to UN processes, including the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), where it regularly issues recommendations to strengthen children's rights, sexual and reproductive health and rights for girls, and comprehensive sexuality education. Iceland is a member of the UN Group of Friends of Children and the Sustainable Development Goals.

During Iceland's membership in the UN Human Rights Council (2025–2027), children's rights are a priority. Iceland advocates for child-centered policymaking, integrated protection systems, prevention of violence against children, and increased participation of children and youth in democratic decision-making. In 2025, Iceland hosted an event in Geneva on new ISO international standards for services to child victims of violence based on the Barnahus model, with participation from UNICEF, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, and the Council of Europe.

At UNESCO, Iceland emphasizes youth participation, gender equality, and universal access to quality education. Special attention is given to the right to education for Afghan girls and women.

⁶¹ Recommendations V-4, V-7, V-12, V-15.

⁶² Recommendation V-5.

⁶³ Recommendations V-8, V-13.

⁶⁴ Recommendation V-9.

⁶⁵ Recommendation V-10.

⁶⁶ Recommendations V-14, V-16.

⁶⁷ Recommendation V-19.

VI. Assistance to victims

This chapter provides a comparative study of national mechanisms and measures for assisting child victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, particularly where this results from the CSGSIV.

Observations and recommendations of the Committee on assistance to victims specific to Iceland

The Committee observes that there are helplines for children that are accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in Iceland⁶⁸ and that it collaborates with different bodies, including ministries and NGOs. This can be very effective for victims who benefit from this synergy and broader services.⁶⁹

To improve the effective implementation of the Convention, the Committee **requires** Iceland 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 persons wishing to help them, in a confidential manner or with due regard for their anonymity. Furthermore, 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, especially the child, can understand, and it is free of charge.⁷⁰

Follow-up actions:

The website *Sjúk ást* (e. disturbed love) <https://sjukast.is/> is a prevention campaign organized by Stígamót (a centre for survivors of sexual violence) about violence in intimate relationships among young people. The aim of the campaign is for young people to know key concepts such as boundaries and consent and to be able to distinguish between healthy, unhealthy, and violent relationships.

This website contains easy-to-read information on a variety of topics related to young people's relationships. People can find information about manifestations of violence, sex, pornography, what characterizes healthy relationships and many other things.

There is a specific section of digital abuse, including sexual abuse and information about how to get help. Stígamót also has an online chat where individuals can anonymously speak with trained professionals.

Save the children in Iceland also offers advice on all matters regarding children, including inappropriate material online. On their website, individuals can report illegal and inappropriate content where children appear or are directed at children

<https://barnaheill.is/abendingalina/>. Children can report content that concerns themselves or others. Reports are anonymous and are forwarded to the police. The emergency help line 112 also communicates this information: <https://www.112.is/en/resources/barnaheill>. 112 also has information about nude pictures and online sexual abuse: <https://www.112.is/en/abuse/nude-photos>

The Committee notes that Iceland was one of the few Parties to have provided information on the number of children who received support, assistance, and psychological help in connection with the dissemination of CSGSIV.⁷¹

⁶⁸ Para. 280.

⁶⁹ Para. 277.

⁷⁰ Recommendation VI-1.

⁷¹ Para. 297.

Generic recommendations of the Committee on assistance to victims

The Committee also **invites** all Parties, including Iceland:

- to promote awareness raising or specialised training for professionals who advise children through telephone or internet helplines on ICT facilitated sexual exploitation and abuse of children – including the risks associated with CSGSIV – and how to provide appropriate support to victims and to those who wish to help them.⁷²
- to assist child victims of sexual exploitation and abuse facilitated by ICTs, including of offences due to the production, possession, distribution or transmission of CSGSIV in the short and long term, in their physical and psycho-social recovery, these measures must take due account of the child’s views, needs and concerns.⁷³

Promising practices:

⁷² Recommendation VI-2.

⁷³ Recommendation VI-4.

VII. Civil society involvement and cooperation

Civil society's involvement in protecting children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is crucial and acknowledged by the Convention. Projects and programmes carried out by civil society, as well as cooperation between the competent state authorities and civil society, cover a wide range of issues.

Observations of the Committee on civil society involvement and cooperation specific to Iceland

The Committee observes that in Iceland, NGOs are the most involved counterparts in this field, along with the media. Schools and other educational institutions are also frequent actors.⁷⁴

Iceland emphasised that its support for the development of prevention activities by civil society takes the form of financial support and grants.⁷⁵

The Committee notes that Iceland develops and supports different activities which are aimed at

raising the awareness of not only children but also adults, such as parents, educators, doctors and social workers, about the existing risks and dangers of ICTs for children.⁷⁶

Iceland indicated that the interaction with civil society includes preventive and awareness-raising activities to minimise the risk of abuse that children face online,⁷⁷ and there are some projects specifically aimed at educating and raising children's awareness on the issue of CSGSIV.⁷⁸

Generic recommendations of the Committee on civil society involvement and cooperation

The Committee **invites** all Parties, including Iceland:

- to expand cooperation with civil society to better prevent sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including when facilitated by ICTs and the challenges raised by the exploitation of CSGSIV.⁷⁹
- to ensure that the forms of cooperation that take place with civil society in the field of prevention and protection of children against sexual exploitation and abuse are of a sustainable nature.⁸⁰
- to support civil society to carry out projects and programmes that include the issue of CSGSIV.⁸¹
- to encourage the participation of children, according to their evolving capacity, in the development and implementation of state policies, programmes or other initiatives⁸² and to seek children's views at the stage of drafting new legislation concerning the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including when facilitated by ICTs and as regards CSGSIV.⁸³

Promising practices:

⁷⁴ Para. 308.

⁷⁵ Para. 310.

⁷⁶ Para. 315.

⁷⁷ Para. 320.

⁷⁸ Para. 321.

⁷⁹ Recommendation VII-3.

⁸⁰ Recommendation VII-4.

⁸¹ Recommendation VII-5.

⁸² Parties are also invited to provide example(s) of how children's views are taken into account in the context of the participation of children.

⁸³ Recommendations VII-6, VII-7.

VIII. Promoting awareness of the risks of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse faced by children generating and/or sharing sexual images and/or videos of themselves

The Articles 5, 6 and 8 of the Convention establish that States Parties should take the necessary measures to prevent all forms of child sexual exploitation and abuse and to protect children from their effects. Awareness-raising is one type of preventive measure.

Generic recommendations of the Committee on promoting awareness of the risk of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse faced by children generating and/or sharing sexual images and/or videos of themselves

The Committee **invites** all Parties, including Iceland:

- to ensure that explanations of the risks of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse faced by children generating and/or sharing sexual images and/or videos of themselves, with or without coercion, are included in the awareness-raising campaigns that they promote or conduct, whatever the target audience.⁸⁴
- to ensure that awareness-raising for children about the risks that they face when generating and/or sharing sexual images and/or videos of themselves takes place early enough, before they reach their teens, and that it is “adapted to their evolving capacity” or, in other words, their age and degree of maturity.⁸⁵
- to use unchanged, wherever possible, the awareness-raising tools, materials and activities mentioned in this report or else to adapt them to their national contexts and their own languages and, if necessary, develop new ones, concentrating on videos and distribution through social media.⁸⁶
- to have available awareness-raising tools, materials, and activities suitable for children with disabilities.⁸⁷
- to ensure that awareness-raising for children regarding the risks of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse that they face when generating and/or sharing sexual images and/or videos of themselves is led first and foremost by their peers.⁸⁸
- to promote themselves and to encourage the information and communication of the technology sector, the media, and other professionals to raise awareness among children, their parents, persons having regular contact with children, and the general public about the risks of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse faced by children generating and/or sharing sexual images and/or videos of themselves and about the preventive measures that can be taken.⁸⁹
- to step-up awareness-raising for parents and persons with parental authority about the risks of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse faced by children generating and/or sharing sexual images and/or videos of themselves and about the preventive measures that can be taken.⁹⁰
- to promote or conduct awareness-raising campaigns for the general public providing information about the risks of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse faced by children generating and/or sharing sexual images and/or videos of themselves and about the preventive measures that can be taken.⁹¹
- to take the necessary measures to ensure co-ordination between the agencies responsible for raising awareness of the risks of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse faced by children generating and/or sharing sexual images and/or videos of themselves.⁹²

⁸⁴ Recommendation VIII-1.

⁸⁵ Recommendation VIII-2.

⁸⁶ Recommendation VIII-3.

⁸⁷ Recommendation VIII-4.

⁸⁸ Recommendation VIII-5.

⁸⁹ Recommendation VIII-6.

⁹⁰ Recommendation VIII-7.

⁹¹ Recommendation VIII-8.

⁹² Recommendation VIII-9.

Promising practices:

IX. Education for children

While the protection of child victims and the prosecution of offenders are key elements in the fight against the sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, preventing them from occurring in the first place is paramount. Informing children about the risks of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and how to protect themselves is the cornerstone of prevention.

Observations and recommendations of the Committee on education for children specific to Iceland

The Committee observes that in Iceland information on the risks of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by ICTs and the challenges raised by CSGSIV is provided to children in the "Life skills" course.⁹³

- Therefore, the Committee **invites** Iceland to provide information to children on the risks of child sexual exploitation and abuse facilitated by ICTs, including CSGSIV, within a more general context of sexuality education.⁹⁴

The Committee also observes a **difficulty in implementing the Convention** as in Iceland, the choice to teach subjects related to sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and risks related to CSGSIV is left to the discretion of educational institutions or teachers as each school chooses what they address in classes named "Life skills".⁹⁵

Therefore, the Committee **requires** Iceland to ensure that all children at primary and secondary education level receive information about the risks of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by ICTs. Organising lectures and/or activities on this topic should not be left to the discretion of schools or teachers.⁹⁶

Follow-up actions:

Iceland has taken concrete measures to ensure that all children in primary and secondary education receive education on the risks of sexual exploitation and abuse facilitated by ICTs. To this end, the Icelandic Directorate of Education has developed and published a range of educational materials that are accessible to all schools and teachers. The website *Ég veit* (www.egveit.is) provides

educational resources for preschools and students in grades 1–4 on violence, including gender-based violence and harassment. Materials for grades 5–7, 8–10, and upper secondary schools are also completed and are available on the website *Stoppofbeldi* (www.stoppofbeldi.namsefni.is) more material is in development.

Additionally, books and other educational material have been published along with teaching guidelines, which also includes a section on gender equality and human rights. Educational materials for teenagers are also being updated with new content. Furthermore, websites are continuously updated with new material.

All staff in primary schools, after-school programs, and youth centers as well as others working with children and young people receive training on gender-based and sexual violence, including prevention strategies tailored to children in primary education. A mandatory online course ensures that all staff receive basic training, with additional in-person training offered through municipal school offices. Violence prevention teams (*forvarnarteymi ofbeldis*) 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. Training and awareness efforts for these teams are ongoing. As of early 2024, 60% of primary schools had reported staff participation in the online

⁹³ Para. 399.

⁹⁴ Recommendation IX-7.

⁹⁵ Para. 387.

⁹⁶ Recommendation IX-3.

training, and efforts to increase completion rates continue. This initiative is well underway and progressing effectively.

These initiatives ensure that all primary and secondary school students in Iceland have access to high-quality, evidence-based educational materials that reflect the latest

knowledge and are tailored to students' age and development. As a result, this education is not left to the discretion of individual schools or teachers but is systematically provided at a national level.

Generic recommendations of the Committee on education for children

The Committee **invites** all Parties, including Iceland:

- to address in educational contexts the issue of the risks of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by ICTs, including as regards CSGSIV.⁹⁷
- to ensure that information on the risks of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by ICTs, including as regards CSGSIV, is provided to children during both primary and secondary education (whether as part of the national curricula or in the context of non-formal education for children at these levels).⁹⁸
- to consistently involve children in the development of internet safety awareness programmes.⁹⁹
- to ensure that there is a standing national internet safety resource, with an ongoing programme of activities.¹⁰⁰
- to provide information to children on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, facilitated by ICTs, including as regards CSGSIV, in their national curriculum or other non-formal educational contexts, in a form which is adapted to the evolving capacity of the children and therefore which is appropriate for their age and maturity.¹⁰¹
- to ensure that parents, caregivers, and educators are involved, where appropriate, in the provision of information to children on the risks of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by ICTs, in particular as regards CSGSIV.¹⁰²

Promising practices:

⁹⁷ Recommendation IX-1.

⁹⁸ Recommendation IX-2.

⁹⁹ Recommendation IX-4.

¹⁰⁰ Recommendation IX-5.

¹⁰¹ Recommendation IX-6.

¹⁰² Recommendation IX-8.

X. Higher education curriculum and continuous training

Persons who have regular contact with children in the education, health and social protection sectors and areas related to sport, culture and leisure are at the forefront of the prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, as they have the most interaction with children under their supervision in these different settings. However, they may not be adequately equipped to inform children about their rights, to detect situations where a child is at risk of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse and to respond appropriately. It is therefore of crucial importance that they are well informed about the risks of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, both during their education and continuously during their careers, to enable them to adapt to emerging trends and risks in the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including when facilitated by ICTs.

Observations and recommendations of the Committee on higher education curriculum and continuous training specific to Iceland

The Committee observes that in Iceland, persons working in contact with children receive information on the risks associated with CSGSIV.¹⁰³ Further, Iceland indicated that the Action Plan against Gender-based and Sexual violence and Harassment provides for an interactive online course on sexual and gender-based violence available to all persons working with and for children and young people.¹⁰⁴

The Committee notes that at least a part of the professionals who will or already work with children receive training and/or education on the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in Iceland.¹⁰⁵ The Committee notes that in Iceland, some of the professionals working in contact with children have been trained and/or received education on how to identify potential situations where a child is a victim of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse.¹⁰⁶ Similarly, only some of the professionals working in contact with children seem to have been trained on how to report situations where they have reasonable grounds for believing that a child is a victim of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse.¹⁰⁷

To improve the effective implementation of the Convention, the Committee **requires** Iceland:

- to ensure that teaching or training on the rights of children and their protection for persons who have regular contacts with children (i.e. in the education, health and social protection sectors and in areas relating to sport, culture and leisure activities) is not optional.¹⁰⁸

Follow-up actions:

Iceland is committed to ensuring that all professionals who have regular contact with children receive mandatory training on children's rights and child protection. Training on sexual exploitation and abuse prevention is not left to individual discretion but is systematically integrated across key sectors, including education, health, social services, and areas related to sports, culture, and leisure activities.

To enhance the identification and reporting of child sexual abuse and exploitation, professionals in these fields are equipped with the necessary knowledge and tools. Clear guidelines ensure that those who suspect a child is at risk understand their responsibility to report concerns to child protection authorities. This applies particularly to teachers, healthcare providers, social workers, and professionals in extracurricular settings, all of whom play a crucial role in

¹⁰³ Para. 410.

¹⁰⁴ Para. 413.

¹⁰⁵ Para. 416.

¹⁰⁶ Para. 428.

¹⁰⁷ Para. 429.

¹⁰⁸ Recommendation X-4.

safeguarding children. Furthermore, awareness initiatives are in place to strengthen knowledge of children's rights and protection measures across all relevant sectors, including law enforcement and the judiciary. Several key institutions that play a fundamental role in children's affairs are working collaboratively across sectors to implement these actions. By embedding this knowledge into professional training and ensuring its consistent application, Iceland continues to strengthen its commitment to protecting children from violence and abuse.

Iceland has implemented comprehensive measures to enhance the protection of children's rights and to prevent sexual and gender-based violence and harassment among children and youth. These initiatives align with the Committee's recommendations and are detailed in the government's action plan for 2021–2025. To ensure that all professionals who regularly interact with children are well-versed in children's rights and protection, Iceland has mandated training across various sectors. In the education sector, a comprehensive online course has been developed, focusing on the characteristics of 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 centers. The same online training is extended to healthcare and social services professionals to ensure a unified understanding and approach to child protection. Personnel in sports, culture, and leisure activities are also required to complete the training, ensuring that all individuals working with children are equipped to recognize and respond to signs of abuse. The implementation of this training program is overseen by a special prevention officer of sexual and gender-based harassment and abuse against children, located at the Icelandic Association of local Authorities, with support from municipal education offices as needed. The goal is to have at least 90% of relevant personnel

complete the online course by the end of 2025.

- to ensure that the persons who have regular contact with children are equipped to identify any situation of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children and are informed of the possibility for them 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
- in the health sector
- in areas relating to sport, culture, and leisure activities.¹⁰⁹

Follow-up actions:

children can identify and report instances of sexual exploitation and abuse. In the education sector, violence prevention teams in each primary school are responsible for ensuring that age-appropriate education on sexual and gender-based violence and harassment is provided across all grade levels. These teams support and advise staff on education and discussions related to these topics and ensure adequate training for all personnel. In the health sector, healthcare professionals receive training to recognize signs of abuse and are informed about the procedures for reporting to child protection services when there are reasonable grounds to believe a child has been harmed. Staff in sports, culture, and leisure activities are also trained to identify potential abuse situations and are aware of the reporting mechanisms to child protection services. People who work with disabled children also get the same education. The online course mentioned earlier serves as a foundational training tool across these sectors, ensuring a consistent approach to identifying and reporting abuse.

- to encourage awareness of the protection and rights of children among persons who have regular contact with children in the education, health, social protection, judicial and law-enforcement

¹⁰⁹ Recommendations X-5, X-6.

sectors and in areas relating to sport, culture, and leisure activities.¹¹⁰

Follow-up actions:

To promote awareness of children's rights and protection among professionals who regularly interact with children, Iceland has implemented various initiatives. The government has developed an action plan for 2021–2025 focusing on preventing sexual and gender-based violence and harassment among children and youth. This plan includes various measures aimed at raising awareness and educating professionals across sectors. High-quality educational materials have been developed and made accessible to all primary

schools. These resources are designed to prevent sexual and gender-based violence and harassment and are suitable for children of all ages. Prevention teams within institutions provide continuous support and guidance to staff, ensuring that awareness of children's rights and protection remains a priority. These efforts demonstrate Iceland's commitment to safeguarding children's rights and ensuring that all professionals who work with children are adequately trained and informed.

Generic recommendations of the Committee on higher education curriculum and continuous training

The Committee also **invites** all Parties, including Iceland:

- to ensure that the persons who have regular contacts with children (i.e. in the education, health and social protection, sectors and in areas relating to sport, culture and leisure activities), have an adequate knowledge of the risks associated with CSGSIV, for example through education or continuous training.¹¹¹
- to ensure that all the sectors where professionals work in contact with children, including when working on a voluntary basis, have adequate knowledge of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including when facilitated by ICTs and with specific reference to the risks associated with CSGSIV.¹¹²

Promising practices

In Iceland, the course “Verndum þau” (*Protect them*) is developed by specialists working in the Icelandic Barnahúsi. It is already available online, free of charge, to staff and volunteers working in sports and youth activities and will be made available to all people working with children as of 2022.

In the University of Iceland, students in the Faculty of Social Work have courses where they learn to identify situations where children are victims of sexual harassment and abuse, including with regard to online violence. They also discuss the working process in child protection cases, how to report suspected child sexual abuse, and how these cases are handled within the child protection system. In addition, all law students are required to take a course on family and inheritance law, which focuses on children's rights and child protection, and includes a discussion on the obligation to report violence against children.

Promising practices:

¹¹⁰ Recommendation X-7.

¹¹¹ Recommendation X-2.

¹¹² Recommendation X-3.

XI. Research

Effective prevention mechanisms and responses to tackle sexual exploitation and abuse of children require an understanding of the issues at stake, as well as knowledge of the prevalence and characteristics of the phenomenon. Accurate and precise information may be necessary to develop quality and targeted policies and measures. The gathering of information and understanding of the phenomenon is particularly important in the context of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by ICTs, in light of their rapid development and increased use.

Observations and recommendations of the Committee on research specific to Iceland

Iceland has provided information on research undertaken on the issues raised by CSGSIV in general.¹¹³ The Committee observes that research on CSGSIV was conducted within a wider framework, as part of a broader research project covering online risks.¹¹⁴

The Committee observes a **difficulty in implementing the Convention** in Iceland, as no information was provided as to whether public authorities have collaborated with civil society when undertaking research on the issues raised by CSGSIV.

- Therefore, the Committee **invites** Iceland to take the necessary legislative or other measures to set up or designate mechanisms for data collection or focal points at the national or local levels and in collaboration with civil society to observe and evaluate the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including on the issues arising from CSGSIV, with due respect for the requirements of personal data protection.¹¹⁵

Generic recommendations of the Committee on research

To improve the effective implementation of the Convention, the Committee **invites** all Parties, including Iceland:

- to collect data and undertake research at the national and local levels to observe and evaluate the phenomenon of CSGSIV.¹¹⁶
- to ensure that data on the phenomenon of CSGSIV and the risks associated with it is

regularly collected and research on the issue is regularly undertaken.¹¹⁷

- to build on the findings from existing research on CSGSIV, when available, to ensure that policies and measures are best developed and appropriately targeted to tackle the issues raised by CSGSIV.¹¹⁸

Promising practices:

¹¹³ Para. 437.

¹¹⁴ Para. 438.

¹¹⁵ Recommendation XI-4.

¹¹⁶ Recommendation XI-1.

¹¹⁷ Recommendation XI-2.

¹¹⁸ Recommendation XI-3.