



COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

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LANZAROTE CONVENTION

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

Replies to the thematic questionnaire

GREECE

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 25 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:
- self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?
 - self-generated sexual content?

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

- 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:
- self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?
 - self-generated sexual content?

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

- 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:
- self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?
 - self-generated sexual content?

Yes, mainly for parents

→ 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.

[Hellenic Police via the Cyber Crime Division](#)

→ 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).

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

Site: www.cyberkid.gov.gr

Webpage: cyberalert.gr/sayno

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

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:
- self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?
 - 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:
- self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos;
 - self-generated sexual content?

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?
- b. self-generated sexual content?

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?
- b. self-generated sexual content?

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?
- b. self-generated sexual content?

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

→ 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.

*** Please be advised of the following covering the entire [Section "Prevention" {i.e. questions 1-5}](#) as provided by the **Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs**:

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

In the context of promoting health and upgrading pupils' quality of life, the **Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs** implements Health Education programmes at Primary and Secondary Schools throughout the country.

During the 2016-2017 school year, persons in charge of School Activities, Environmental Health, Cultural Issues, and Health Education at Primary Education Schools, implemented a large number of programmes relating to the questionnaire.

More specifically:

Thematic category	No of programmes	No of pupils	No of educators	No of schools
Transgender relationships - sexual education	71	1284	947	50
School Bullying / Internet	303	4091	4557	122

Mental health – Interpersonal relations	2051	45758	8289	1310
Human rights	463	10610	1470	169

These programmes, as well as the relevant educational material, are usually uploaded at the site of the Directorate for Primary and Secondary Education.

Since the 2017-2018 school year, as a pilot programme with a view to informing schools and interested parties, the Directorate for Primary Education uploads all the approved programmes, part of which relates to the proper use of the Internet and new technologies, at the following site: dspope.ypepth.sch.gr

Following the decision of teachers' association, Primary School Units spend time on activities – discussions - events ([article 16 of P.D.79/2017. – O.G.109/A/1-8-2017](#)) concerning the dangers of the Internet and any problems arising from its use, in order to raise awareness among school communities and increase alertness of all their members for a timely intervention in order to eliminate any possible risks against minors' lives and prevent any possible impact from the use of the Internet. Informing pupils on the proper use of - conduct through the Internet is also included among these activities.

According to the curricula of Whole Day Primary Schools ([article 11 of P.D. 79/2017 – O.G. 109/A/1-8-2017](#) & [O.G. 1324/2016 B' Ministerial Decision](#)), pupils learn about information technologies.

The key objective is to help pupils develop basic skills on the use of PCs including of course their information on the proper use of the Internet and how to address any threat made over the Internet. Specialized educators are continuously informed about the subject and in any case they inform and teach young pupils on how to address dangers relating to the Internet. They teach about the proper conduct for games through the Internet and how to evaluate risks arising from them. (Curriculum concerning Information Technologies in Primary Education: [Information and Communication Technologies for C'-D'-E'-F' classes](#), Internet Security and Good Conduct, Personal Data, Social Networking, Greek Safer Internet Awareness Center <http://www.saferinternet.gr>).

The implementation of Health Education Programmes at schools aims not only at pupils' physical health, but also at shaping personalities, developing skills, changing attitudes and conducts with a view to enhancing the sense of responsibility, communication, self-confidence, the pupils' personality and ability to adopt positive attitude toward life. To this end, the Ministry of Education goes beyond merely informing pupils but also promotes Health Education Programmes based on new teaching methods that encourage pupils' involvement and enhance the development of certain skills such as making decisions, drawing conclusions and impact assessment.

In accordance with Ministerial Decision No. 4867/Γ2/28-8-1992 (O.G. 629 B/ 23-10-1992) on «School Activities», as amended and in force, schools in cooperation with local agents may schedule activities inside and outside the school area aiming at pupils' intellectual development as well as raising their awareness on issues relating to their broader and narrower environment. More

specifically, under the abovementioned Ministerial Decision, Circular No 170596/ΓΔ4/13-10-2016 was issued on «Planning and implementing school activity programmes (Environmental Education, Health Education, Cultural Issues) Career Education and European Programmes (Erasmus+, eTwinning κ.ά.) for 2016-2017 school year». According to this circular, School Activity Programmes are implemented, including Health Education Programmes (HE). Such programmes deal with issues such as: *Transgender relationships – Sexual Education*, *School Bullying/Internet*, *Interpersonal Relations – Mental Health and Human Rights*.

More specifically, during the 2016-2017 school year, the following programmes were implemented: 47 programmes on «*Transgender relationships – Sexual Education*», 97 programmes on «*School Bullying/Internet*», 421 programmes on «*Interpersonal Relations – Mental Health*» and 136 programmes on «*Human Rights*».

Moreover, according to circular No.Φ20.1/220482/Δ2/23-12-2016 on: «Implementing a Thematic Week at High Schools in order to inform and raise awareness on Nutrition, Addiction – Dependencies and *Gender Identities*, during the 2016-2017 school year», each school unit scheduled activities in accordance with the following three basic axes:

- a) Nutrition and quality of life,
- b) Preventing addiction and dependencies and
- c) *Gender Identities*.

This thematic week that was designed and supported by the I.E.P. in 2016-17 and implemented at high schools throughout the country aimed at informing and raising awareness among school community members on issues relating to Education and Sustainable Development. This Thematic Week focused on the above mentioned issues highlighting thus their importance for High School pupils during their preadolescent and adolescent stage of development, since issues relating to nutrition, gender identities and developing addictive behaviors are directly linked to the relation that is being formed between preadolescent and adolescent pupils and their body, their self-image and the way they perceive themselves in general as well as their peers and the broader social environment.

During this thematic week information activities were organized at every school based on the above key axes. More specifically, in the context of thematic axes «*Gender Identities*» and «Preventing addiction and dependencies» the following thematics have been addressed:

- Physical changes during puberty
- Biological and Social gender
- Unraveling transgender stereotypes
- Human rights and the rights of women
- School as a community
- Social standards and dependencies
- Addiction and adolescence
- Protective factors against addiction
- Addiction and its consequences

With a view to informing and raising awareness among pupils on issues relating to sexual behavior and school bullying/use of the Internet, the Directorates for Primary and Secondary Education of the Ministry of Education have approved health education programmes that are implemented by the decentralized units of the Ministry, the persons in charge of Youth

Counseling Stations and those in charge of Health Education, in cooperation with other governmental or non-governmental bodies, public organizations, local or regional self-government agencies, Universities, Technological Institutions, etc.

As examples, we could mention the following programmes:

1. «Informing pupils about the competition of the Greek Safer Internet Center».
2. «Approval of actions to prevent transgender violence at schools of Keratsini – Drapetsona Municipality by the Keratsini – Drapetsona Counseling Center for Women».
3. Approval of the educational programme entitled ‘Real life stories’ implemented by the Organization «The smile of the child», during the school year 2017-18, with a view to raising awareness among pupils on issues relating to violence against children.
4. Approval for the use of the manual «Links – A MANUAL ON HATE SPEECH ON THE INTERNET THROUGH EDUCATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS», of the Council of Europe at Primary and Secondary Education Schools throughout the country.
5. Approval of a programme on the transition to adolescence and school bullying by the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens for pupils of primary and secondary education.
6. Approval of educational material entitled «School Mediation: A guide to resolve disputes at school by peers» and approval for the implementation of educational program by the NGO «Antigoni», Information and Documentation Centre on racism, ecology, peace and non-violence.
7. Approval for the implementation of educational programme that will inform Secondary Education pupils on the phenomenon of human trafficking and its risks by the Non-Profit Making Company A21 «Abolishing injustice in the 21st Century».
8. Approval of a programme on prevention entitled «Navigate with safety» at Secondary Education Schools of Athens in cooperation with the “PRONOI” Centre for the Prevention of Addiction and Promotion of Psychosocial Health of Kifissia Municipality.
9. Approval of a request to publish and distribute educational material on bullying at Primary and Secondary Schools of Dodecanese.
10. Approval of a training programme entitled: «Advising Teachers on School violence and bullying» by Samos Youth Advice Centre.
11. Approval of Advisory and Supporting Actions entitled «Counseling on Prevention and Psychosocial Support to pupils on issues relating to School Violence and Bullying» for High School and Lyceum pupils of Samos Municipality» by Samos Youth Advice Station.
12. Approval of cooperation between Rethimno Youth Advice Station and a specialist psychologist for Secondary Education Schools of Agios Vasilios Municipality, Rethimno Region.
13. Approval of information actions by Rodopi Youth Advice Station in cooperation with the organisation “The Smile of the Child”.

Finally, we would like to note that the Directorate for E-Governance, General Directorate for **Strategic Design, Programming and E-Governance** has been implementing a programme of school visits on «**The Internet in our lives: Education, Entertainment, Security**», targeted at Elementary and High School pupils. The above mentioned programme places emphasis, inter alia, on the proper use of the Internet and its educational tools, identifying and avoiding electronic deception, malicious software, personal data interception and internet addiction without however extending to sexual harassment.

In May 2017 the **Institute of Educational Policy (I.E.P.) of the Ministry of Education**, established a Scientific Unit named “Educational and School Democracy, Gender Equality, Rights”. This Unit’s

tasks address, *inter alia*, **issues relating to sexual exploitation and abuse by using information and communication technologies** and specialize in the following areas:

- Giving opinion on researches, educational material or programmes implemented at schools relating to or including issues addressed by the Unit,
- Proposing to the IEP's Board on issues addressed by the Unit,
- Preparing scientific studies on the issues addressed by the Unit in Greece and worldwide as well as planning and implementing proposals for the conduct of similar research, educational programs and teaching/educational materials,
- Cooperating with services of the Ministry of Education, other public services and supervised bodies, educational institutions, NGOs and structures for the implementation of actions on relevant issues,
- Cooperating with the remaining scientific Units and Bureaus of the Scientific Unit, the Administration and the IEP stand-alone departments on scientific and procedural issues as well as participating in joint committees and working groups.

Moreover, the I.E.P. has begun to reform and/or prepare Curricula and any supplementary educational material in the following subject areas: Humanitarian Studies, Social Studies, Scientific Studies and Mathematics in Primary and Secondary Education. Socially sensitive issues such as the one in question are also included in this context in a horizontal (dissemination over all subjects) and vertical (specific knowledge domains) manner.

Finally, the I.E.P. participates as partner in the «ACT – ACTIVE citizenship projects to enhance pupils' social and civic competences» programme, in the context of AXIS KA3 Initiatives for policy innovation – European policy experimentations Project N° 582958 – EPP-1-2016-2-FR-EPPKA3-PI-POLICY of the ERASMUS+ European Program. The objective is to retrain teachers on issues relating to the development of an «**active citizenship**» culture at school. In this context pupils may develop projects in the classroom on issues relating to the subject in question.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

The institutional framework governing Universities (Law 4009/2011, Law 4485/2017) does not provide for a mandatory inclusion of the questionnaire's topics into the University curricula that are prepared by the competent bodies. It has to be noted that university attendance refers to persons over 18.

INFORMATION AND SUPPORT ENTITIES

The **Directorate for Studies, Curricula and Organisation of Primary Education, Ministry of Education**, in cooperation with the **Panhellenic School Network** and the **Department of Electronic Crime**, launches informative teleconferences throughout the country. They are targeted at pupils at school units of the country (Elementary schools, High Schools, Lyceums and others), while the key subject of these conferences is how pupils shall navigate safely through the Internet.

Information is provided through teleconferences by linking multiple sites simultaneously. The teleconference takes place in real time accompanied by presentations, conversation, questions and answers among the speakers and the audience that is located at a distance.

The above action started by virtue of Circular No.154819/Γ1/09-09-2014 on «Teleconferences held by the Department of Electronic Crime at Primary and Secondary School Units throughout the country on Safer Navigation through the Internet – Cooperation between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Citizens Protection» and is being implemented till today. Through

this action all pupils are informed about the dangers involved during their navigation through the Internet and also about the actions they should take in case they realize that they are in danger or become victims of bullying and how to address any threat over the Internet.

- **The Ministry of Education** in cooperation with the **Panhellenic School Network** and the **Division of Information Society Technologies of the Computer Technology Institute and Press «DIOFANTOS»**, develop and apply conventional and digital means in education and life-long learning, publish printed and online educational material and provide the Helpline of the **Panhellenic School Network** <http://internet-safety.sch.gr>

Diofantos is the entity involved in research and technologies in charge of the organization and operation of the electronic infrastructure used at the Ministry of Education and all educational units.

- In the context of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the **Ministry of Education and the Adolescent Health Unit of the Second Department of Pediatrics of Athens University**, school units, teachers, parents and pupils of Primary and Secondary Schools may be informed **-free of charge-** on the safer use of Internet through the Helpline IPOSTIRIZO (800 11 800 15) for children, adolescents and parents, with a view to informing and supporting them about the safer use of Internet, mobile phones, video games, etc. and how to avoid harmful or pornographic content, etc.

Psychologists specialized on issues relating to the Internet reply on the IPOSTIRIZO Helpline.

- **The Greek Safer Internet Center**, the Advisory body of which consists of public and private entities, including - *inter alia* - the Ministry of Education, implements three actions:

(a) **Saferinternet.gr**,

(b) The helpline **help-line.gr** and

(c) The hotline **SafeLine** for complaints.

The Action Saferinternet.gr (<http://www.saferinternet.gr/index.php?parentobjId=Page74>), under the auspices of the **Computer Technology Institute and Press** and, in particular, the Information Technologies Institute, provides information to parents, teachers and children of Elementary Schools, High Schools and Lyceums on the safer use of media, online games and mobile phones, the safer navigation through the Internet, through videos, posters, quizzes, interactive games, polymorphic online and printed materials and TV and radio campaigns.

This Action is the national representative in Greece of the **“Insafe” Network of Safer Internet Awareness Centres**, which establishes the European strategy for a safe and qualitative Internet and is comprised of 31 members.

The website of the Greek Safer Internet Center - <http://saferinternet4kids.gr/> - provides online Quizzes, three (03) safety manuals for parents, educators and children concerning the use of media, online games and mobile phones, knowledge games, etc., on how to protect themselves during navigation in a digital world.

At the Center’s Helpline (www.help-line.gr) specialized psychologists provide support and advice on issues relating to excessive engagement with the Internet, bullying over the Internet, exposure to inappropriate content and other problems relating to the use of Internet, mobile phones and online games.

Moreover, the Center operates the hotline SafeLine (<http://www.safeline.gr/>) for complaints concerning illegal content on the Internet. It receives complaints about child abuse and illegal use of the Internet and cooperates both with the Hellenic Police as well as with the INTERPOL through the European organization INHOPE.

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?

- [Cyberalert 24/7 hotline of the Cyber Crime Division.](#)
- [Hotline of NGO "Hamogelo".](#)
- [Hotline of NGO "Safeline", member of InHope.](#)

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?

- [Articles 352A](#) (psychodiagnostic examination and treatment of the perpetrator and the victim of crimes against sexual freedom and the economic exploitation of sexual life) and [352B](#) of the [Penal Code](#) (Protection of the private life of minor victim).

- [Law 4478/2017](#) (Incorporation of Directive 2012/29/EU, establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime), which specially provided for the creation of independent offices for the protection of minors victims "Houses of the Child" (articles 74, 75 and 77)

→ 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).

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.

[There is formal cooperation between the Cyber Crime Division and NGO Hamogelo, with the NGO providing its resources for child care and support.](#)

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)?

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

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?
- b. self-generated sexual content?

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

The following cover both **Question 8 & Question 9**:

Articles of the Penal Code

337 par. 3&4 of the PC, **Insult of sexual dignity**

339 par. 4 of the PC, **Seduction of Children**

342 par. 3 of the PC, **Abuse of minors in lewdness**

348 of the PC, **Facilitation of the licentiousness of others**

348A of the PC, **Child Pornography** (Article 348A of the PC is replaced as follows :

“1. Every person who deliberately makes, distributes, publishes, exhibits, imports in the Territory or exports from the Territory, offers, sells or distributes in any other manner, buys, is supplied with, obtains or possesses child pornography material, or disseminates or offers information in connection with the commitment of the above acts, will be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year and pecuniary penalty of ten thousand up to one hundred thousand Euros

2. Every person who deliberately makes, offers, sells or distributes in any other manner, transmits, buys, is supplied with, or possesses child pornography material or disseminates information regarding the commitment of the above acts through a computer system or on the internet will be punished by a imprisonment of at least two years and pecuniary penalty of fifty thousand up to three hundred thousand Euros.

3. Child pornography material will be considered, in the sense of the previous paragraphs, the representation or the actual or visual depiction in an electronic or other means, of the body or part of the body of a child in a manner that expressly causes sexual arousal, and the actual or visual abusive act performed by or with a child.

4. The acts of the first and second paragraph will be punished by incarceration for a term not exceeding ten years and pecuniary penalty of fifty thousand up to one hundred thousand Euros : a) if committed by profession or habitually b) if the production of the child pornography material is connected with the exploitation of the need, mental or intellectual disease or physical dysfunction due to an organic disease of the minor or by exercising force or by threatening to exercise force on the minor or by using a child who is under ten years of age. If the act of case b) resulted into to causing severe physical damage of the sufferer, incarceration of at least ten years is imposed and pecuniary penalty of one hundred thousand up to five hundred thousand Euros, and if it resulted into causing death, life incarceration is imposed.”

348B of the PC, [Attract children for sexual purposes](#)
348C of the PC, [Pornographic representations of minors](#)
349 par. 2 of the PC, [Pimping](#)
351 par. 6 of the PPC, [Trafficking](#)

Question 9. Criminalisation

(See answer to question 8 above)

- 9.1. Does national law criminalise cases when adults:¹
- possess child self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?
 - distribute or transmit child self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos to other adults?
 - 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, all these behaviours are criminalized under article 348A “Child Pornography” of the Greek Penal Code (see also above)

- 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?

No

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

Depending on the circumstances, like the age of the child, the imprisonment ranges from one to more than ten years, and the fine from ten thousand to half a million euro.

- 9.4. Does national law criminalise cases when adults:²
- possess child self-generated sexual content?
 - distribute or transmit child self-generated sexual content to other adults?
 - distribute or transmit child self-generated sexual content to other children than those depicted such sexual content?

Yes, same as 9.1

- 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?

No

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

Same as 9.3

- 9.7. Does national law criminalise cases when children:³
- produce self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?
 - possess self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?
 - distribute or transmit self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos of themselves to peers?

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ This question does not in any way suggest that these behaviours should be criminalised.

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

a, b, c & d: No, they are considered victims.

e & f: Same as 9.1 (the law does not differentiate if the perpetrator is a minor or an adult).

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?

Only for minor perpetrators, they may avoid imprisonment and instead do social work etc.

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

Same as 9.3, with the exception that minor perpetrators are prosecuted via the Court for Minors and the consequences can be less severe.

9.10. Does national law criminalise cases when children:⁴

- a. produce self-generated sexual content?
- b. possess self-generated sexual content?
- c. distribute or transmit self-generated sexual content to peers?
- d. distribute or transmit self-generated sexual content to adults?
- e. distribute or transmit self-generated sexual content of other children to peers?
- f. distribute or transmit self-generated sexual content of other children to adults?

Same as 9.7

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?

Same as 9.8

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

Same as 9.9

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 2⁵

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?

10.2. For Parties that have not made a reservation in accordance with Article 20(3) indent 2⁶

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

⁴ This question does not in any way suggest that these behaviours should be criminalised.

⁵ Denmark, Germany, Liechtenstein, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland.

⁶ 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.

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?
- b. self-generated sexual content?

Article 348C paragraph 2 addresses the coercion part but it is not specific for ICT.

Question 12. Jurisdiction rules⁷

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.

In any case, formal legal process is initiated and the offence is investigated.

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?
- b. in prosecution?
- c. in courts?

a. Yes, in law enforcement only.

c. There are Special Prosecutors for Children

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.

No

→ 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.)?

A team of 14 officers within the Cyber Crime Division

→ As regards law enforcement, please indicate if:

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

a. The Cyber Crime Division is connected to ICSE, but not very active.

b. Some contribution, mostly in-house cases with identified victims and some help provided to other countries in their investigations.

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?
- b. self-generated sexual content?

⁷ 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)?
- b. prosecutors?
- c. judges?

a. Yes, but general training about child protection stuff, not just about cases of self-generated material.

c. National School of Judges' Workshop: "Protection of minorities, persons with special disabilities and minors and issues of immigrants".

→ If so, please share the details of the training offered, specifying whether the training is mandatory. Not in-house training, but international training via CEPOL or other EU training activities. Not mandatory

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?

Co-operation via the standard channels, but because of the importance of the cases all parties are eager to help.

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?