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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

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

2nd thematic monitoring round

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

Replies registered by the Secretariat on 24 October 2017

PREVENTION

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

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

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

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

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

Replies to par.1.1 - 1.2

The instruments that govern these activities include the following fundamental national strategies, concepts and other government documents, see examples:

– The National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation (Presidential Decree No. 683 of December 15, 311)

– Strategies for the development of child rearing in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025 (Government decree of May 29, 2015 No. 996-r)

– The concept of development of the system for the prevention of neglect and juvenile delinquency for the period until 2020 (Government decree of 22 March 2017, No. 520-r)

– The concept of information security of children (Government decree of the Russian Federation on December 2, 2015, No. 2471-r)

– Federal Law No. 124-FZ of 24.07.1998 "On the main guarantees of the child rights in the Russian Federation"

– Federal Law No. 466-FZ of December 29, 2010 "On the protection of children from information that is harmful to their health and development"

In the course of providing data the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice, republican, regional, local authorities and educational organizations noted that special programs on this issue addressed to children are not being developed. The reason for the above is rooted in the practical experience: due to minors' psychological characteristics, a surge of interest in non-traditional forms of sexual intercourse among this category of students can take place.

Nevertheless, preventive measures are undertaken to develop minors' awareness of undesirable, abnormal nature of the situations described in par.1.1., to make children understand negative consequences and personal safety risks of the above situation; the mentioned aspects are considered in the framework of lessons that focus on cyberspace security issues and on the legal awareness and consciousness.

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

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

Reply to par.1.3.

Measures to increase the awareness of parents and those who have constant contact with children (teachers, psychologists, health professionals, etc.) address full range of risks of sexual abuse and violence against children listed in the Lanzarote Convention, including issues mentioned in par.1.3.a),b).

Special activities solely aimed at focusing minors' attention on the situations mentioned in the above paragraph are not carried out due to the above situations being a kind of subset or narrow circumstances of the broad vision of the sexual abuse according to the Lanzarote Convention.

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

The Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of the Interior, educational and law enforcement organizations of regions, local authorities, Centers for psychological and pedagogical assistance and child development.

Interdepartmental coordination is implemented vertically and horizontally according to the current regulations of inter department and interagency collaboration that is viewed as mandatory under the legislation of the Russian Federation on children's interests and rights protection.

→ 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).

Examples of resources

Voronezh region

<http://36edu.ru/> (Department of Education, Science and Youth Policy of the Voronezh Region),

<http://www.stoppav.ru/> (GBU VO "Center for Psychological and Pedagogical Support and Development of Children"),

<http://voronezh.sledcom.ru/> (SU SK in the Voronezh region).

Vologda Region

http: www.viro.edu.ru

Yaroslavl region

www.podrostok.edu.yar.ru

Penza region

www.ppms.edu-penzaa.ru

Roskomnadzor site

www.персональные_данные_дети

Question 2. Civil society involvement

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

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

Reply to par.2.1.

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

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

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

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

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

Reply to par.2.2

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

Examples of projects:

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

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

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

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

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?

Reply to par.3.

The mentioned issues are part to the national curriculum (primary and secondary schools) that envisages comprehensive activities to ensure the safety of children in the cyberspace in general, and to protect them of risks of situations mentioned in par 3.a)b) (for example, the course "Life safety fundamentals, lessons on Internet security, see examples of additional materials on the website of the project" Children on-line" <http://detionline.com/mts/about>).

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?

Reply to par.4.

The analysis of the gathered data showed that the problems identified in the question are considered within the framework of the federal higher education programs and numerous CPD courses that run federal, regional and local institutions.

The survey that the Ministry of Education and science conducted revealed that there is an extensive database of CPD programs aimed at protecting children from sexual violence in the network, targeted at different target audiences for different target audiences (parents, teachers, trainers, social workers, law enforcement officers, examples can be provided upon request).

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.

Replies to par. 5.1-5.2

Government authorities and other organizations support projects and conduct research to analyze the current state of affairs regarding safety of children in the cyberspace, including issues stipulated in the Lanzarote Convention (links to the examples <http://detionline.com/research/about>).

Special projects on the issue specified in the question 5.1-5.2 were not conducted prior to the Russian Federation participation in this monitoring.

However, in the process of gathering information for the questionnaire the Russian Ministry of Education and Science authorized the RUDN university to summarize the data and conduct a research of the current state of affairs in the mentioned area on ground of the responses submitted by republican, regional local I organizations subordinated to the Ministry.

PROTECTION

Question 6. Assistance to victims

6.1. What specific reporting mechanisms, 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?

Reply to par.6.1.

Assistance to victims of the situations indicated in the question is carried out within the system of assistance to minors who became victims of sexual abuse and violence.

Telephone hotlines have been set up, centers for psychological aid and rehabilitation, the system of psychological support at educational institutions, civil society agencies for assisting victims of sexual abuse in all manifestations operate throughout the country.

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?

Reply to par.6.2.

The situations covered in par 6.2. a) b) are treated within the tasks of providing legal support and protection of children who became victims of sexual abuse (including ICT facilitated abuse).

The legal support is provided under the provisions of art. 191 of the Criminal Procedural Code.

Other forms of support include administrative and psychological assistance, medical help that are carried out on the basis of the relevant institutions in accordance with the national legislation aimed at protecting the interests of children (examples of documents are listed in the introductory comments to the reply to question 1.)

Example

The service of interdepartmental cooperation for rehabilitation and support of minors is provided on the basis of the St. Petersburg state institution "Social shelter for children Transit" (<https://shelter-tranzit.ru/>)

→ 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).

On the federal level, there is no separate statistics on this issue.

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.

Reply to par.7

Information with concrete examples is presented in the replies to questions 1, 2, 3, 5.

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)?

Reply to par.8.1.

In the current Russian legislation, there is no a separate provision on the criminal responsibility related to the situations of a) self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos, self-generated sexual, non-pictorial self-generated sexual content produced by children.

The Russian criminal legislation does not consider mentioned actions as evidence of the crime or independent characteristics of a crime.

However, with respect to the use of the mentioned materials, a general rule according to art. 241, 242, 240, 127, 131-135 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation can be applied.

It is worth drawing the attention to the fact that in the text of the Lanzarote Convention there is no special mention of the situations indicated in the question either; these situations can be considered in the context of articles 18-23 of the Convention.

Moreover, according to paragraph 3. Art. 18 of the Lanzarote Convention, the provisions of paragraph 1 (a) of this article are not intended to govern consensual sexual activities between minors.

On the other hand, there are a number of state orders (order of Roskomnadzor No. 84, the order of the Ministry of Interior No. 292, the order by Rospotrebnadzor No. 351, the order by the Federal Tax Service of Russia MMV-7-2 / 461 dated May 18, 2017) which provide detailed criteria for assessing the materials and / or information and identifying Internet sites containing prohibited information, the above information is accumulated into a single automated information system.

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?

Reply to par.8.2.

Yes, for instance, provisions of the following documents:

The concept of information security of children (Government decree of the Russian Federation on December 2, 2015, No. 2471-r

Federal Law No. 466-FZ of December 29, 2010"On the protection of children from information that is harmful to their health and development"

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?

Reply to par.8.3.

There is no separate norm for these situations in the Russian Legislation. The rule stipulated in art. 241 of the Criminal Code can be applied for the consideration of the situations described in the Question.

Moreover, according to paragraph 3. Art. 18 of the Lanzarote Convention, the provisions of paragraph 1 (a) of this article are not intended to govern consensual sexual activities between minors.

Question 9. Criminalisation

9.1. Does national law criminalise cases when adults:

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

Reply to par.9.1.

Russian national legislation does not criminalize the possession of child pornography for personal purposes (without the purpose of dissemination, public demonstration or advertising).

B) C) Yes, adults' actions, specified in par 9.1 b)c) are subject for criminalization under the national law – art 242, 131-135,137 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation

Upon request, we can provide data on specific cases and court decisions. The data was provided by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

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?

The situations indicated in the question are not considered separately in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

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

See replies to 9.1-9.2

9.4. Does national law criminalise cases when adults:

- a. possess child self-generated sexual content?
- b. distribute or transmit child self-generated sexual content to other adults?
- c. distribute or transmit child self-generated sexual content to other children?

Reply to par.9.4.

Russian national legislation does not criminalize the possession of child pornography for personal purposes (without the purpose of dissemination, public demonstration or advertising).

Adults' actions, specified in par 9.1 b)c) are subject for criminalization under the national law – art 242,131-135,137 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation

Upon request, we can provide data on specific cases and court decisions. The data was provided by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

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?

The situations indicated in the question are not considered separately in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

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

See replies to 9.1-9.5

9.7. Does national law criminalise cases when children:

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

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

Reply to par. 9.7.

In the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation there are no specific norms that cover exclusively the above situations.

Russian national legislation does not criminalize the possession of child pornography for personal purposes (without the purpose of dissemination, public demonstration or advertising).

In case the distributed products fall under the pornographic qualification according to the Russian legislation, criminal liability is set forth at 18 (art 242 of Criminal Code).

The Russian Investigative Committee specifies that in some cases, criminal responsibility for creating and distributing sexual content may start at 14. This is possible if the teenager over 14 sends his/her own or other person's pornographic images or other pornographic content to a person under the age of 12. In this case, the above teenager's actions can be qualified under item "b" of part 4 of art. 132 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation that establishes criminal liability for violent acts of a sexual nature committed against a person due to age not being able to understand the nature and significance of the acts committed with him/her and therefore being in a helpless state.

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

Yes, the rule of art. 90 of the criminal Code can be applied (coercive child rearing measures can be applied (art 90 of the Criminal Code), including the following:

- a) warning;
- b) transfer under supervision of parents or persons who replace them, or a specialized state body;
- c) the assignment of the obligation to redress the damage caused;
- d) restriction of leisure and the establishment of special requirements for the behavior of a minor.

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

See the replies to par. 9.7 -9.8

9.10. Does national law criminalise cases when children:

- 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?

Reply to 9.10

In the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation there are no specific norms that cover exclusively the above situations.

Russian national legislation does not criminalize the possession of child pornography for personal purposes (without the purpose of dissemination, public demonstration or advertising).

In case the distributed products fall under the pornographic qualification according to the Russian legislation, criminal liability is set forth at 16 (art 20 of Criminal Code).

In certain cases, criminal responsibility for creating and distributing sexual content may start at 14. This is possible if a teenager over 14 sends his/her own or other person's pornographic images or other pornographic content to a person under the age of 12. In this case, the above teenager's actions can be qualified under item "b" of part 4 of art. 132 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation that establishes criminal liability for violent acts of a sexual nature committed against a person due to age not being able to understand the nature and significance of the acts committed with him/her and therefore being in a helpless state.

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

Yes, see the Criminal Procedural Code, art 427 (Termination of criminal prosecution with the use of compulsory childrearing measures) and the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, art 90 (Use of compulsory child rearing measures).

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

See the replies to 9.10-9.11

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 2

What measures have been taken to ensure that the production and 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 are produced and possessed by them with their consent and solely for their own private use?

Reply – the Russian Federation has made a reservation.

The criminal legislation of the Russian Federation does not establish criminal responsibility of minors for the production and storage of pornographic materials for solely personal use.

10.2. For Parties that have not made a reservation in accordance with Article 20(3) indent 2

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

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?

Reply to par.11

The aforementioned cases a) b) are subject to consideration on general grounds. National legislation provides for criminal prosecution (ct.132, 135, 242 of the Criminal Code), the Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court on December 4, 2014 N 16 (pp.16, 17).

Question 12. Jurisdiction rules

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.

Reply to par.12

These rules are governed by art. 2 of the Criminal Procedural Code, art. 12 of the Criminal Code. If the victim or the guilty person is found outside the Russian Federation, the provisions of the national legislation and international treaties of the Russian Federation on the provision of legal assistance, the extradition and transfer of criminal proceedings are applied for the purposes of criminal prosecution.

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?

Reply to par.13.1

Special units aimed at investigating the situations covered in questions 9-11 do not exist.

Nonetheless the stakeholders involved in combating minors' sexual abuse report on special units which tackle the minors' sexual exploitation and abuse, including the mentioned crimes ICT facilitation.

Meanwhile, according to the information of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, the Decree of the Presidium of the Council of Judges of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2016 on the use by the courts of technologies of restorative justice and mediation applied in the area of child-friendly justice is in force.

The Investigative Committee informs that special units, whose competence includes exclusively the investigation of sexual crimes against minors, facilitated by the use of information and telecommunications networks (including the Internet) do not operate. However, a specialization of investigators and units exercising procedural control (broader competence) has been introduced to consider crimes committed by minors and against them. This allows for the on-going training of investigators, closely monitoring of the investigation of criminal cases, seeking maximum protection of the rights and interests of the child and their recovery. Annually about 150 investigators are trained in educational divisions of the Investigative Committee on tailored courses dedicated to mentioned crimes investigation.

According to the Ministry of the Interior in the structure of 50 regional territorial bodies of the Ministry specialized units have been established to combat crimes against sexual inviolability.

The Ministry of the Interior informs that on the basis of accumulated experience the following methodological recommendations have been prepared and sent to the territorial bodies for operational-search activities, as well as to training centers for staff professional development:

“Using the profiling technique to assess the probability of a crime committed against the sexual inviolability of minors on the basis of materials on the Internet (through criminal investigation).

An analytical review is being drafted on the topic "The activities of criminal investigation units for identification and documentation of crimes against the sexual inviolability of minors".

Methodological recommendations are being drafted on the issues related to identification and documentation of crimes against the sexual inviolability of minors.

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.

→ 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.)?

Reply: In structure of the Ministry of the Interior there is "K" department which deals with questions of counteraction to distribution of pornographic materials with participation of minors through the Internet. The relevant information is mentioned in reply to question 13.1.

→ 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?

Reply: Such activities are carried out.

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?

Reply: The surveyed agencies have not got any information from the ground divisions

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?

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

Partnerships

Reply: the modules on the relevant issues are included in the Higher Education degree Courses and CPD courses for the specialists of the above categories.

COOPERATION

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?

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?

Reply to par.16.1-16.2

International cooperation to prevent minors' sexual abuse and exploitation is implemented by the National Bureau of Interpol.

According to the information provided by the Ministry of the Interior special attention is paid to the cooperation in submitting data to the ICSE database. Based on this database, a number of criminals- Russian citizens have been identified (examples of cases can be submitted upon request).

According to the information provided by the Ministry in 2016, 8 replies were sent to foreign countries upon 8 requests from Armenia and Belarus, 7 replies were sent to Italy, Latvia, Poland, France, USA with reference to 13 web sources.

Since 2012 the police has been conducting the operation "Weed" to detect internet users who upload child pornography. The activities have resulted in identifying 4,700 users (from 79 countries), the relevant data was submitted to Interpol. Regarding 2017 through the operation "Weed" activities 46 messages to 21 state were sent concerning illegal content sent from 186 IP addresses.

Special measure have been implemented to obtain remote access to the database for identification of victims in the course of operational-search activities.