



COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

T-ES(2017)ICT-SI

LANZAROTE CONVENTION

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

Replies to the thematic questionnaire

SLOVENIA

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 30 October 2017

Prevention

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

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

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

ANSWER: Police officers and detectives visit elementary schools across Slovenia and lecture on the safe use of the Internet, focusing on the traps of producing and distributing self-generated sexually explicit content / private information. Target audience: children, parents and professional school staff. The police, together with other institutions is also a member of an expert council of the Safer Internet Center, who works at the Faculty of Social Sciences of UL, and determines joint activities in this field.

The [Safer Internet Centre](#)¹ is the national project promoting and ensuring a better internet for kids. It is a project run by a consortium of partners coordinated by the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Ljubljana, the Academic and Research Network of Slovenia (ARNES), the Slovenian Association of Friends of Youth (ZPMS), and the Youth Information and Counselling Centre of Slovenia (MISSS). It is financed by the INEA Agency at the European Commission (through the Connecting Europe Facility, an EU funding instrument) and by the Ministry of Public Administration. Its activities are also supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport. The Awareness centre Safe.si is a member of the INSAFE network. The members of the Council of the Safer Internet Centre are: the Office of the State Prosecutor General of the Republic of Slovenia and the Police, as well as the representatives of the media and other organizations active in the field of protection of children's rights.

[Safe.si](#)² raises awareness of its five target groups about safe and responsible use of the Internet and new technologies. The project's aim is to provide children, teenagers, parents, teachers and social workers with knowledge and tools for guiding, empowering and helping children and teenagers in the digital world. The Slovenian Awareness Centre Safe.si is the key resource and knowledge base for children's use of the Internet and mobile technologies in Slovenia.

The [Spletno oko](#)³ (transl. Web Eye) hotline and the [Tom Telephone](#)⁴ helpline are part of the Safer Internet Centre. The Spletno oko hotline allows the Internet users to report anonymously the cases of hate speech and child sexual abuse images they encounter online. One of the main objectives of the Tom Telephone helpline is to offer to young people a possibility for a confidential and anonymous conversation about problems, including issues related to the use of the Internet and mobile devices on a daily basis.

The **Safer Internet Centre** offers three main services:

- an awareness point on the safe use of the Internet and new technologies aiming at raising awareness of target groups of children, teenagers, parents, teachers and social workers through various online and offline activities, trainings, workshops, materials, promotional and media campaigns on how to use the Internet and mobile devices safely and responsibly;

¹ <https://safe.si/center/safer-Internet-centre>

² <https://safe.si/>

³ <http://www.spletno-okno.si/>

⁴ <http://www.e-tom.si/>

- the Tom Telephone is an advice line for online problems, where counsellors answer questions and resolve problems related to the use of the Internet. The service is available for children, young people and their parents. In February 2013, the TOM chatroom started to offer advice and help to children, adolescents and their parents through online chat;
- anonymous online reporting of illegal online content – child sexual abuse videos (child pornography) and hate speech. If one encounters such content on the Internet, one can report it to www.spletno-oko.si. The cooperation of similar points in Europe has proven to be an effective measure in the fight to reduce illegal content on the Internet.

The Awareness Centre's website www.safe.si provides exhaustive information regarding the Internet safety for all the project's target groups. Children, teenagers, parents and teachers all have separate sections on the website that provide information, tips, materials, and videos designed especially for the respective target group. Digital versions of all safe.si printed materials and useful links and materials of other organizations are offered on the website.

- There is a special section dedicated to the topic of sexting (including the practical information for teenagers): <https://safe.si/nasveti/neprimerne-in-nezakonite-vsebine/seksting>
- An e-leaflet "I got naked online": a resource for young people with tips on how to handle a situation when a naked photo of them is posted online: https://safe.si/sites/default/files/gol_na_spletu_3_9_2015_0.pdf
- A video for teenagers "Don't type away your dignity" (about sexting): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WsACnTSPWSQ>
- Ovce.sk cartoons dubbed in the Slovenian language; one cartoon also covers the topic of sexting (available at the Safe.si YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bODaOsYbgsk>) and another, entitled "Photo album", addresses the issue of publishing provocative photos online: https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=2&v=RyRAKuTSP-Y
- A poster for adolescents focusing on the topic of sexting "Your naked picture online!? - Say no to sexting": https://safe.si/sites/default/files/sexting_poster_safe_si_splet.pdf
- An online resource for teenagers "Naked online": <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Rk-WKUmVjk>
- A decision tree on sextortion: <https://safe.si/gradiva/drevesa-odlocanja/drevo-odlocanja-sextortion>
- The topic of sexting is also included in the programme of the 90-minute workshop for pupils entitled "Social networks and the protection of privacy online" and is part of safe.si trainings for schools. This workshop is carried out in Year 6 of basic school and targets children aged 11.

SI-CERT (Slovenian Computer Emergency Response Team) is the national response centre for handling incidents relating to the security of electronic networks and information. It coordinates incident resolution, technical consulting on intrusions, computer infections and other abuses and issues **warnings** on current threats in electronic networks for network operators and the general public. SI-CERT independently operates the **Safe on the internet** national awareness programme and participates in the **SAFE-SI** project. SI-CERT operates within the framework of the **Arnes** (Academic and Research Network of Slovenia) public institute. Pursuant to resolution no 38600-3/2009/21 of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia dated 8 April 2010 and the agreement with the Ministry of Public Administration dated 31 May 2010, SI-CERT performs the duties of the government network incident response centre.

The **Nora Institute** is a non-governmental, non-profit organization operating in the field of social protection. From 2011, they offer free advisory assistance to individuals who have been caught up in the whirl of modern technologies. Their basic program is **"Logout & Restart"**. The program is designed for children and adolescents with more severe problems. Sessions are held once a week, for at least three months. Active participation of parents is desirable. Program logout & RESTART is

also co-financed by the Republic of Slovenia. They also carry out preventive activities - educating, raising awareness and informing the general and professional public about the problem of excessive use of web technologies.

Project named **“Click-off! Stop cyber violence against women and girls (2017-2019)”** deals with cyber violence and harassment while recognizing it as a form of gender-based violence: existing activities to prevent cyber violence and harassment are predominantly gender blind, and as such do not recognise cyber violence and harassment as violence that affects both sexes differently and does not have the same impact on women as on men (girls and boys). Therefore, Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, in co-operation with the University of Ljubljana - Faculty of Social Sciences, Ministry of the Interior - Police and Ministry of Justice - Judicial Training Centre, has been implementing a project Overall objective of the project is to address cyber violence and harassment as a form of violence against women and girls and manifestation of historically unequal power relations and to develop a systematic gender sensitive approach to prevent gender-based cyber violence and harassment.

Target groups were selected based on the identified objectives and needs. In order to develop a systematic gender sensitive approach to prevent gender-based cyber violence and harassment four main target groups were identified: professionals in schools, Police and Justice, young people (girls and boys aged 12-19), national policy makers, journalists and media professionals and general public.

The project, with its activities and results, uses a coordinated, integrated approach and directly contribute to support national stakeholders in developing and implementing practical and targeted information, awareness-raising and education activities that spread a clear message of zero tolerance to violence against women and girls, with specific focus on prevention of gender-based cyber violence and harassment as a form of violence against women and girls. With the proposed projects' activities gender stereotypes and norms that contribute to the problem are challenged, violence against women and girls combatted and gender equality promoted, including by encouraging men and boys to be actively engage in the fight against violence against women.

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

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

ANSWER: Police awareness raising activities (see above answer 1.1.) cover also issue of children as bystanders/observers of other children producing and/or sharing self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos and self-generated sexual content.

For the other programs mentioned in answer 1.1 we have no relevant information on this question.

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

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

ANSWER: There is a special section on www.safe.si dedicated to the topic of sexting (including the practical information for parents and teachers on this topic): <https://safe.si/nasveti/neprimerne-in-nezakonite-vsebine/seksting>

Safe.si video tutorial for parents: The risks of posting photos online, where parents are provided with the basic information on sexting, sextortion and other forms of reckless publishing of photos online. A video on how to talk to children about the risks of sexting and what you can do as a parent to protect your child is uploaded on the Safe.si YouTube channel:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vSWUAXk2WIs>

A handbook developed by the Spletno oko hotline on e-abuse of children and teenagers with guidelines for teachers, social workers and other professionals working with children. It is a new source published in September 2017; however, it is only available offline at the moment. The online version will be available soon.

The topic of sexting is also discussed at parents' trainings organized by Awareness Centre Safe.si as well as trainings and seminars for school professionals (teachers, headmasters, counsellors).

Regarding the Police awareness raising activities see answers under 1.1 in 1.2. Additionally, the Police organizes a yearly conference on the topic of abuse of children through the use of internet. The programme includes various topics, trends, professional views current topics and trends included. Participants come from different professional groups: police officers and detectives, social services, education, consultants, health sector, judiciary, judges, prosecutors, NGOs, policy makers, representatives of Internet providers and others. We invite in the national conference experts from Slovenia and abroad, and the conference itself has gained wider visibility in Slovenia (over 250 participants attend); the annual event is also adequately covered by the media (articles about the conference, media interviews with invited guests etc.).

→ *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.*

ANSWER: The above-mentioned activities are coordinated by the Awareness Centre and the Centre for a Safer Internet (involving the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Ljubljana, the Academic and Research Network of Slovenia (ARNES), the Slovenian Association of Friends of Youth, and the Youth Information and Counselling Centre of Slovenia). The above mentioned activities are carried also by Police officers, teachers, NGOs.

→ *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).*

ANSWER: See links in answers above under 1.1.

Furthermore, the Police has put on a special sub-page on their web portal, which specifically deals with the topic of "disseminating and possessing images of abused children". Police also participates in the pan-European project SayNO!, produced by various Police forces, members of the EMPACT Cybercrime Child Sexual Exploitation Team at Europol. See link:

<https://www.policija.si/index.php/sl/preventiva-/kriminaliteta/78867-izsiljevanje-preko-spleta-in-druabnih-omreij>

<https://www.policija.si/index.php/component/content/article/35-sporocila-za-javnost/88555-slovenska-policija-se-pridruuje-europolovem-projektu-greci-neq-za-prepreevanje-izsiljevanja-in-spolnih-zlorab-na-spletu>

<https://www.policija.si/index.php/preventiva-/kriminaliteta/6020-stari-in-otroci-zavarujte-se-pred-zlorabami-na-internetu-policija-svetuje>

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?

ANSWER: State and local authorities (ministries, municipalities, state institutions, such as the Employment Service of Slovenia, etc.) co-finance the activities of several organisations for counselling and help in case of Internet abuse: safe.si, Spletno oko, the TOM Telephone, the Slovenian Association of Friends of Youth (ZPMS), the Association for Non-violent Communication. Some useful information can also be found on the webpages of the police.

It is worth noting that basic schools invite experts in the safe use of the Internet. Lectures are usually organized for parents at parent-teacher meetings.

See below (6.1) about the work of the [Association for Non-Violent Communication](#).⁵

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?

ANSWER: See above 1.

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?

ANSWER: The Slovenian national curriculum (for primary and secondary schools) does not explicitly include awareness-raising about the risks of self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos and self-generated sexual content. There are however general subject goals where students learn how to use the Internet safely and responsibly, assess the possibilities of using and misusing digital technology and learn how to respect ethical principles and maintain their privacy online. It is left to the teacher's discretion what part of the lessons will include topics related to sexual content.

Schools often organize special lectures by external institutions on the safe Internet use within the frameworks of the Healthy School Project and health education.

The National Educational Institute Slovenia also organizes a "Holistic and interdisciplinary approach to sexuality and education for schools" seminar. Around 20 schools (100 teachers) have been involved by now.

⁵ <http://www.drustvo-dnk.si/en.html>

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?

ANSWER:

Higher education: Several faculties include the topics of sexual education in their curricula, e.g. faculties of arts, biotechnical faculty and faculty of law, faculty of health care, college of nursing.

Continuous training of teachers: In recent years, the following courses have been available to teachers:

- *Safe use of modern technologies in school:* Learning about the advantages and traps of modern technology used by pupils and students; learning about the principles of identity thefts, online violence against peers, sexual violence and harassment taking place online and through modern technologies; learning about web copyrights and netiquette; learning about online protection and e-learning "Internet self-defence school";
- *The media culture and young audiences: Starting points for a critical understanding of the media:* The aim of the course is to answer the question of what is the role of new forms of commercial culture in the traditional and new media (especially the social networks) in the lives of young people and how to read this culture critically;
- *The programme for the prevention of violence and abuse of children in kindergartens and basic schools:* Acquiring knowledge and skills for preventive work in the field of violence against, abuse and neglect of children; acquiring knowledge and skills to respond to the distress of children and parents in cases of suspicion or disclosure of violence or abuse; presenting cases from the participants' working environments; primary prevention and the programme of prevention of violence and abuse of children (with role play, talks to children);
- *Without violence against peers:* Acquiring knowledge and skills in the field of preventive work and violence against peers in physical and web environments; acquiring knowledge and skills to respond to the distress of children and parents in cases of suspicion or disclosure of violence against peers; presenting cases from the participants' working environments;
- *[We are only with others](#):*⁶ a project (2016-2021) with the financial support from the European Social Fund, enhancing social and citizenship competencies of the professional staff in education, including themes such as zero-tolerance to violence (various forms and ways of dealing with it).

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?

ANSWER: There was no research specifically on the subject of self-generated sexually explicit images/videos or self-generated sexual content; however, there were several on related subjects:

- *A Slovenian survey of the Internet in the everyday life of Slovenian children and adolescents* (Lobe and Muha, 2011)⁷

⁶ Available in Slovenian at: <https://lezdrugimismo.si/sl>

The research results show that half (51%) of young people aged 11 to 19 have not yet gotten unwanted sexual comments. Older children are more likely to receive unwanted sexual comments. Most of those who have received such comments (37%) have attempted to block all the messages from the person they have received the comment from. A quarter (24%) of children and young people has erased the unwanted sexual comments immediately, while 13% have responded that the sender should stop doing that. A tenth (10%) of children and young people have responded with equally offensive comments of their own. Nearly half (47%) of children and adolescents have not received unpleasant or painful comments yet. When children and young people have received them, most of them – almost a quarter (24%) – answered the messages with equally unpleasant or offensive comments. A little less than a fifth (18 %) have tried to block all messages of the senders, and 16% have immediately deleted unpleasant or offensive messages. A little less than a third (29%) of children and young people aged 11 to 19 have taken nude photos of themselves and sent them forward. A good fifth (22%) of children and young people have reported on receiving nude images of someone else. As many as 43% of boys have sent their nude photos by their mobile phones; this has been done by 14% of girls, too. Several boys have received such photos as well. The results show that sexual content on the Internet has been seen by 42% of children and young people aged 11 years and over. The proportion of children and young people who have seen such content increases with age, among those aged 18 to 19, their share is 57%. Most often, children and young people have encountered sexual content in online ads (36% quite/very often) and inadvertently visited such sites when searching for something else (30% quite often). Intentionally, such sites were visited by 14 % of children and young people. Boys have deliberately visited such sites more often than girls.

- *Personal evidence in cases of sexual abuse in Slovenia* (Dr Danijela Frangež, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, 2012)⁸

In cases of child sexual abuse, personal evidence is of great value, since material evidence is rarely available. The process of proving in criminal proceedings is therefore based on personal evidence gathered from the victim, the alleged offender and anyone else who knows something relevant to the case. The determination of the credibility of the victim's testimony is the most important, since the research indicates that child sexual abuse offenders rarely confess their crimes. The verdict also depends on the expert's opinion on the child's alleged sexual abuse, as well as on the presence of circumstantial evidence. The study conducted in Slovenia in 2010 and 2011 was divided into two parts. The first part was a review of 70 randomly selected cases from 2003 and focused on examining the police, prosecution and court records of child sexual abuse cases. In the second part, focus group interviews with prosecutors and criminal investigators of child sexual abuse cases were conducted to gain insight into the practice of investigating and proving child sexual abuse.

⁷ Lobe, B., Muha, S. (2011), *Internet in the everyday life of Slovenian children and adolescents (Internet v vsakdanjem življenju slovenskih otrok in mladostnikov)*, Faculty of Social Sciences, Ljubljana: Young people on the net (Mladi na netu). Available in Slovenian at: https://safe.si/sites/default/files/mladinanetu_porocilo_0_0.pdf

⁸ Available in Slovenian at: <http://www.google.si/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=4&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiKyPiGl-jWAhVNJIaKHfa2CxAQFgg0MAM&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.varensvet.si%2Fdoc-dr-danijela-frangez-predstojnica-katedre-za-kriminalistiko-univerza-v-mariboru-fakulteta-za-varnostne-vede%2F&usg=AOvVaw1evSOXahJninnaSEkaiOOL>

- *EU Kids Online*⁹ is an international research network with 33 EU countries participating, including Slovenia. It aims to coordinate and stimulate investigation into the way children use the new media, with a particular focus on evidence about the conditions that shape the online risk and safety.

Members of the police are also actively involved in the problem of child sexual abuse; here are some articles on the subject:

- Anton Toni Klančnik, MA, Criminal Police Directorate, *Tudi spolne zlorabe otrok preko Interneta so globalni problem*¹⁰ (transl.: Sexual abuse of children via the Internet is a global problem too);
- Danijela Frangež, Anton Toni Klančnik, Mojca Žagar Karer, Bjorn Erik Ludvigsen, Jarosław Kończyk, Fernando Ruiz Perez, Mikko Veijalainen, Maurine Lewin, *The importance of terminology related to child sexual exploitation*.¹¹

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

- self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos as children have been shared online?*
- self-generated sexual content as children has been shared online?*

ANSWER: To our knowledge there was no such research in the reporting period.

→ *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.*

ANSWER: The public authorities who finance such research receive regular reports on the progress of studies and their final reports. Often, seminars and conferences are organised where the results are presented to the wider public.

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:*

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

ANSWER: Children and adolescents can receive advice and assistance in connection with sexual abuse in a network of psychologists and psychiatrists that is put in place in health care system. There is no special counselling about sexual abuse on the Internet in health care. In addition, children and adolescents can receive advice and assistance also in the online counselling service *Tosemjaz*, where

⁹ <http://www.lse.ac.uk/media@lse/research/EUKidsOnline/Home.aspx>

¹⁰ Available in Slovenian at: https://www.spletno-oko.si/sites/default/files/klančnik_clanek_1_0.pdf

¹¹ Available at: https://www.policija.si/eng/images/stories/Publications/JCIC/PDF/2015/04/JCIC2015-04_DanijelaFrangez_TheImportanceOfTerminology.pdf

young people have simple, anonymous, free and quick access to expert advice and referrals to available sources of help in the event of sexual abuse.

At the National Institute of Public Health, preventive activities are also taking place on this subject; this year they prepared materials "Prevention of e-sexual abuse of children and adolescents: "Demonizing the Internet does NOT work!" (see website: <http://www.nijz.si/sl/precision-e-spolnih-zlorab-otrok-in-mladostnikov-demoniziranje-interneta-ne-deluje>).

Unfortunately, we have no data on the number of victims, nor about the number of victims who received such help.

In general, different programs are put in place for children victims of violence and also programs with strong professional support including psychosocial and psychological help to victims of sexual abuse, incl. sexual abuse facilitated by information and communication technologies. Such activities of non-governmental and non-profit organization are different counselling services and psychosocial help. In Slovenia we have also awareness-raising activities and programs for protection child sexual exploitation and abuse.

There are several support programs of non-governmental and non-profit organization which are co-financed by the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, namely:

The Association "**SOS Help-line**" is a women's non-governmental, non-profit and humanitarian organization that works in a public interest. Their aim is to help, support and counsel women and children who have experienced or are still experiencing violence in their families and relationships. It was established to prevent violence against women, children and young people.

The TOM National Telephone Network® - Telephone Line for Children and Young People: The TOM project has been carried out by the Slovenian Association of Friends of Youth since 1990 when it was set up on the initiative of the Children's Rights Committee. The telephone line is opened every day between 12:00 and 20:00 and can be reached via the toll free telephone number 116 111. Seeing that young people were the most intensive users of the Internet, the TOM Telephone set up a platform E-TOM (www.e-tom.si) in 2007. It has provided young people with online information on topics and questions that interest them. To ensure that their questions are answered as quickly as possible, an online chat room was opened in 2013, operating at the following link: <http://www.e-tom.si/chatroom>.

Children and teenagers can contact the Tom Telephone if they find themselves in a need or predicament associated with the use of the Internet or mobile devices. The Tom Telephone provides anonymity and confidentiality and offers children emotional support as well as information on relevant topics. It aims at encouraging the youth to develop their self-confidence, communicational skills and, especially, their self-reliance, so they can solve problems on their own. In addition to the psychosocial help and emotional support of a helpline counsellor, in certain cases children are also referred to appropriate organizations, institutions and services (e.g. the Police, [si-cert](http://www.si-cert.si) – the main contact point for reporting network security incidents located in Slovenia).

The confidentiality policy at the TOM: Everything that a child tells to a counsellor is confidential and can be discussed only between the TOM counsellors at supervisions. The TOM Telephone never breaks this policy without the child's permission. Of course, problems can arise when dealing with a delicate case, for example, of child abuse. In this case, counsellors always encourage the child to make a formal statement or to give the counsellor permission to do it. However, if the child does not want to do anything at that moment, the TOM Telephone usually does not have enough information to identify the child.

Volunteers of the **Association for Non-violent Communication** participate in the "Help programme for children who have experienced violence". The programme is intended for all children and young people who cause or experience any form of violence. The child gets an experience of being with an adult who complies with the principles of non-violent communication when establishing and maintaining contact with the child. The adult encourages the child to increase awareness of her/his personality traits, thought processes and experiences, and to express them accordingly. Thus, the child's self-image is strengthened and her/his communication with others improved.

The report of the abuse can be filed through the Web Application WEBEYE, see link: <https://www.spletno-oko.si/>, or directly to the police, since such cases are treated expeditiously. In addition, Police informs Centers for social work to engage in further procedures for the care and guidance of children / adolescents and their parents / guardians.

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?*

ANSWER: Recently, the **Domestic violence prevention act** was amended in order to provide the legal basis to ensure support, assistance and psychological help to child victims of sexual abuse, including of online abuse.

The legally prescribed national programme on the prevention of family violence and violence against women now includes guidelines for working with child survivors of sexual abuse (Art. 11, indent 8 of the Domestic violence prevention act)

When providing for the competences of the Social work centres, *Domestic violence prevention act* now explicitly mentions child victims of sexual abuse: *Social work centres shall treat with special care cases of violence against children, and in particular cases of suspected child sexual abuse (Art. 14, paragraph 2 of the Domestic violence prevention act).*

When providing for the social services which are funded by the state budget, the Domestic violence prevention act expressly provides for the state financing of education and training on violence, *in particular violence against children, including sexual abuse of children (Art. 17.a)*

It's worth reporting in this context that on the legislative level, the Article 2.a of the [Financing and Organisation of Education Act](#)¹² clearly prohibits all forms of violence in schools and that the Article 67 of the same Act requires all kindergartens and schools to provide professional pedagogical, psychological and social counselling for children, students, teachers and parents. The counselling services mostly consist of psychologists, pedagogues, social workers, social pedagogues and SEN teachers, performing three related and often entwined types of activities: support, development and prevention, and planning and evaluation. They work together with all stakeholders in everyday life and duties in the scope of learning and teaching, the educational institution's culture, overall climate and order, physical, personal and social development of children, pupils and students, training and vocational orientation (transition), and in the scope of socio-economic differences.

¹² Available in English at:

http://www.mizs.gov.si/fileadmin/mizs.gov.si/pageuploads/ANG/Organisation_and_Financing_of_Education_Act_Oct_2016.pdf

→ 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).

Between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017, the TOM Telephone received 36 calls on the topic of sexting and 73 calls on the topic of privacy (abuse and protection).

We have not received any other statistics.

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.

ANSWER: The Police regularly cooperates with relevant NGOs working on appropriate and quality programs and services. NGOs are considered as partners by police particularly in the field of assistance to victims. Furthermore, police cooperates with NGOs in the training of both police and NGO staff. Additionally police and NGOs are working on expert/practical ways to further involve both.

The “Spletno oko” hotline as part of the Safer Internet Centre Slovenia (SIC Slovenia) enables Internet users anonymously to report hate speech and child sexual abuse images they encounter online. The service has been available since March 2007 when the technical platform, the www.spletno-oko.si webpage and the cooperation with the police were set in place. The main intention of the “Spletno oko” hotline is to reduce the amount of child sexual abuse images in close cooperation with the police, Internet service providers, and other governmental and non-governmental organisations in Slovenia.

The Safer Internet Centre Slovenia established an advisory board in 2005, which has become a mature and broad multi-stakeholder network consisting of all relevant national institutions from the field: public sector representatives, law enforcement agencies, the private sector (technology and media industry) and civil society (experts, NGOs). This cooperation allows them to make better use of the services, which helps make the Internet a trusted environment for children (and citizens at large) – through actions that empower and protect them online.

Every year, the “Spletno oko” Internet hotline, in cooperation with the Criminal Investigation Department of the General Police Directorate and the Association for informatics and telecommunications at the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce, organizes a conference on the topic of online child sexual exploitation. The main aim of the annual conference is to inform the participants from the ranks of the police, prosecutors, judges, social workers, school workers, NGOs - child organizations, and participants from the industry and academy about the opportunities and responsibilities they have in providing a safer Internet for children and in preventing the distribution of child sexual abuse material online. Organizers strive to create new opportunities for cooperation between participants from various organizations.

The Spletno oko Internet hotline enables the Slovenian Internet users anonymously to report two types of illegal online content: the distribution of materials with child sexual abuse and hate speech. The hotline was created with the financial support of the Safer Internet programme in September 2006 and the Internet users could begin to report illegal content in March 2007 when the technological platform was provided, the www.spletno-oko.si website was designed and the

cooperation with the police was established. The Spletno oko hotline also actively cooperates with the INHOPE international association of Internet hotlines.

The Spletno oko hotline operates within the Safer Internet Centre, coordinated by the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Ljubljana in cooperation with the following partners: ARNES (the Academic and Research Network of Slovenia), the Slovenian Association of Friends of Youth and the MISSS Institute (a youth information counselling centre) and financed by the INEA Agency at the European Commission (through the Connecting Europe Facility, an EU funding instrument) and the Information Society Directorate at the Ministry of Public Administration.

The Safer Internet Centre project offers three main services:

- Safe.si, an awareness-raising point about the safe use of the Internet,
- the Spletno oko hotline, which enables the reporting of hate speech and footage of child sexual abuse on the web,
- a phone for children and adolescents who find themselves in trouble on the Internet (the Tom Telephone, 116111).

The processing of the report of child sexual abuse images: The hotline examiner checks each report and, in case of the suspicion of illegality, determines the location of the server with the problematic content. S/he then transmits the report of the alleged unlawful content to the police who carry out the investigation. Further processing of the report depends on whether the content was located on a Slovenian or a foreign server.

The basic four choices in the report form are:

- inappropriate images of children of sexual nature,
- other sexual exploitation of children on the Internet,
- hate speech or other threatening, offensive speech,
- other types of abusive or contentious issues.

By clicking on one of them, the user can access various information to help him/her with online difficulties or submit a report. The application is also adapted for the use on mobile devices.

The Spletno oko Internet hotline has signed a code of the regulation of hate speech with web portals, which is considered a case of good practice in foreign countries. The social network monitoring has been carried out to remove hate speech.

The police has changed their way of work and focused on searching and identifying the children in conflicting images. The focus is now on the intense cooperation of experts and the public, since the Internet is not geographically limited. High-quality preventive activities are being sought and properly coordinated in order to reach as wide a target population as possible. The establishment of an institute for the coordination of preventive and awareness-raising activities for the protection of children is being considered.

The TOM Telephone is the only non-specialized telephone for children and adolescents in Slovenia and is accessible every day. Young people can get relevant information on the website www.e-tom.si as well, where they can ask questions via the online form and online chat.

See also above for the cooperation with relevant

Prosecution

Question 8. Legislation

- 8.1. Does national law contain any reference to:
- self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos in the context of offences covered by the Lanzarote Convention (Art. 18-23)?

ANSWER: No direct reference. Any kind of threats or extortions using such material is incriminated.

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

ANSWER: No direct reference. Any kind of threats or extortions using such material is incriminated.

- 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)?

ANSWER: No direct reference. Any kind of threats or extortions using such material is incriminated.

- 8.2. Does national law tackle the involvement of more than one child (i.e. consensual posing) in generating the:
- self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?
 - self-generated sexual content?

ANSWER: Yes, in that case a provision that provides for exemption from unlawfulness could be applied. The Criminal Code provides for exemption of unlawfulness in cases when two children under 15 of comparable age and maturity have been engaged in sexual activity with each other.

As above (8.1) no direct reference to such material is made in the Criminal Code. Any kind of threats or extortions with reference to such material is incriminated.

- 8.3. Are there specificities related to the fact that more children appear on the:
- self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos when these children accept that their image and/or video are produced and shared through ICTs?

ANSWER: No.

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

ANSWER: No.

Question 9. Criminalisation

9.1. Does national law criminalise cases when adults:¹³

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

ANSWER: Yes, provided the images/videos correspond to the material in Art 176/3 of the Criminal Code.¹⁴

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

ANSWER: Yes, provided the images/videos correspond to the material in Art 176/3 of the Criminal Code.¹⁵

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

ANSWER: Yes, provided images/videos correspond to the material in Art 176/3 of the Criminal Code.¹⁶

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?

//

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

ANSWER: The adult offenders are in breach of the Criminal Code.

9.4. Does national law criminalise cases when adults:¹⁷

- a. possess child self-generated sexual content?

ANSWER: Yes, provided the relevant content corresponds to the material in Art 176/3 of the Criminal Code.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ Art 176/ (3) of Criminal Code: *Whoever produces, distributes, sells, imports or exports pornographic or other sexual material depicting minors or their realistic images, supplies it in any other way, or possesses such material, or discloses the identity of a minor in such material shall be subject to the same sentence as in the preceding paragraph.*

¹⁵ Art 176/ (3) of Criminal Code: *Whoever produces, distributes, sells, imports or exports pornographic or other sexual material depicting minors or their realistic images, supplies it in any other way, or possesses such material, or discloses the identity of a minor in such material shall be subject to the same sentence as in the preceding paragraph.*

¹⁶ Art 176/ (3) of Criminal Code: *Whoever produces, distributes, sells, imports or exports pornographic or other sexual material depicting minors or their realistic images, supplies it in any other way, or possesses such material, or discloses the identity of a minor in such material shall be subject to the same sentence as in the preceding paragraph.*

¹⁷ 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.

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

ANSWER: Yes, provided the relevant content corresponds to the material in Art 176/3 of the Criminal Code.

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

ANSWER: Yes, provided the relevant content corresponds to the material in Art 176/3 of the Criminal Code.

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?

//

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

ANSWER: By the above behaviours a violation of criminal code is constituted, provided the relevant materials correspond to the material in Art 176/3 of the Criminal Code.¹⁸

9.7. Does national law criminalise cases when children:¹⁹

- 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?

ANSWER: No.

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?

ANSWER: See answer above (9.7)

¹⁸ Art 176/ (3) of Criminal Code: *Whoever produces, distributes, sells, imports or exports pornographic or other sexual material depicting minors or their realistic images, supplies it in any other way, or possesses such material, or discloses the identity of a minor in such material shall be subject to the same sentence as in the preceding paragraph.*

¹⁹ This question does not in any way suggest that these behaviours should be criminalised.

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

ANSWER. Distribution of such material in the context of Art 176/3 of the Criminal Code²⁰ is illegal. The material, if confiscated in illegal possession/distribution is put in ICSE database by the police.

9.10. Does national law criminalise cases when children:²¹

- 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?

ANSWER: No. (Nota bene: we understand that these questions cover the same behaviour as Question 10 below).

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?

ANSWER: See answer above (9.10).

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

ANSWER. Distribution of such material in the context of Art 176/3 of the Criminal Code²² is illegal.

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 2²³

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?

// (See 10.2 below)

²⁰ Art 176/ (3) of Criminal Code: *Whoever produces, distributes, sells, imports or exports pornographic or other sexual material depicting minors or their realistic images, supplies it in any other way, or possesses such material, or discloses the identity of a minor in such material shall be subject to the same sentence as in the preceding paragraph.*

²¹ This question does not in any way suggest that these behaviours should be criminalised.

²² Art 176/ (3) of Criminal Code: *Whoever produces, distributes, sells, imports or exports pornographic or other sexual material depicting minors or their realistic images, supplies it in any other way, or possesses such material, or discloses the identity of a minor in such material shall be subject to the same sentence as in the preceding paragraph.*

²³ Denmark, Germany, Liechtenstein, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland.

10.2. For Parties that have not made a reservation in accordance with Article 20(3) indent 2²⁴

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

ANSWER: Production of pornographic content that includes minors above the age set in application of Article 18(2), is a criminal offence, provided in Art. 176/3 of the Criminal Code. In relation to this offence, the law does not contain any specific provisions regarding the production and/or possession of self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos when it involves children who have reached the age set in application of Article 18(2) of the Convention but are below 18 years old, where these images and/or videos are produced and possessed by them with their consent and solely for their own private use.

It can be therefore concluded that the production of such material in context stated in the question (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) of the Convention but are below 18 years old, **where these images and/or videos are produced and possessed by them with their consent and solely for their own private use** is not incriminated, since this material lacks the elements of the pornographic content in Art. 176/3 of the Criminal Code.

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?

ANSWER: Such actions are incriminated in Criminal Code in Art. 171/3²⁵ of the Criminal Code. Furthermore, possession and distribution of such material is incriminated in Art. 176/3²⁶ of the Criminal Code.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ 171/3 Whoever compels a person of the same or opposite sex to perform or submit to any lewd act by threatening him/her with a large loss of property to him/her or to his/her relatives or with the disclosure of any matter concerning him/her or his/her relatives which is capable of damaging his/her or his/her relatives' honour and reputation shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years.

²⁶ 176/3 of Criminal Code Whoever produces, distributes, sells, imports or exports pornographic or other sexual material depicting minors or their realistic images, supplies it in any other way, or possesses such material, or discloses the identity of a minor in such material shall be subject to the same sentence as in the preceding paragraph.

Question 12. Jurisdiction rules²⁷

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.

“when the victim is not present in the Party when the offence is committed”:

ANSWER: In general, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Slovenia shall apply to any person who commits a criminal offense in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

“when the offender is not present in the Party when the offence is committed”:

ANSWER: The Criminal Code of the Republic of Slovenia shall apply to any person who, in a foreign country, commits any criminal offence, which according to the international agreement has to be prosecuted in all signatory states, irrespective of the location where it was committed (see Art. 11 of the Criminal Code).

Furthermore, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Slovenia shall be applicable to any citizen of the Republic of Slovenia who commits any criminal offence abroad other than those specified in the above mentioned article 11.

Furthermore, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Slovenia shall also be applicable to any foreign citizen who has, in a foreign country, committed a criminal offence against a third country or any of its citizens if he has been apprehended in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, but was not extradited to the foreign country. In such cases, the court shall not impose a sentence on the perpetrator heavier than the sentence prescribed by the law of the country, in which the offence was committed (art. 13/2 of the Criminal Code).

In cases under Articles 12 (Citizens of the Republic of Slovenia Who Committed a Criminal Offense Abroad) and 13 (Foreign Citizens Who Committed a Criminal Offense Abroad) the perpetrator shall be prosecuted only insofar as his conduct constitutes a criminal offence in the country where it was committed.

If, in the case under Article 12 (Citizens of the Republic of Slovenia Who Committed a Criminal Offense Abroad) the criminal offence committed against the citizen of Slovenia does not constitute a criminal offence under the law of the country where it was committed, the perpetrator of such an offence **may be prosecuted** only by permission of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia.

If, in all other cases of sexual abuse of children except paragraph 4 of Article 14 of the Criminal Code²⁸, the criminal offence is not punished in the country where it was committed, the perpetrator **may be prosecuted** only by permission of the Minister of Justice and with the proviso that, according to the general principles of law recognised by the international community, the offence in question constituted a criminal act at the time it was committed.

²⁷ Please answer this question taking into account the requirements of Article 25 of the Lanzarote Convention.

²⁸ Art 14/ (4) If, in the case under Article 12 of this Criminal Code, the criminal offence committed against the Republic of Slovenia or the citizen thereof does not constitute a criminal offence under the law of the country where it was committed, the perpetrator of such an offence may be prosecuted only by permission of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia.

Question 13. Specialised units/departments/sections

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

- a. in law enforcement? **Yes**
- b. in prosecution? **Yes, there are specialized departments on five largest state prosecutor's offices in Republic of Slovenia that are competent for dealing with sexual offences against children (among them also sexual offences against children facilitated by information and communication technologies as under-specialized area).**
- c. in courts? **No.**

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

ANSWER: All specialized departments in State Prosecution in charge of dealing with sexual offences against children (nevertheless if such offences are committed by ICTs) include also prosecutors specialized for the prosecution of juvenile delinquency.

There is also specialization in the Police.

→ 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.)?

ANSWER:

Five largest state prosecutor's offices have established departments for juvenile delinquency, domestic violence and sexual violence (which also includes offence of sex abuse). In Slovenian prosecution service there are approximately 25 prosecutors who are specialized in this field, but not all of them work in a special internal unit.

As a rule, all cases that are related to a specific juvenile offender, must be handled by the same prosecutor. That also includes representation of the case at the court, if it comes to the procedure.

For many years specialized prosecutors have exercised regular discussions in cooperation with the LEAs on the subject of sex abuse towards children. From year 2016 workshops on juvenile crime were also introduced. These events helped to establish interpersonal relations between all specialized prosecutors on one hand and the prosecutors and the representatives of LEAs on the other hand. Such internal cooperation enables the exchange of experiences and opinions on individual cases, especially in complex cases.

Certain cases absolutely require involvement of multidisciplinary teams that (depending on the needs of the specific situation) include experts from the LEAs, medicine, pedagogues, NGOs and other profiles. The purpose is to provide better protection of the victims, to accelerate the proceedings and to improve the collection of evidence.

Police units under 13.1.a and 13.2 are organised within same structure. At the national level, there is one unit within General Police Directorate (three investigators). At the regional level there are 8 units (altogether 23 investigators, with 10 specialized in ICT).

→ 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?

ANSWER:

- a) Police uses procedures for identification of children in incriminated videos/images and for their further protection. So called VID function is not yet put in place, so far all investigators are identifying the victims. In last 5 years the Police has changed the working method, by taking the so called victim-centric approach in all investigative procedures.
- b) Yes, since 2015 the Police has 7 qualified ICSE investigators.

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?

ANSWER: State prosecutors face numerous challenges in pre-trial and criminal proceedings concerning these crimes. It is best necessary to highlight the quantitative extent of the seized evidence (electronic and communication technologies containing such content), which makes the evidence procedure extremely complex and demanding. These circumstances effect on the length of the procedure. In practice, it has also accrued a difficulty with proving the age of the victim (whether the pornographic or other sexual material includes minors or not) — in respect to the criminal offence of Presentation, Manufacture, Possession and Distribution of Pornographic Material (Criminal Code, Article 176/3 paragraph).

The Police reports that the biggest problem is underreporting of criminal offences of this type, furthermore lack of technical and human investigative resources, furthermore lack of understanding by the lay public of extensive and demanding police work in this field.

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?

ANSWER: Yes.

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

ANSWER: In year 2016 prosecutors have attended following training events: Victims of human trafficking – forms of exploitation, Discussion – Path to the child, professional excursion to educational institution in Slivnica (Maribor), Discussion on clinical psychology expertise in cases of domestic violence, Discussion on juvenile criminality, Discussion on ICT's abuse of children – *modus operandi* of the offenders and their treatment, Working discussion of the police and centers for social work etc. Trainings are not mandatory, but however prosecutors normally attend them.

The Police does not have a compulsory training in this field. However, the police investigators in general attend these courses each year:

- Europol's COSEC, in Germany
- CEPOL trainings, in particular in Belgium and Hungary,
- AID training under the aegis of CEPOL, Interpol and Europol,
- annual expert consultations at Europol (Den Haag) and Interpol (Lyon),
- training with the US FBI, VCAC ITF (Violent Crimes Against Children, the International Task Force) only by special invitation.

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?*

ANSWER: The authorities proactively seek and deliver international cooperation using the applicable legal framework and instruments, secure information exchange channels and liaison networks. Slovenia possesses a legal basis to provide a wide range of MLA in relation to investigations, prosecutions and related proceedings involving offences of 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?*

ANSWER: The authorities proactively seek and deliver international cooperation using the applicable legal framework and instruments, secure information exchange channels and liaison networks. Slovenia possesses a legal basis to provide a wide range of MLA in relation to investigations, prosecutions and related proceedings involving offences of sexual coercion and/or extortion resulting from the sharing of self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos.

[EU Kids Online](#)²⁹ is an international research network with 33 EU countries participating, including Slovenia. It aims to coordinate and stimulate investigation into the way children use the new media, with a particular focus on evidence about the conditions that shape online risk and safety.

The [Tom Telephone](#)³⁰ helpline is a part of the Child Helpline International network of civil society and governmental organizations, formed in 2003 in the Netherlands.

Regarding both 16.1 in 16.2, **the Police** is both a member of a project EMPACT Cybercrime Child Sexual Exploitation, supported by European Commission and Europol, in the framework of EU cycle during which numerous activities under points a-c are taking place.

²⁹ <http://www.lse.ac.uk/media@lse/research/EUKidsOnline/Home.aspx>

³⁰ <http://www.e-tom.si/>