



**Declassified<sup>1</sup>**

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**Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development**

## ***Minutes***

**of the 27<sup>th</sup> meeting of the PACE Network of Contact Parliamentarians to stop sexual violence against children held in Florence at the UNICEF Office of Research Innocenti on Thursday, 1<sup>st</sup> December 2016 on the theme of “Sexual violence against children in the digital environment and other challenges”**

### **Opening of the meeting**

The meeting was opened by **Ms Sílvia Eloïsa Bonet, First Vice-Chairperson** of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development, who welcomed the participants to the 27<sup>th</sup> - and final - meeting of the Network. She thanked the Deputy Secretary General for her continuous support to the Network and the Office of Research Innocenti for the invitation to host the event and for providing valued expertise. The Innocenti Office, the main research arm of UNICEF, was pioneering research in the field of children's issues.

On the occasion of the last meeting, it was deemed appropriate to discuss this important topic which today presented significant challenges to policy-makers, politicians and other stakeholders around the world, but also, importantly, a problem that continued to grow in the context of rapid technological developments and the increasing opportunities that these unfortunately provided for perpetrators of sexual violence against children.

**The Chairperson** expressed the wish that presentations and discussions would be instrumental in determining the means to equip and empower children to prevent, stop and survive these horrific crimes. Whilst this was the final meeting of the Network, it would not be the end of the work on the topic which was still very much needed. The meeting would provide a road map for further action in upcoming years based on the knowledge gathered and dynamics generated by the ONE in FIVE Campaign.

### **Update on the recent activities of the Council of Europe to stop sexual violence against children in the digital environment**

**Ms Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni**, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe, congratulated the Network for having chosen this theme. The rights of the child in the digital environment were one of the two top priorities of the Ad hoc Committee for the Rights of the Child (CAHENF) and a priority area of the Council of Europe Strategy for the Rights of the Child (2016-2021). On

<sup>1</sup> Draft minutes approved and declassified by the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development at its meeting on 23 January 2017 in Strasbourg.

10 February 2016, the Committee of Ministers had adopted Recommendation (2016)2 on “the Internet of citizens”. The Council of Europe had produced numerous, child-friendly tools, e.g. the book “Kiko and the Hand”, the online internet-safety game, called “Through the Wild Web Woods”, and another video called “Tell someone you trust”, aimed at children aged between 9 and 13. She stressed that equal opportunities for all could not be overlooked. **Ms Battaini-Dragoni** thanked the parliamentarians for their active contribution to the very successful 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the European Day on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, having provided a record of video statements in their own languages in order to reach more persons in their countries and raise as much awareness as possible. She asked them to continue their involvement to mark the European Day in 2017 which would probably focus on the challenges raised by the use of the internet or other information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Since today was the last meeting of the network, **Ms Battaini-Dragoni** concluded by congratulating all the members for their excellent achievements and breakthroughs, the richness of discussions and the actions undertaken which were an invaluable source of inspiration to many of those who work on protecting children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. She was confident that they would continue pushing for this topic to be high on the agendas of their national parliaments.

### **Thematic introduction**

- **Ms Jasmina Byrne**, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF Office of Research Innocenti

Even if it was difficult to determine the exact scope of the problem and to gather data and statistics, online child sexual violence had a huge impact on children and violated their rights, leaving longer lasting and very profound effects on them because the images continued to circulate. 70% of the complaints received by the Internet Watch Foundation hotline (UK) were from children below the age of 10. The recommendations contained in the 2012 UNICEF report on “Child Safety Online: Global challenges and strategies” were still relevant. The Lanzarote Convention, the most advanced legal instrument, needed implementation and harmonisation with the involvement of all stakeholders, parliamentarians, governments, and also the welfare sector and industry. Stronger international co-operation was also needed. A fast-growing initiative, the WePROTECT Global Alliance - to end online child sexual exploitation – corresponded to this need, gathering cross-sectoral organisations, including 70 governments, 20 international organisations, and 70 civil society organisations.

- **Ms Sevinj Fataliyeva**, General Rapporteur on Children of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

It was important to understand the positive and negative impacts of the internet and to teach and guide children to use it in a reasonable and safe way. Risks of violence in the digital environment were sometimes more dangerous than violence in real life. Getting harmful information was the most threatening issue: propaganda of violence, oversexualisation of children, radicalisation, religious intolerance, terrorism and extremism caused changes to family values, communities and societies that children live in. Inappropriate chats and sexting represented forms of sexual exploitation of children even when they did not meet their abusers. **Ms Fataliyeva** suggested different actions with the support of professional organisations: awareness-raising campaigns with programmes on the safe use of the internet, regional seminars with local authorities, reducing the digital gap between the generations, reinforcing parental authority, and ensuring that children knew that they could report confidently without fear. Finally, parliamentarians should continue to mark the European Day. In Azerbaijan this year, she had initiated an event with the participation of children aged 8-15, the minister of communication and psychologists, and was also working on a leaflet to introduce basic security measures in the use of the internet.

- **Mr Johan van den Hout**, Spokesperson on Children of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe

The Congress had carried out important work in raising awareness and taking steps to prevent sexual violence against children at local and regional levels in the 47 countries that are part of the Council of Europe. Local and regional governments, as public authorities closest to the citizens, were the first witnesses of crimes of sexual violence against children committed inside their own communities. They had a key responsibility in safeguarding and promoting children's welfare. The Congress had produced a toolkit, which included the Pact of Towns and Regions to Stop Sexual Violence against Children, comprising policies and initiatives to guide local and regional authorities in 37 languages. More than 60 cities, regions and associations had adhered to the Pact. Regarding violence against children in the digital environment, the main role of local and regional authorities was prevention, i.e. to raise awareness and to inform the relevant stakeholders directly concerned by this issue. Providing training for parents, caregivers, teachers and professionals was indeed a crucial first step in order to be able to monitor children's access to the internet. For example, in England, the Liverpool Safeguarding Children's Board had put together a list of useful addresses where parents and caregivers could seek advice on how to deal with an environment that is increasingly digitalised, and in the Czech Republic, the Brno City Municipality's division of social legal protection of children regularly provided lectures for representatives of schools and counselling offices.

On 18 November 2016, the newly elected Congress President, Ms Gudrun Mosler-Törnström, had issued a statement calling for local and regional authorities to actively take part in the European Day and to decide on the initiatives they could take to fight against these crimes. The Congress would pursue its efforts in promoting the Campaign and the Pact. The second biennial seminar for national associations of local and regional authorities to explore how the associations could co-operate in order to continue raising awareness among European cities and regions on this subject, and to encourage them to sign the Congress Pact, would take place in Serbia in 2017. This year's meeting will focus on local authorities' role in dealing with the situation of unaccompanied migrant children and minors.

### **Discussion**

**Ms Kalmari** wondered if an international system for reporting and exchanging information about offenders could be developed.

**Baroness Massey** asked about the role of parents in the prevention of online abuse. She underlined the need to train different professions together. The role of local authorities was important, and should involve parents and police. Working with industry was also key.

**Ms Martellozzo** raised the issue of stigma of children. Children did not report, as many of them were not aware that they had been victimised. Thus, education was needed amongst young people, parents and teachers.

In her reply, **Ms Byrne** recalled the Guidelines for Industry on Child Online Protection, signed by the industry. Positive parenting was important as many parents were under pressure in the context of the economic crisis.

**Ms Fataliyeva** stressed that the role of parents was to regulate the use of electronic devices themselves. Sometimes the danger was bigger online than in real life.

**Mr van den Hout** stressed the need to work together, for example with the local police. He also called to work with Contact parliamentarians, stressing the complementarity between local and national levels. Children should be empowered and taught how to survive on the internet.

**Ms Bonet** cited the example of Andorra where a course on the use of internet and sexual violence against children had been introduced in the curriculum of students.

**Ms Kovács** gave the example of the Belgrade NGO Incest Trauma Center which had organised a conference with the Ministry of Education on the occasion of the 2<sup>nd</sup> European Day. Serbia had introduced the use of ICTs into the curriculum. In patriarchal countries where the question was sensitive, a course on sexual education and other topics could be introduced.

**Ms Byrne** stated that the internet was just a platform, not good or bad. Broader problems like gender discrimination, over-sexualisation and violence against women needed to be tackled.

### **Identification of current trends in child sexual exploitation and abuse linked to the use of information and communication technologies**

- **Mr Claude Janizzi**, Chairperson of the Committee of the Parties to the Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Committee)

**Mr Janizzi** recalled the main characteristics of the Lanzarote Convention, based on the UN Convention on the rights of the child, the first international instrument to treat sexual abuse of children as a crime, signed by all 47 Council of Europe member States and quickly ratified by 42 member States. The objectives of the convention were the prevention of sexual violence, the protection of child victims, the promotion of child-friendly procedures of investigation and prosecution and the promotion of national and international interdisciplinary co-operation. The monitoring mechanism of the convention, the Lanzarote Committee, monitored the legal framework on a thematic basis. The next monitoring round would be on the protection of children against sexual abuse and exploitation which were facilitated by ICTs, and capacity building. There was also currently an urgent procedure on the refugee crisis. The working group on trends in child sexual exploitation and abuse had identified three main trends: sexual coercion and extortion, commercial child exploitation and peer-to-peer sexual violence, and trends facilitating the commission of offences, such as self-generated sexual images (SGIM) and material of children initiated by themselves, live online child sexual abuse and exploitation, sex chatting/sexting, bad hosting, anonymity and encryption of data/use of dark net, and virtual reality. Following those findings, the Lanzarote Committee had decided to examine two of those trends in the next monitoring round, sexual coercion and extortion, and SGIM, in order to act quickly.

- **Ms Cécile Diot**, Criminal Intelligence Officer, INTERPOL

There were expanding trends, with increasing material coming from East Africa, Asia (40% from China alone) and the Middle East. The combination of children's interaction with ICTs, like social networks, SGIM, and anonymisation (e.g. The Onion Router or TOR) had created a lot of images, serial groomers and hundreds of victims. Based on a multi-stakeholder and victim-centric approach, INTERPOL's responses were mainly to build an international network of experts and to provide tools. For example, the ICSE (International Child Sexual Exploitation) database was a collaborative platform compiling child abuse material from 49 countries and EUROPOL. From January to August 2016, 10 000 children had been rescued. In terms of prevention, Baseline, an INTERPOL prevention tool, had provided a list of the worst horrific crimes concerning children under 13. A true central repository of known child abuse material, intelligence data sharing and analysis and the best technologies - via a partnership with industry - were necessary to tackle the huge quantity of child abuse material. In conclusion, **Ms Diot** recommended (1) to comply with INTERPOL Resolution AG-2011-RES-08 ("Promoting victim-centric management of child abuse material at the national level") by building a national unit to identify victims and rescue the children, and (2) engage with the WePROTECT Global Alliance, in close co-operation with politicians, NGOs, law enforcement and industry.

- **Ms Jasmina Byrne**, Child Protection Specialist, and **Mr Daniel Kardefelt Winther**, Child Protection Consultant, UNICEF Office of Research Innocenti

**Ms Byrne** gave an overview of the "Global Kids Online", a collaborative research project aimed at building and testing a framework and a toolkit for comparative research on children's online

experience worldwide. From an initial pilot site of four countries, the project was being expanded to several other countries. The initial findings had shown that children going online were exposed to different types of risks, including sexual ones: they could be exposed to sexual content (intentionally or unintentionally), have sexual contacts and engage in sexual conduct online. The research had shown that exposure to sexual content wasn't necessarily harmful to children and that sexual contacts online were mostly perceived as a socialising tool by them. In some cases, such contacts had led to "real life" meetings offline. However, this was not problematic as such, because most children knew how to protect themselves from possible dangers linked with such meetings. Online grooming was happening, and identifying its victims remained a challenge. As far as sexual conduct online was concerned, this mainly involved sending and receiving of images of a sexual nature. The possible unwanted circulation of such images was extremely problematic. It could be concluded broadly that for most children, engaging in risky behaviour online was not harmful as such. What adults perceived as a risk might for children be an opportunity. Hence, it was important to adopt a child-centred approach to online risks. Research had also shown that older children were much better equipped to protect themselves against online risks than their younger peers. Several policy-related challenges remained to be addressed. Indeed, despite cyber-security laws in place in most countries, and a gradual shift towards information technology literacy, there was no comprehensive approach to the problem. In particular, preventive measures were lacking. There needed to be better coordination between relevant bodies. Policies should be created based on research and should be monitored. Child empowerment was also crucial, knowing that when they encountered a problem online, children would first turn to their peers.

**Ms Byrne** finished her presentation by showing a short movie where children and their parents were interviewed about children's use of the internet.

### **Discussion**

**Baroness Massey** asked whether there was any evidence concerning the grooming of unaccompanied children. She also wondered whether Brexit would have an impact on INTERPOL's work, in particular in terms of data sharing and analysis. Finally, she asked what the French word for "grooming" was.

**Mr van den Hout** asked Mr Janizzi about the Lanzarote Committee position on online risks.

**Ms Fataliyeva** wondered what countries had the best legislation and practice on the issue.

**Ms Kalmari** wondered whether websites, applications etc. could not have a quick button enabling to report them in case of inappropriate content, and how to identify the name of offenders.

**Ms Diot** explained that both "grooming" and "*sollicitation d'enfants à des fins sexuelles*" were used in French. However, in line with the Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Luxembourg guidelines), INTERPOL preferred to use the term "sexual harassment/extortion". As far as Brexit was concerned, this was not an issue for INTERPOL, as it was a global organisation independent from the European Union. **Ms Diot** recalled that INTERPOL had a dedicated e-mail address for reporting sexual content online. All e-mails were treated seriously and could potentially lead to investigations. Replying to Ms Kalmari, she thought that laws should make it compulsory to have a quick button for reporting.

Replying to Mr van den Hout, **Mr Janizzi** stressed that the Lanzarote Convention was more than 10 years old and therefore it was not entirely up-to-date on issues related to internet communication technologies. The Committee would draw up an interpretation on this issue in 2017. In the context of the monitoring procedure, the Committee had prepared a comparative study where promising practices had been highlighted. After the first monitoring round, there had been changes in legislation and procedures in a number of member States.

**Ms Byrne** thought it was difficult to say which country had the best practices or legislation. However, the United Kingdom had done much in this field by establishing child helplines at national

level, investing in awareness raising amongst children, and pushing the private sector to change its policies.

**Ms Diot** said that while prevention and investigation were crucial, a lot more had to be done to legally and psychologically support victims who were suffering from the same crime over and over again through the years, as their images could not be removed completely from the internet. Some thought should also be given to possible financial compensation of victims (i.e. sentencing the people using the child abuse material to pay compensation), though it would be difficult to implement in practice.

**The Chairperson** thanked all the speakers and announced the distribution of a draft declaration as a basis for discussion in the afternoon roundtable.

### **Equipping and empowering children to prevent, stop and survive online sexual violence**

- **Dr Elena Martellozzo**, Criminologist; specialist in sex offenders' use of the internet and online child safety, Middlesex University of London, United Kingdom

**Ms Martellozzo** focused her presentation on the exposure to inappropriate content even though online risks (e.g. grooming, peer bullying, cyberbullying, threat to personal reputation) were interlinked. Adults should be responsible for this problem as it appeared that seeing adult pornography online represented 40% of online risks. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) and the Children's Commissioner for England had commissioned research to explore the feelings and experiences of children and young people about online pornography. The study centred on the exploration of the potential socio-cognitive, behavioural and psychological impacts and experiences of 1001 adolescents' (aged 11-16) exposure to online pornography in the UK. The methodology included the participation of children in designing the online survey. The key findings were the following: there were large differences between boys and girls in terms of quantity (56% of boys had seen porn, and only 40% of girls) and feelings (boys felt more positive about porn than girls). More boys than girls thought that porn had taught them about relationships and safe sex. Girls thought that they would be expected to behave sexually as in the porn. Among adolescents who had seen porn, 5 out of 10 boys thought it was realistic as opposed to 4 out of 10 girls. Most children aged 11 had never seen porn; however, by the age of 16 most young people had. Concerns were that some of the children who had seen porn wanted to copy it. When they first saw pornography, children used more or less negative adjectives. The more they were exposed, the more positive or curious they became. There was a clear need to empower children in order to become more resilient and better use ICTs, and to receive sexual health education. More longitudinal research was necessary to understand the need and culture of each country.

- **Ms Elena Pompò**, Senior Official of the Post and Communications Police of the Tuscany region, and **Mr Gianluca Massettini**, Engineer, Technical Director, State Police, Italy

**Ms Pompò** from the Postal Police Department (belonging to the State police; as ruled by law 269/88) explained that children's exposure to child abuse material was covered by her department's mandate; this included online pornography and related crimes, such as the production of relevant porn-related material, but also acts of grooming leading to real-life violence. Under their current "sweep web" initiative, specific websites presenting child abuse material had been overseen by undercover police agents acting under the control of the prosecutor's office. The undercover programmes which had lasted several months and under which police agents had taken false identities and joined chat-rooms to meet other "ogres", had produced quite good results so far. Several foreign and Italian users accessing and exchanging material had been identified (most recently 120 foreign users from all over Europe, the USA and Canada and 44 Italian users; many of them not for the first time); most of the material found presented children under the age of 10. A very sensitive approach was required in this area, and most of the work was undertaken in night-shifts because most images were shared during the night. There was no typical profile for offenders, but most of them were found to be men between 20 and 54, belonging to various socio-economic categories – the phenomenon was therefore widespread. Next to repressive action, the postal police

also worked on prevention, including via information sessions with children, staff and parents in the schools (including primary schools) of all provinces of Tuscany, thus facilitating early intervention, investigation and prosecution but also helping to stop some of the risky behaviour by children. Children tended to trust the postal police officer who used their jargon and understood their concerns from experience.

**Mr Massettini**, adding to his colleague's presentation, specified that much technological equipment and knowledge was needed to counteract criminals in the area of child abuse material who were themselves very knowledgeable. Undercover agents trying to infiltrate the paedophile community needed to be very patient before being admitted and much work was needed on the agents' profiles. For example, much attention had to be paid to the language used in exchanging with offenders in order to find out more about them, before then passing on to telephone or computer "tapping" (i.e. accessing the data flow in a specific network). Dedicated technologies were complex: Bugs or viruses were used to spy on suspected offenders' activities, and on observation of the darknet, and on anonymous users on the open Internet through encrypted identities. Data generated was usually fed into an internal database, then shared with international police forces (e.g. EUROPOL, INTERPOL or the FBI). For prevention purposes, the police co-operated closely with other public services, associations, families and children, but also hospitals, via safer Internet programmes, Facebook and other means. In their experience, parents were often the weakest link in the chain when it came to protecting children effectively.

- **Ms Mechtild Maurer**, General Director of ECPAT Germany.

**Ms Maurer** gave a brief presentation of ECPAT's view on the action needed for equipping and empowering children to prevent, stop and survive online sexual exploitation. She was convinced that some groups of children were particularly vulnerable when it came to this form of child abuse; these included "unconnected" children and children "on the move". A distinction needed to be made between vulnerable children and children at risk. Activities aimed at children directly, proposed by ECPAT International, notably included (1) capacity-building via multilingual professionals and e-learning material, (2) research on legal developments and other trends, based on data available in different countries, (3) victim identification in close co-operation with INTERPOL, as well as (4) advocacy initiatives towards different institutions. Moreover, a priority consisted of supporting and co-operating with survivors of sexual abuse, including through peer-to-peer approaches, co-operation with youth institutions and other means; the approach to be followed in fighting online child exploitation certainly needed to be adapted to each national context. Only two weeks prior to the present meeting, ECPAT had contributed to the Global Survivors' Forum held in Strasbourg, which was intended to give more visibility to survivors of sexual violence, helping them to join forces and develop networks as a contribution to prevention strategies. Only a few survivors' networks existed today, most of them amongst adults. The rights and support to be guaranteed to survivors (including through financial compensation) needed to be put onto national agendas. Further help would be appreciated via translation into further languages and the dissemination of ECPAT's Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse ("Luxembourg Guidelines": <http://luxembourgguidelines.org/english-version/>).

### **Discussion**

**Ms Groth** stated that children on the move, especially unaccompanied minors, were at risk of being sexually abused. She wondered if refugee children had been identified amongst the users and victims of online child abuse.

**Baroness Massey** asked how children could be empowered in this context. She underlined the fact that the language used to describe girls and their images was a very male one, often inspired by pornographic films. She also wished to know what kind of support parents generally asked for and how different agencies worked with young offenders.

**Ms Martellozzo** confirmed that, according to her experience, much of the sexual violence observed was "learned violence" inspired by pornographic productions and that about 50% of boys learned

about sexuality from such films. Girls were also exposed to pornography but were rather frightened by what they saw.

**Ms Maurer** pointed to the problem that children on the move and finding their journey's destination in Europe very often did not have access to information material in their own languages, but strongly depended on communication technologies to stay in touch with their families abroad; this meant they were an easy prey for criminals offering them access to ICTs. Relevant information should already be distributed upon children's arrival in refugee camps and not only when asylum procedures were finished.

**Ms Pompò** specified that parents who were less used to working on computers than their children should be made aware of online risks and should always be present when their children surfed on the web.

**Mr Massettini** added that many parents were interested in parental control tools allowing them to supervise and limit their children's Internet activities. He confirmed that many offenders were young people with a specific psychological profile who contacted even younger children; many of them were minors from privileged backgrounds who acted outside of parental control.

**Ms De Sutter** wondered if any research had been carried out showing that the integration of sexuality and relationship education in the school curriculum could lead to lower offence rates.

**Ms Martellozzo** had seen evidence showing that more support provided to agencies and networks aimed at young people could lead to higher reporting rates, however she had no evidence about lower offence rates generated through education.

**Ms Maurer** noted that education didn't necessarily prevent children from engaging in risky behaviour. However, it enabled them to talk when they encountered problems as a result of such behaviour.

**Mr Kardefelt Winther** wished to know to what extent children still learned through family values and positive role models conveyed by parents, and if these did not have more impact on young people's behaviour than pornography.

**Ms Martellozzo** strongly believed in the importance of engaging in an open dialogue with children from an early age onwards, and considered it as positive progress that child abuse was discussed much more openly today than ten years ago. The offending rates in this area were probably the same today as in previous times but people knew more about it, were more aware of where abuse started and more often reported their observations.

**Ms Pompò** recalled that sex offenders had very often experienced abuse themselves and that prevention programmes were particularly important with regard to young offenders. An Italian initiative in this context was the campaign "cuori connessi" (connected hearts) against cyberbullying.

### **Round table**

After a short discussion, **the members of the Network adopted a declaration** (see Appendix 1: Florence Declaration 1 December 2016).

**The Chairperson** thanked the speakers and all participants for their most valuable contributions and closed the meeting.



## Appendix 1

### Florence declaration 1 December 2016

Adopted by the **Network of Contact Parliamentarians to stop sexual violence against children of the Parliamentary Assembly**

We, the members of the Network, convened at our 27<sup>th</sup> and final meeting held at the UNICEF Office of Research *Innocenti* in Florence (Italy), on the theme of “sexual violence against children in the digital environment”,

- i) Aware of the continuous need to support children who have been victims of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation, to prevent any form of sexual violence against children - which we consider as the most serious violation of children’s human rights - to prosecute the perpetrators, and establish effective policies and take appropriate action;
- ii) Aware of the fact that the digital environment, including social media, and their active use by children, make it easier for offenders to reach out to children and create ever new forms of abuse of children which are difficult to tackle (grooming, child abuse images, etc.);
- iii) Upholding the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse ( “Lanzarote Convention” ) as the most comprehensive legal instrument in this field worldwide, and recommending that not only all Council of Europe member States, but all countries in the world sign, ratify and implement it;

Undertake to:

- iv) Promote sound legislative frameworks, based on the Lanzarote Convention, in our respective countries, to outlaw any form of sexual violence against children - including in the digital environment - and improve the collection of specific data to allow for the development of targeted policies with a victim-centred approach;
- v) Ensure that parents, families and professionals working with children receive support in providing positive education empowering children against sexual violence, including in the digital environment, thus enhancing their physical and psychological wellbeing;
- vi) Continue to promote the aims and values of the Council of Europe ONE in FIVE Campaign to combat sexual violence against children (2011-2015) at local, national, and international level;
- vii) Promote multi-stakeholder co-operation involving public authorities at various levels, law enforcement agencies, industry and civil society organisations;
- viii) In our respective parliaments and constituencies, initiate or contribute to specific and thematic awareness-raising and prevention activities, including every year on 18 November, to mark the European Day on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse;
- ix) Take initiatives within our respective parliaments to ensure that national budgets provide for the funding of relevant activities, including voluntary contributions to the new Assembly project “Promoting European and international standards through parliamentary action – parliaments and social rights” (2017-2021);
- x) In all these undertakings, continue to promote an open debate on the protection of children against sexual violence and the imperative to support victims, overcoming persisting taboos and avoiding the stigmatisation of survivors.

Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development  
*Commission des questions sociales, de la santé et du développement durable*

**List of presence / Liste de présence**

**27<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Network of Contact Parliamentarians  
to stop sexual violence against children 2016, Florence**

**Chairperson / Président :**

Ms Stella KYRIAKIDES		Cyprus / Chypre
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**Vice-Chairpersons / Vice-Présidents :**

Ms Sílvia Eloïsa BONET		Andorra / Andorre
Mr Ögmundur JÓNASSON		Iceland / Islande
Mr Ionuț-Marian STROE		Romania / Roumanie

**Members / Membres**

1. Mr Petrit VASILI Albania / Albanie
2. Ms Sílvia Eloïsa BONET  
1<sup>st</sup> Vice Chairperson / 1<sup>er</sup>  
vice-présidente Andorra / Andorre
3. M. Mikayel MELKUMYAN Armenia / Arménie
4. Mr Franz Leonhard EBL Austria / Autriche
5. Mr Stefan SCHENNACH Austria / Autriche
6. Mrs Sevinj FATALIYEVA Azerbaijan / Azerbaïdjan
7. Ms Ganira PASHAYEVA Azerbaijan / Azerbaïdjan
8. Ms Cindy FRANSSEN Belgium / Belgique
9. Mr Stefaan VERCAMER Belgium / Belgique
10. Mme Milica MARKOVIĆ Bosnia and Herzegovina /  
Bosnie-Herzégovine
11. Mr Borislav BORISOV Bulgaria / Bulgarie
12. Mr Desislav CHUKOLOV Bulgaria / Bulgarie
13. Ms Nada TURINA-ĐURIĆ Croatia / Croatie
14. Ms Stella KYRIAKIDES Cyprus / Chypre
15. Mme Daniela FILIPIOVÁ Czech Republic /  
République tchèque
16. Ms Gabriela PECKOVÁ Czech Republic /  
République tchèque
17. Ms Aaja Chemnitz LARSEN Denmark / Danemark
18. Mr Jaak MADISON Estonia / Estonie
19. Ms Anne KALMARI Finland / Finlande
20. M. Damien ABAD France
21. Mme Maryvonne BLONDIN France
22. Mme Marie-Christine DALLOZ France
23. M. Denis JACQUAT France

**Alternates / Remplaçant(e)s**

- Ms Silva CAKA
- Mr Carles JORDANA
- Ms Naira KARAPETYAN
- Ms Angelika WINZIG
- Mr Andreas SCHIEDER
- Mr Vusal HUSEYNOV
- M. Muslum MAMMADOV
- M. Damien THIÉRY
- Ms Petra De SUTTER
- ZZ...
- Mr Antoni TRENCHÉV
- Ms Krasimira KOVACHKA
- Mr Josip BILAVÉR
- Ms Christiana EROTOKRITOU
- Mr Pavel HOLÍK
- Mr Rom KOSTŘICA
- Ms Christina EGELUND
- Ms Marianne MIKKO
- Ms Anne LOUHELAINEN
- Mme Catherine QUÉRÉ
- M. Gérard BAPT
- Mme Danielle AUROI
- M. Jean-Claude FRÉCON

24. Ms Guguli MAGRADZE	Georgia / Géorgie	Mr Zviad KVATCHANTIRADZE
25. Ms Doris BARNETT	Germany / Allemagne	Ms Elvira DROBINSKI-WEIß
26. Ms Sybille BENNING	Germany / Allemagne	Mr Tobias ZECH
27. Ms Herlind GUNDELACH	Germany / Allemagne	Mr Axel E. FISCHER
28. Mr Andrej HUNKO	Germany / Allemagne	Ms Annalena BAERBOCK
29. Ms Nina KASIMATI	Greece / Grèce	Mr Georgios <b>KYRITSIS</b>
30. Mr Evangelos <b>MEIMARAKIS</b>	Greece / Grèce	Mr Miltiadis VARVITSIOTIS
31. Mr Márton GYÖNGYÖSI	Hungary / Hongrie	Ms Mónika BARTOS
32. Mr Ákos HADHÁZY	Hungary / Hongrie	Mr Gábor HARANGOZÓ
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47. Ms Tineke STRIK	Netherlands / Pays-Bas	ZZ...
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