

Title Chapter Article Item	Heading	Budget 2010 File No 2210-262	Amendments File No 2210-266 File No 2210-273 and transfers	Amended Budget 2010
3	OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES	19,835,150	427,438	20,262,588
3 0	Operations			
3 0 0	Expenditure for strategic and operational activities			
3000	Meetings	252,000	50,000	302,000
3001	Translations	57,000	-28,000	29,000
3002	Printing	49,000	-30,500	18,500
3003	Missions	916,000	133,000	1,049,000
3004	external expertise	56,900	-25,000	31,900
3005	Expertise training for third parties	82,600	25,000	107,600
3006	Operational equipment	91,500	-	91,500
3007	Operational subsidies	150,000	234,000	384,000
3008	Operational training	274,400	-33,500	240,900
3 0 1	Liaison Bureaux outside the Netherlands			
3010	Liaison Bureaux outside the Netherlands	63,250	-	63,250
	Chapter 3 0 — Total	1,993,650	325,000	2,317,650
3 1	Operational information technology			
3 1 0	Operational information technology and related expenditure			
3100	Purchase of operational information technology equipment	3,790,300	749,700	4,540,000
3101	Purchase of operational software and licenses	1,720,600	-123,000	1,597,600
3102	Maintenance and repair of operational information technology equipment	707,700	-178,700	529,000
3103	Maintenance of operational software and licenses	2,355,400	922,000	3,277,400
3104	Operational consultancy and studies	1,050,000	-85,000	965,000
3105	Operational system integration services	622,000	80,000	702,000
3106	Other operational information technology expenditure	110,000	-79,000	31,000
	Chapter 3 1 — Total	10,356,000	1,286,000	11,642,000
3 2	Telecommunication costs for operational activities			
3 2 0	Telecommunication costs for operational activities			
3200	Operational telecommunications subscriptions and charges	1,880,000	115,000	1,995,000
3201	Purchase, installation and maintenance of operational telecommunications hardware	4,265,000	-919,000	3,366,000
3202	Purchase, installation and maintenance of operational telecommunications software	300,000	-293,000	7,000
	Chapter 3 2 — Total	6,465,000	-1,097,000	5,368,000
3 3	Seconded National Experts (Operational)			
3 3 0	Seconded National Experts (Operational)			
3300	Seconded National Experts (Operational)	884,000	-284,000	600,000
	Chapter 3 3 — Total	884,000	-284,000	600,000
3 4	Police Chiefs Task Force			
3 4 0	Police Chiefs Task Force			
3400	Interpretation services and equipment PCTF	36,400	-36,000	400
3401	Other expenditure PCTF	13,600	-8,000	5,600
	Chapter 3 4 — Total	50,000	-44,000	6,000
3 5	Heads of Europol National Units			
3 5 0	Heads of Europol National Units			
3500	Interpretation services and equipment for HENU meetings	85,000	-22,000	63,000
3501	Other expenditure for HENU meetings	2,500	-	2,500
	Chapter 3 5 — Total	87,500	-22,000	65,500
3 6	Operational expenditure related to subsidies and grants			
3 6 0	Operational expenditure related to subsidies and grants			
3600	Operational expenditure related to subsidies and grants	P.M.	263,438	263,438
	Chapter 3 6 — Total	-	263,438	263,438
	Title 3 — TOTAL	19,835,150	427,438	20,262,588
	Total revenue (Title 9)	80,068,150	12,754,958	92,823,108
	Total expenditure (Titles 1-3)	80,068,150	12,754,958	92,823,108

Final Budget and Staff Establishment Plan 2010

Title Chapter Article Item	Heading	Draft Outcome 2008	Budget 2009	Budget 2010
9	REVENUE	65,004,650	68,104,841	80,068,150
9 0	Subsidies and contributions			
9 0 0	Regular subsidy from the Community			
9000	Regular subsidy from the Community	58,799,500	62,358,000	79,724,150
9 0 1	Other subsidies and grants			
9010	Other subsidies and grants	160,281	103,841	P.M.
	Chapter 9 0 - Total	58,959,782	62,461,841	79,724,150
9 1	Host State contribution			
9 1 0	Host State contribution			
9100	Host State contribution	2,525,196	2,593,000	244,000
	Chapter 9 1 - Total	2,525,196	2,593,000	244,000
9 2	Other revenue			
9 2 0	Other revenue			
9200	Other revenue	1,384,244	705,000	100,000
9201	Proceeds of taxation of staff	2,135,427	2,345,000	P.M.
	Chapter 9 2 - Total	3,519,672	3,050,000	100,000
	TITLE 9 — TOTAL	65,004,650	68,104,841	80,068,150

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Title Chapter Article Item	Heading	Draft Outcome 2008	Budget 2009	Budget 2010
1	STAFF	45,632,026	48,655,000	48,143,000
1 1	Staff in active employment			
1 1 0	<i>Temporary staff holding a post provided for in the establishment plan</i>			
1100	Basic salaries	26,230,312	27,972,000	28,425,000
1101	Family allowances	3,844,596	4,100,000	1,805,000
1102	Expatriation and foreign-residence allowances	2,831,439	3,019,000	3,889,000
1 1 1	<i>Other staff</i>			
1110	Contract staff	1,642,919	1,685,000	1,958,000
1111	Seconded national experts (non-operational)	-	-	75,000
1 1 2	<i>Employer's social security contributions for temporary agents</i>			
1120	Insurance against sickness	980,425	1,045,000	1,145,000
1121	Insurance against accidents and occupational disease	-	-	-
1122	Insurance against unemployment	200,394	214,000	465,000
1 1 3	<i>Miscellaneous allowances and grants for temporary agents</i>			
1130	Childbirth and death allowances and grants	7,340	9,000	15,000
1131	Travel expenses for annual leave	247,485	264,000	500,000
1 1 4	<i>Overtime, shiftwork and standby duty</i>			
1140	Overtime	699	1,000	17,500
1141	Shift work and standby duty	149,033	159,000	17,500
1 1 5	<i>Allowances and expenses on entering and leaving the service and on transfer</i>			
1150	Expenditure related to Recruitment	553,203	520,000	728,000
1151	Travel expenses on taking up duties and at end of contract	190,554	203,000	181,000
1152	Installation, resettlement and transfer allowances for temporary agents	110,321	118,000	110,000
1153	Removal expenses for temporary agents	90,263	96,000	90,000
1154	Temporary daily subsistence allowances for temporary agents	-	-	115,000
1 1 6	<i>Salary weightings</i>			
1160	Salary weightings	-	-	3,125,000
1 1 7	<i>Security Staff</i>			
1170	Contract staff (Security)	-	-	2,342,000
1171	Salaries and allowances for Local Security Staff	2,187,797	2,226,000	P.M.
1172	Security Missions	2,381	4,000	4,000
1173	Training for Security Staff	78,570	85,000	85,000
1174	Other expenditure for Security Staff	67,754	40,000	40,000
1 1 8	<i>Staff expenditure for continuation of staff contracts under the Europol Convention</i>			
1180	Europol Staff	-	-	P.M.
1181	Local Staff	-	-	P.M.
1182	Salary Adjustments	319,000	395,000	290,000
1183	Unemployment allowance	-	-	P.M.
1184	Pensions under Europol convention	4,133,168	4,407,000	P.M.
	Chapter 1 1 — Total	43,867,652	46,562,000	45,422,000
1 2	Administrative Missions			
1 2 0	<i>Administrative Missions</i>			
1200	Administrative Missions	261,099	336,000	330,500
	Chapter 1 2 — Total	261,099	336,000	330,500
1 3	Sociomedical infrastructure			
1 3 0	<i>Restaurants and canteens</i>			
1300	Catering costs	558,953	565,000	592,000
1301	Restaurant equipment	18,846	20,000	179,500
1 3 1	<i>Medical service</i>			
1310	Medical service	127,108	180,000	138,500
1 3 2	<i>Sports activities and social events</i>			
1320	Sports activities	39,000	45,000	45,000
1321	Social events	41,922	60,000	60,000
1 3 3	<i>Staff Committee</i>			
1330	Staff Committee	3,682	12,000	10,000
1 3 4	<i>Special allowances and grants</i>			
1340	Special allowances and grants	-	-	P.M.
1 3 5	<i>Other sociomedical expenditure</i>			
1350	Other sociomedical expenditure	-	5,000	5,000
	Chapter 1 3 — Total	789,511	887,000	1,030,000
1 4	Training			
1 4 0	<i>Training of staff</i>			
1400	Training of staff	372,337	495,000	511,000
	Chapter 1 4 — Total	372,337	495,000	511,000
1 5	Other staff-related expenditure			
1 5 0	<i>PMO Services</i>			
1500	PMO Translation and interpretation services	-	-	P.M.
1501	PMO Management costs	16,804	10,000	350,000
1 5 1	<i>Supplementary clerical and interim services</i>			
1510	Supplementary clerical and interim services	191,738	236,000	206,200
1 5 2	<i>Other external services</i>			
1520	Other external services	-	-	160,000
	Chapter 1 5 — Total	208,542	245,000	716,200
1 6	Entertainment and representation expenses			
1 6 0	<i>Entertainment and representation expenses</i>			
1600	General entertainment and representation expenses	132,885	130,000	133,300
	Chapter 1 6 — Total	132,885	130,000	133,300
	TITLE 1 — TOTAL	45,632,026	48,655,000	48,143,000

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Title Chapter Article Item	Heading	Draft Outcome 2008	Budget 2009	Budget 2010
2	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE	6,282,674	7,532,000	12,090,000
2 0	Rental of buildings and associated costs			
2 0 0	Rent	-	-	P.M.
2000	Rent	-	-	P.M.
2 0 1	Insurance of building(s)	-	-	P.M.
2010	Insurance of building(s)	-	-	P.M.
2 0 2	Water, gas, electricity and local taxes			
2020	Water, gas, electricity and local taxes	440,280	522,000	636,500
2 0 3	Cleaning and maintenance			
2030	Cleaning and treatment of waste	297,873	385,000	496,500
2031	Maintenance, installations and alterations	83,061	211,000	216,500
2 0 4	Security of buildings and persons			
2040	Security equipment	101,631	100,000	104,000
2041	Security services	-	-	P.M.
2042	Health and safety at work	-	-	66,050
2 0 5	Other building related expenditure			
2050	Other building related expenditure	-	30,000	387,700
	Chapter 2 0 — Total	922,844	1,246,000	1,907,350
2 1	Administrative information technology			
2 1 0	Costs of administrative information technology equipment and related expenditure			
2100	Purchase of administrative information technology equipment	428,965	470,000	252,500
2101	Purchase of administrative software and licenses	185,992	205,000	432,500
2102	Maintenance and repair of administrative information technology equipment	84,073	90,000	50,500
2103	Maintenance of administrative software and licenses	176,101	190,000	409,500
2104	Administrative consultancy and studies	79,987	85,000	186,000
2105	Administrative system integration services	63,755	60,000	125,000
2106	Other administrative data processing expenditure	-	-	P.M.
	Chapter 2 1 — Total	1,008,873	1,100,000	1,456,000
2 2	Movable property and associated costs			
2 2 0	Technical equipment and installations			
2200	Technical equipment and installations	-	10,000	211,950
2 2 1	Furniture and other acquisitions			
2210	Furniture and other acquisitions	19,424	15,000	3,121,350
2 2 2	Transport equipment			
2220	Purchases and long-term lease of transport equipment	85,341	160,000	117,500
2221	Maintenance, repair and other expenditures of transport equipment	29,831	40,000	32,350
2222	Car insurance	29,223	30,000	35,000
2223	Fuel	23,823	40,000	55,000
2 2 3	Documentation and Open Sources			
2230	Library expenses, purchase of books, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals	34,297	35,000	35,000
2231	Open sources	239,632	265,000	290,000
	Chapter 2 2 — Total	461,571	595,000	3,898,150
2 3	Current administrative expenditure			
2 3 0	Stationery and office supplies			
2300	Stationery and office supplies	80,890	80,000	76,500
2 3 1	Financial charges			
2310	Bank charges	6,500	7,000	8,450
2311	Exchange-rate losses	-	-	P.M.
2 3 2	Legal expenses and damages			
2320	Legal expenses	39,713	100,000	80,000
2321	Damages and compensation	-	-	P.M.
2 3 3	Other administrative expenditure			
2330	Miscellaneous insurance	15,343	30,000	14,000
2331	Uniforms and working clothes	-	3,000	3,000
2332	Administrative translation services	514,824	577,000	620,000
2333	Official publications, tender publications and reproduction of documents	87,318	90,000	180,000
2334	External administrative expertise	195,502	139,000	95,000
2335	Administrative meetings	37,003	43,000	47,500
2336	Other expenditure	82,481	98,000	332,550
2 3 4	Communication and information activities			
2340	Communication and information activities	-	5,000	5,000
	Chapter 2 3 — Total	1,059,574	1,172,000	1,462,000
2 4	Postal charges and telecommunications			
2 4 0	Postal and delivery charges			
2400	Postal and delivery charges	51,677	55,000	70,000
2 4 1	Administrative Telecommunications			
2410	Administrative Telecommunications subscriptions and charges	292,352	250,000	330,000
2411	Purchase, installation and maintenance of administrative telecommunications hardware	-	-	P.M.
2412	Purchase, installation and maintenance of operational telecommunications software	-	-	P.M.
	Chapter 2 4 — Total	344,030	305,000	400,000
2 5	Statutory expenditure			
2 5 0	Management Board			
2500	Management Board Meetings	1,797,808	1,925,000	1,894,500
2501	Management Board Working Groups	160,402	154,000	206,500
2502	Management Board Secretariat	14,219	465,000	39,500
2 5 1	Joint Supervisory Body			
2510	Joint Supervisory Body Costs	463,101	610,000	759,000
2511	Appeals costs	-	-	5,000
2 5 2	Internal auditor			
2520	Internal auditor	6,028	13,000	15,000
2 5 3	Auditing			
2530	Auditing	44,223	45,000	47,000
	Chapter 2 5 - Total	2,485,781	3,212,000	2,966,500
	TITLE 2 — TOTAL	6,282,674	7,632,000	12,090,000

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Title Chapter Article Item	Heading	Draft Outcome 2008	Budget 2009	Budget 2010
3	OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES	11,279,193	11,714,000	19,835,150
3 0	Operations			
3 0 0	Expenditure for strategic and operational activities			
3000	Meetings	303,281	400,000	252,000
3001	Translations	189,176	92,000	57,000
3002	Printing	86,432	122,000	49,000
3003	Missions	914,797	1,124,000	916,000
3004	External expertise	15,734	5,000	57,500
3005	Expertise training for third parties	100,268	80,000	82,000
3006	Operational equipment	4,788	23,000	91,500
3007	Operational subsidies	101,821	150,000	150,000
3008	Operational training	199,585	223,000	274,400
3 0 1	Liaison Bureaux outside the Netherlands			
3010	Liaison Bureaux outside the Netherlands	32,956	40,000	63,250
	Chapter 3 0 — Total	1,948,839	2,259,000	1,992,650
3 1	Operational information technology			
3 1 0	Operational information technology and related expenditure			
3100	Purchase of operational information technology equipment	2,329,171	2,420,000	3,790,300
3101	Purchase of operational software and licenses	1,075,161	1,120,000	1,720,600
3102	Maintenance and repair of operational information technology equipment	549,175	570,000	707,700
3103	Maintenance of operational software and licenses	1,286,201	1,340,000	2,355,400
3104	Operational consultancy and studies	564,276	585,000	1,050,000
3105	Operational system integration services	334,267	350,000	622,000
3106	Other operational information technology expenditure	59,115	60,000	110,000
	Chapter 3 1 — Total	6,197,366	6,445,000	10,356,000
3 2	Telecommunication costs for operational activities			
3 2 0	Telecommunication costs for operational activities			
3200	Operational telecommunications subscriptions and charges	840,184	835,000	1,880,000
3201	Purchase, installation and maintenance of operational telecommunications hardware	1,851,031	1,910,000	4,285,000
3202	Purchase, installation and maintenance of operation telecommunications software	176,093	135,000	300,000
	Chapter 3 2 — Total	2,867,308	2,880,000	6,465,000
3 3	Seconded National Experts (Operational)			
3 3 0	Seconded National Experts (Operational)			
3300	Seconded National Experts (Operational)	-	-	884,000
	Chapter 3 3 — Total	-	-	884,000
3 4	Police Chiefs Task Force			
3 4 0	Police Chiefs Task Force			
3400	Interpretation services and equipment PCTF	16,281	35,000	36,400
3401	Other expenditure PCTF	25,146	15,000	13,600
	Chapter 3 4 — Total	41,427	50,000	50,000
3 5	Heads of Europol National Units			
3 5 0	Heads of Europol National Units			
3500	Interpretation services and equipment for HENU meetings	59,416	75,000	85,000
3501	Other expenditure for HENU meetings	4,556	5,000	2,500
	Chapter 3 5 — Total	63,971	80,000	87,500
3 6	Operational expenditure related to subsidies and grants			
3 6 0	Operational expenditure related to subsidies and grants			
3600	Operational expenditure related to subsidies and grants	160,282	103,841	P.M.
	Chapter 3 4 — Total	160,282	103,841	-
	Title 3 — TOTAL	11,279,193	11,817,841	19,835,150
	Total revenue (Title 9)	65,004,650	68,104,841	80,068,150
	Total expenditure (Titles 1-3)	63,193,892	66,104,841	80,068,150

Staff Establishment Plan

Temporary Agents	Year 2010		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total
AD16	0	0	0
AD15	0	0	0
AD14	0	1	1
AD13	0	3	3
AD12	0	3	3
AD11	0	23	23
AD10	0	0	0
AD9	0	70	70
AD8	0	80	80
AD7	0	123	123
AD6	0	52	52
AD5	0	36	36
Total AD	0	391	391
AST11	0	0	0
AST10	0	0	0
AST9	0	0	0
AST8	0	0	0
AST7	0	4	4
AST6	0	13	13
AST5	0	3	3
AST4	0	40	40
AST3	0	2	2
AST2	0	0	0
AST1	0	0	0
Total AST	0	62	62
Overall Total	0	453	453

Estimated number of contract agents and seconded national experts

Contract agents posts	Year 2010
FG IV	7
FG III	64
FG II	2
FG I	0
Total	73
Seconded National Experts	22
Total	95



CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION 2010 FACT SHEET

Introduction

'**Child sexual exploitation**' refers to the sexual abuse of a human being below the age of 18. Among other things, it includes the production of child abuse images and online dissemination as particularly serious forms of crime committed against children.

The distribution of images depicting the sexual exploitation of children is mainly facilitated by improper use of the Internet, as the apparent anonymity offered by this means of communication makes it difficult to successfully locate and identify the offenders and to save child victims from further exploitation.

It must be emphasised that the discovery of illegal material is only the beginning, of an investigation into the actual sexual exploitation (e.g. rape, sexual assault) of a child; there is a clear distinction between specific legislation on the offences related to the production, distribution/sale and possession of child sexual exploitation material and specific legislation on the sexual offences committed against children.

While there is no doubt that sexual abuse and exploitation of children is a serious problem, there is a lack of accurate and reliable statistics on the nature of the phenomenon and the numbers of children involved, mainly due to differences in national definitions of different child sexual abuse and exploitation offences.

On 29 March 2010, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a new Directive on combating sexual abuse, sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, following up on a previous proposal tabled in 2009, with the aim of replacing the current EU legislation (*Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA*) which now seems to be out of date. The new Directive, if approved, will follow the Lanzarote (Spain), October 2007¹ Council of Europe "*Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Exploitation*" and it will cover actions on the following different aspects:

- **Criminal law:** criminalisation of serious forms of child sexual abuse and exploitation currently not covered by EU legislation, with **Articles 3 and 4** aiming at punishing the intentional conduct of recruiting or coercing a child into prostitution or into pornographic performances or profiting from or otherwise exploiting a child for such purposes, and establishing provisions that punish all the offences related to child pornography which already fall under the Europol mandate as listed in the Council Decision establishing the Europol Police Office, applicable from 1 January 2010.

¹ Council of Europe – European Treaty Series – No 201: Of the 47 CoE Member States, 8 have not yet signed it and only Denmark, The Netherlands, San Marino, Albania, Greece and Serbia have ratified it. The Convention has entered into force (situation on 02/08/2010 – source: Council of Europe – Treaty Office <http://conventions.coe.int>).

- **Developments in the IT environment:** new forms of sexual abuse and exploitation facilitated by the use of the Internet would be criminalised (e.g. grooming or viewing child abusive material (CAM) without downloading the files).
- **Criminal investigation and initiation of proceedings:** a number of provisions would be introduced to assist with investigating offences and the bringing about of charges, in the absence of reporting by the child victim.
- **Offences committed abroad:** rules on jurisdiction would be amended to ensure that child sexual abusers or exploiters from the EU face prosecution including if they commit their crimes in a non-EU country.
- **Protection of victims:** new provisions would ensure that abused children have easy access to legal remedies and do not suffer as a result of participating in criminal proceedings.
- **Prevention of offences:** special programmes should be accessible for offenders to prevent them from committing new offences. National mechanisms to block access to websites with child pornography, which are most often located outside the EU, should be put in place under the supervision of judicial services or the police.

Child sexual exploitation and the Internet

The Internet as a mass medium is extensively used in connection with sexual material; it is used for the sale and purchase of adult pornographic material and sexual devices, for advertising contacts for explicit sexual purposes, and to distribute child sexual exploitation content, providing a platform for online grooming of innocent children with the abusive material reaching the Internet, constituting a permanent re-victimisation of the depicted child.

The first international common commitment to tackle the distribution of child sexual exploitation material on the Internet was expressed at the International Conference on "Combating Child Pornography on the Internet", held in Vienna in 1999, where it was stated that, "*Child Pornography on the Internet is a growing problem, and as more of the world comes online, it will continue to grow in the future since it does not know or respect borders*".

Several European and worldwide operations have resulted in the identification of thousands of suspects in relation to offences committed against children, with numbers apparently growing over the years, confirming the development of the issue. A great leap forward is now needed in order to fight the producers and the people who profit from this serious crime.

Fighting child sexual exploitation, including the proliferation of child sexual exploitation material on the Internet, is a constant challenge for law enforcement, due to technological innovations which provide easier and faster access to the material to the offenders, while apparently allowing greater anonymity. It is argued that this development has created a wider market and demand for such illegal material which has inevitably led to an increase in child sexual exploitation.

It is clear, though, that an effective partnership approach is required between law enforcement agencies, judicial authorities, the ICT industry, Internet Service Providers (ISPs), the banking sector and non-governmental organizations. The

contribution provided by officially recognised hotlines, which receive Internet related child sexual exploitation information, should also be acknowledged.

In most Member States, the need to establish close co-operation between law enforcement and ISPs has been identified, both for crime prevention and investigation. ISPs can assist by providing data that can be used in the identification and prosecution of offenders and also by adopting procedures and codes of conduct that can limit the exploitation of the Internet by child sex offenders. Several Member States have built up specialised units for combating child sexual exploitation on the Internet, as dealing with this topic requires specialised knowledge and expertise.

Trends

The following trends are in evidence at this present time:

- The involvement of worldwide criminal networks in offering pay-per-view websites is apparently decreasing, as a result of major international law enforcement efforts and cooperation over the last two years;
- Criminals seem to be focusing on hidden channels where private access is granted only to those who have been 'selected'. This 'selection' derives from the amount and kind of images that can be shared and it is based on respect and trust;
- Child sex offenders and their networks make more and more use of sophisticated software in order to try to protect their anonymity, to make use of online storage and to use advanced encryption techniques to counteract digital forensic examination by police;
- Child sex offenders travel to specific countries where children are offered by their families or other facilitators in order to be sexually exploited and to produce illegal material that is distributed through the Internet;
- Sometimes, illegal material is self-produced by teenagers or children who underestimate the risks of distributing their images or movie files;
- In some other cases, children are persuaded or coerced into producing the material by child sex predators through online grooming;
- Online grooming and the solicitation of sexual messages through mobile phones and multimedia devices ('sexting') are dangerous realities which need constant attention from a responsible society.

Core issues

In order to tackle these specific forms of crime in the most effective way, serious consideration should be given to:

- Enhancing awareness and providing appropriate tools, equipment and human resources to carry out investigations;

- Reducing any duplication of efforts in activities by consulting international police cooperation agencies and spreading knowledge and proposals;
- Developing closer operational co-ordination of ongoing investigations at national, European and worldwide levels;
- Enhancing close co-operation with Internet Service Providers and the Internet private sector;
- Enhancing close co-operation with non-governmental organisations.

Europol activities

Europol, in close co-operation with the Member States, aims to:

- Identify perpetrators and establish cross-links within the participating Member States;
- Identify cross-border modus operandi and shed light on the methods of communication of criminal networks, with a view to dismantling those networks;
- Identify the victims, with a view to stopping potentially ongoing exploitation and to make it possible to initiate care measures by the competent authorities;
- Co-operate on an operational level via the Europol Liaison Officers (ELO) network, as well as providing strategic and operational analytical support;
- Conduct expert meetings (both operational and strategic) with the aim of exchanging information on ongoing investigations and enhancing mutual co-operation between law enforcement bodies and other competent authorities, by updating the Member States experts about relevant cases, modus operandi, etc.;
- Participate and contribute to several initiatives, e.g. awareness meetings, projects on the implementation of new legislative instruments and training sessions organised by international organisations;
- Support international projects developed by the EU Member States, such as the COSPOL Internet Related Child Abuse Material Project (CIRCAMP) and the European Financial Coalition (EFC), providing expertise and criminal intelligence analysis.

The **CIRCAMP** project was launched in 2004 by the European Police Chiefs Task Force under the Comprehensive Operational Strategic Planning for the Police (COSPOL) mandate to fight the use of the Internet for the distribution of child abusive material². The project was successful in implementing the Child Sexual Abuse Anti Distribution Filter and disseminating it widely. At the same time, the project members identified new challenges that required a more operational approach and this has led to a new proposal, which is entirely needs-driven. The operational activities will be effective if carried out at a national level and there is a requirement for a European or, even, an international approach, including the involvement of Europol and Interpol. The intelligence generated by the above investigations is to be contributed to Europol for analysis and dissemination of the relevant intelligence packages to the involved countries. Such activity requires stronger support to be provided by AWF Twins to CIRCAMP in order to coordinate the collective actions undertaken by the participating countries and to identify international cross-links.

² This issue, by nature, is cross-border and requires joint effort and actions of national law enforcement agencies. From 2008 till 2010, the CIRCAMP network was funded under the DG INFSO SIP programme.

Europol has supported CIRCAMP since its launch in 2004.

The aim of the EFC is to disrupt the commercial gain behind child sexual abuse images. The major financial, Internet and technology corporations have joined forces with international police agencies, the EU Commission and specialist child protection NGOs to track, disrupt and confiscate commercial gains made by those who profit from the distribution of indecent images. On the policing side, Europol is working with the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) from the United Kingdom to deliver a European wide policing response, supported by the Italian National Police. VISA Europe, MasterCard, Microsoft, PayPal and the NGO Missing Children Europe, assisted by Allen and Overy, are amongst the founding members of the coalition and are joined by the International Center for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC) and the International Association of Internet Hotlines (INHOPE).

Europol has supported the European Financial Coalition since its launch in March 2009, participating in and providing expertise to the Steering Group, the Law Enforcement Cooperation Working Group and the Legal Working Group.

The core activity of Europol is to support the Member States in their actions to prevent and combat serious and organised crime, with the Analytical Work File (AWF) being one of the means of providing support to the Member States. AWF Twins was opened in 2001 to support the participating Member States in preventing and combating the activities of criminal networks involved in the production, sale or distribution of child sexual abuse material, and the associated forms of crime within Europol's mandate. This activity, due to its great success, will continue.

In 2009, the AWF supported several investigations:

Operation "**Typhon**" was concluded with house searches conducted in 19 countries, enabling the identification of 286 child sex offenders, of which 118 have been arrested. The investigation was led by the Austrian Criminal Intelligence Service .BK which detected an ISP that was misused by child sex offender groups to distribute illegal content. Log files collected by the Austrian investigators were sent to Europol together with the child abuse images. After structuring and analyzing the content, Europol provided intelligence packages and analytical reports to EU Member States and those countries with a Europol cooperation agreement that were also affected. The offenders had various professional backgrounds, some of whom were teachers or caretakers and were therefore in close contact with children. Furthermore, this case has led to the identification and rescue of five children, aged between four and twelve, who were the victims of sexual crimes in different countries.

Operation "**Venice Carnival**" resulted in data packages being sent by Europol to some MS and non EU countries concerning URLs of websites infected by a malware which caused internet surfers to be redirected to child abuse images websites. This investigation, conducted by the Venice Italian Postal and Communication Police, revealed malware code stored on servers, the owners of which were not aware that they had been infected. It is believed that the same criminal organization involved in commercial child abuse images websites were also behind the malware-infection process. As a result of this operation, several websites in different MS were "cleaned" by their owners once they had been informed about the presence of the malware.

To date, AWF Twins has led to the identification of around **1,600 suspects** belonging to different

criminal networks involved in offences related to the distribution of child sexual exploitation material on the Internet, and support has been given to 23 international operations as at the end of 2009.

Training course

The annual Europol training course, "**Combating the Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Internet**", for law enforcement officers and the judiciary has the aim of developing and increasing their knowledge and expertise with a view to combating and dismantling child sex offender networks, together with the aim of saving the children involved. This hands-on training also aims to build fundamental skills on investigating child exploitation on the Internet and to bring law enforcement investigation standards together, as well as to disseminate the latest investigation techniques and methods and to promote the sharing of mutual experience.

Opening the course up to members of the judiciary, such as prosecutors and judges, contributes to a better understanding of the crime area, the investigation methods used and the possible constraints that investigators are confronted with. As at October 2009, after the 10th training course took place, around 420 law enforcement officers and 40 members of the judiciary from the EU and countries from all over the world had attended.

Europol reports

Scan Notices, for law enforcement use only, are produced on an ad-hoc basis, with the purpose of raising awareness and to inform Europol's partners that are engaged in combating and preventing the sexual exploitation of children about issues that may have an impact on law enforcement agencies operating within the EU and elsewhere. Among other things, these intelligence notices allow external authors to provide contributions that are included in the report in order to share knowledge and best practice within the law enforcement community.

Relevant legislation

EU legislation

- Decision N° 276/1999/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 January 1999 adopting a Multiannual Community action plan on promoting safer use of the Internet by combating illegal and harmful content on global networks (OJ L 33 of 6.2.1999)
- Council Decision N° **2000/375/JHA** of 29 May 2000 to combat child pornography on the Internet (OJ L 138 of 9.6.2000)
- Council Framework Decision **2004/68/JHA** of 22 December 2003 on combating the sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, OJ L 13 of 20.1.2004; currently the only EU legislation in force on the subject of sexual exploitation of children.

- Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on combating the sexual abuse, sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, repealing Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA. This is the proposed new legislation which is being discussed both in the Council of Ministers and in the European Parliament. See in particular Article 3, Article 14 on "investigation and prosecution" and Article 21 on "Blocking access to websites containing child pornography" which is the object of major controversy in the European Parliament.

Council of Europe Conventions

- 2001 Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (CETS N° 185) (see Article 9, paragraph 2 (a) on child pornography). Entered into force in 2004. In force in the following EU countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain. It is also in effect in the Ukraine and in the US.
- 2007 Lanzarote Convention on the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (CETS N° 201) (see Article 20 regarding child pornography and Article 23 on grooming). Entered into force on 1.7.2010. In force in the following EU countries: Denmark, Greece and the Netherlands.

UN Conventions

- 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, entered into force on 2 September 1990 (see Article 34c) on the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials). Ratified by all EU Member States. Not ratified by the US.
- 2000 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the rights of the child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (see Article 2 c) defining child pornography). Not ratified by the following EU Member States: the Czech Republic, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg and Malta.

Related legislation

- The EU legislation on trafficking also includes trafficking in relation to sexual exploitation. The currently applicable legislation is contained in Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA which is now the object of a proposal for a directive on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting victims repealing Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA (see Article 2 (3) and (5) with regard to child trafficking for sexual exploitation).
- The International Labour Organisation Convention N° 182 concerning the Prohibition and immediate Action for the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour also refers to child prostitution and child pornography (Article 3 b).

PAGINA BIANCA