**UNODC contribution on the privacy rights of children and issues relating to their independence and autonomy**

*This contribution was prepared in response to the request from the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy to provide contributions to inform the research and contribute to the Special Rapporteur’s upcoming thematic report to be considered at the 46th session of the Human Rights Council in March 2021.*

**Children in vulnerable situations: Upholding the privacy and dignity of children recruited and exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups or affected by the Foreign Terrorist Fighter (FTF) phenomenon.**

Article 16 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) enshrines a child’s right to freedom from arbitrary interference with their privacy and further provides that children have the right to the protection of the law against such interference. All the rights enshrined in the CRC are interdependent and indivisible, and are to be implemented in accordance with four guiding principles:

Non-discrimination (Article 2)  
The best interests of the child (Article 3)  
The right to survival and development (Article 6)

The right to be heard (Article 12)

In implementing a child rights-based approach to the situation of children associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups, or children affected by the FTF phenomenon, it is evident that safeguarding a child’s privacy is a crucial means of acting in a child’s best interests, including by mitigating discrimination and optimizing a child’s right to survival and development. These privacy considerations are cross- cutting, and apply to child victims, witnesses,[[1]](#footnote-1) and children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed the penal law.

Globally, there is a relatively high circulation of still and moving images of children associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups or affected by the FTF phenomenon. These images are produced and shared by various actors, including journalists and media outlets, terrorist and violent extremist groups, and by military and/or government personnel. UNODC recommends that it is in the best interests of the child that the practice of producing and circulating identifying images of children be discontinued, and that this policy be applied retrospectively to ensure the removal or modification of existing photographic and audio-visual materials in which children are clearly identifiable.

This advice is based on the recognition that children associated with terrorist and violent groups should be considered primarily as victims consistent with their status in international law, [[2]](#footnote-2) and a child’s recovery from trauma will be impeded if the Internet hosts a permanent reminder of their victimization. This may also be a mechanism by which children endure discrimination and ostracization. The preservation of a child’s privacy is important to both the preservation of a child’s dignity and optimizing their prospects for rehabilitation and reintegration into the community. This is integral not only to efforts to ensure the immediate and long-term well-being of the child (relevant to their autonomy and independence), but also to support preventive aims.

1. Screening, data collection and information sharing

Managing data relating to children associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups or children affected by the FTF phenomenon requires that Member States strike a balance to ensure transparent processes consistent with good governance and the rule of law, while also preserving a child’s privacy and dignity including through the sensitive management of a child’s identifying information.

According to Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), all States shall prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups, inter alia by employing evidence-based traveller risk-assessment and screening procedures[[3]](#footnote-3) which are processes that children may also be subjected to. The Council first addressed the screening and assessment of children in its resolution 2396 (2017), when calling upon Member States to assess and investigate individuals whom they have reasonable grounds to believe are terrorists and distinguish them from other individuals, including their accompanying spouses and children who may not have engaged in such offences while stressing the importance of adhering to international human rights and humanitarian law in carrying out these assessments, without resorting to profiling based on any discriminatory grounds. [[4]](#footnote-4)

UNODC notes that in accordance with the 2019 *Key Principles*, there must be individual assessment and screening to appropriately assess each case and determine each person’s affiliation and/or victimhood, while considering age and gender considerations.[[5]](#footnote-5) In situations where children may be placed on watch lists or databases, the Addendum to the *Madrid Guiding Principles* also provides that Member States should consider developing and implementing specific frameworks and safeguards to protect and promote the rights of the child, including when they are placed on databases for child-protection purposes.[[6]](#footnote-6)

While doing so, Member States must respect the privacy and confidentiality of children with links to UN listed terrorist groups[[7]](#footnote-7), which means providing safeguards for the protection of data and human rights to ensure that all data collection systems use and share information about children in a responsible manner that is compliant with human rights.[[8]](#footnote-8)

Hence, UNODC assists Member States in the development of data collection and information sharing protocols in accordance with international legal principles relating to the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, and the child’s right to freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy. The personal data of children associated with terrorist or violent extremist groups should be “Classified” and only shared on a “need to know” basis where strictly necessary to ensuring a coordinated approach in support of the child’s rehabilitation and reintegration. UNODC has concerns about the practice of collecting a child’s personal data for one purpose (including child protection) and this data subsequently being shared more broadly, including with security personnel.[[9]](#footnote-9)

1. Official identity recognition and birth registration

Birth registration is a universal right,[[10]](#footnote-10) and a birth certificate is often required for the realization of a range of rights, such as the right to education.[[11]](#footnote-11) The CRC obligates States parties to register a child’s birth immediately[[12]](#footnote-12) and, “[w]here a child is illegally deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to re-establishing speedily his or her identity.”[[13]](#footnote-13)

In the case of children born in and/or repatriated from foreign conflict zones, efforts to formally identify a child and/or their parentage may infringe children’s rights. For example, unless undertaken a measure of last resort, subjecting a child to a DNA test could constitute an interference with the child’s right to protection from arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy. UNODC notes that there are countries in which DNA tests of repatriated children are mandatory. Concerns arise here about the child’s privacy over the long term, and the potential for the securitisation of a child’s personal biometric data.[[14]](#footnote-14)

With regard to age assessment processes, which in particular children affected by the FTF phenomenon without birth certificate may be subjected to, UNODC notes that in the absence of clearly documented evidence of age, its assessment should be conducted using non-intrusive, child-friendly measures such as observations of physical, mental and emotional development, interviews, testimonies or through a review of identity document(s) and background checks. Medical and physical age assessment methods, such as examining bone X-rays, measuring height or checking for signs of the onset of puberty, should be used only as a last resort in cases where there is reason to doubt the age of the child and where every other approach has failed.[[15]](#footnote-15)

In addition, UNODC recommends legislative and policy reform to streamline birth registration and official identity recognition processes, including through formal recognition of parental testimony. In exceptional cases where the collection of a child’s DNA is deemed strictly necessary in order to complete the birth registration and/or official identity recognition of a repatriated child, this information should be classified as “Protected”, and subject to strict protocols that prevent unnecessary inter-agency access (including, by security services).

1. The privacy of children in conflict with the law

The CRC obligates States parties to implement specialized juvenile justice systems (laws, procedures, authorities and institutions).[[16]](#footnote-16) A specialized juvenile justice system as “one that takes into consideration the child’s right to protection, his or her individual needs, and his or her views in accordance with the age and maturity of the child”.[[17]](#footnote-17)

Among the key requirements of such a system is that children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child's sense of dignity and worth. This includes the right of the child to have his or her privacy respected at all stages of proceedings.[[18]](#footnote-18)

The publication of identifying details about a child in conflict with the law is a clear contravention of article 40(2)(vii) of the CRC, and contrary to the best interests of the child. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has issued successive General Comments that confirm the stigmatising effects of labelling and publicly identifying children in conflict with the law.[[19]](#footnote-19)

In General Comment No. 24, on children’s rights in the child justice system, the Committee recommended that there be a lifelong protection from publication about crimes committed by children.[[20]](#footnote-20) The Committee’s guidance responds to the practice whereby non-publication orders expire once a child reaches the age of 18 years. To publicly shame a young person on the basis of an offence committed during childhood is inconsistent with the spirit of the CRC and, as held by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, “causes ongoing stigmatization, which is likely to have a negative impact on access to education, work, housing or safety. This impedes the child’s reintegration and assumption of a constructive role in society”.[[21]](#footnote-21) Such a practice is also inconsistent with neurobiological evidence about the ongoing development in childhood and early adulthood, which prompts consideration for additional/ongoing legal safeguards for young people.[[22]](#footnote-22)

It is recommended that the legislative gaps and procedural exceptions that permit these practices in many countries be remedied to ensure that all children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law are dealt with by the specialized child justice system in which their privacy is maintained at all stages of proceedings, and a child’s criminal justice record is the subject of a lifelong and impermeable non-publication order.

Relevant research and publications:

* UNODC (2019). Roadmap on the Treatment of Children Associated with Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups

*Available at:* [*https://www.un-ilibrary.org/children-and-youth/unodc-roadmap-on-the-treatment-of-children-associated-with-terrorist-and-violent-extremist-groups\_f84cd082-en*](https://www.un-ilibrary.org/children-and-youth/unodc-roadmap-on-the-treatment-of-children-associated-with-terrorist-and-violent-extremist-groups_f84cd082-en)

* UNODC (2018). Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System.

*Available at:* [*https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Child-Victims/Handbook\_on\_Children\_Recruited\_and\_Exploited\_by\_Terrorist\_and\_Violent\_Extremist\_Groups\_the\_Role\_of\_the\_Justice\_System.E.pdf*](https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Child-Victims/Handbook_on_Children_Recruited_and_Exploited_by_Terrorist_and_Violent_Extremist_Groups_the_Role_of_the_Justice_System.E.pdf)

**Online and offline in the social and recreational spheres: Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) and exploitation and abuse of children**

Fast-paced technological innovation and widespread and increasing accessibility of ICTs, including high-speed Internet and mobile devices with Internet connectivity, have transformed societies around the world. Children in particular have increased access to ICTs and, in recent decades, have tended to adopt these technologies from an early age, resulting in ICTs becoming thoroughly embedded in their lives. This context facilitates opportunities for the misuse of ICTs to abuse and exploit children. Children can easily engage with strangers and exchange large data files, while the possibilities for parental supervision and monitoring are restricted. Children are also at particular risk as they often do not fully understand threats associated with the use of ICTs, or are not sufficiently aware that, once shared, control over such material is effectively waived. Advances in ICTs can also facilitate criminal collaboration and communication, while law enforcement agencies may frequently lack the human and financial resources, technical capacity and appropriate legal tools to investigate digital crime. Cultural variations and differences in legal systems can also further complicate effective prevention and investigations.

Efforts to effectively and comprehensively combat ICT facilitated child abuse and exploitation necessitate a multi-stakeholder approach, including and actively involving children, families, communities, governments, members of civil society and the private sector.

1. Risky online behaviour and inattention to online safety and privacy

While increased and more frequent usage of ICTs entails a heightened risk of infringements on privacy and safety for all users, children are at particular risk, as they often do not fully understand the threats associated with these technologies, especially when it comes to sharing of personal information, photos or videos.[[23]](#footnote-23) A 2008 study in the United States showed, for instance, that one in five American adolescents between the ages of 13 and 19 had sent or posted nude or semi-nude pictures of themselves online.[[24]](#footnote-24) Young people frequently do not understand or are not sufficiently aware that they effectively waive control over such images once shared.[[25]](#footnote-25)

Social networking sites can host enormous quantities of freely shared personal and biographical information. An inherent risk of such information sharing is the fact that children often lack discretion and rely on a false sense of privacy and safety. Children who engage in risky online behaviour and inattention to online safety and privacy face a higher risk of exploitation, cyberenticement, solicitation or grooming. Even children who do attempt to protect their privacy and security regularly struggle to keep abreast the frequently changing privacy rules of social network sites. New features in social networking-sites such as geotagging of images and “checking-in” to places via mobile devices can further enhance offenders’ knowledge of a child’s location.[[26]](#footnote-26)

The problem is aggravated by the fact that parents and other caregivers often struggle with a lack of technological sophistication, making it difficult for them to make use of existing safety and privacy tools to protect their children and supervise their online activities. Even where parents have adequate technological knowledge, portable devices present a particular challenge to successful supervision and protection. Research in Europe, for example, has found that 49  per  cent of children access the Internet from their bedrooms and 33 per cent use mobile devices.[[27]](#footnote-27) A recent threat assessment concerning child exploitation and sexual exploitation and abuse conducted by the United Kingdom Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) concluded that “direct parental supervision of children’s Internet use is increasingly unfeasible.”[[28]](#footnote-28)

1. Legal instruments

The Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, adopted in 2005 by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, set forth “good practices based on the consensus of contemporary knowledge and relevant international and regional norms, standards and principles.” They are intended to provide governments, law and policymakers, civil society and practitioners, especially the judiciary, with a practical framework for adopting adequate legislation, policies and practices, in order to ensure full respect for the rights of child victims and witnesses of crime. The Guidelines also seek to contribute to the effective implementation of the CRC and to assist, support and improve the assistance, treatment and care for child victims so as to meet these children’s special needs and best interests. The principles and guidelines are relevant with regard to the sexual exploitation and abuse of children insofar as they also pertain, in general, to victims of abuse and exploitation crimes within or without the context of ICTs. Moreover, some specific guidelines, such as ones related to the right to privacy, the right to protection from hardship and the right to safety, are essential in affording child victims and witnesses of sexual abuse and exploitation a due amount of protection against re- and secondary victimization.

Few countries have specific legal regimes that address online harassment offences, such as cyberstalking, harassment or bullying. With respect to cyberstalking, many countries do not consider voyeurism or invasion of privacy to be criminal offences, particularly when they occur exclusively online. Nearly all States do, however, criminalize stalking conduct that escalates into kidnapping, threats of violence, or any kind of contact offence. Some states have adopted laws that a communication must evidence a serious expression of an intention to inflict bodily harm as perceived by a reasonable person. Nonetheless, the growth of social networks, as well as recent child suicide cases possibly linked with cyberbullying, have raised new concerns about the expansion of the phenomenon. Policy dialogue concerning the appropriateness of any criminal justice response where the perpetrator is also a minor, as well as the nature of effective education and prevention approaches, represents an urgent need in this area.

Relevant research and publications:

* ITU (2020). Guidelines for parents and educators on Child Online Protection.

*Available at:* [*https://24bbaad2-2465-43e7-a713-75d2e733dbb8.usrfiles.com/ugd/24bbaa\_f8a17ad2a3b94490add9a586ce4b6db8.pdf*](https://24bbaad2-2465-43e7-a713-75d2e733dbb8.usrfiles.com/ugd/24bbaa_f8a17ad2a3b94490add9a586ce4b6db8.pdf)

* Smahel, D., Machackova, H., Mascheroni, G., Dedkova, L., Staksrud, E., Ólafsson, K., Livingstone, S., and Hasebrink, U. (2020). EU Kids Online 2020: Survey results from 19 countries. EU Kids Online. (The survey contains, among others, the views of children on sharenting).

*Available at:* [*https://www.lse.ac.uk/media-and-communications/assets/documents/research/eu-kids-online/reports/EU-Kids-Online-2020-10Feb2020.pdf*](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.lse.ac.uk%2Fmedia-and-communications%2Fassets%2Fdocuments%2Fresearch%2Feu-kids-online%2Freports%2FEU-Kids-Online-2020-10Feb2020.pdf&data=02%7C01%7Cmichael.mccourt%40un.org%7C222580399f354a242d6d08d848d318f9%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C637339418772993782&sdata=3H59QS6hCnwipjTA8RmpEeuAgaJGd4zKxeYhHdc3NsM%3D&reserved=0)

* Livingstone, S., Stoilova, M., Nandagiri R. (2018). Children’s data and privacy online. Growing up in a digital age. An evidence review.

*Available at:* [*https://www.lse.ac.uk/media-and-communications/assets/documents/research/projects/childrens-privacy-online/Evidence-review-final.pdf*](https://www.lse.ac.uk/media-and-communications/assets/documents/research/projects/childrens-privacy-online/Evidence-review-final.pdf)

* Council of Europe (2017). It's Our World: Children's views on how to protect their rights in the digital environment. Report on child consultations (The report contains children’s views on, among others, their right to privacy online).

*Available at:* [*https://rm.coe.int/it-s-our-world-children-s-views-on-how-to-protect-their-rights-in-the-/1680765dff*](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Frm.coe.int%2Fit-s-our-world-children-s-views-on-how-to-protect-their-rights-in-the-%2F1680765dff&data=02%7C01%7Cmichael.mccourt%40un.org%7C222580399f354a242d6d08d848d318f9%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C637339418772983795&sdata=hoVA9WJdpI1uzFvuyIRI7pmO1CGgONTjCzZM%2FJ1DXVQ%3D&reserved=0)

* Viola de Azevedo Cunha, M. Child Privacy in the Age of Web 2.0 and 3.0: Challenges and Opportunities for Policy. *Innocenti Discussion Paper* 2017-03. UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti.

*Available at:* [*https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/Child\_privacy\_challenges\_opportunities.pdf*](https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/Child_privacy_challenges_opportunities.pdf)

* UNODC (2015). Study on the Effects of New Information Technologies on the Abuse and Exploitation of Children.

*Available at:* [*https://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/cybercrime/Study\_on\_the\_Effects.pdf*](https://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/cybercrime/Study_on_the_Effects.pdf)

* UNICEF & UNODC (2009). Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime. Model Law and Related Commentary.

*Available at:* [*https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Justice\_in\_matters...pdf*](https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Justice_in_matters...pdf)

* UNICEF & UNODC (2006). UN Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime. Child-friendly version.

*Available at:* [*https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal\_justice/Guidelines\_E.pdf*](https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Guidelines_E.pdf)

1. The [Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Guidelines_on_Justice_in_Matters_involving_Child_Victims_and_Witnesses_of_Crime.pdf) elaborates the right to privacy for child victims and witnesses. (Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex, of 20 July 2005). Paras 26-28. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. UN Security Council resolution 2427 (2018), para 20; Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups (Paris Principles), (2007), Principle 3.6. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. UN Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. UN Security Council Resolution 2396 (2017) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. *Key Principles for the Protection, Repatriation, Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Women and Children with Links to United Nations Listed Terrorist Groups*, (2019), p. 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Addendum to the Madrid Guiding Principles, S/2018/117, Guiding Principle 37a, In: *Security Council Guiding Principles on Foreign Terrorist Fighters: The 2015 Madrid Guiding Principles + 2018 Addendum, A practical tool for Member States to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters*, (2019) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. *Key Principles for the Protection, Repatriation, Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Women and Children with Links to United Nations Listed Terrorist Groups*, (2019), p. 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Addendum to the Madrid Guiding Principles, S/2018/117, Guiding Principle 38, In: *Security Council Guiding Principles on Foreign Terrorist Fighters: The 2015 Madrid Guiding Principles + 2018 Addendum, A practical tool for Member States to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters*, (2019). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. See UNODC, (2017). [Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System](https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Child-Victims/Handbook_on_Children_Recruited_and_Exploited_by_Terrorist_and_Violent_Extremist_Groups_the_Role_of_the_Justice_System.E.pdf). Vienna: United Nations. pp.138-139. See also, United Nations Office on Counter Terrorism (UN Counter-Terrorism Centre) (2019). Handbook: Children affected by the Foreign-Fighter Phenomenon. p. 103. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), Article 7. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), Article 28. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), Article 7. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), Article 8(2). [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. United Nations Office on Counter Terrorism (UN Counter-Terrorism Centre) (2019). Handbook: Children affected by the Foreign-Fighter Phenomenon. p. 46. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. UNODC, *Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Child Victims of Recruitment and Exploitation of Children by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: A Training Manual,* (2019), p.102-103. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), Article 40(3). [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. UN, (2014), GA Resolution 69/194, para 6(d)) [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), Article 40(2)(vii). [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Committee on the Rights of the Child [General Comment No. 10](http://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2fPPRiCAqhKb7yhsqIkirKQZLK2M58RF%2f5F0vEZN%2bo3pfhJYL%2b%2fo2i7llJgP6EjqSGKnB2CPSr6g7ed2MDC7U6XaO%2bk%2bCMgBL7tXPezbwrl1FJAw0dKz6C%2bJHaD), (2007), para 64; Committee on the Rights of the Child [General Comment No. 24](http://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2fPPRiCAqhKb7yhsqIkirKQZLK2M58RF%2f5F0vEnG3QGKUxFivhToQfjGxYjV05tUAIgpOwHQJsFPdJXCkMggRiEWgh3xH%2fmbHC4%2fgcVNXWd8ZMKYmDllt9N%2fuf4), (2019), para 70. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Committee on the Rights of the Child [General Comment No. 24](http://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2fPPRiCAqhKb7yhsqIkirKQZLK2M58RF%2f5F0vEnG3QGKUxFivhToQfjGxYjV05tUAIgpOwHQJsFPdJXCkMggRiEWgh3xH%2fmbHC4%2fgcVNXWd8ZMKYmDllt9N%2fuf4), (2019), para 70. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Committee on the Rights of the Child [General Comment No. 24](http://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2fPPRiCAqhKb7yhsqIkirKQZLK2M58RF%2f5F0vEnG3QGKUxFivhToQfjGxYjV05tUAIgpOwHQJsFPdJXCkMggRiEWgh3xH%2fmbHC4%2fgcVNXWd8ZMKYmDllt9N%2fuf4), (2019), para 70. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. In recognition of early adulthood as a time of ongoing neurobiological development, the Committee on the Rights of the Child “commends States parties that allow the application of the child justice system to persons aged 18 and older whether as a general rule or by way of exception. This approach is in keeping with the developmental and neuroscience evidence that shows that brain development continues into the early twenties.” [General Comment No. 24](http://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2fPPRiCAqhKb7yhsqIkirKQZLK2M58RF%2f5F0vEnG3QGKUxFivhToQfjGxYjV05tUAIgpOwHQJsFPdJXCkMggRiEWgh3xH%2fmbHC4%2fgcVNXWd8ZMKYmDllt9N%2fuf4), (2019), para 32. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. UNICEF, 2011. Child Safety Online. Global challenges and strategies. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Un-planned Pregnancy, 2008. Sex and Tech: Results of a Survey of Teens and Young Adults. Available at: www.thenationalcampaign.org/ SEXTECH/PDF/SexTech\_Summary.pdf; see also UNICEF, 2011. P. 5 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Quayle, E., 2013. Commentary at the Informal Expert Group Meeting on the Effects of Information and Communication Technologies on the Abuse and Exploitation of Children. Vienna. September 23, 2013 through September 26, 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. See Livingstone, S., Olafsson, K., Staksrud, E., 2011. Social networking, age and privacy. EU Kids Online. Available at http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/35849/1/Social%20networking%2C%20age%20 and%20privacy%20%28LSERO.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. CEOP, 2013. Threat Assessment of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)