

A report from ECPAT Sweden

Nordic Forum Against Child Sexual Exploitation Online

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Government Offices of Sweden
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs



MOT BARNSEXHANDEL

Nordic Council
of Ministers



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Nordic countries to lead the way

“In 1996, a handful of committed people put the sexual exploitation of children on the global political map, through the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. We owe a great deal to that group. Yet, unfortunately, 20 years later we are still here. Fighting the same fight, but in a very different world”.

Anders L Petterson, Executive Director, ECPAT Sweden

Every child has the right to live free from sexual exploitation. Yet it happens every day, in all societies. The technological development over the past twenty years have profoundly changed the methods and scope of this exploitation. While internet spreads knowledge and greater understanding between people, it also makes it easier to produce, spread and access material depicting the sexual abuse of children. Once online, there is no end to the life-cycle of child sexual abuse material. At the time of the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held in Stockholm 1996, only 1 % of the world's population had access to the Internet. Today, that figure stands at 40 %, or about 4 billion people. The Nordics belong to the top 5% globally in terms of Internet penetration.

“There is now access to children anywhere, at any time, if you're a bad guy.”

Bjørn-Erik Ludvigsen,
Norwegian Criminal Investigation Services.

It is clear that new strategies are needed to fight the sexual exploitation of children online, and that new actors need to come on board. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2016, establish that all Governments have a duty to act to stop commercial sexual exploitation of children

online, and that private sector as well as civil society actors are obliged to join in. The advanced technological expertise of the Nordic countries offers unique opportunities to act and a potential to lead the way to stop this global crime. For this, cross-country and cross-sectoral collaboration is essential.

This was the background to the ECPAT Sweden Nordic Forum against Child Sexual Exploitation Online, held in Stockholm 16-17 November 2016, where ECPAT Sweden, with support from the Swedish government, gathered over 200 key actors from the Nordic countries to share knowledge, inspire new ideas and take joint action against the sexual exploitation of children on the internet. Government, legal system, law enforcement, IT/ telecom, non-governmental organisations and academia were all represented amongst the group of leading experts from each field.

Amongst the Forum participants and speakers were the Swedish Minister for Justice, Morgan Johansson, The Swedish Minister for Children, the Elderly and Gender Equality, Åsa Regnér, representatives from the governments of Norway and Iceland, internationally renowned experts on child rights and challenges online John Carr, Susie Hargreaves (Internet Watch Foundation), Veronica Donoso (INHOPE) and Susan Bissell (Global Partnership to End Violence against Children), experienced Nordic crime investigators, Europol, the largest Nordic telecom companies Telia Company, Tele 2, Tre and Telenor, and a number of Nordic child rights organisations and academics.

Introduction

The outcomes of the Nordic Forum-event exceeded all expectations. The brainstorming sessions, held under the heading #Ecpatchallenge, feedback exercises and expert panels produced a number of notable innovative ideas, which are already being brought into action. Others are ready to develop into concrete next steps.

Most importantly, the Nordic Forum forged new collaborations, with participants rallying together to form the seeds of a new movement for change. One month after the Forum, 76% of the participants said that they had or were planning to book a meeting with someone they met at the Forum and 78% percent said that the Nordic Forum had strengthened their work against sexual exploitation of children online by extending their professional network.

This brief report from the Nordic Forum offers a reminder of the content and outcomes of the Forum for participants, and invites anyone who was not present to explore its themes. All are invited to join us in taking the work forward. The Agenda of Action in this report sets out the next steps.

"This problem of multiplication and scale and complexity that the internet and the technology has created can only be addressed by finding new and better technological solutions."

John Carr, Senior Technical Advisor,
ECPAT International

**Get a feel of the energy
at the Nordic Forum!**

Browse the full album [conference photos](#)
and watch the [Highlight Video](#) and other
Nordic Forum-films on [YouTube](#).

Check out the [participants list](#)
and the [program](#).

Think Tanks and the #Ecpatchallenge

Nordic Forum aimed to inspire concrete action with clear allocation of responsibilities to take the work forward. This was done through a think tank process, which involved cross-sector, cross-country groups each presented with a specific #Ecpatchallenge to address in brainstorming sessions.

The groups worked during a few hours to develop one or two solutions to their challenge, and propose actors, owners and drivers to take the work forward. Subsequently the groups presented their proposed solutions to the wider audience, who were able to express their interest or commitment to continued work on the various solutions.

All participants agreed that urgent action is needed and many expressed support for suggested solutions, or interest in leading the way. Although there was no formal competition between the different groups, it was clear that some solutions received a lot of support and engagement. These included Children's protection and empowerment, Agenda 2030, and Working Together (click the buttons under each challenge/solution to see who signed up to which challenge).



Discussing child protection and empowerment online

However, as it is key to work on a broad range of issues to achieve change on this complex problem, all proposed solutions will be followed up by different stakeholders. See more about the next steps in the section on Agenda for Action. Each #Ecpatchallenge and solution proposed is presented on the following pages.



Reviewing the #Ecpatchallenge-solutions proposed

Eight #Ecpatchallenges were discussed during the Nordic Forum. The 15 proposed solutions – and some additionally captured ideas – are presented here.

1 Working Together – Moving Forward

Despite past efforts to collaborate, no composition of tech-actors have to date fully deployed common expertise and capacities to effectively combat commercial sexual exploitation of children and child abuse material, neither in the Nordic countries nor internationally.

Examples from other sectors, such as the Swedish Financial Coalition against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, show that collaboration is key to crime prevention and investigation.

CHALLENGE

How can we better organize ourselves and let tech industry, public sector and civil society find common goals and deliver results for children in view of the SDGs?

Solution

Build a Swedish coalition between industry, tech companies, public sector, civil society and law enforcement, which together can take on the issue of fighting commercial sexual exploitation of children. The focus of the coalition will be the role of IT/Telecom companies. A vision as well as common goals (short, medium and long term) should be established.

The coalition should have an SDG-focus and a non-competitive approach. The process should start with a short mapping of other initiatives working on similar issues in order to find the niche for the coalition, and to ensure it builds on best practise e.g. from Swedish Financial Coalition against CSEC. As a first step the focus will be on the Swedish context.

Actors

ECPAT, Ericsson, NetClean, NOA, Tele2, Telenor, Telia Company, Tre.

Owner

ECPAT.

Driver

ECPAT.

SEE WHO JOINED THIS CHALLENGE

[CLICK HERE](#)

2 Tech as a solution

Rapidly increasing Internet access and technological advances of recent years offer a range of opportunities. However, they also pose new challenges in the fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Images and videos are shared globally as technology offers borderless contact between children, perpetrators and profiteers. New technological solutions play an important part in both preventing and investigating these crimes. Therefore IT and Telecom operators have come to play a crucial role in the fight against child exploitation online alongside government and law enforcement. Although some technical tools are

available, there is a need, there is a need for continued technological development to counter the everchanging methods of the perpetrators, and to address the challenges posed by the immense amount of material available.

OVERALL CHALLENGE

What innovative technical solutions are yet to be developed in the battle against commercial sexual exploitation of children online and how do we make them happen?

Challenge 1 - defined by the think tank

How to detect "problem behavior" such as grooming automatically?

Solution

To have an automated, artificially intelligent method to detect crimes, collect evidence, and share with legal authorities. This could provide evidence collection, a common standard communication protocol and additionally be able to identify victim and perpetrator IP addresses and other identifying items.

Actors

Internet Service Providers, Application Providers, Law Enforcement.

Owner

Law Enforcement.

Driver

ECPAT. ECPAT assigns a proposed Coalition (#ECPATCHALLENGE Working Together- Moving Forward) to take this work forward.

Challenge 2 - defined by the think tank

There is a need for a Uniform Open Standards for Communication and Data.

Solution

A Uniform Open Standards for Communication and Data that provides: Standards for communications (peer-to-peer (p2p), peer-to-machine (p2m), machine-to-machine (m2m), Database formats (same format in all jurisdictions), Reporting Methods, and a Standard Language & protocol for the collection, catalogue, prosecution and rescue of those involved child trafficking and sexual exploitation.

Actors

NGO, ECPAT, Law Enforcement.

Owner

ECPAT.

Driver

ECPAT. A proposed coalition (see #ECPATCHALLENGE-Working Together – Moving Forward)

Other ideas and comments

Arrange a meeting between police and private sector actors in the tech-sector to investigate potential technological solutions to challenges in the police work. This could be in the form of incubator. By putting great minds together in a creative environment the group could try to find new concrete ways forward for technical solutions.

SEE WHO JOINED THIS CHALLENGE

[CLICK HERE](#)

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3 Agenda 2030 & Corporate Social Responsibility

On 1 January 2016, the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by 122 world leaders in September 2015, officially came into force.

Three of the goals relate in particular to the commercial sexual exploitation of children. These are goals 5.2*, 8.7* and 16.2*. Agenda 2030 is clear: all stakeholders; governments, civil society, the private sector, and others, are expected to contribute to the realisation of the SDGs. The inclusion of the private sector as an actor in achieving change offers new possibilities, as well as new responsibilities. IT- and telecom operators have a crucial role to play, together with other private sector actors

and alongside government and law enforcement, in the fight against child sexual exploitation online. Not all private sector actors understand intuitively what their role is or how they can best work to help achieve the goals. Whereas pockets of good work exist, it will need to spread widely across the private sector.

CHALLENGE

Identify tangible, operative action points/ targets for business wanting to implement and incorporate the work against the sexual exploitation of children online, by using the related SDGs as a guiding tool.

Solution

Enforce new leadership by engaging selected CEOs. First activity suggested is to organise a side event at the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos in January 2017. This action should set off a Nordic commitment from corporate leaders to end Child Sexual Exploitation and use the Agenda2030 framework to achieve this goal. Davos outcomes will be embedded into existing work of the private sector in the Agenda2030 groups led by the Swedish Government.

Activities at the Nordic level could include private sector actors working in partnership, setting a communication platform, setting KPIs, agreeing on policy, processes and tools, developing new technologies and develop a work plan to ensure targets are achieved.

Actors

E.g. World Economic Forum, UN Global Compact, Broadband commission, Business Coalition for Sustainable Development, Leading Swedish and Nordic IT/telecom companies, the Swedish Government and ECPAT.

Owner

A proposed Telecom coalition (See #ECPATCHALLENGE-Working Together – Moving Forward).

Driver

Anna Augustson/Telia, Pia Lindhe/Telenor, Susan Bissell/Global Partnership to End Violence against Children.

Other ideas and comments

Build up private sector toolkits:

Communication toolkit on how to communicate the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children on different levels in the company. Policy toolkit on how to adjust internal company policies. Legislation toolkit on how to interpret and apply relevant laws, such as privacy and integrity related legal provisions.

Technology:

Private sectors companies in the tech-sector to engage in developing the technological innovations needed. Connect tech-companies and civil society (ECPAT) in incubators. Work together in a coalition.

Engage top-level management:

Post-Davos 2017 continue to engage CEOs in the Nordic Countries to take lead on stopping commercial sexual exploitation of children.

* Three of the goals relate in particular to the commercial sexual exploitation of children. 5.2: Eliminate violence against girls, trafficking and sexual exploitation, 8.7: Eradicate forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking and 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, violence against and torture of children.

SEE WHO JOINED THIS CHALLENGE

[CLICK HERE](#)

4 The Importance of Terminology

There is still considerable confusion surrounding the use of terminology related to the sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children. Even where the same terms are used, there is quite often disagreement concerning their actual meaning.

This creates significant challenges for policy development and programming, development of legislation, and data collection, leading to flawed responses and limited and ineffective methods of measuring impact or setting targets. Greater conceptual clarity on terminology is thus needed to ensure stronger and more consistent advocacy, policy and laws in all languages across all

regions of the world. The Luxembourg Guidelines, <http://luxembourgguidelines.org>, presented in January 2016, aim to give clarity, focusing on English, French and Spanish.

CHALLENGE

What can be done in the Nordic countries to create and distribute a common terminology on the issue of sexual exploitation of children? What is needed to ensure that the terminology is widely known?

Solution

To develop Nordic guidelines for the use of terminology. Creating a Nordic working group to develop linguistic guidelines in each language. The work needs to result in guidelines and a communication strategy for implementation including training, promotions and virtual campaigns.

It is important to include the child's perspective on the rationale for using agreed terminology. While ECPAT can take a leading role in coordinating the process, it is important to create a joint ownership of the terminology.

Actors

Children, child rights organizations, lawyers, politicians, communications staff, child psychologists, school personnel, social service, and the public. It is important to have influence and participation of all groups, but a core group must drive the project.

Owner

Lawmakers, professional groups working against sexual exploitation of children.

Driver

ECPAT Sweden.

SEE WHO JOINED THIS CHALLENGE

CLICK HERE

5 Grey Area Material

Children can be sexualised and treated as sexual objects on the Internet through images depicting children in erotic or suggestive poses, which do not fall within the classification of illegal child abuse images.

These are part of so called “Grey Area” imagery, which is exploitative in nature, violates children’s dignity and their right to privacy, and damages their sense of security, but which does not necessarily cross the line drawn by the law to qualify as child sexual abuse imagery. Such images are spread widely throughout the Internet and are much easier to find than

child sexual abuse imagery. Preventing the sexual abuse and exploitation of children requires further discussion on what is allowed in our society and what the boundaries of the sexual exploitation of children are.

CHALLENGE

What can we do together, or learn from each other, to raise awareness among the public and the media about images in the grey area? What best practice exists for advocating a legal change in regards to images in the grey area?

Solution 1

To establish criteria for deciding what is exploitation of children in the grey area material. This would need to be country specific, due to different legal contexts. Country-briefs could be developed that provide guidelines on the topic, to be shared for example with hotlines in different countries. To be able to decide on criteria, further analysis to understand the cause and effect of the material is needed.

Actors

LEA, Hotlines, ISP, policy makers, social workers.

Owner

Inter-governmental organization, EU.

Driver

NGOs working in the field of Children’s Rights.

Solution 2

To create awareness raising campaigns targeting a broad range of audiences. This could be tagged on to existing campaigns on the topic of internet safety, targeting both children, parents and teachers. Follow-up work will be an important part of this initiative. The process should be owned by the government, who should be responsible in making sure that awareness is efficiently and correctly targeted towards the public. The process can be driven by an organisation (governmental or otherwise), and supported by NGOs.

Actors

INSAFE, NGOs working on the field, ombudsman.

Owner

Government along with a national organisation working with families.

Driver

National Safer Internet Centre in those countries where this exist. NGOs working on the topic.

SEE WHO JOINED THIS CHALLENGE

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6 Child Protection and Empowerment Online

There is a general lack of understanding of the impact sexual exploitation has on children, and their development. Many key actors, including parents, teachers, police and children themselves, lack knowledge about the problem, how to handle it, and its consequences.

Children's own voices and own experiences are seldom heard, or listened to. In light of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, civil society, government as well as the private sector should take

responsibility, listen to, and truly understand the consequences and effects of sexual exploitation for the individual child.

OVERALL CHALLENGE

What can be done to put the spotlight on Children's experiences of sexual exploitation online in order to promote Child Protection and Empowerment?

Challenge 1 - defined by the think tank

What can be done to increase knowledge about child sexual abuse on all levels of society?

Solution

A National Educational Program on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children should be established. For professionals, adults, and children. The program should teach kids, adults and professionals about sexuality and boundaries online and offline. The professionals may also receive specific information about what to do and who to turn to in their profession when they suspect that a child has been affected.

Two national helplines should be created. One for children where they can turn when they need help to remove pictures, suspect they are being groomed, are being abused, or have other questions and concerns. Another helpline for professionals who are in contact with children and need advice on what to do when confronted with these problems.

Actors

NGOs including ECPAT, Friends, Save the Children and Universities.

Owner

Barnafrid Knowledge Center at Linköping University.

Driver

Maria Schillaci, ECPAT Sweden, Linda Jonsson, Barnafrid Knowledge Center at Linköping University.

Challenge 2 - defined by the think tank

The penalty scale does not take the crime seriously enough; fines are the most common penalty for sexual exploitation of children. Together with the fact that there is a lack of computer forensics among the police, and a lack of analysts of child abuse (pictures and videos), the experience is that the police will not put enough effort and resources investigating the crimes.

Solution

Add to, and reorganize resources to enable police to investigate the crimes. More computer forensics, analysts and investigators are needed. Specialized investigation groups in each police region (both police and prosecutors) should be added to investigate sexual crimes against children on the internet. In addition, the bottom level for sentencing should be increased. Fines should no longer be a penalty for sexual crimes against children.

Actors

Government, head of police, head of prosecutors.

Owner

Government, police and prosecutors.

Driver

Nina Rung, the Swedish Police Authority.

SEE WHO JOINED THIS CHALLENGE

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7 The Perpetrators – Prevention and Treatment

Treatment of perpetrators and people at risk of abusing children is an important prevention factor in fighting the commercial sexual exploitation of children online.

Preventive measures in relation to sexual exploitation of children are available but not widely spread. For example, Sweden has a national helpline, PrevenTell, for those who feel they have lost control of their sexual behaviour; who may be worried about their thoughts and actions, or who are afraid they might hurt themselves or someone else. The helpline

has national coverage, but PrevenTell offers treatment only in Stockholm. Services such as these need to be made more widely accessible.

OVERALL CHALLENGE

What should be done in Sweden and internationally to make individuals with sexual attraction to children refrain from committing child sexual abuse? What are the gaps in prevention and how do we fill them?

Challenge 1 - defined by the think tank

Funding is an issue. The reason there is little funding is because there is little understanding. If you do not understand, you cannot respond.

Solution

We need to improve understanding. Tell the story to the general public, decision makers and the scientific community.

Actors

Child rights & protection organisations. SIDA, NGOs, Private sector, Law enforcement, Media

Owner

Group of representatives from this Think Tank, Barnafriid, SKL.

Driver

To be identified.

Challenge 2 - defined by the think tank

Use tools to reach out to potential perpetrators in order to prevent them from becoming offenders.

Solution

Identify online tools & trends (e.g. phrases/words) to be able to monitor & respond to risk behaviour online. Communicate compassionately that there is a way to have a better life. Identify and distribute methods that are working and not working.

Actors

Faith-based organisations, Google, Social media companies, Tech companies, Healthcare, Research/Science, Perpetrators themselves.

Owner

Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SKL), a proposed network of Tech-actors, Ghost writer.

Driver

To be identified.

SEE WHO JOINED THIS CHALLENGE

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8 Legal Protection in a Swedish Context

The preconditions for possession and distribution of child sexual abuse material (so called child pornography material) has increased greatly with the technological developments of recent years.

In Sweden, the legal protection of children against sexual exploitation is not fully adjusted to this new reality. Today, in the Swedish law, the "child pornography crime" is not considered a crime against the individual child, but a crime against public order. To ensure the full protection of the child from any sexual exploitation, ECPAT Sweden believes the Swedish law should

be reviewed and potentially revised. ECPAT has commissioned a study that analyses the legal protection of the child and possible consequences of changing the placement of the crime in the Penal Code.

OVERALL CHALLENGE

How should the increased knowledge about children's experiences of sexual exploitation online and the technological developments influence the legal status of the crime of child pornography?

Challenge 1 - defined by the think tank

There is a need for stronger protection and respect for sexual integrity.

Solution

Lobby for the establishment of a National Inquiry in Sweden on the stronger protection and respect for sexual integrity of children.

Actors

Members of the Think Tank: Anette Birgersson Thell, Off. Clinic/Humana, Belinda Noe, CHILD FOCUS, Erica Mattelin, Rädta Barnen, Jenny Lönnquist, Telenor, John Carr, Senior Technical Adviser, Linda Jonsson, Linköping university, Maria Schillaci, ECPAT Sweden, Marie Trogstam, Telia, Moa Mannheimer, BUP Traumaenhet, Natalie Gerami, ECPAT Sweden, Nina Rung, Polismyndigheten, Olle Cox, Stiftelsen Friends, Tomas Mattsson, Swedish Prosecution Authority, Ulla Thorslund, Kriminalvården/Own business, Ulrika Hammarin, Swedish Police.

Owner

Swedish Minister for Justice, Morgan Johansson.

Driver

Anna Kaldal och Malou Andersson, Stockholm University.

Challenge 2 - defined by the think tank

There is a need for awareness-raising, lobbying and education about the crime of child sexual abuse material and children's sexual integrity.

Solution

Complete a study on legal protection of the child in the Swedish Criminal Code. Present the study at a joint seminar in Almedalen political conference, July 2017.

Actors

Members of the Think Tank, see challenge 1.

Owner

Selected members and partners of the Think Tank, see above.

Driver

ECPAT Sweden

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The Nordic Forum Agenda of Action

The discussions at the Nordic Forum identified a number of key action points, both immediate and long term, which together form a strategic framework for addressing key challenges related to stopping sexual exploitation of children online. The first steps towards realising this “Nordic Forum Agenda of Action” have already been taken.

1. FORM A STRONG IT/TELECOM-COALITION

To enable better collaboration and forceful action to stop commercial sexual exploitation of children online, industry, tech companies, public sector, civil society and law enforcement should come together in a coalition with an SDG-focus and a non-competitive approach.

Action: A first explorative meeting is called for first quarter of 2017. Initially focus will be on the Swedish level.

2. DEVELOP NEW TECHNOLOGY

Technological developments are necessary to enable prevention, detection and solution of sexual exploitation of children online. The capacity for innovation and technical skill of the IT and Telecom sector needs to be connected with the police and civil society to enable the development of necessary prevention and detection tools.

Action: A first meeting is planned for spring 2017, bringing together IT/ telecom actors with police and civil society actors.

3. TAKE ACTION WITHIN THE AGENDA 2030 FRAMEWORK WITH A FOCUS ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Private sector, including the IT and Telecom sector, has an important role to play in the realisation of SDGs 5.2, 8.6 and 16.2. Tangible, operative action points, targets and guidelines should be set for business wanting to implement and incorporate the work against the sexual exploitation of children online in their operations.

Action: A CEO side-event on the topic will be held at Davos 2017, and the possibility of a Nordic level meeting will be explored. Tools and guidelines for private sector to engage in the fight against child sexual exploitation will be developed.

4. CLARIFY AND DEFINE TERMINOLOGY IN THE NORDIC CONTEXT

Guidelines in the Nordic languages are needed to ensure that the words used are clear, correct and best suited to protect the child. The guidelines should be spread through training, promotions and campaigns.

Action: A first meeting to discuss terminology guidelines on the Nordic level is planned for spring 2017.

5. DEFINE GREY AREA MATERIAL

Country specific definitions and guidelines on grey-area material are needed to tackle the challenge of these images. These would be used for example by hotlines. Greater awareness on grey area-material should be generated through campaigns.

Action: The possibility of guidelines and information campaigns will be further explored with interested actors.

6. ENSURE ACCESS TO SUPPORT AND INFORMATION FOR CHILDREN, PARENTS AND TEACHERS

Children who are at risk or victims of sexual exploitation online, and professionals who work with children, need to be able to get information, advice and support. Two national helplines should be created, one for children and one for professionals. A national educational program on the topic should be developed. Additional computer-forensics, analysts and investigator resources should be given to the police. Specialized investigation groups in each region should be founded.

Action: Two initial meetings on these topics are called for January 2017.

7. REACH PERPETRATORS WITH PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

Existing preventive measures and treatment in relation to sexual exploitation of children need to be more widely accessible, and new tools, e.g. online, should be developed. Increased funding is needed to work on these topics. Better understanding and more awareness is required to enable this, for example through communication campaigns.


Action: Initial meetings to discuss the possibility to develop online tools is planned for first quarter of 2017. The possibility for communication campaigns will be explored.

8. STRENGTHEN THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE CHILD

Today the "child pornography crime" is not a crime against the individual child in Swedish law, but a crime against public order. To ensure the full protection of the rights of the child from any sexual exploitation including documented child sexual abuse material, legal reform is needed starting with a National Inquiry on the "child pornography crime".

Action: An exploratory study on the legal protection of the child in the Swedish law will be launched in the first quarter of 2017. ECPAT, together with the participants of the relevant Nordic Forum think tank, will host a seminar on the topic during the political conference in Almedalen 2017. Swedish Minister for Justice Morgan Johansson has requested to participate on the panel.

How you can get involved

- **Join one of the #Ecpatchallenge solution groups:** Many Nordic Forum-participants signed up to join the work to implement proposed solutions and will be contacted directly by e-mail about next steps. It is still possible to register interest in any of the issues presented in the Agenda of Action– just send an e-mail to nordicforum@ecpat.se
 - **Stay connected:** The Nordic Forum team will send out bi-annual updates. If you want more frequent updates on a particular issue, please get in touch with us at nordicforum@ecpat.se
 - **Stay informed:** Sign up to the ECPAT-newsletter on the ECPAT website. Follow us on social media. Watch the Nordic Forum session-movies and other related material that will be uploaded on the Nordic Forum Youtube site ([link](#)).
- 
- **Increase awareness and knowledge:** Share, tweet and blog about the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children online. Watch and share our movies about the 20- year history of ECPAT Sweden ([link](#)), and about the UN Sustainable Development Goals ([link](#)).
 - **Become an ECPAT-partner:** As a corporate partner, your company works together with ECPAT on specific areas such as education, policy and communications in order to stop the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Read more on: <http://www.ecpat.se/vad-du-kan-gora/for-foretag>
- **Take the #Ecpatchallenge, as an individual or as an organisation/company:**
 - Report anything suspicious directly to the police or ecpathotline.se
 - Choose a travel company that actively works against the commercial exploitation of children in it's operations.
 - Choose a bank that is a member of the Financial Coalition against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children.
 - Choose an IT provider that collaborates with the police and blocks documented child sexual abuse.
 - Dare to see, and report: 1 in every 1000 employees watches abuse material at his or her workplace.
 - Ensure your company installs a software that detects illegal images.
 - Ensure your company has a reporting system so that staff can report any suspicion.
 - Ensure your company is reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals.
 - Work together with other stakeholders – together we are stronger.
- By taking action, and by sharing this in social media, you will help spread information about the important work that took place at the Nordic Forum and the continued process. Tag your post with #Ecpatchallenge. Watch Swedish Minister for Justice, Morgan Johansson, taking the #ecpatchallenge [here](#).

“I accept the #Ecpatchallenge and I call on everyone ..., that you should do the same.”

Sweden's Minister for Justice, Morgan Johansson.

WHAT WILL ECPAT SWEDEN DO?

ECPAT Sweden is fully dedicated to fight the commercial sexual exploitation of children, online and offline. The outcomes of the Nordic Forum, the connections made and the initiatives formed will shape the work of ECPAT Sweden this year and forward. ECPAT will take lead on several of the proposed solutions, often in collaboration with other stakeholders. Some of the things that ECPAT Sweden will focus on in 2017 are:

- The formation of a IT/Telecom Coalition, with membership from industry, government and civil society.
- Increased access to information and services for children, parents and professionals working with children.
- The development of guidelines on terminology in the Nordic Countries.
- The engagement of private sector actors in the Agenda 2030 framework.
- ECPAT Sweden will also follow and support the other initiatives discussed at the Nordic Forum.

Standing up for children's rights

With the Nordic Forum, we at ECPAT Sweden wanted to accelerate work in the region against sexual exploitation of children and instill a sense of urgency. Technological developments in the past two decades have drastically changed the context of sexual exploitation of children, and we need new strategies to meet the sustainable development goals and put an end to this worst form of child rights abuse. In this fight, new and old actors must now come together and collaborate strategically across sectors and countries.

We learned from you that the Nordic Forum in Stockholm in November 2016 became a great success. It offered Nordic actors from different parts of society, who do not normally meet, a common arena for high level discussion, including the much appreciated hands-on practical work. For the duration of the Forum, stakeholders directed their complete attention to the task of ending sexual exploitation of children and formed beginnings of a new movement.

We at ECPAT Sweden, together with our partners in the Government of Sweden, are very grateful for the commitment of all participants, and proud of the quality of ideas and initiatives proposed, as well as the impressive level of engagement that participants showed.

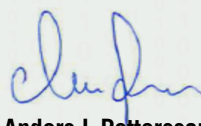
“I may have some scars, but I am able to look myself in the mirror”.

Anders Kompass, Senior Adviser, the Swedish Foreign Office, who spoke up about sexual exploitation of children by UN soldiers in the Central African Republic.

Everyone has a responsibility to stand up for children's right to live free from sexual exploitation. ECPAT Sweden will support the initiatives, maintain the coalitions and welcome new partners in the continued Nordic Forum process. We look forward to working with you!



Inger Davidson, Chair



Anders L Pettersson, Executive Director

& the ECPAT Sweden Team