

Global Alliance Against Child Sexual Abuse Online – 2014 Reporting Form

NORWAY

Policy Target No. 1

Enhancing efforts to identify victims and ensuring that they receive the necessary assistance, support and protection.

Operational Goal: Increase the number of identified victims in the International Child Sexual Exploitation images database (ICSE database) managed by INTERPOL by at least 10% yearly.

A) *Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country's 2013 report*

There is no 2013 report available online for Norway.

Norway is connected to ICSE at the National Criminal Investigation Service (NCIS) and was a pilot country in the initial test phase before the system was fully operational. As a rule, Norway will add known victims and offenders into ICSE to support the global identification work in child sexual abuse crimes and the distribution of documented CSA on and off the Internet. In total, Norway has added 177 victims and 56 offenders to the database. This is by no means the total number of Norwegian victims that the police as a whole has in cases country wide, and NCIS continues to collect information on known victims to increase the number of victims/offenders added to ICSE.

NCIS foresee that it is necessary to focus further on the collection of historical and solved cases residing locally in the police districts.

NCIS operate and maintain a categorisation (hash) database of files found in child sexual abuse material distribution/possession cases. The database contains the following categories:

1 Illegal – Child sexual abuse material as defined by Norwegian legislation (Penal code §204a).

2 Other – Material that is not category 1, such as adult pornography and any other graphical file or film.

3 Possible – Material that can be/is part of a series but where the file objectively does not fit with category 1 or images/film where there are uncertainties regarding the age of the depicted person and/or the level of sexualisation.

This database of hashes are shared with the local forensic police investigators in the local districts and is intended to remove known illegal/other material from the case in order to reduce the time needed to investigate the seized material and thereby increase the quality and chance of discovering self-produced material/abuse and unknown material suitable for identification in Norway or abroad.

The amount of data necessary to forensically investigate in all cases related to child sexual abuse and depictions thereof has resulted in an increased focus on this at NCIS. A specialised software/hardware solution (SOMB) meant to reduce the time needed to evaluate CAM picture and movie files has been made available to all local police forces at NCIS. The local police forces can choose, in cases with large amounts of data, to physically travel to NCIS to use the system rather than doing the forensic investigation locally. This system, provided by the Dutch company Ziuz, has already and will continue to reduce the time necessary to evaluate CAM files as evidence. All the before mentioned hash values are included in addition to the categorization chosen by the local police forces using the SOMB system in their individual cases.

B) Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance

Norway will continue to collect victims/offenders identified in cases located in the 27 police districts for uploading through the National Criminal Investigation Service in addition to prioritizing self-initiated, content and technical data based identifications at NCIS. There is also an aim to create a more detailed, national database of Norwegian victims – with case specific information, reports etc. – information not normally shared within ICSE.

C) Please indicate specific actions that your country will undertake as a follow-up

In Norway we have had and will continue to have awareness towards the local police districts of the necessity of centralizing known victim/offender information to NCIS for upload to ICSE. We have experienced, like most law enforcement agencies worldwide, the waste of time when trying to identify a victim/offender already known in a local criminal case, some solved years ago. We will continue to try to reduce the duplication of effort in this area.

Policy Target No. 2

Enhancing efforts to investigate cases of child sexual abuse online and to identify and prosecute offenders.

Operational Goal: Establish the necessary framework for the criminalization of child sexual abuse online and the effective prosecution of offenders, with the objective of enhancing efforts to investigate and prosecute offenders.

A) Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country's 2013 report

There is no 2013 report available online for Norway.

Child sexual abuse material is criminalized in Norway. With the 2005 change of the wording in the law, we have rid ourselves of the term “child pornography” and such material is described as “material that sexualizes children”. The possession and distribution of said material carries a punishment of, at most, three years in jail.

Any contact with child sexual abuse material is prohibited by law, including viewing (with some intent or plan), possession, distribution and certainly production.

A child is, as in most countries, defines as a person younger than 18 years. In our legislation the child does not have to be “a real child”, even computer generated, morphed images, drawings and in some instances, text are included – as long as the content sexualizes children.

Online child sexual abuse, such as enticing, production of child sexual abuse/exploitation material, extortion for sexual purposes, grooming and online streaming of child sexual abuse are all illegal as defined in the national legislation. The legislation is usable for all online offences and any sexual crime that can be prosecuted offline, committed online, is prosecutable. In addition Norway has extraterritorial legislation covering most of the sexual offences against children.

Norway partakes in all the relevant organizations and agreement necessary to exchange evidence both ways across borders and legislations.

B) Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance

Norway has recently undertaken “Operation Share” a peer-to-peer operation on the

eDonkey2000 file sharing network. A total of 99 cases have been initiated on the basis of offenders sharing child sexual abuse material through this file sharing system. Suspects were chosen based, among other things, on their access to children in the family or through work/volunteer work, their prior criminal record and age – all factors known to increase the chance of physically offending. The number of files shared was not the deciding factor when choosing which offenders to pursue, although all had a substantial number of files in their possession that were also shared. The goal of the operation is to find a higher number of physical abusers and child sexual abuse material producers than in “number of files”-defined peer-to-peer operations. The investigations in the local police districts, that each are responsible for the individual cases, are not all finished and the complete results are pending.

C) Please indicate specific actions that your country will undertake as a follow-up

In Norway there will be a continued, strong focus on child sexual exploitation and abuse, both on and off the Internet. The Internet has become the de facto distribution method for child sexual abuse material and inter-offender contact, and our specialized Sexual offences section within the National Criminal Investigation Service will continue its work on the Internet, through prevention, investigations and victim/offender identification.

As the Internet continues to extend its reach and saturation in the world, and with the resources provided to us, we believe that there will be a need to prevent as much crime as possible. Norway is not, nor is any other country to our knowledge, able to arrest their way out of the sheer number of cases that are currently possible to investigate on the Internet.

Operational Goal: Improve the joint efforts of law enforcement authorities across

Global Alliance countries to investigate and prosecute child sexual abuse online.

A) Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country's 2013 report

There is no 2013 report available online for Norway.

With the decentralised makeup of the Internet, there are ongoing operations and cases routinely resulting in criminal cases where the victim, suspect and/or evidence reside in Norway, while other necessary elements may reside in another country. Norwegian legislation is streamlined to a degree where the exchange of evidence and/or personal data between law enforcement agencies or organisations internationally is not a problem. Norway will routinely exchange evidence in criminal cases with Global Alliance (and other) countries in child sexual abuse cases.

The lack of internationally recognised legal documents that could speed up the process of gathering necessary evidence and/or identifying information on suspects/victims from commercial and international service/services providers poses some problems for us, as it does for most law enforcement agencies worldwide, especially outside the USA. Many of the most popular services providers are based in the USA, making evidence gathering for US LEA simpler.

B) Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance

Norway work on all levels with relevant organizations, such as Europol and INTERPOL. Norway will participate and assist in cases received from foreign law enforcement and share information from Norwegian cases that has international connections through all established law enforcement channels.

C) Please indicate specific actions that your country will undertake as a follow-up

Continue to share information on victims/offenders identified in Norwegian cases through ICSE and relevant information in ongoing cases. Norway will share information on system established and proven to work well with any interested country in this field of work, such as our national legislation defined blocking system for Web based child sexual abuse material distribution. In addition Norway will continue to support Europol/INTERPOL initiatives and investigations into child sexual abuse and individual countries on case-to-case basis.

Policy Target No. 3

Enhancing efforts to increase public awareness of the risks posed by children's activities online, including grooming and self-production of images that results in the production of new child pornography that may be distributed online.

Operational Goal: Develop, improve, or support appropriate public awareness campaigns or other measures which educate parents, children, and others responsible for children regarding the risks that children's online conduct poses and the steps they can take to minimize those risks.

A) Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country's 2013 report

There is no 2013 report available online for Norway.

NCIS Norway operates the national hotline on child sexual abuse, trafficking in human beings and racism on the Internet. All the reports from the public will be handled by police officers 24/7, as they come in, and by specialised police officers in the various crime types within office hours. On the hotline site, there is also some information about the different types of crimes that NCIS handle, links to legislation etc., mainly in Norwegian.

<https://tips.kripos.no/cmssite.asp?c=1&nm=0&menu=-1>

B) Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance

NCIS is responsible for the so-called “Red Button” initiative, where a link to the above mentioned police hotline is placed on sites where the sexual exploitation/abuse of children may take place or is initiated. The intention is that children experiencing adults trying to groom or entice them, report the incident to the police directly. The hotline can also receive any crime relating to child sexual abuse and CAM in addition to trafficking in human beings and racism.

An example of the implementation of the “Red Button” on a web page, can be seen on this information page on internet safety, TrygtNett: <http://trygtnett.no>

NCIS works closely with providers of “child websites”, like GoSupermodel and Habbo – and they routinely use the hotline to report what they believe are adults trying to groom children etc.

As a preventive measure, we believe that the visibility of reporting methods increases the perceived fear of detection in potential adult groomers of children. In addition will information entered into the police hotline come directly from the source and be received and handled by the specialists on child sexual exploitation and abuse.

C) *Please indicate specific actions that your country will undertake as a follow-up*

The “Red Button” initiative has been a partial success, with the implementation of this link on a number of sites, mainly chatting sites used by children. This initiative has much more potential, but needs to be spread to the current services used by children and potential offenders.

Operational Goal: Share best practices among Global Alliance countries for effective strategies to inform the public about the risks posed by online, self-exploitative conduct in order to reduce the production of new child pornography.

A) *Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country’s 2013 report*

There is no 2013 report available online for Norway.

NCIS works with private actors in the NGO “Safer Internet” network, and attend their meetings, to assist in their awareness and information work towards the public. The police are frequently asked for comments on child safety related issues in the media, and will provide our views on these issues, explain safety measures for children and parents etc.

B) Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance

The police will share any relevant information/ideas/campaigns of interest to other countries, if that can be of assistance. There are no ongoing police initiated campaigns, like “Think u know” in the UK at the moment, but we would be interested in participating in an international version.

C) Please indicate specific actions that your country will undertake as a follow-up

The police will continue to support the work on making children safer and more informed, prevent self-exploitation and child sexual abuse material production by participating in meetings and opinion exchanges with relevant actors in civil society also in the future.

Policy Target No. 4

Reducing as much as possible the availability of child pornography online and reducing as much as possible the re-victimization of children whose sexual abuse is depicted.

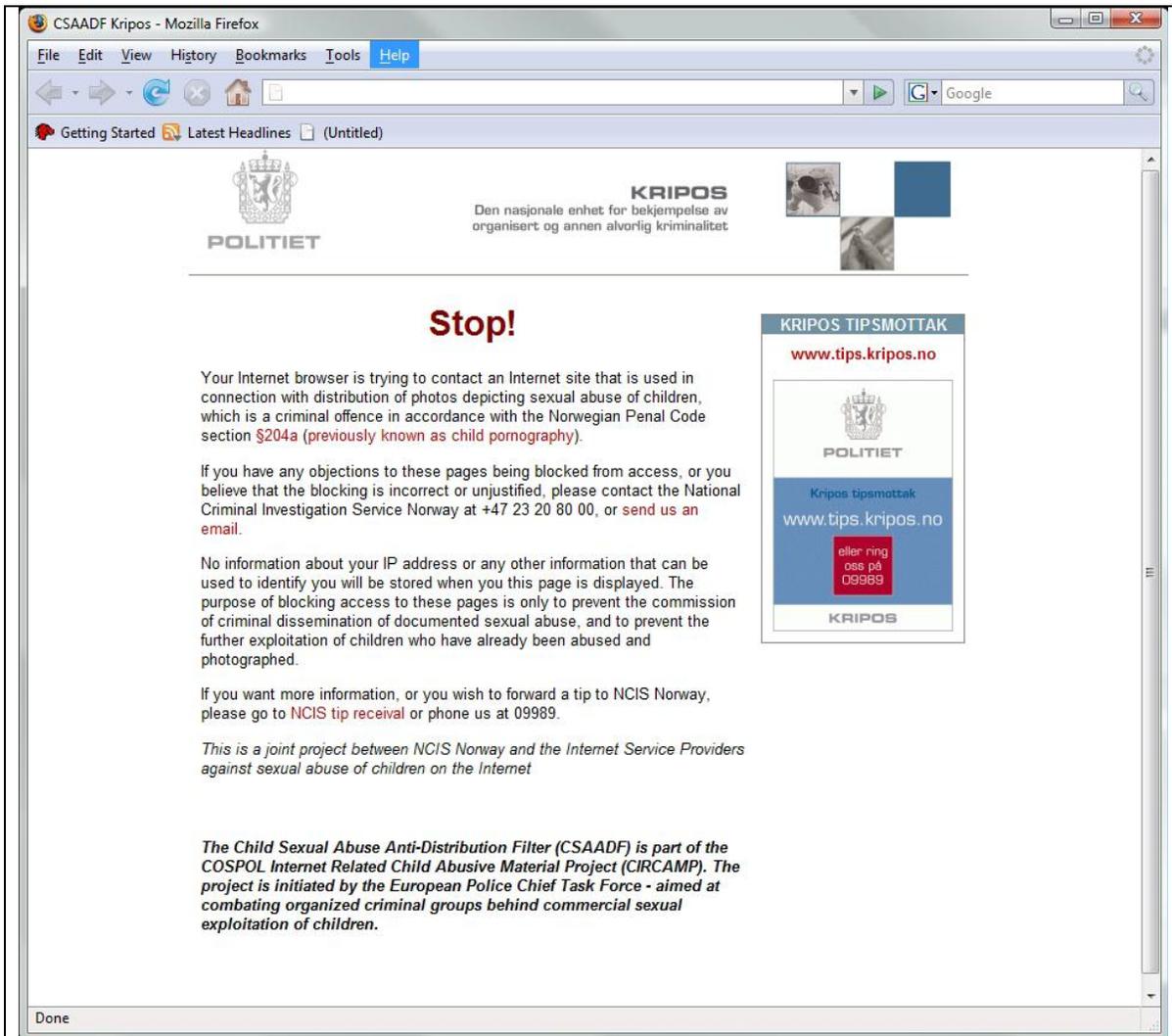
Operational Goal: Encourage participation by the private sector in identifying and removing known child pornography material located in the relevant State, including increasing as much as possible the volume of system data examined for child pornography images.

A) *Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country's 2013 report*

Norway did not submit a 2013 report.

In Norway we have a very good working relationship with the Internet Service Providers. For 10 years we have had a voluntary blocking system against child sexual abuse material on the Web. The police provide the addresses to domains containing such material, seize and secure the material as evidence. The ISPs redirect traffic away from these addresses and to an ISP operated server where a “stop page” is displayed. For the Internet users access is removed until the data can be physically deleted by the host that has the content on their servers. The use of a “stop page”, with the police logo and information about legislation, how to complain etc., will establish a strong police presence on the Internet relating to child sexual abuse. This presence will also increase the perceived sense of possible detection, although the measure is purely prevention, and has resulted in the dramatically reduced use of the Web for obtaining child sexual abuse material in Norway. There is no law obligating the ISPs to implement such blocking, all is defined in a written contract between the ISPs and NCIS.

Below is a translated version of the “stop page” used in Norway.



In the last decade only a few instances of child sexual abuse material has been found on Norwegian servers or in the care of Norwegian hosts in Norway. In these cases, the material is immediately taken down on police request and any evidence related to the upload/download of said material is handed over to the police without the need for a court order. At NCIS we are very happy with the cooperation we have with Norwegian hosts in cases where CAM is hosted in Norway and all such cases has been handled professionally, quick and to our complete satisfaction.

B) Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance

We believe that we already fulfil this policy target and will assist other LEA in their pursuit for similar systems.

C) Please indicate specific actions that your country will undertake as a follow-up

Norway was the initial creator of the IWOL – the INTERPOL Worst of List of domains containing very severe child sexual abuse material that is shared with all INTERPOL countries and available, free of charge, to any ISP or services provider to prevent access to child sexual abuse material. Norway is a key participant in the ongoing and daily work necessary to keep this list updated in cooperation with several other INTERPOL countries and the list is shared from INTERPOL headquarters (IPSG) to ISPs and services providers globally. We believe that this work is invaluable in the protection of children depicted and victimized through child sexual abuse material shared on the Web and substantially reduce its availability.

The IWOL is used by commercial providers of access and services on a large scale. As an example, the Norwegian ISP Telenor is operating in several countries where there is no police operated, national legislation based blocking system in place. Via Telenor ownership in abroad telecommunication companies, and the company's policy based use of the list, more than 140 million subscribers and internet users are prevented from accessing child sexual abuse material on domains in the IWOL.

<http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Crimes-against-children/Access-blocking>

Below is an example of the INTERPOL “stop page” used on voluntary basis by ISPs/services providers using the IWOL.



Your browser has tried to contact a domain that is distributing child sexual abuse material. Access to this domain has been blocked by your Access Service Provider in co-operation with INTERPOL.

This is a preventive measure to protect the children that have been victims of documented sexual abuse and to prevent further dissemination of the evidence of this abuse.

All domains that experience redirection have been checked by police officers at INTERPOL in co-operation with CIRCAMP, and were found to contain child sexual abuse material according to very strict criteria.

The content on the domain may change over time and/or be hidden from plain view, so that the domain may appear legal if accessed. If you strongly believe that the domain is wrongly blocked, you may contact INTERPOL.

If you are the domain owner, you may complain about the inclusion of your domain on this list via EUROPOL.

If you would like to report content that you have come across on the Internet or use your local hotline, go to INHOPE for an overview of national hotlines in many countries.

Actions:

- Go to INTERPOL
- Go to EUROPOL
- Go to CIRCAMP
- Criteria information
- Report error

Operational Goal: Increase the speed of notice and takedown procedures as much as possible without jeopardizing criminal investigation.

A) *Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country's 2013 report*

Norway did not submit a 2013 report.

Norway will contact hosting companies where child abuse material is hosted on their servers, mostly without their knowledge – to have them remove access at source. Most serious actors of hosting services will have reporting systems in place to handle this. In our experience, most child sexual abuse material is uploaded through proxies that makes tracing difficult and/or impossible. From our point of view, the primary goal is to remove access rather than initiating investigations on servers/systems outside of Norway. We normally initiate blocking nationally first, then internationally through IWOL while at the same time contacting relevant hosts or cooperating police forces and/or NGOs with similar responsibilities, for instance the National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) in the US.

B) *Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance*

We will attempt to streamline the existing system, to better cooperate with relevant LEA/NGOs related to removal at source. In the improbable case of evidence in a foreign investigation being hosted on a Norwegian server, we will handle the evidence gathering within our existing legislation and also prevent access as soon as possible.

C) *Please indicate specific actions that will be undertaken as a follow-up*

Norway already has a system in place for this, but we will aspire to make this better/faster.

