AMENDMENTS
26 - 149

Draft opinion
Niyazi Kizilyürek
(PE737.365v01-00)

Laying down rules to prevent and combat child sexual abuse

Proposal for a regulation
(COM(2022)0209 – C9-0174/2022 – 2022/0155(COD))
Amendment 26
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Information society services have become very important for communication, expression, gathering of information and many other aspects of present-day life, including for children but also for perpetrators of child sexual abuse offences. Such offences, which are subject to minimum rules set at Union level, are very serious criminal offences that need to be prevented and combated effectively in order to protect children’s rights and well-being, as is required under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (‘Charter’), and to protect society at large. Users of such services offered in the Union should be able to trust that the services concerned can be used safely, especially by children.

Amendment

(1) Information society services have become very important for communication, expression, gathering of information and many other aspects of present-day life, including for children but also for perpetrators of child sexual abuse offences. Digital services have become an irreplaceable tool for today’s children, as information, elements of formal education, social contact and entertainment are increasingly online; whereas digital services can also expose children to risks such as unsuitable content, grooming, and child sexual abuse. Such offences, which are subject to minimum rules set at Union level, are very serious criminal offences that need to be prevented and combated effectively in order to protect children’s rights and well-being, as is required under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (‘Charter’), and to protect society at large. Users of such services offered in the Union should be able to trust that the services concerned can be used safely, especially by children. In order to ensure a safer online experience for children and prevent the above-mentioned offences, digital literacy should be recognized as a mandatory skill by Member States and should be included in the school curriculum across the EU.

Or. en

Amendment 27
Victor Negrescu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(1 a) The role of prevention should be emphasised by equipping children, parents and caregivers with the necessary instruments in order to develop situational awareness of the online environment, evaluate potential risks and support children in being safe online. In this regard, education facilities should have a greater role in contributing to this scope, reason for which civic education classes should also provide for the attainment of safe internet skills for children.

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 28
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Given the central importance of relevant information society services, those aims can only be achieved by ensuring that providers offering such services in the Union behave responsibly and take reasonable measures to minimise the risk of their services being misused for the purpose of child sexual abuse, those providers often being the only ones in a position to prevent and combat such abuse. The measures taken should be targeted, carefully balanced and proportionate, so as to avoid any undue negative consequences for those who use the services for lawful purposes, in particular for the exercise of their fundamental rights protected under Union law, that is, those enshrined in the Charter and recognised as general principles of Union law, and so as to avoid imposing any excessive burdens on the

Amendment

(2) Given the central importance of relevant information society services, those aims can only be achieved by appropriate prevention techniques, improving digital literacy, and ensuring that providers offering such services in the Union behave responsibly and take reasonable measures to minimise the risk of their services being misused for the purpose of child sexual abuse, those providers often being the only ones in a position to combat such abuse. In order to alleviate the burden on providers, the measures should also aim to raise awareness amongst parents and children and further develop their digital skills, so that they can detect suspicious behaviours online. Once a child sexual abuse material (CSAM) is reported, the measures taken should be targeted, carefully balanced and proportionate, so as to avoid
any undue negative consequences for those who use the services for lawful purposes, in particular for the exercise of their fundamental rights protected under Union law, that is, those enshrined in the Charter and recognised as general principles of Union law, and so as to avoid imposing any excessive burdens on the providers of the services.

Or. en

Amendment 29
Isabella Adinolfi, Tomasz Frankowski, Peter Pollák, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Loucas Fourlas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Given the central importance of relevant information society services, those aims can only be achieved by ensuring that providers offering such services in the Union behave responsibly and take reasonable measures to minimise the risk of their services being misused for the purpose of child sexual abuse, those providers often being the only ones in a position to prevent and combat such abuse. The measures taken should be targeted, carefully balanced and proportionate, so as to avoid any undue negative consequences for those who use the services for lawful purposes, in particular for the exercise of their fundamental rights protected under Union law, that is, those enshrined in the Charter and recognised as general principles of Union law, and so as to avoid imposing any excessive burdens on the providers of the services.

Amendment

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Amendment 30
Isabella Adinolfi, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Loucas Fourlas
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(2 a) For the purposes of this regulation, “digital skills” should be understood as skills relating to the web as a whole, consisting of both easily accessible surface web platforms and platforms accessible through the deep and dark web. The EU must therefore provide for effective awareness of the dangers also lurking in the deep and dark web.

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 31
Victor Negrescu
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Member States are increasingly introducing, or are considering introducing, national laws to prevent and combat online child sexual abuse, in particular by imposing requirements on providers of relevant information society services. In the light of the inherently cross-border nature of the internet and the service provision concerned, those national laws, which diverge, have a direct negative effect on the internal market. To increase legal certainty, eliminate the resulting obstacles to the provision of the services and ensure a level playing field in the internal market, and lead to a fragmentation in the Union’s approach towards this phenomenon. To increase legal certainty, eliminate the resulting
the necessary harmonised requirements should be laid down at Union level.

obstacles to the provision of the services and ensure a level playing field in the internal market, the necessary harmonised requirements should be laid down at Union level.

Or. en

Amendment 32
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission
(3) Member States are increasingly introducing, or are considering introducing, national laws to prevent and combat online child sexual abuse, in particular by imposing requirements on providers of relevant information society services. In the light of the inherently cross-border nature of the internet and the service provision concerned, those national laws, which diverge, have a direct negative effect on the internal market. To increase legal certainty, eliminate the resulting obstacles to the provision of the services and ensure a level playing field in the internal market, the necessary harmonised requirements should be laid down at Union level.

Amendment
(3) Member States are increasingly introducing, or are considering introducing, national laws to prevent and combat online child sexual abuse, in particular by imposing requirements on providers of relevant information society services. In the light of the inherently cross-border nature of the internet and the service provision concerned, those national laws, which diverge, have a direct negative effect on the internal market. To increase legal certainty, eliminate the resulting obstacles to the provision of the services and ensure a level playing field in the internal market, the necessary harmonised requirements and appropriate prevention techniques should be laid down at Union level.

Or. en

Amendment 33
Victor Negrescu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission
(4) Therefore, this Regulation should

Amendment
(4) Therefore, this Regulation should
contribute to the proper functioning of the internal market by setting out clear, uniform and balanced rules to prevent and combat child sexual abuse in a manner that is effective and that respects the fundamental rights of all parties concerned. In view of the fast-changing nature of the services concerned and the technologies used to provide them, those rules should be laid down in technology-neutral and future-proof manner, so as not to hamper innovation.

Amendment 34
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(4 a) To insure full application of the objectives of this Regulation, Member States shall implement prevention strategies and awareness campaigns in their school curriculum and inside educational institutions. Taking into account the data collected by the EU Centre, Coordinating Authorities, relevant law enforcement agencies and existing hotlines across the EU, Member States should elaborate prevention techniques improving digital literacy, by educating children on how to safely surf online and how to recognize signals of cyber grooming. Prevention techniques and awareness campaigns should also target parents. Parents and caregivers shall be informed of the existence and the functioning of digital tools to limit and direct their child’s/children’s experience online and limit access to age-inappropriate or harmful content online.

Amendment

(4 a) To contribute to the proper functioning of the internal market by setting out clear, uniform and balanced rules to prevent and combat online child sexual abuse in a manner that is effective and that respects the fundamental rights of all parties concerned. In view of the fast-changing nature of the services concerned and the technologies used to provide them, those rules should be laid down in technology-neutral and future-proof manner, so as not to hamper innovation.

Or. en
Amendment 35
Isabella Adinolfi, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Loucas Fourlas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) Online child sexual abuse frequently involves the misuse of information society services offered in the Union by providers established in third countries. In order to ensure the effectiveness of the rules laid down in this Regulation and a level playing field within the internal market, those rules should apply to all providers, irrespective of their place of establishment or residence, that offer services in the Union, as evidenced by a substantial connection to the Union.

Amendment

(6) Online child sexual abuse frequently involves the misuse of information society services offered in the Union by providers established in third countries. Considering the seriousness of the offences committed, considering that the protection of children is a priority for the EU, considering that service providers established in third countries often do not cooperate with member state authorities, in order to ensure the effectiveness of the rules laid down in this Regulation and a level playing field within the internal market, those rules should apply to all providers, irrespective of their place of establishment or residence, that offer services in the Union, as evidenced by a substantial connection to the Union.

Or. en

Amendment 36
Isabella Adinolfi, Theodoros Zagorakis, Loucas Fourlas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) A substantial connection to the Union should be considered to exist where the relevant information society services has an establishment in the Union or, in its absence, on the basis of the existence of a significant number of users in one or more Member States, or the targeting of activities towards one or more Member States. The targeting of activities towards

Amendment

(11) A substantial connection to the Union should be considered to exist where the relevant information society services has an establishment in the Union or, in its absence, on the basis of the existence of a significant number of users in one or more Member States, or the targeting of activities towards one or more Member States. The targeting of activities towards
one or more Member States should be determined on the basis of all relevant circumstances, including factors such as the use of a language or a currency generally used in that Member State, or the possibility of ordering products or services, or using a national top level domain. The targeting of activities towards a Member State could also be derived from the availability of a software application in the relevant national software application store, from the provision of local advertising or advertising in the language used in that Member State, or from the handling of customer relations such as by providing customer service in the language generally used in that Member State. A substantial connection should also be assumed where a service provider directs its activities to one or more Member State as set out in Article 17(1), point (c), of Regulation (EU) 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council\(^44\).


Mere technical accessibility of a website from the Union should not, alone, be considered as establishing a substantial connection to the Union.

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Amendment 37
Marcos Ros Sempere, Ibán García Del Blanco, Hannes Heide, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Sylvie Guillaume

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(11 a) The UN Study on Violence against

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Children defines "child sexual abuse" as any type of sexual activity inflicted on children, especially by someone who is responsible for them, or who has power or control over them, and whom they should be able to trust. Sexual violence against children encompasses a wide range of acts, such as forced sexual intercourse in intimate partner relationships, rape by strangers, systematic rape, sexual harassment (including demanding sex in exchange for compensation of any kind), sexual abuse of children, child marriage and violent acts against the sexual integrity of women, including female genital mutilation and compulsory virginity inspections.

Or. en

Amendment 38
Marcos Ros Sempere, Ibán García Del Blanco, Hannes Heide, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Sylvie Guillaume

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission Amendment

(11 b) UNICEF defines child sexual abuse as when a child is used for the sexual stimulation of the perpetrator or the gratification of an observer. It involves any interaction in which consent does not exist or cannot be given, regardless of whether the child understands the sexual nature of the activity and even when the child shows no signs of refusal.

Or. en

Amendment 39
Isabella Adinolfi, Asim Ademov, Tomasz Frankowski, Peter Pollák, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Loucas Fourlas
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) For reasons of consistency and technological neutrality, the term ‘child sexual abuse material’ should for the purpose of this Regulation be defined as referring to any type of material constituting child pornography or pornographic performance within the meaning of Directive 2011/93/EU, which is capable of being disseminated through the use of hosting or interpersonal communication services. At present, such material typically consists of images or videos, without it however being excluded that it takes other forms, especially in view of future technological developments.

Amendment

(12) For reasons of consistency and technological neutrality, the term ‘child sexual abuse material’ should for the purpose of this Regulation be defined as referring to any type of material constituting child pornography or pornographic performance within the meaning of Directive 2011/93/EU, which is capable of being disseminated through the use of hosting or interpersonal communication services. At present, such material typically consists of images or videos, without it however being excluded that it takes other forms, especially in view of future technological developments. Close attention should be paid to the development of new technologies and platforms, such as the metaverse. In such platforms child sexual abuse material might be generated and exchanged or child sexual abuse perpetrated through the use of avatars or any other form of virtual identities.

Or. en

Amendment 40
Marcos Ros Sempere, Ibán García Del Blanco, Hannes Heide, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Sylvie Guillaume

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(13 a) The term "online grooming" refers to the process by which an adult tries to manipulate a child in order to obtain sexual audiovisual material or to have some kind of in-person sexual relationship with the child. According to international studies to date, between 5% and 15% of minors have been sexually
solicited by adults through ICTs. Within the prevention measures, we must consider the responsible use of ICTs as a fundamental part of awareness-raising and education, where it is crucial to raise awareness of the implications of online consent to the use and dissemination of personal data, images or other information.

Amendment 41
Marcos Ros Sempere, Ibán García Del Blanco, Hannes Heide, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Sylvie Guillaume

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(13 b) In order to minimise the risks of online child content made available by legal guardians being used for ‘grooming’ as ‘new’ child sexual abuse material, media and digital literacy programmes should be put in place to make citizens aware of their responsibility as content disseminators. In this sense, ‘digital literacy’ refers to skills, knowledge and understanding that allows users to gain awareness on the potential risks associated with the child content they generate, produce and share, in the context of the child’s fundamental rights, and the obligations set out in this Regulation and in other Union data related Regulations. Consequently, the Union and its Member States should allocate more investments in education and training to spread digital literacy, and ensure that progress in that regard is closely followed.
Amendment 42
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(17 a) Member States continue to struggle with putting in place effective prevention programmes to combat child sexual abuse as required in Directive 2011/93/EU on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, where frequently multiple types of stakeholders need to take action. As a result, children and the persons in their environment are insufficiently aware of the risks of sexual abuse and of the means of limiting such risks, while the online dimension represents a particular challenge, with constant growing tendency. As education plays a key role in the prevention of child sexual abuse, Member States should inform the public, by all means necessary, about the dangers and risks of sexual abuse for young people in the digital world, including by ensuring a close cooperation at European and international level and by strengthening work with organised civil society, in particular with schools and law enforcement representatives. Member States should take appropriate means to include programmes to this effect in the early education curricula.

*Amendment*

Or. en

Amendment 43
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 18 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*
Basic digital skills, including cyber hygiene, cyber safety, data protection and media literacy are essential for children and young people, as they enable them to make informed decisions, assess and overcome the risks associated with the internet. Therefore, it is important to strengthen media literacy efforts in Member States and at the Union level, through dedicated media literacy education, publicly available relevant materials adapted for different age groups and information campaigns for children and their guardians.

Or. en

Amendment 44
Victor Negrescu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) However, the finding of such a significant risk should in itself be insufficient to justify the issuance of a detection order, given that in such a case the order might lead to disproportionate negative consequences for the rights and legitimate interests of other affected parties, in particular for the exercise of users’ fundamental rights. Therefore, it should be ensured that detection orders can be issued only after the Coordinating Authorities and the competent judicial authority or independent administrative authority having objectively and diligently assessed, identified and weighted, on a case-by-case basis, not only the likelihood and seriousness of the potential consequences of the service being misused for the type of online child sexual abuse at issue, but also the likelihood and seriousness of any potential negative consequences for other parties affected. With a view to avoiding the imposition of

Amendment

(22) However, the finding of such a significant risk should in itself be insufficient to justify the issuance of a detection order, given that in such a case the order might lead to disproportionate negative consequences for the rights and legitimate interests of other affected parties, in particular for the exercise of users’ fundamental rights. Therefore, it should be ensured that detection orders can be issued only after the Coordinating Authorities and the competent judicial authority or independent administrative authority having objectively and diligently assessed, identified and weighted, on a case-by-case basis, not only the likelihood and seriousness of the potential consequences of the service being misused for the type of online child sexual abuse at issue, but also the likelihood and seriousness of any potential negative consequences for other parties affected. With a view to avoiding the imposition of
excessive burdens, the assessment should also take account of the financial and technological capabilities and size of the provider concerned. In this regard, close cooperation is advisable so as to have a comprehensive view of all the information required in order to perform the assessment in a clear and detailed manner.

Amendment 45
Isabella Adinolfi, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Loucas Fourlas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) The competent judicial authority or the competent independent administrative authority, as applicable in accordance with the detailed procedural rules set by the relevant Member State, should be in a position to take a well-informed decision on requests for the issuance of detections orders. That is of particular importance to ensure the necessary fair balance of the fundamental rights at stake and a consistent approach, especially in connection to detection orders concerning the solicitation of children. Therefore, a procedure should be provided for that allows the providers concerned, the EU Centre on Child Sexual Abuse established by this Regulation (‘EU Centre’) and, where so provided in this Regulation, the competent data protection authority designated under Regulation (EU) 2016/679 to provide their views on the measures in question. They should do so as soon as possible, having regard to the important public policy objective at stake and the need to act without undue delay to protect children. In particular, data protections authorities should do their utmost to avoid extending the time period set out in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 for

Amendment

(24) The competent judicial authority or the competent independent administrative authority, as applicable in accordance with the detailed procedural rules set by the relevant Member State, should be in a position to take a well-informed decision on requests for the issuance of detections orders. That is of particular importance to ensure the necessary fair balance of the fundamental rights at stake and a consistent approach, especially in connection to detection orders concerning the solicitation of children. Therefore, a procedure should be provided for that allows the providers concerned, the EU Centre on Child Sexual Abuse established by this Regulation (‘EU Centre’) and, where so provided in this Regulation, the competent data protection authority designated under Regulation (EU) 2016/679 to provide their views on the measures in question. They should do so as soon as possible, having regard to the important public policy objective at stake and the need to act without undue delay to protect children, in view of the seriousness of the impact that such offences have on the physical and mental health of minors and in view of the difficulty of curbing the
providing their opinions in response to a prior consultation. Furthermore, they should normally be able to provide their opinion well within that time period in situations where the European Data Protection Board has already issued guidelines regarding the technologies that a provider envisages deploying and operating to execute a detection order addressed to it under this Regulation.

dissemination of material online. In particular, data protections authorities should do their utmost to avoid extending the time period set out in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 for providing their opinions in response to a prior consultation. Furthermore, they should normally be able to provide their opinion well within that time period in situations where the European Data Protection Board has already issued guidelines regarding the technologies that a provider envisages deploying and operating to execute a detection order addressed to it under this Regulation.

Amendment 46
Isabella Adinolfi, Tomasz Frankowski, Peter Pollák, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Loucas Fourlas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission

(35) The dissemination of child sexual abuse material is a criminal offence that affects the rights of the victims depicted. Victims should therefore have the right to obtain, upon request, from the EU Centre yet via the Coordinating Authorities, relevant information if known child sexual abuse material depicting them is reported by providers of hosting services or providers of publicly available interpersonal communications services in accordance with this Regulation.

Amendment

(35) The dissemination of child sexual abuse material is a criminal offence that affects the rights of the victims depicted. Victims have the right to be forgotten, i.e. the right to request the deletion of child sexual abuse material depicting them. Victims should also have the right to obtain, upon request, from the EU Centre yet via the Coordinating Authorities, relevant information if known child sexual abuse material depicting them is reported by providers of hosting services or providers of publicly available interpersonal communications services in accordance with this Regulation.
Marcel Kolaja

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 35 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(35 a) As pointed out in the EU strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse 1a, children themselves need to have the knowledge and tools that could help them not to be confronted with the abuse when possible and they need to be informed that certain behaviours are not acceptable. The Commission-funded network of Safer Internet Centres raises awareness on online safety and provides information, resources and assistance via helplines and hotlines on a wide range of digital safety topics including grooming and Sexting. The One in Five campaign by the Council of Europe and Europol’s “#SayNo” initiative are further examples of how this can be done. When abuse occurs, children need to feel secure and empowered to speak up, react and report, even when the abuse comes from within their circle of trust, as it is often the case. They also need to have access to safe, accessible and age-appropriate channels to report the abuse without fear. As stated in the Recommendation of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child 1b, States parties should ensure that digital literacy is taught in schools, as part of basic education curricula, from the preschool level and throughout all school years, and that such pedagogies are assessed on the basis of their results. Curricula should include the knowledge and skills to safely handle a wide range of digital tools and resources, including those relating to content, creation, collaboration, participation, socialization and civic engagement.

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1a COM(2020) 607 final, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European
Amendment 48
Marcel Kolaja

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) Given the impact on the rights of victims depicted in such known child sexual abuse material and the typical ability of providers of hosting services to limit that impact by helping ensure that the material is no longer available on their services, those providers should assist victims who request the removal or disabling of access of the material in question. That assistance should remain limited to what can reasonably be asked from the provider concerned under the given circumstances, having regard to factors such as the content and scope of the request, the steps needed to locate the items of known child sexual abuse material concerned and the means available to the provider. The assistance could consist, for example, of helping to locate the items, carrying out checks and removing or disabling access to the items. Considering that carrying out the activities needed to obtain such removal or disabling of access can be painful or even traumatic as well as complex, victims should also have the right to be assisted by the EU Centre in this regard, via the Coordinating Authorities.

Amendment

(36) In order to prevent children from falling victim of abuse, providers of very large online platforms which have identified the risk of use of their service for the purpose of online child sexual abuse in line with Article 3 should provide reasonable assistance, by putting in place alert and alarm mechanisms in a prominent way on their platforms. The alert mechanism could consist of, for example, linking potential victims to the local organisations such as helplines, victims’ right organisations or hotlines. Providers of very large online platforms should ensure adequate follow-up, when a report or alert is made, in the language chosen by the user for using their service. Given the impact on the rights of victims depicted in such known child sexual abuse material and the typical ability of providers of hosting services to limit that impact by helping ensure that the material is no longer available on their services, those providers should assist victims who request the removal or disabling of access of the material in question. That assistance should remain limited to what can reasonably be asked from the provider concerned under
the given circumstances, having regard to factors such as the content and scope of the request, the steps needed to locate the items of known child sexual abuse material concerned and the means available to the provider. The assistance could consist, for example, of helping to locate the items, carrying out checks and removing or disabling access to the items. Considering that carrying out the activities needed to obtain such removal or disabling of access can be painful or even traumatic as well as complex, victims should also have the right to receive adequate psycho-social, age appropriate, child-friendly support and to be assisted by the EU Centre and its relevant partners, such as child helplines or other psycho-social support mechanisms in this regard, via the Coordinating Authorities. Member States should establish and improve the functioning of child helpline and missing children hotline, including through funding and capacity building, in line with Article 96 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972. Victim identification is key not only for tracking down online child sexual abuse, but also for preventing victimisation, stopping the further spread of damaging material and ensuring that victims can benefit from available assistance. However, such victim identification requires a high degree of specialisation and adequate resources. Therefore, the European Cybercrime Centre’s efforts in victim identification should be complemented at national level.

Amendment 49
Andrey Slabakov, Angel Dzhambazki

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment
(36) Given the impact on the rights of victims depicted in such known child sexual abuse material and the typical ability of providers of hosting services to limit that impact by helping ensure that the material is no longer available on their services, those providers should assist victims who request the removal or disabling of access of the material in question. That assistance should remain limited to what can reasonably be asked from the provider concerned under the given circumstances, having regard to factors such as the content and scope of the request, the steps needed to locate the items of known child sexual abuse material concerned and the means available to the provider. The assistance could consist, for example, of helping to locate the items, carrying out checks and removing or disabling access to the items. Considering that carrying out the activities needed to obtain such removal or disabling of access can be painful or even traumatic as well as complex, victims should also have the right to be assisted by the EU Centre in this regard, via the Coordinating Authorities.

Or. en

Amendment 50
Victor Negrescu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) Given the impact on the rights of victims depicted in such known child sexual abuse material and the typical ability of providers of hosting services to limit that impact by helping ensure that the material is no longer available on their services, those providers should assist victims who request the removal or disabling of access of the material in question. That assistance should remain limited to what can reasonably be asked from the provider concerned under the given circumstances, having regard to factors such as the content and scope of the request, the steps needed to locate the items of known child sexual abuse material concerned and the means available to the provider. The assistance could consist, for example, of helping to locate the items, carrying out checks and removing or disabling access to the items. Considering that carrying out the activities needed to obtain such removal or disabling of access can be painful or even traumatic as well as complex, victims should also have the right to receive free immediate psychological support or support of any other professionals and to be assisted by the EU Centre in this regard, via the Coordinating Authorities.

Amendment

(36) Given the impact on the rights of victims depicted in such known child sexual abuse material and the typical ability of providers of hosting services to limit that impact by helping ensure that the material is no longer available on their services, those providers should assist victims who request the removal or disabling of access of the material in question. That assistance should remain limited to what can reasonably be asked from the provider concerned under the given circumstances, having regard to factors such as the content and scope of the request, the steps needed to locate the items of known child sexual abuse material concerned and the means available to the provider. The assistance could consist, for example, of helping to locate the items, carrying out checks and removing or disabling access to the items. Considering that carrying out the activities needed to obtain such removal or disabling of access can be painful or even traumatic as well as complex, victims should also have the right to receive free immediate psychological support or support of any other professionals and to be assisted by the EU Centre in this regard, via the Coordinating Authorities.
victims who request the removal or disabling of access of the material in question. That assistance should remain limited to what can reasonably be asked from the provider concerned under the given circumstances, having regard to factors such as the content and scope of the request, the steps needed to locate the items of known child sexual abuse material concerned and the means available to the provider. The assistance could consist, for example, of helping to locate the items, carrying out checks and removing or disabling access to the items. Considering that carrying out the activities needed to obtain such removal or disabling of access can be painful or even traumatic as well as complex, victims should also have the right to be assisted by the EU Centre in this regard, via the Coordinating Authorities.

Amendment 51
Andrey Slabakov, Angel Dzhambazki

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 37

To ensure the efficient management of such victim support functions, victims should be allowed to contact and rely on the Coordinating Authority that is most accessible to them, which should channel all communications between victims and the EU Centre.

Amendment

To ensure the efficient management of such victim support functions, victims should be well informed about the existence of such centres and be allowed to contact and rely on the Coordinating Authority that is most accessible to them, which should channel all communications between victims and the EU Centre.

Amendment 52
Andrey Slabakov, Angel Dzhambazki
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

(38) For the purpose of facilitating the exercise of the victims’ right to information and of assistance and support for removal or disabling of access, victims should be allowed to indicate the relevant item or items of child sexual abuse material in respect of which they are seeking to obtain information or removal or disabling of access either by means of providing the image or images or the video or videos themselves, or by means of providing the uniform resource locators leading to the specific item or items of child sexual abuse material, or by means of any other representation allowing for the unequivocal identification of the item or items in question.

Amendment

(38) For the purpose of facilitating the exercise of the victims’ right to information and of assistance and support for fast removal or disabling of access, as well as the necessary measures to ensure any other materials of similar nature would not appear in the future. Victims should be allowed to indicate the relevant item or items of child sexual abuse material in respect of which they are seeking to obtain information or removal or disabling of access either by means of providing the image or images or the video or videos themselves, or by means of providing the uniform resource locators leading to the specific item or items of child sexual abuse material, or by means of any other representation allowing for the unequivocal identification of the item or items in question.

Or. en

Amendment 53
Marcel Kolaja

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 44

Text proposed by the Commission

(44) In order to provide clarity and enable effective, efficient and consistent coordination and cooperation both at national and at Union level, where a Member State designates more than one competent authority to apply and enforce this Regulation, it should designate one lead authority as the Coordinating Authority, whilst the designated authority should automatically be considered the Coordinating Authority where a Member State designates only one authority. For

Amendment

(44) In order to provide clarity and enable effective, efficient and consistent coordination and cooperation both at national and at Union level, where a Member State designates more than one competent authority to apply and enforce this Regulation, it should designate one lead authority as the Coordinating Authority, whilst the designated authority should automatically be considered the Coordinating Authority where a Member State designates only one authority. For
those reasons, the Coordinating Authority should act as the single contact point with regard to all matters related to the application of this Regulation, without prejudice to the enforcement powers of other national authorities.

It is essential to ensure the training of officials who could be in close contact with victims, including law enforcement officers, judges, prosecutors, lawyers and forensic experts and social workers, in order to ensure that such officials are able to understand the problems that child victims can face, and in order to ensure that the situation is prevented and mitigated if necessary. The Coordinating Authority should therefore also act as single point of contact with regard to all matters related to the achievement of the objective of this Regulation, including prevention, with regard to awareness raising and training of officials.

Amendment 54
Marcel Kolaja
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 45 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(45 a) Given the EU Centre’s particular expertise with regard to the generation and sharing of knowledge, Member States should ensure that such information is shared and promoted at national level. For this purpose, they should cooperate with partner organisations, including with semi-public organisations and hotlines, as well as with civil society. It is important to ensure that practitioners who get in close contact with child victims are adequately trained to deal with such victims, and that the situation of the victim is adequately

Or. en
mitigated. Therefore, the Coordinating authority should ensure that officials such as law enforcement officers, judges, prosecutors, lawyers and forensic experts and social workers cooperate with civil society and semi-public organisations.

Or. en

Amendment 55
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission

(49) In order to verify that the rules of this Regulation, in particular those on mitigation measures and on the execution of detection orders, removal orders or blocking orders that it issued, are effectively complied in practice, each Coordinating Authority should be able to carry out searches, using the relevant indicators provided by the EU Centre, to detect the dissemination of known or new child sexual abuse material through publicly available material in the hosting services of the providers concerned.

Amendment

(49) In order to verify that the rules of this Regulation, in particular those on mitigation measures and on the execution of detection orders, removal orders or blocking orders that it issued, are effectively complied in practice, each Coordinating Authority should be able to carry out searches, using the relevant indicators provided by the EU Centre, and reacting timely to the evolving trends of child sexual abuse material dissemination and monetisation, to detect the dissemination of known or new child sexual abuse material through publicly available material in the hosting services of the providers concerned.

Or. en

Amendment 56
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission

(50) With a view to ensuring that providers of hosting services are aware of

Amendment

(50) With a view to ensuring that providers of hosting services are aware of
the misuse made of their services and to afford them an opportunity to take expeditious action to remove or disable access on a voluntary basis, Coordinating Authorities of establishment should be able to notify those providers of the presence of known child sexual abuse material on their services and requesting removal or disabling of access thereof, for the providers’ voluntary consideration. Such notifying activities should be clearly distinguished from the Coordinating Authorities’ powers under this Regulation to request the issuance of removal orders, which impose on the provider concerned a binding legal obligation to remove or disable access to the material in question within a set time period.

Amendment 57
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 56

Text proposed by the Commission

(56) With a view to ensuring that the indicators generated by the EU Centre for the purpose of detection are as complete as possible, the submission of relevant material and transcripts should be done proactively by the Coordinating Authorities. However, the EU Centre should also be allowed to bring certain material or conversations to the attention of the Coordinating Authorities for those purposes.

Amendment

(56) With a view to ensuring that the indicators generated by the EU Centre for the purpose of detection are as complete as possible, the submission of relevant material and transcripts should be done proactively by the Coordinating Authorities. However, the EU Centre should also be allowed to bring certain material or conversations to the attention of the Coordinating Authorities for those purposes and receive reports concerning the trends in the dissemination and monetisation of child sexual abuse material from relevant organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, such as hotlines, should be able to notify those providers of the presence of known child sexual abuse material on their services and requesting removal or disabling of access thereof, for the providers’ voluntary consideration. Such notifying activities should be clearly distinguished from the Coordinating Authorities’ powers under this Regulation to request the issuance of removal orders, which impose on the provider concerned a binding legal obligation to remove or disable access to the material in question within a set time period.
sexual abuse and other stakeholders.

Amendment 58
Marcos Ros Sempere, Ibán García Del Blanco, Hannes Heide, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Sylvie Guillaume

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 57 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(57 a) According to the UN, one of the main factors influencing the increase in child sexual abuse in developing countries is the decline in sex education. Studies have shown that if a child receives good sex education, it can equip them with the necessary tools to identify situations in which they may be sexually abused. Therefore, the education sector and education and awareness programmes play a key role in preventing child sexual abuse.

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 59
Marcos Ros Sempere, Ibán García Del Blanco, Hannes Heide, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Sylvie Guillaume

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 57 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(57 b) Some studies point to depression and loneliness and a history of physical or psychological harassment as some of the characteristics of Internet-initiated victims of sexual crimes. Other studies distinguish two types of victims: risky victims and vulnerable victims. Vulnerable victims are defined as those with a high need for affection due to
feelings of loneliness and low self-esteem. This shows that bullying and cyberbullying problems can lead to some children being prone to physical and online sexual abuse.

Amendment 60
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 58

Text proposed by the Commission

(58) In particular, in order to facilitate the cooperation needed for the proper functioning of the mechanisms set up by this Regulation, the EU Centre should establish and maintain the necessary information-sharing systems. When establishing and maintaining such systems, the EU Centre should cooperate with the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (‘Europol’) and national authorities to build on existing systems and best practices, where relevant.

Amendment

(58) In particular, in order to facilitate the cooperation needed for the proper functioning of the mechanisms set up by this Regulation, the EU Centre should establish and maintain the necessary information-sharing systems. When establishing and maintaining such systems, the EU Centre should cooperate with the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (‘Europol’), national hotlines and national authorities to build on existing systems and best practices, where relevant.

Amendment 61
Andrey Slabakov, Angel Dzhambazki

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 60

Text proposed by the Commission

(60) In the interest of legal certainty and effectiveness, the tasks of the EU Centre should be listed in a clear and comprehensive manner. With a view to ensuring the proper implementation of this

Amendment

(60) In the interest of legal certainty and effectiveness, the tasks of the EU Centre should be listed in a clear and comprehensive manner. With a view to ensuring the proper implementation of this
Regulation, those tasks should relate in particular to the facilitation of the detection, reporting and blocking obligations imposed on providers of hosting services, providers of publicly available interpersonal communications services and providers of internet access services. However, for that same reason, the EU Centre should also be charged with certain other tasks, notably those relating to the implementation of the risk assessment and mitigation obligations of providers of relevant information society services, the removal of or disabling of access to child sexual abuse material by providers of hosting services, the provision of assistance to Coordinating Authorities, as well as the generation and sharing of knowledge and expertise related to online child sexual abuse.

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 60

Text proposed by the Commission

(60) In the interest of legal certainty and effectiveness, the tasks of the EU Centre should be listed in a clear and comprehensive manner. With a view to ensuring the proper implementation of this Regulation, those tasks should relate in particular to the facilitation of the detection, reporting and blocking obligations imposed on providers of hosting services, providers of publicly available interpersonal communications services and providers of internet access services. However, for that same reason, the EU Centre should also be charged with certain other tasks, notably those relating to the implementation of the risk assessment and mitigation obligations of providers of relevant information society services, monitoring of internet forums, the removal of or disabling of access to child sexual abuse material as well as preventing reappearance of such materials by providers of hosting services, the provision of assistance to Coordinating Authorities, as well as the generation of research and sharing of knowledge and expertise related to online child sexual abuse, including on successful initiatives and good practices on digital skills and competences, including media literacy.

Amendment 62
Lucia Ŏuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoș

(60) In the interest of legal certainty and effectiveness, the tasks of the EU Centre should be listed in a clear and comprehensive manner. With a view to ensuring the proper implementation of this Regulation, those tasks should relate in particular to the facilitation of the detection, reporting and blocking obligations imposed on providers of hosting services, providers of publicly available interpersonal communications services and providers of internet access services.
services. However, for that same reason, the EU Centre should also be charged with certain other tasks, notably those relating to the implementation of the risk assessment and mitigation obligations of providers of relevant information society services, the removal of or disabling of access to child sexual abuse material by providers of hosting services, the provision of assistance to Coordinating Authorities, as well as the generation and sharing of knowledge and expertise related to online child sexual abuse, including the evolving trends in the dissemination and monetisation of child sexual abuse material.

Or. en

Amendment 63
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Sojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 60

Text proposed by the Commission

(60) In the interest of legal certainty and effectiveness, the tasks of the EU Centre should be listed in a clear and comprehensive manner. With a view to ensuring the proper implementation of this Regulation, those tasks should relate in particular to the facilitation of the detection, reporting and blocking obligations imposed on providers of hosting services, providers of publicly available interpersonal communications services and providers of internet access services. However, for that same reason, the EU Centre should also be charged with certain other tasks, notably those relating to the implementation of the risk assessment and mitigation obligations of providers of relevant information society services, the removal of or disabling of access to child sexual abuse material by providers of

Amendment

(60) In the interest of legal certainty and effectiveness, the tasks of the EU Centre should be listed in a clear and comprehensive manner. With a view to ensuring the proper implementation of this Regulation, those tasks should relate in particular to the facilitation of the detection, reporting and blocking obligations imposed on providers of hosting services, providers of publicly available interpersonal communications services and providers of internet access services. However, for that same reason, the EU Centre should also be charged with certain other tasks, notably those relating to the implementation of the risk assessment and mitigation obligations of providers of relevant information society services, the removal of or disabling of access to child sexual abuse material by providers of
hosting services, the provision of assistance to Coordinating Authorities, as well as the generation and sharing of knowledge and expertise related to online child sexual abuse.

hosting services, the provision of assistance to Coordinating Authorities, as well as the creation of prevention strategies, generation and sharing of knowledge and expertise related to online child sexual abuse.

Amendment 64
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 61

Text proposed by the Commission

(61) The EU Centre should provide reliable information on which activities can reasonably be considered to constitute online child sexual abuse, so as to enable the detection and blocking thereof in accordance with this Regulation. Given the nature of child sexual abuse material, that reliable information needs to be provided without sharing the material itself. Therefore, the EU Centre should generate accurate and reliable indicators, based on identified child sexual abuse material and solicitation of children submitted to it by Coordinating Authorities in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Regulation. These indicators should allow technologies to detect the dissemination of either the same material (known material) or of different child sexual abuse material (new material), or the solicitation of children, as applicable.

Amendment

(61) The EU Centre should provide reliable information on which activities can reasonably be considered to constitute online child sexual abuse, so as to enable the detection and blocking thereof in accordance with this Regulation. Given the nature of child sexual abuse material, that reliable information needs to be provided without sharing the material itself. Therefore, the EU Centre should generate accurate and reliable indicators, based on identified child sexual abuse material and solicitation of children submitted to it by Coordinating Authorities or when appropriate, by the organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Regulation. These indicators should allow technologies to detect the dissemination of either the same material (known material) or of different child sexual abuse material (new material), or the solicitation of children, as applicable.

Amendment 65
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 62

Text proposed by the Commission

(62) For the system established by this Regulation to function properly, the EU Centre should be charged with creating databases for each of those three types of online child sexual abuse, and with maintaining and operating those databases. For accountability purposes and to allow for corrections where needed, it should keep records of the submissions and the process used for the generation of the indicators.

Amendment

(62) For the system established by this Regulation to function properly, the EU Centre should be charged with creating databases for each of those three types of online child sexual abuse, and with maintaining, timely updating and operating those databases. For accountability purposes and to allow for corrections where needed, it should keep records of the submissions and the process used for the generation of the indicators.

Or. en

Amendment 66
Andrey Slabakov, Angel Dzhambazki

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 62

Text proposed by the Commission

(62) For the system established by this Regulation to function properly, the EU Centre should be charged with creating databases for each of those three types of online child sexual abuse, and with maintaining and operating those databases. For accountability purposes and to allow for corrections where needed, it should keep records of the submissions and the process used for the generation of the indicators.

Amendment

(62) For the system established by this Regulation to function properly, the EU Centre should be charged with creating databases for each of those three types of online child sexual abuse, and with maintaining, timely updating and operating those databases. For accountability purposes and to allow for corrections where needed, it should keep records of the submissions and the process used for the generation of the indicators.

Or. en

Amendment 67
Andrey Slabakov, Angel Dzhambazki

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 65

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(65) In order to avoid erroneous reporting of online child sexual abuse under this Regulation and to allow law enforcement authorities to focus on their core investigatory tasks, reports should pass through the EU Centre. The EU Centre should assess those reports in order to identify those that are manifestly unfounded, that is, where it is immediately evident, without any substantive legal or factual analysis, that the reported activities do not constitute online child sexual abuse. Where the report is manifestly unfounded, the EU Centre should provide feedback to the reporting provider of hosting services or provider of publicly available interpersonal communications services in order to allow for improvements in the technologies and processes used and for other appropriate steps, such as reinstating material wrongly removed. As every report could be an important means to investigate and prosecute the child sexual abuse offences concerned and to rescue the victim of the abuse, reports should be processed as quickly as possible.

**Amendment**

(65) In order to avoid erroneous reporting of online child sexual abuse under this Regulation and to allow law enforcement authorities to focus on their core investigatory tasks, reports should pass through the EU Centre. The EU Centre should immediately assess all reports in order to identify those that are manifestly unfounded, that is, where it is immediately evident, without any substantive legal or factual analysis, that the reported activities do not constitute online child sexual abuse. Where the report is manifestly unfounded, the EU Centre should provide official feedback to the reporting provider of hosting services or provider of publicly available interpersonal communications services in order to allow for improvements in the technologies and processes used and for other appropriate steps, such as reinstating material wrongly removed. As every report could be an important means to investigate and prosecute the child sexual abuse offences concerned and to rescue the victim of the abuse, reports should be processed as quickly as possible.

Or. en

**Amendment 68**
Victor Negrescu

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 66**

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(66) With a view to contributing to the effective application of this Regulation and the protection of victims’ rights, the EU Centre should be able, upon request, to support victims and to assist Competent Authorities by conducting searches of

**Amendment**

(66) With a view to contributing to the effective application of this Regulation and the protection of victims’ rights, the EU Centre should be able, upon request, to support victims and to assist Competent Authorities by conducting searches of
hosting services for the dissemination of known child sexual abuse material that is publicly accessible, using the corresponding indicators. Where it identifies such material after having conducted such a search, the EU Centre should also be able to request the provider of the hosting service concerned to remove or disable access to the item or items in question, given that the provider may not be aware of their presence and may be willing to do so on a voluntary basis. 

hosting services for the dissemination of known child sexual abuse material that is publicly accessible, using the corresponding indicators. Where it identifies such material after having conducted such a search, the EU Centre should also be able to request the provider of the hosting service concerned to remove or disable access to the item or items in question, as soon as possible, given that the provider may not be aware of their presence and may be willing to do so on a voluntary basis.

Amendment 69
Lucia Řuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 67

(67) Given its central position resulting from the performance of its primary tasks under this Regulation and the information and expertise it can gather in connection thereto, the EU Centre should also contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation by serving as a hub for knowledge, expertise and research on matters related to the prevention and combating of online child sexual abuse. In this connection, the EU Centre should cooperate with relevant stakeholders from both within and outside the Union and allow Member States to benefit from the knowledge and expertise gathered, including best practices and lessons learned.

(67) Given its central position resulting from the performance of its primary tasks under this Regulation and the information and expertise it can gather in connection thereto, the EU Centre should also contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation by serving as a hub for knowledge, expertise and research on matters related to the prevention and combating of online child sexual abuse, including on the successful initiatives and good practices on the proactive search for online child sexual material, trends in its creation and monetisation, as well as the voluntary prevention, detection and mitigation of online child sexual abuse. In this connection, the EU Centre should cooperate on a regular basis with relevant stakeholders from both within and outside the Union, including law enforcement authorities with the relevant expertise, educators, civil society, service providers and industry representatives, and allow
Member States to benefit from the knowledge and expertise gathered, including best practices and lessons learned.

Amendment 70
Marcel Kolaja
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 67

Text proposed by the Commission

(67) Given its central position resulting from the performance of its primary tasks under this Regulation and the information and expertise it can gather in connection thereto, the EU Centre should also contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation by serving as a hub for knowledge, expertise and research on matters related to the prevention and combating of online child sexual abuse. In this connection, the EU Centre should cooperate with relevant stakeholders from both within and outside the Union and allow Member States to benefit from the knowledge and expertise gathered, including best practices and lessons learned.

Amendment

(67) Given its central position resulting from the performance of its primary tasks under this Regulation and the information and expertise it can gather in connection thereto, the EU Centre should also contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation by serving as a hub for knowledge, expertise and research on matters related to the prevention and combating of online child sexual abuse, *including education and awareness raising, and prevention programmes available for potential offenders and offenders during and after criminal proceedings. The collection and analysis of data should include the list of education and awareness raising material made part of the official curricula.* In this connection, the EU Centre should *bring together practitioners and researchers. The EU Centre should also* cooperate with relevant stakeholders from both within and outside the Union and allow Member States to benefit from the knowledge and expertise gathered, including best practices and lessons learned.

Amendment 71
Victor Negrescu  

Proposal for a regulation  
Recital 67

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**Text proposed by the Commission**

(67) Given its central position resulting from the performance of its primary tasks under this Regulation and the information and expertise it can gather in connection thereto, the EU Centre should also contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation by serving as a hub for knowledge, expertise and research on matters related to the prevention and combating of online child sexual abuse. In this connection, the EU Centre should cooperate with relevant stakeholders from both within and outside the Union and allow Member States to benefit from the knowledge and expertise gathered, including best practices and lessons learned.

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**Amendment**

(67) Given its central position resulting from the performance of its primary tasks under this Regulation and the information and expertise it can gather in connection thereto, the EU Centre should also contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation by serving as a hub for knowledge, expertise and research on matters related to the prevention and combating of online child sexual abuse. In this connection, the EU Centre should cooperate with relevant stakeholders from both within and outside the Union and allow Member States to benefit from the knowledge and expertise gathered, including best practices and lessons learned. *For this scope, the EU Centre can also aid in the implementation of awareness campaigns and contribute to the establishment and improvement of specific guidelines and proposals for mitigation measures respectively, so as to ensure accuracy and up to date solutions in tackling online child sexual abuse.*

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Amendment 72  
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi  

Proposal for a regulation  
Recital 67

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**Text proposed by the Commission**

(67) Given its central position resulting from the performance of its primary tasks under this Regulation and the information and expertise it can gather in connection thereto, the EU Centre should also

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**Amendment**

(67) Given its central position resulting from the performance of its primary tasks under this Regulation and the information and expertise it can gather in connection thereto, the EU Centre should also
contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation by serving as a hub for knowledge, expertise and research on matters related to the prevention and combating of online child sexual abuse. In this connection, the EU Centre should cooperate with relevant stakeholders from both within and outside the Union and allow Member States to benefit from the knowledge and expertise gathered, including best practices and lessons learned.

The EU Centre should contribute to the creation of adequate prevention strategies and awareness campaigns on online grooming and dissemination of CSAM, targeting children, parents and educators across the Union. In this connection, the EU Centre should cooperate with relevant stakeholders from both within and outside the Union and allow Member States to benefit from the knowledge and expertise gathered, including best practices and lessons learned.

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**Amendment 73**
Victor Negrescu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 67 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(67 a) *In carrying out its mission, the EU Centre should also ensure transversal cooperation with education facilities, where appropriate, and digital education hubs, to also integrate this dimension of the prevention component, in order for children to become aware of the potential risks posed by the online environment.*

*Amendment*

*Or. en*

**Amendment 74**
Victor Negrescu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 67 b (new)
(67 b) Considering the essential role teachers can play in guiding children on safely using information society services and detecting potentially malicious behaviour online, teacher training should be organized and implemented across the Union, in a coherent manner, benefitting from the knowledge and expertise of the EU Centre.

Or. en

Amendment 75
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoș

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 69

(69) In order to allow for the effective and efficient performance of its tasks, the EU Centre should closely cooperate with Coordinating Authorities, the Europol and relevant partner organisations, such as the US National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children or the International Association of Internet Hotlines (‘INHOPE’) network of hotlines for reporting child sexual abuse material, within the limits sets by this Regulation and other legal instruments regulating their respective activities. To facilitate such cooperation, the necessary arrangements should be made, including the designation of contact officers by Coordinating Authorities and the conclusion of memoranda of understanding with Europol and, where appropriate, with one or more of the relevant partner organisations.

Or. en
Amendment 76
Marcel Kolaja

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 70

Text proposed by the Commission

(70) Longstanding Union support for both INHOPE and its member hotlines recognises that hotlines are in the frontline in the fight against online child sexual abuse. The EU Centre should leverage the network of hotlines and encourage that they work together effectively with the Coordinating Authorities, providers of relevant information society services and law enforcement authorities of the Member States. The hotlines’ expertise and experience is an invaluable source of information on the early identification of common threats and solutions, as well as on regional and national differences across the Union.

Amendment

(70) Longstanding Union support for both INHOPE and its member hotlines recognises that hotlines are in the frontline in the fight against online child sexual abuse. The EU Centre should leverage the network of hotlines and encourage that they work together effectively with the Coordinating Authorities, providers of relevant information society services and law enforcement authorities of the Member States. The hotlines’ expertise and experience is an invaluable source of information on the early identification of common threats and solutions, as well as on regional and national differences across the Union. Child helplines are equally in the frontline in the fight against online child sexual abuse. Therefore, the EU Centre should also recognise the work of child helplines in victim response, and the existing referral mechanisms between child helplines and hotlines. The EU Centre should coordinate services for victims.

Or. en

Amendment 77
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 70

Text proposed by the Commission

(70) Longstanding Union support for both INHOPE and its member hotlines recognises that hotlines are in the frontline in the fight against online child sexual abuse.

Amendment

(70) Longstanding Union support for both INHOPE and its member hotlines recognises that hotlines and organisations

in the fight against online child sexual abuse. The EU Centre should leverage the network of hotlines and encourage that they work together effectively with the Coordinating Authorities, providers of relevant information society services and law enforcement authorities of the Member States. The hotlines’ expertise and experience is an invaluable source of information on the early identification of common threats and solutions, as well as on regional and national differences across the Union.

which act in the public interest against child sexual abuse and which proactively search for child sexual abuse material or which do research and gather information on the trends in the dissemination and monetisation of child sexual abuse material, are in the frontline in the fight against online child sexual abuse. The EU Centre should leverage the network of hotlines and organisations and encourage that they work together effectively with the Coordinating Authorities, providers of relevant information society services and law enforcement authorities of the Member States. The hotlines’ expertise and experience is an invaluable source of information on the early identification of common threats and solutions, as well as on regional and national differences across the Union.

Amendment 78
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 70

Text proposed by the Commission

(70) Longstanding Union support for both INHOPE and its member hotlines recognises that hotlines are in the frontline in the fight against online child sexual abuse. The EU Centre should leverage the network of hotlines and encourage that they work together effectively with the Coordinating Authorities, providers of relevant information society services and law enforcement authorities of the Member States. The hotlines’ expertise and experience is an invaluable source of information on the early identification of common threats and solutions, as well as on regional and national differences across

Amendment

(70) Longstanding Union support for both INHOPE and its member hotlines recognises that hotlines are in the frontline in the fight against online child sexual abuse. The EU Centre should leverage the network of hotlines and encourage that they work together effectively with the Coordinating Authorities, providers of relevant information society services and law enforcement authorities of the Member States. The hotlines’ expertise and experience is an invaluable source of information on the early identification of common threats and solutions, as well as on regional and national differences across the Union. Their experience and expertise
the Union.

shall help the EU Centre and Coordinating Authorities to design appropriate prevention techniques and awareness campaigns on online grooming and dissemination of CSAM online.

Or. en

Amendment 79
Victor Negrescu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 70

Text proposed by the Commission

(70) Longstanding Union support for both INHOPE and its member hotlines recognises that hotlines are in the frontline in the fight against online child sexual abuse. The EU Centre should leverage the network of hotlines and encourage that they work together effectively with the Coordinating Authorities, providers of relevant information society services and law enforcement authorities of the Member States. The hotlines’ expertise and experience is an invaluable source of information on the early identification of common threats and solutions, as well as on regional and national differences across the Union.

Amendment

(70) Longstanding Union support for both INHOPE and its member hotlines recognises that hotlines are in the frontline in the fight against online child sexual abuse. The EU Centre should leverage the network of hotlines and encourage that they work together effectively with the Coordinating Authorities, providers of relevant information society services and law enforcement authorities of the Member States. The hotlines’ expertise and experience is an invaluable source of information on the early identification of common threats and solutions, as well as on regional and national differences across the Union. Furthermore, a special green line with a call centre assistance service will be constituted at EU level in order for victims and their families to receive support in a timely manner.

Or. en

Amendment 80
Lucia Ŏuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoș, Morten Løkkegaard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 70 a (new)
Text proposed by the Commission

(70 a) In line with Directive 2011/93/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, this Regulation recognises and safeguards the key role of hotlines in order to enhance the fight against child sexual abuse online in the European Union. Hotlines have a track-record of proven capability since 1999 in the identification and removal of child sexual abuse material from the digital environment and have created a worldwide network and procedures for the child sexual abuse identification and removal. Member States should therefore promote and safeguard the role of formally recognized non-governmental organizations involved in anonymous public reporting of child sexual abuse material, which are at the forefront of detecting new child sexual abuse material, which is an essential factor in finding new victims while also keeping the databases of indicators up to date.

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 81
Victor Negrescu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 72 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(72 a) In view of ensuring an adequate degree of expertise and skills for investigative purposes, specialized training of law enforcement officers will be introduced with the support of the EU Centre, especially considering rapid technological advancements where new methods, techniques and instruments require adapting preventive and mitigation efforts regarding online child sexual abuse.
### Amendment 82

**Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 73**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(73) To ensure its proper functioning, the necessary rules should be laid down regarding the EU Centre’s organisation. In the interest of consistency, those rules should be in line with the Common Approach of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on decentralised agencies.</td>
<td>(73) To ensure its proper functioning, the necessary rules should be laid down regarding the EU Centre’s organisation. In the interest of consistency, those rules should be in line with the Common Approach of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on decentralised agencies. <strong>In order to complete its tasks, the EU Centre and Coordinating authorities should have the necessary funds, human resources, investigative powers and technical capabilities to seriously and effectively pursue and investigate complaints and potential offenders, including appropriate training to build capacity in the judiciary and police units and to develop new high-tech capabilities to address the challenges of analysing vast amounts of child abuse imagery, including material hidden on the ‘dark web’.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Amendment 83

**Isabella Adinolfi, Asim Ademov, Tomasz Frankowski, Peter Pollák, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Loucas Fourlas**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 74**

<table>
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<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>(74) In view of the need for technical expertise in order to perform its tasks, in</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
particular the task of providing a list of technologies that can be used for detection, the EU Centre should have a Technology Committee composed of experts with advisory function. The Technology Committee may, in particular, provide expertise to support the work of the EU Centre, within the scope of its mandate, with respect to matters related to detection of online child sexual abuse, to support the EU Centre in contributing to a high level of technical standards and safeguards in detection technology.

Amendment 84
Andrey Slabakov, Angel Dzhambazki

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 74

Text proposed by the Commission

(74) In view of the need for technical expertise in order to perform its tasks, in particular the task of providing a list of technologies that can be used for detection, the EU Centre should have a Technology Committee composed of experts with advisory function. The Technology Committee may, in particular, provide expertise to support the work of the EU Centre, within the scope of its mandate, with respect to matters related to detection of online child sexual abuse, to support the EU Centre in contributing to a high level of technical standards and safeguards in detection technology.

Amendment

(74) In view of the essential need for technical expertise in order to perform its tasks, in particular the task of providing a list of technologies, including software, that can be used for fast detection, the EU Centre should have a Technology Committee composed of experts with advisory function, which should take into account Member States' experience and their achievements. The Technology Committee may, in particular, provide expertise to support the work of the EU Centre, within the scope of its mandate, with respect to matters related to detection of online child sexual abuse, to support the EU Centre in contributing to a high level of
technical standards and safeguards in detection technology.

Amendment 85
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 74

Text proposed by the Commission

(74) In view of the need for technical expertise in order to perform its tasks, in particular the task of providing a list of technologies that can be used for detection, the EU Centre should have a Technology Committee composed of experts with advisory function. The Technology Committee may, in particular, provide expertise to support the work of the EU Centre, within the scope of its mandate, with respect to matters related to detection of online child sexual abuse, to support the EU Centre in contributing to a high level of technical standards and safeguards in detection technology.

Amendment

(74) In view of the need for technical expertise in order to perform its tasks, in particular the task of providing a list of technologies that can be used for detection, the EU Centre should have a Technology Committee composed of experts with advisory function. The Technology Committee may, in particular, provide expertise to support the work of the EU Centre, within the scope of its mandate, with respect to matters related to prevention and detection of online child sexual abuse, to support the EU Centre in contributing to a high level of technical standards and safeguards in detection technology.

Amendment 86
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 75

Text proposed by the Commission

(75) In the interest of transparency and accountability and to enable evaluation and, where necessary, adjustments, providers of hosting services, providers of publicly available interpersonal

Amendment

(75) In the interest of transparency and accountability and to enable evaluation and, where necessary, adjustments, providers of hosting services, providers of publicly available interpersonal
communications services and providers of internet access services, Coordinating Authorities and the EU Centre should be required to collect, record and analyse information, based on anonymised gathering of non-personal data and to publish annual reports on their activities under this Regulation. The Coordinating Authorities should cooperate with Europol and with law enforcement authorities and other relevant national authorities of the Member State that designated the Coordinating Authority in question and when appropriate, with partner organisations, in gathering that information.

Amendment 87
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Sojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 76

Text proposed by the Commission

(76) In the interest of good governance and drawing on the statistics and information gathered and transparency reporting mechanisms provided for in this Regulation, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation within five years of the date of its entry into force, and every five years thereafter.

Amendment

(76) In the interest of good governance and drawing on the statistics and information gathered and transparency reporting mechanisms provided for in this Regulation, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation within three years of the date of its entry into force, and every three years thereafter.

Amendment 88
Marcos Ros Sempere, Ibán García Del Blanco, Hannes Heide, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Sylvie Guillaume

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 76
Text proposed by the Commission

(76) In the interest of good governance and drawing on the statistics and information gathered and transparency reporting mechanisms provided for in this Regulation, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation within five years of the date of its entry into force, and every five years thereafter.

Amendment

(76) In the interest of good governance and drawing on the statistics and information gathered and transparency reporting mechanisms provided for in this Regulation, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation within three years of the date of its entry into force, and every five years thereafter.

Or. en

Amendment 89

Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point e a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(e a) Guidelines on creation of appropriate prevention techniques on cyber grooming and the dissemination of CSAM online, targeting children and parents and empowering them to use digital technologies safely and responsibly.

Amendment

(e a) "child sexual abuse" means any actual or threatened physical intrusion, virtual or threatened intrusion of a sexual nature, for the sexual stimulation of the offender or an observer, made towards

Or. en

Amendment 90

Marcos Ros Sempere, Ibán García Del Blanco, Hannes Heide, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Sylvie Guillaume

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point k a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(k a) "child sexual abuse" means any actual or threatened physical intrusion, virtual or threatened intrusion of a sexual nature, for the sexual stimulation of the offender or an observer, made towards
minors, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions;

Amendment 91
Marcos Ros Sempere, Ibán García Del Blanco, Hannes Heide, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Sylvie Guillaume

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point o a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(o a) "online grooming" is the process by which an adult attempts to manipulate via ICT a minor in order to obtain sexual audiovisual material or to engage in some form of face-to-face sexual relationship with that minor;

Amendment 92
Andrey Slabakov, Angel Dzhambazki

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point p

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(p) ‘online child sexual abuse’ means the online dissemination of child sexual abuse material and the solicitation of children;

(p) ‘online child sexual abuse’ means the online dissemination of child sexual abuse material and the solicitation of children with the intention of violence/sexual abuse;

Justification

Otherwise, a misinterpretation may be made that all cases of contact with children in virtual space fall within the definition.
Amendment 93
Lucia Ńuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş, Morten Løkkegaard

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point w a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(w a) ‘hotline’ means an organisation providing a mechanism, other than the reporting channels provided by law enforcement agencies, for receiving anonymous information from the public about alleged child sexual abuse material and online child sexual exploitation, which meets all the following criteria: (a) is officially recognised by its home Member State as expressed in the Directive 2011/93/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council; (b) has the mission of combatting child sexual abuse material in its articles of association; and (c) is part of a recognised and well-established international network of hotlines as referred to in this article.

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 94
Marcel Kolaja

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point w a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(w a) ‘very large online platform’ means online platforms which have a number of average monthly active recipients of the service in the Union equal to or higher than 45 million, and which are designated as very large online platforms pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article 33 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065;

Amendment

Or. en
Amendment 95
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş, Morten Løkkegaard

Proposal for a regulation
Chapter I a (new)

_Text proposed by the Commission_  

**Chapter I a**  
**PREVENTION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMMES**

_Article 2 a (new)_

1. Member States shall take appropriate measures, such as education, awareness raising campaigns and training, to discourage and reduce the demand that fosters all forms of sexual exploitation of children in the online environment.

2. Member States shall take appropriate action, including through the Internet, such as information and awareness-raising campaigns, research and early-education programmes, where appropriate in cooperation with relevant civil society organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, law enforcement authorities and other stakeholders, aimed at raising awareness and reducing the risk of children becoming victims of sexual abuse or of exploitation online.

3. Member States shall promote regular training for officials likely to come into contact with child victims of sexual abuse or exploitation online, including the solicitation of children, aimed at enabling them to identify and deal with child victims and potential child victims.

4. Member States shall promote regular training for officials to inform them and update their knowledge on the latest trends in the creation, dissemination and monetization of child sexual abuse materials and national data hosting of child sexual abuse material.

Or. en
Justification

A global study of childhood experiences in 2021 found that more than one in three respondents (34%) had been asked to do something sexually explicit online during their childhood, and more than half (54%) had experienced a form of child sexual abuse online. Part of the increase in new CSAM is driven by self-generated child sexual abuse material. IWF reported a 168% increase from 2020 to 2021 globally. At the same time, the Child Sexual Abuse Directive requires Member States to put in place effective prevention programmes in Article 23. The 2011 Directive also requires Member States to take action to discourage and reduce the demand that fosters all forms of sexual exploitation of children, to raise awareness and reduce the risk of children becoming victims of sexual abuse or exploitation. The monitoring of transposition into national law of this Directive indicates that Member States struggle with putting in place such programmes of the two types above, where frequently multiple types of stakeholders need to take action. As a result, children and their environment are insufficiently aware of the risks and of means of limiting them, and persons who fear they may offend do not find avenues for support to try to avoid offending.

Amendment 96
Victor Negrescu

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The provider may request the EU Centre to perform an analysis of representative, anonymized data samples to identify potential online child sexual abuse, to support the risk assessment.

Amendment

Prior to preparing its risk assessment, the provider shall be advised upon the specific requirements in order to ensure that the risk assessment is thorough, accurate and detailed. The provider may request the EU Centre to perform an analysis of representative, anonymized data samples to identify potential online child sexual abuse, to support the risk assessment.

Or. en

Amendment 97
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment
6 a. The EU Centre should use these risk assessment reports to prepare and adapt prevention techniques to the attention of Coordinating Authorities across the EU.

Amendment 98
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş, Morten Løkkegaard

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Draft text: (b a) to provide, through appropriate technical and operational measures, readily accessible and easy-to-use parental tools to help parents or guardians support children and identify harmful behaviour;

Amendment

(c) initiating or adjusting cooperation, in accordance with competition law, with other providers of hosting services or providers of interpersonal communication services, public authorities, civil society organisations or, where applicable, entities awarded the status of trusted flaggers in accordance with Article 19 of Regulation (EU) …/… [on a Single Market For Digital Services (Digital Services Act) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC].

Or. en

Amendment 99
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş, Morten Løkkegaard

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) initiating or adjusting cooperation, in accordance with competition law, with other providers of hosting services or providers of interpersonal communication services, public authorities, civil society organisations, hotlines or, where applicable, entities awarded the status of trusted flaggers in accordance with Article 19 of Regulation (EU) …/… [on a Single Market For Digital Services (Digital Services Act) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC].

Or. en
Amendment 100
Lucia Ŏuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş, Morten Løkkegaard

Proposal for a regulation
Article 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 6 a

Anonymous public reporting of online child sexual abuse

1. Member States shall take appropriate measures to promote and safeguard the role of formally recognized non-governmental organizations involved in anonymous public reporting of child sexual abuse material and the proactive search for such material.

2. Member States shall ensure that the public always has the possibility to anonymously report child sexual abuse material and child sexual exploitation activities to hotlines specialised in combatting online child sexual abuse material and shall safeguard the role of such hotlines in anonymous public reporting.

3. Member States shall ensure that the hotlines referred to in paragraph 2 operating in their territory are authorised to view, assess and process anonymous reports of child sexual abuse material.

4. Member States shall grant the hotlines referred to in paragraph 2 the authority to issue content removal notices for confirmed instances of child sexual abuse material.

5. Member States shall authorise the hotlines referred to in paragraph 2 to voluntarily conduct pro-active searching for child sexual abuse material online.

Or. en
Amendment 101  
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş  
Proposal for a regulation  
Article 12 – paragraph 1  

Text proposed by the Commission  

1. Where a provider of hosting services or a provider of interpersonal communications services becomes aware in any manner other than through a removal order issued in accordance with this Regulation of any information indicating potential online child sexual abuse on its services, it shall promptly submit a report thereon to the EU Centre in accordance with Article 13. It shall do so through the system established in accordance with Article 39(2).  

Amendment  

1. Where a provider of hosting services or a provider of interpersonal communications services becomes aware in any manner other than through a removal order issued in accordance with this Regulation or by the report submitted by the recognised hotline, which results in its voluntary and timely removal, of any information indicating potential online child sexual abuse on its services, it shall promptly submit a report thereon to the EU Centre in accordance with Article 13. It shall do so through the system established in accordance with Article 39(2).  

Or. en

Amendment 102  
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş  
Proposal for a regulation  
Article 19 – paragraph 1  

Text proposed by the Commission  

Providers of relevant information society services shall not be liable for child sexual abuse offences solely because they carry out, in good faith, the necessary activities to comply with the requirements of this Regulation, in particular activities aimed at detecting, identifying, removing, disabling of access to, blocking or reporting online child sexual abuse in accordance with those requirements.  

Amendment  

Providers of relevant information society services, hotlines and organisations acting solely in the public interest against child sexual abuse shall not be liable for child sexual abuse offences solely because they carry out, in good faith, the necessary activities to comply with the requirements of this Regulation, in particular activities aimed at detecting, identifying, removing, disabling of access to, blocking or reporting online child sexual abuse in accordance with those requirements.
**Amendment 103**

Isabella Adinolfi, Theodoros Zagorakis, Loucas Fourlas

Proposal for a regulation

Article 19 – paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Providers of relevant information society services shall not be liable for child sexual abuse offences solely because they carry out, in good faith, the necessary activities to comply with the requirements of this Regulation, in particular activities aimed at detecting, identifying, removing, disabling of access to, blocking or reporting online child sexual abuse in accordance with those requirements.

*Amendment*

Providers of relevant information society services shall not be liable for child sexual abuse offences solely because they carry out, in good faith, the necessary activities to comply with the requirements of this Regulation, in particular activities aimed at detecting, identifying, removing, disabling of access to, blocking or reporting online child sexual abuse in accordance with those requirements, with the exception of subsequent non-cooperation with the judicial authorities.

**Amendment 104**

Andrey Slabakov, Angel Dzhambazki

Proposal for a regulation

Article 20 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Persons residing in the Union shall have the right to receive, upon their request, from the Coordinating Authority designated by the Member State where they reside, information regarding any instances where the dissemination of known child sexual abuse material depicting them is reported to the EU Centre pursuant to Article 12. Persons with disabilities shall have the right to ask and receive such an information in a manner accessible to them.

*Amendment*

Persons residing in the Union shall have the right to receive, upon their request, from the Coordinating Authority designated by the Member State where they reside, information regarding any instances where the dissemination of known child sexual abuse material depicting them is reported to the EU Centre pursuant to Article 12. All persons including with disabilities shall have the equal right to ask and receive such an information in a manner accessible to them. The information shall be provided
to the persons requesting it in a confidential, easily understandable and accessible manner, within a certain period.

Amendment 105
Marcel Kolaja

Proposal for a regulation
Article 21 – title

Text proposed by the Commission
Victims’ right of assistance and support for removal

Amendment
Victims’ right of assistance and support

Amendment 106
Marcel Kolaja

Proposal for a regulation
Article 21 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission
1. Providers of hosting services shall provide reasonable assistance, on request, to persons residing in the Union that seek to have one or more specific items of known child sexual abuse material depicting them removed or to have access thereto disabled by the provider.

Amendment
1. The providers of very large online platforms that have identified the risk of use of their service for the purpose of online child sexual abuse in line with Article 3 shall provide reasonable assistance, on request, to persons residing in the Union that seek to report potential abuse, by putting in place reporting functions in a prominent way on their platform. Such providers shall ensure adequate follow-up, when a report or alert is made, in the language that the user has chosen for their service.

Providers of hosting services shall provide reasonable assistance, on request, to persons residing in the Union that seek to have one or more specific items of known child sexual abuse material depicting them
removed or to have access thereto disabled by the provider.

Or. en

**Amendment 107**
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoș

**Proposal for a regulation**
**Article 21 – paragraph 1**

<table>
<thead>
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<td>1. Providers of hosting services shall provide reasonable assistance, on request, to persons residing in the Union that seek to have one or more specific items of known child sexual abuse material depicting them removed or to have access thereto disabled by the provider complemented in a timely matter and, if requested and appropriate, also included in the list of indicators used to prevent the further dissemination of these items.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or. en

**Amendment 108**
Victor Negrescu

**Proposal for a regulation**
**Article 21 – paragraph 1**

<table>
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<td>1. Providers of hosting services shall provide reasonable assistance, on request, in a timely manner, to persons residing in the Union that seek to have one or more specific items of known child sexual abuse material depicting them removed or to have access thereto disabled by the provider.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or. en
Amendment 109
Victor Negrescu

Proposal for a regulation
Article 21 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

That Coordinating Authority shall transmit the request to the EU Centre through the system established in accordance with Article 39(2) and shall communicate the results received from the EU Centre to the person making the request.

Amendment

In this regard, a special green line with a call centre assistance service will be established, in order for victims and their families to receive support in a timely manner.

That Coordinating Authority shall transmit the request to the EU Centre through the system established in accordance with Article 39(2) and shall communicate the results received from the EU Centre to the person making the request.

Or. en

Amendment 110
Marcel Kolaja

Proposal for a regulation
Article 21 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

4 a. Member States shall establish and improve the functioning of child helpline and missing children hotline, including through funding and capacity building, in line with Article 96 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972.

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 111
Marcel Kolaja

Proposal for a regulation
Article 21 – paragraph 4 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

4 b. Member States shall ensure that law enforcement authorities have adequate technical, financial and human resources to carry out their tasks, including for the purpose of identification of victims.

*Amendment*

Or. en

Amendment 112
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Article 25 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2

*Text proposed by the Commission*

The Coordinating Authority shall be responsible for all matters related to application and enforcement of this Regulation in the Member State concerned, unless that Member State has assigned certain specific tasks or sectors to other competent authorities.

*Amendment*

The Coordinating Authority shall also be responsible for the coordination and adaptation of prevention techniques, elaborated by the EU Centre. The Coordinating Authority shall generate recommendations and good practices on improving digital literacy and skills amongst the population through the realization of awareness campaigns on a national level, targeting in particular parents and children on the detection and prevention of child sexual abuse online.

Or. en

Amendment 113
Marcel Kolaja
Proposal for a regulation
Article 25 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission
The Coordinating Authority shall be responsible for all matters related to application and enforcement of this Regulation in the Member State concerned, unless that Member State has assigned certain specific tasks or sectors to other competent authorities.

Amendment
The Coordinating Authority shall be responsible for all matters related to the application and enforcement of this Regulation, and to the achievement of the objective of this regulation in the Member State concerned, unless that Member State has assigned certain specific tasks or sectors to other competent authorities.

Amendment 114
Marcel Kolaja

Proposal for a regulation
Article 25 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission
The Coordinating Authority shall in any event be responsible for ensuring coordination at national level in respect of those matters and for contributing to the effective, efficient and consistent application and enforcement of this Regulation throughout the Union.

Amendment
The Coordinating Authority shall in any event be responsible for ensuring coordination at national level in respect of those matters, including matters related to prevention and for contributing to the effective, efficient and consistent application and enforcement of this Regulation throughout the Union.

Amendment 115
Andrey Slabakov, Angel Dzhambazki

Proposal for a regulation
Article 25 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission
3. Where a Member State designates more than one competent authority in addition to the Coordinating Authority, it

Amendment
3. Each Member State shall ensure that a contact point is designated or established within the Coordinating Authority,
shall ensure that **the respective tasks of those authorities and of the Coordinating Authority are clearly defined and that they cooperate closely and effectively when performing their tasks. The Member State concerned shall communicate the name of the other competent authorities as well as their respective tasks** to the EU Centre and the Commission.

**Authority to handle requests for clarification, feedback and other communications concerning all matters related to the application and enforcement of this Regulation in that Member State.**

Member States shall make the information on the contact point publicly available, shall promote its dissemination and visibility in order to raise awareness, especially in public places frequented by children, and shall communicate it to the EU Centre. **They shall keep that information updated and easy to find in order to draw the public attention to existing danger and prevention.**

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**Amendment 116**

**Andrey Slabakov, Angel Dzhambazki**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 25 – paragraph 5**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

5. Each Member State shall ensure that a contact point is designated or established within the Coordinating Authority’s office to handle requests for clarification, feedback and other communications in relation to all matters related to the application and enforcement of this Regulation in that Member State. Member States shall make the information on the contact point publicly available and communicate it to the EU Centre. They shall keep that information updated.

*Amendment*

5. Each Member State shall ensure that a contact point is designated or established within the Coordinating Authority’s office to handle requests for clarification, feedback and other communications in relation to all matters related to the application and enforcement of this Regulation in that Member State. Member States shall make the information on the contact point publicly available, **shall promote its dissemination and visibility in order to raise awareness, especially in public places frequented by children, and shall communicate it to the EU Centre.** They shall keep that information updated **and easy to find in order to draw the public attention to existing danger and prevention.**
Amendment 117
Marcel Kolaja

Proposal for a regulation
Article 25 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. Each Member State shall ensure that a contact point is designated or established within the Coordinating Authority’s office to handle requests for clarification, feedback and other communications in relation to all matters related to the application and enforcement of this Regulation in that Member State. Member States shall make the information on the contact point publicly available and communicate it to the EU Centre. They shall keep that information updated.

Amendment

5. Each Member State shall ensure that a contact point is designated or established within the Coordinating Authority’s office to coordinate prevention within the Member State and to handle requests for clarification, feedback and other communications in relation to all matters related to the application and enforcement of this Regulation in that Member State. Member States shall make the information on the contact point publicly available and communicate it to the EU Centre. They shall keep that information updated.

Or. en

Amendment 118
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Sojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Article 25 – paragraph 7 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(d a) provide knowledge and experience on appropriate prevention techniques on grooming and the detection and dissemination of CSAM online;

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 119
Marcel Kolaja

Proposal for a regulation
Article 25 a (new)
Article 25 a

Cooperation with partner organisations

Where necessary for the performance of its tasks under this Regulation, including the achievement of the objective of this Regulation, and in order to promote the generation and sharing of knowledge in line with Article 43 (6), the Coordinating Authority shall cooperate with organisations and networks with information and expertise on matters related to the prevention and combating of online child sexual abuse, including civil society organisations and semi-public organisations and practitioners.

Amendment 120
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş

Proposal for a regulation
Article 26 – paragraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) are free from any external influence, whether direct or indirect;

Amendment

(c) are free from any undue external influence, whether direct or indirect; it being understood that the membership of the Coordinating Authority in a recognised international network shall not prejudice its independent character;

Amendment 121
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Article 26 – paragraph 4
4. The Coordinating Authorities shall ensure that relevant members of staff have the required qualifications, experience and technical skills to perform their duties.

4. The Coordinating Authorities shall ensure that members of staff have the required qualifications, experience and technical skills in the area of combating online child sexual abuse. Members of staff shall be offered appropriate trainings in order to continuously improve their understanding of the constantly evolving digital technologies.

Amendment 122
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Article 34 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Coordinating Authorities shall provide child-friendly mechanisms to submit a complaint under this Article and adopt a child-sensitive approach when handling complaints submitted by children, taking due account of the child's age, maturity, views, needs and concerns.

Amendment

2. Coordinating Authorities shall also provide children with the necessary tools to recognize suspicious behavior and potentially dangerous content online and easily submit a complaint under this Article. Coordinating Authorities shall examine every complaint and adopt a child-sensitive approach taking into account the specificities of all elements of the complaint (website or interpersonal communication service, child’s age, specific concern).

Amendment 123
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Article 39 – paragraph 1
1. Coordinating Authorities shall cooperate with each other, any other competent authorities of the Member State that designated the Coordinating Authority, the Commission, the EU Centre and other relevant Union agencies, including Europol, to facilitate the performance of their respective tasks under this Regulation and ensure its effective, efficient and consistent application and enforcement.

Amendment 124
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş

Proposal for a regulation
Article 40 – paragraph 2

1. Coordinating Authorities shall cooperate with each other, with national hotlines and any other competent authorities of the Member State that designated the Coordinating Authority, the Commission, the EU Centre and other relevant Union agencies, including Europol, to facilitate the performance of their respective tasks under this Regulation and ensure its effective, efficient and consistent application and enforcement. Coordinating Authorities shall exchange information and best practices on preventing and combating grooming and child sexual abuse online.

Or. en

Amendment 125
Marcos Ros Sempere, Ibán García Del Blanco, Hannes Heide, Massimiliano Smeriglio,
Sylvie Guillaume

Proposal for a regulation
Article 40 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The EU Centre shall contribute to the achievement of the objective of this Regulation by supporting and facilitating the implementation of its provisions concerning the detection, reporting, removal or disabling of access to, and blocking of online child sexual abuse and gather and share information and expertise and facilitate cooperation between relevant public and private parties in connection to the prevention and combating of child sexual abuse, in particular online.

Amendment

2. The EU Centre shall contribute to the achievement of the objective of this Regulation by supporting and facilitating the implementation of its provisions concerning the detection, reporting, removal or disabling of access to, and blocking of online child sexual abuse and gather and share information, good practices and expertise and facilitate cooperation between relevant public and private parties in connection to the prevention and combating of child sexual abuse, in particular online.

Or. en

Amendment 126
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Article 40 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

2 a. The EU Centre shall elaborate appropriate prevention techniques on grooming and child sexual abuse online, based on its knowledge, expertise and achievements, in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders and in line with the Communication of the Commission of 11 May “A Digital Decade for children and youth: the new European strategy for a better internet for kids” (BIK+).

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 127
### Amendment 128
**Victor Negrescu**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 43 – paragraph 1 – point 6 – point a**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) collecting, recording, analysing and providing information, providing analysis based on anonymised and non-personal data gathering, and providing expertise on matters regarding the prevention and combating of online child sexual abuse, in accordance with Article 51;</td>
<td>(a) collecting, recording, analysing and providing information, providing analysis based on anonymised and non-personal data gathering, and providing expertise on matters regarding the prevention and combating of online child sexual abuse, in accordance with Article 51, <em>including in view of updating guidelines on prevention and mitigation methods for combating child sexual abuse, especially for the digital dimension as per new technological developments;</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Amendment 129
**Marcel Kolaja**

**Proposal for a regulation**
Article 43 – paragraph 1 – point 6 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) collecting, recording, analysing and providing information, providing analysis based on anonymised and non-personal data gathering, and providing expertise on matters regarding the prevention and combating of online child sexual abuse, in accordance with Article 51;

Amendment

(a) collecting, recording, analysing and providing information, providing analysis based on anonymised and non-personal data gathering, and providing expertise on matters regarding the prevention and combating of online child sexual abuse, in accordance with Article 51, including education and awareness raising programmes, and intervention programmes;

Or. en

Amendment 130
Marcos Ros Sempere, Ibán García Del Blanco, Hannes Heide, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Sylvie Guillaume

Proposal for a regulation
Article 43 – paragraph 1 – point 6 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(a a) gathering information about awareness and prevention campaigns carried out in the different Member States, as well as good practices carried out by public and private bodies, stakeholders and education systems and centres;

Amendment

(a a) gathering information about awareness and prevention campaigns carried out in the different Member States, as well as good practices carried out by public and private bodies, stakeholders and education systems and centres;

Or. en

Amendment 131
Marcel Kolaja

Proposal for a regulation
Article 43 – paragraph 1 – point 6 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) supporting the development and dissemination of research and expertise on

Amendment

(b) supporting the development and dissemination of research and expertise on
those matters and on assistance to victims, including by serving as a hub of expertise to support evidence-based policy; those matters and on assistance to victims, including by serving as a hub of expertise to support evidence-based policy and by linking researchers to practitioners;

Amendment 132
Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş
Proposal for a regulation
Article 43 – paragraph 1 – point 6 – point b

(b) supporting the development and dissemination of research and expertise on those matters and on assistance to victims, including by serving as a hub of expertise to support evidence-based policy;

(b) supporting the development and dissemination of research, educational materials and expertise on those matters and on assistance to victims, including by serving as a hub of expertise to support evidence-based policy;

Amendment 133
Victor Negrescu
Proposal for a regulation
Article 43 – paragraph 1 – point 6 – point b a (new)

(b a) contribute to the implementation of awareness campaigns as per the potential risks posed by the online environment to children, in order to equip them with adequate skills for detecting potential grooming and deceit, to ensure safe use of the internet by children and to better implement the prevention component of online child sexual abuse;

Or. en
Amendment 134
Marcos Ros Sempere, Ibán García Del Blanco, Hannes Heide, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Sylvie Guillaume

Proposal for a regulation
Article 43 – paragraph 1 – point 6 – point b a (new)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(b a) promoting age-differentiated awareness-raising campaigns in schools and information campaigns for parents, teachers and pupils;</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Or. en

Amendment 135
Victor Negrescu

Proposal for a regulation
Article 43 – paragraph 1 – point 6 – point b b (new)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(b b) assisting with expertise and knowledge in the development and implementation of teacher training across the Union, in order to equip teachers with the necessary skills for guiding children on safely using information society services and detecting potentially malicious behaviour online;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or. en

Amendment 136
Marcos Ros Sempere, Ibán García Del Blanco, Hannes Heide, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Sylvie Guillaume

Proposal for a regulation
Article 43 – paragraph 1 – point 6 – point b b (new)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(b b) providing age-appropriate educational material to Member States,</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
stakeholders and educational institutions or centres interested in giving talks or courses on sex education, cyber safety and prevention of sexual abuse of children;

Amendment 137
Lucia Ŏuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş

Proposal for a regulation
Article 43 – paragraph 1 – point 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6 a) supporting and promoting the regular exchange of best practices and lessons learned among Member States on raising awareness for the prevention of child sexual abuse, prevention programmes and non-formal and formal education on the risks of sexual abuse in the digital environment;

Amendment 138
Lucia Ŏuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş

Proposal for a regulation
Article 43 – paragraph 1 – point 6 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6 b) provide assistance with training on prevention of child sexual abuse online for officials from Member States;

Amendment 139
Lucia Ŏuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş

Proposal for a regulation
Article 48 – paragraph 8 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

8 a. Where the EU Centre receives a report from a hotline, or where a provider that submitted the report to the EU Centre has indicated that the report is based on the information received from a hotline, the EU Centre shall refrain from forwarding the report to the competent law enforcement authority or authorities to avoid duplicated reporting on the same material that has already been reported to the national law enforcement by the hotlines, and shall monitor the removal of the child sexual abuse material or cooperate with the relevant hotline to track the status.

*Amendment*

8 a. Where the EU Centre receives a report from a hotline, or where a provider that submitted the report to the EU Centre has indicated that the report is based on the information received from a hotline, the EU Centre shall refrain from forwarding the report to the competent law enforcement authority or authorities to avoid duplicated reporting on the same material that has already been reported to the national law enforcement by the hotlines, and shall monitor the removal of the child sexual abuse material or cooperate with the relevant hotline to track the status.

*Proposal for a regulation*

*Article 50 – paragraph 3*

*Text proposed by the Commission*

3. Where necessary for the performance of its tasks under this Regulation, the EU Centre shall carry out, participate in or encourage research, surveys and studies, either on its own initiative or, where appropriate and compatible with its priorities and its annual work programme, at the request of the European Parliament, the Council or the Commission.

*Amendment*

3. Where necessary for the performance of its tasks under this Regulation, the EU Centre shall carry out, participate in or encourage research, surveys and studies, either on its own initiative or, where appropriate and compatible with its priorities and its annual work programme, at the request of the European Parliament, the Council or the Commission. The collected knowledge (resulting from research, surveys and studies) shall serve as a tool to elaborate prevention techniques on child sexual abuse online to be adapted and implemented by Coordinating Authorities in each Member State.
Amendment 141
Andrey Slabakov, Angel Dzhambazki

Proposal for a regulation
Article 50 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Where necessary for the performance of its tasks under this Regulation, the EU Centre shall carry out, participate in or encourage research, surveys and studies, either on its own initiative or, where appropriate and compatible with its priorities and its annual work programme, at the request of the European Parliament, the Council or the Commission.

Amendment

3. To better combat and prevent child sexual abuse, the EU Centre shall carry out, participate in or encourage research, surveys and studies, in each Member State, in order to collect more information about the current situation in each country, to compare the results and effectiveness of the used methods. Such data should be open in order to find the gaps and foci of spreading and further fight. The EU Centre shall support Member States and the Coordinating Authorities in conducting research, taking into account national specificities.

Amendment 142
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Article 50 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The EU Centre shall provide the information referred to in paragraph 2 and the information resulting from the research, surveys and studies referred to in paragraph 3, including its analysis thereof, and its opinions on matters related to the prevention and combating of online child sexual abuse to other Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, Coordinating Authorities, other competent authorities

Amendment

4. The EU Centre shall provide the information referred to in paragraph 2 and the information resulting from the research, surveys and studies referred to in paragraph 3, including its analysis thereof, and its opinions on matters related to the prevention and combating of online child sexual abuse to other Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, Coordinating Authorities, Hotlines, other competent
and other public authorities of the Member States, either on its own initiative or at request of the relevant authority. Where appropriate, the EU Centre shall make such information publicly available.

Amendment 143
Asim Ademov, Peter Pollák, Tomasz Frankowski, Sabine Verheyen, Theodoros Zagorakis, Michaela Šojdrová, Milan Zver, Isabella Adinolfi

Proposal for a regulation
Article 50 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. The EU Centre shall develop a communication strategy and promote dialogue with civil society organisations and providers of hosting or interpersonal communication services to raise public awareness of online child sexual abuse and measures to prevent and combat such abuse.

Amendment

5. The EU Centre shall develop prevention techniques on the detection of suspicious content and behavior online and shall communicate it to Coordinating Authorities of each Member State, so they could adapt and initiate measures to improve digital literacy and raise awareness amongst parents and educators of the existing digital tools to insure a safe digital environment for children. The EU Centre shall also establish a communication strategy and promote dialogue with civil society organisations and providers of hosting or interpersonal communication services to raise public awareness and improve and continuously adapt prevention techniques on grooming and online child sexual abuse.

Amendment 144
Marcos Ros Sempere, Ibán García Del Blanco, Hannes Heide, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Sylvie Guillaume

Proposal for a regulation
Article 50 – paragraph 5 a (new)
5a. The EU Centre should develop ambitious campaigns tailored for all age ranges, taking into account that they should reach out to young children, adolescents, parents, teachers and society at large. They should also take into account people with disabilities, who may be more vulnerable as they may not have full access to this information.

Or. en

Amendment 145
Lucia Žuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoș

Proposal for a regulation
Article 54 – paragraph 1

1. Where necessary for the performance of its tasks under this Regulation, the EU Centre may cooperate with organisations and networks with information and expertise on matters related to the prevention and combating of online child sexual abuse, including civil society organisations and semi-public organisations.

1. Where necessary for the performance of its tasks under this Regulation, the EU Centre shall cooperate with organisations and networks with information and expertise on matters related to the prevention and combating of online child sexual abuse, including civil society organisations and semi-public organisations.

In particular, the cooperation with the EU Centre referred to in paragraph 1 may include the following:

(a) supporting the Commission in the preparation of the guidelines referred to in Article 3(8), Article 4(5), Article 6(4) and Article 11;

(b) updating the databases of indicators referred to in Article 44;

(c) making technologies available to providers for the execution of detection orders issued to them, in accordance with Article 50(1); or

(d) innovation of the detection technologies and education of the service
providers and other stakeholders on the effective prevention and mitigation measures through information sharing or collective action.

Amendment 146
Lucia Řuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş

Proposal for a regulation
Article 54 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The EU Centre may conclude memoranda of understanding with organisations referred to in paragraph 1, laying down the terms of cooperation.

Amendment

2. The EU Centre may conclude strategic and/or operational cooperation agreements with organisations referred to in paragraph 1, laying down the terms of cooperation.

Amendment 147
Lucia Řuriš Nicholsonová, Irena Joveva, Vlad-Marius Botoş

Proposal for a regulation
Article 83 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 83 a

Data collection on prevention programmes

Member States shall report on the anticipated number of children in primary education who have been informed through the awareness campaigns and through the education programmes about the risks of all forms of sexual exploitation of children, including in the online environment.

Amendment

Or. en
Amendment 148
Marcos Ros Sempere, Ibán García Del Blanco, Hannes Heide, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Sylvie Guillaume

Proposal for a regulation
Article 85 – paragraph 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. By [five] years after the entry into force of this Regulation, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall evaluate this Regulation and submit a report on its application to the European Parliament and the Council.</td>
<td>1. By [three] years after the entry into force of this Regulation, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall evaluate this Regulation and submit a report on its application to the European Parliament and the Council.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Or. en

Amendment 149
Marcos Ros Sempere, Ibán García Del Blanco, Hannes Heide, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Sylvie Guillaume

Proposal for a regulation
Article 85 – paragraph 2

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<th>Amendment</th>
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<tr>
<td>2. By [five] years after the entry into force of this Regulation, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall ensure that an evaluation in accordance with Commission guidelines of the EU Centre’s performance in relation to its objectives, mandate, tasks and governance and location is carried out. The evaluation shall, in particular, address the possible need to modify the tasks of the EU Centre, and the financial implications of any such modification.</td>
<td>2. By [three] years after the entry into force of this Regulation, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall ensure that an evaluation in accordance with Commission guidelines of the EU Centre’s performance in relation to its objectives, mandate, tasks and governance and location is carried out. The evaluation shall, in particular, address the possible need to modify the tasks of the EU Centre, and the financial implications of any such modification.</td>
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Or. en