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ONLINE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN, IN PARTICULAR THE CRIME OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

The real challenge is to keep pace with today's rapidly changing world. However, the development of infocommunication tools and technologies not only brings benefits, it also offers plenty of opportunities for offenders. It is inevitable to use the internet these days, so it is extremely important to lay down the right rules and conditions for children. The most important step we can take against it is prevention and awareness raising. In the study, the authors sought to clarify basic concepts, describe the international environment, and analyze data from Hungary, which manifests itself in the analysis and evaluation of BSR and anonymous judgments.

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1. Introduction

In recent decades, we can say beyond a shadow of a doubt that great strides have been made with regard to children's rights. At the same time, however, it cannot be said that the challenges involved have diminished. One of the most prominent problems today is the detection and prevention of crimes against children. Thanks to the opportunities provided by the Internet, some of these crimes have also appeared online. The online sexual exploitation of children has reached enormous proportions these days. By way of illustration, it is worth highlighting the statistics published in the February report of the ECPAT organization and the Hinalovon Children's Rights Foundation that the proportion of pedophile contents reported to the National Media and Communications Authority in Hungary increased from 7.7% in 2011 to 41.6% by 2020. increased, of which 23.7% also depicted child sexual abuse. (Kiss et al., 2021:13) It is all up to us to fight, raise awareness and prevent the phenomenon.

The Internet has created a fascinating new world full of information that all people on Earth can enter unconditionally and without restriction, accessible to anyone with an online service. A virtual highway, a computer matrix where information races without speed limits and is able to connect people in different corners of the planet with other computers, cell phones, or other types of technological devices. (Petit, 2004: 1-26) We can rightly believe that this technology offers unique opportunities for children and adults (for example, we can get to know the whole universe in which we live), but we must never forget that - as Janus' double face - unfortunately, in addition to potential, abuse also a source of danger. (Bagnall et al., 2013: 867)

In no man's land, in a world where reality and virtuality are blurred, people hiding their identities, hiding behind smiling emoticons, just waiting to take sacrifices are dangerous enough to defend against: to limit and regulate that it can become a user of the worldwide road network. Network-based and Internet technologies such as feeds, chat programs, chat rooms, etc. they are the main route of the highway where criminals specializing in the sexual exploitation of children can harass. The various Internet interfaces have made it possible for criminals to establish contacts, possess, distribute and share material (images, videos and sound recordings) related to child pornography worldwide. Thanks to the globalization of the world and computing, in parallel with the growing demand for increasing

deterioration, they can do so in a cost-effective way to make their shared content available to the general public, both within and outside national borders.

Criminal offenses linked to sexual exploitation of children can be human trafficking, procurement, living on the earnings of prostitution, child prostitution and child pornography. (Kiss et al., 2021: 8) Sexual exploitation committed online includes the materials of the abuse, their production, distribution, broadcast, downloading and even the extortion by using them. Child pornography means any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for primarily sexual purposes. (Law on OPCRC Hungary, No.2009/CLXI.)

Most perpetrators of child pornography offenses use computer technology to maintain, enhance, and share their collection. Digital cameras, and video cameras, mobile phones have made life easier one by one for abusers who want to witness their criminal behavior for private entertainment or commercial gain. Camera cell phones connected to the Internet can be easily used to send and receive pornographic material across borders. A lot of these or related websites that share material related to child pornography and sort it into different parts of the world come from Eastern Europe and can be linked to organized criminal groups. Children's sexually explicit, illicit images, audio, and video materials are particularly valuable in the world of the Internet, and while trafficking generates millions in profits for criminals, the reproducible child pornography found in cyberspace is irreparable and eternal in children's lives. they cause mental and physical harm.

I see the scientific problem below: online sexual exploitation of children has taken on enormous proportions, perpetrators are rapidly adapting to their environment and are constantly finding new methods. One of the factors of online space is that you can't hide in it, once an image or video comes to light, you can't delete it from there anymore. Every time children open or search for child pornography content, children become victims again and again. Communication about sexual abuse is lagging behind many times, and often victims do not dare to talk about what happened. A high degree of latency can be associated with this phenomenon, so prevention and identification of victims are a key task for child protection. (Hatvani et al., 2018: 1-106) Only 38% of the victims disclose to the public the events, and 40% of them only talk to family members or friends, therefore the majority of these cases are never revealed. (Broman-Fulks, 2007: 260-266) Abuse suffered online is just as dangerous as live, lifelong trauma for children who are exploited in this way. No child deserves to abuse their rights, and it would be precisely our job to protect their childhood and support their development. We are talking about an extremely fast-growing and cross-border problem that no single country can answer alone. Cooperation will play a key role in the fight against this.

The aim of the study is to describe the problem as widely as possible, to give as much attention as possible to attacks in the online space, to integrate its importance into the public consciousness and to design an appropriate law enforcement and civil cooperation strategy.

The scientific methodology is based on the analysis and evaluation of secondary statistical measures based on the Criminal Statistics System (BSR). The question is what percentage of the various types of decision-making procedure is a criminal offense of child pornography under Chapter XIX of the Criminal Code (the chapter on the crime of sexual freedom and sexual offenses).¹ (Law on CC, No. 2012/C.) In addition to statistics, judgments have also been studied that provide a deeper insight into the specifics of child pornography. As a result of all this, we can gain an insight into the real situation in Hungary, not only in relation to the victims, but also with the perpetrators and their methods; for example, how children's images and videos are used, how they are obtained and where they are stored, what motivates criminals, what lies behind the exploitation of a child.

The study starts from theoretical hypotheses such as:

- I assume that, according to the BSR data, the central region affected by child pornography in the period under review is Budapest, as the scene of most crimes;
- I assume that for the judgments I have analyzed, which also includes the findings of psychological opinions, the average age of victims is under 12 years of age, who are emotionally unstable, which is a causal relationship in the process of becoming a victim;
- I assume that among the perpetrators of the criteria I examine, most perpetrators are low-educated, between the ages of 30 and 50, most of their methods seek to build a "father-daughter" relationship of trust, and pornographic images and videos are mostly used for private purposes.

1.1. Theoretical approach to the study

The interpretation of security today is complex and depends on many factors. In our rapidly and constantly changing world, it cannot be clearly defined. It can express a state, a goal to be achieved, social satisfaction and a sense of comfort, but also a lack of threats. Security is important in any area of life, from our daily lives to global processes. Its remit thus extends from the individual, small communities, countries and regions to the whole world. The expansion and

¹ The online sexual exploitation of children - as a form of appearance of child pornography - is highlighted also in the Criminal Code of Hungary and imposed by sanctions.

complexity of the concept is due to the increasingly diverse problems and the increasingly complex responses to them. Among the categories of the security theory concept, I would highlight human security, which, by its name, focuses on the individual. It addresses a wide range of current security threats and issues. Be it pollution, sustainable development, migration and terrorism or drug and human trafficking; you want to find answers to everything. (Péczeli, 2011: 1-13)

The online sexual exploitation of children is also a good example of these challenges. The Internet provides an excellent platform for reaching, networking and exploiting children. Due to its characteristics, it is difficult to keep up with the perpetrators and the constantly changing methods complicate the fight against it. The importance of prevention is strongly valid here. By preparing children and parents, raising awareness and using today's technology, there is a way to reduce the chances of becoming a victim.

The tools and methods of the information society are evolving at an unprecedented rate, which is undoubtedly a challenge to keep up with. The concept of this can also be approached in several ways. The continuous development of technology has brought with it the transformation of society, the appreciation of innovation processes, the effects of globalization, and the emergence of new roles. We take the existence of infocommunication technologies for granted; that we have a smartphone, that any information is immediately and unrestrictedly available so that we can handle most of our affairs online. Digital life has many benefits, time and energy savings. However, the risks, dangers and threats involved are less well known.

Furthermore, protecting children on the World Wide Web is an increasing challenge. New generations are already being born into this world, whose parents are already active users. (Soltész, 2017: 1-34) The average age at which children start using the Internet and using a smartphone is steadily declining. It is indisputable that in this way they also acquire a number of new and useful knowledge that will later help them to orient themselves in an ever-changing world. At the same time, experience shows that they are not really prepared for the internet, they are not properly educated about it, there is no open communication about this with their parents. As a result, their exposure increases and the proportion of hazards lurking towards them also increases.

2. The research

The research focuses on the crime of child pornography in Hungarian statistics, in addition analyzes court judgements as case studies. The statistics give answers how many cases were registered by authorities during the time period

between 2013 and 2018, and whether authorities were able to get to prosecution or not. They also bring us closer which county or city in Hungary is the most affected by the problem, what threats children have to face nowadays, and also what strategies authorities need to apply to handle the situation in the country. At the same time the analyses of the court judgements are in progress, which relate to problems and questions connected to the relation between victims and perpetrators, the methods of criminals, sanctions and other features. Both parts of the research are able to confirm or refute the hypothesis of this study, therefore new scientific results are expected in the end. Furthermore, a new database can be established, which gives a realistic picture about the characteristics of the Hungarian child pornography, and by focusing on each elements of the problem new law enforcement and crime detection, or preventive law enforcement strategy can be devised.

The research pattern is dual. On the one hand I use the data from the Criminal Statistics System (in Hungarian: Bűnügyi Statisztikai Rendszer, BSR) as an evaluation of the police and prosecution data on the crime of child pornography. (It is an evaluation because with derivative data, I only do second-guessing by embedding mathematical functions.) On the other hand I analyze anonym judgements from the Collection of Court Judgements (in Hungarian: Bírósági Határozatok Gyűjteménye), which only cover first instance decisions, circumstances and justifications. Examining the Collection I had the opportunity to analyse only ten court judgements, which had a first instance decision and were already uploaded in the system. Although this pattern reflects no representativeness, conclusions can be made and my hypotheses can also be tested.

2.1. Data processing and results: the results of the Crime Statistic System

The Criminal Statistics System conducts analyses in many categories. The different police and prosecution data are dated between 2013 and 2018. My research uses the mathematic analyses of these derived data. I examined the types of procedural decisions compared to the crimes in the XIX. Chapter of the Criminal Code in particular compared to the crime of child pornography. In this section of the Criminal Code crimes such as sexual exploitation, sexual violence, sexual abuse, incest, pandering, procuring prostitution or sexual act, living on earnings of prostitution or child pornography itself can be found. We differ five categories of the procedural decision types: rejection of denunciation, termination of investigation, indictment, distraction and other endings. After examining these data I made diagrams to illustrate the tendencies in each year.

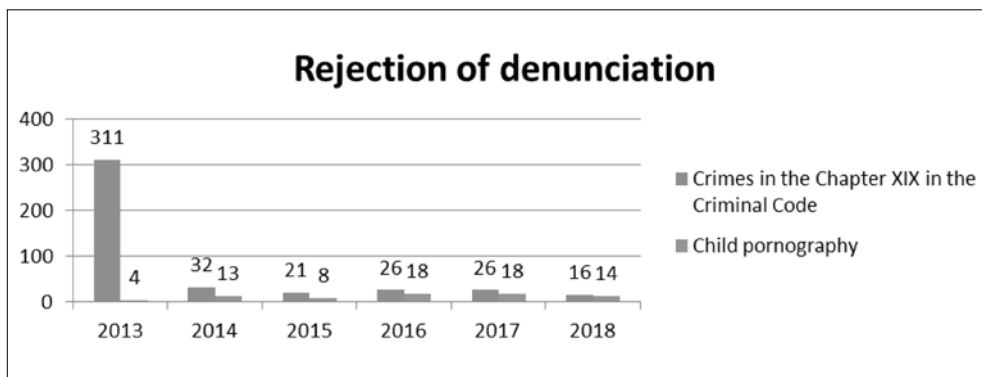


Figure 1. Data of the rejection of denunciation between 2013-2018 (edited by the author according to the BSR)

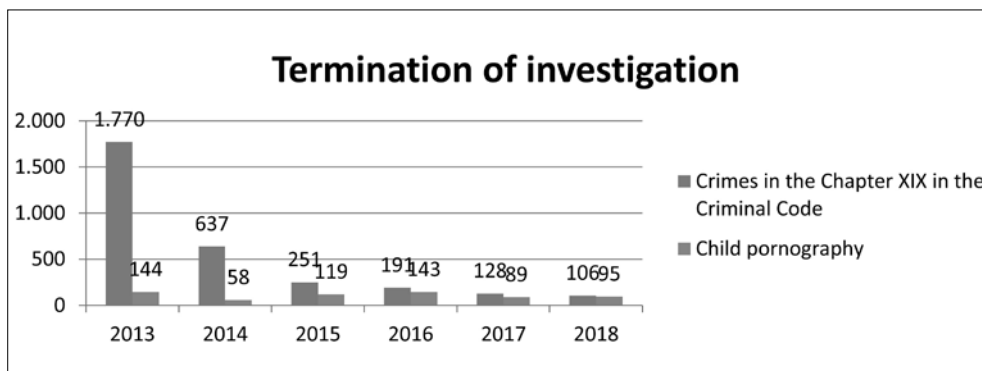


Figure 2. Data of the termination of investigation between 2013-2018 (edited by the author according to the BSR)

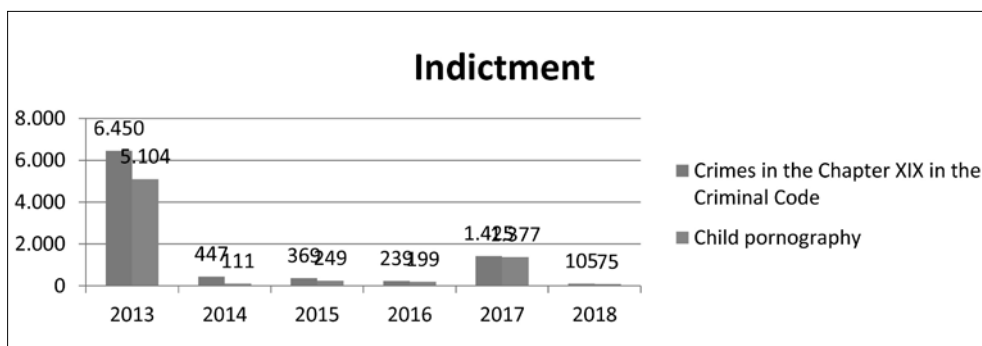


Figure 3. Data of indictment between 2013-2018 (edited by the author according to the BSR)

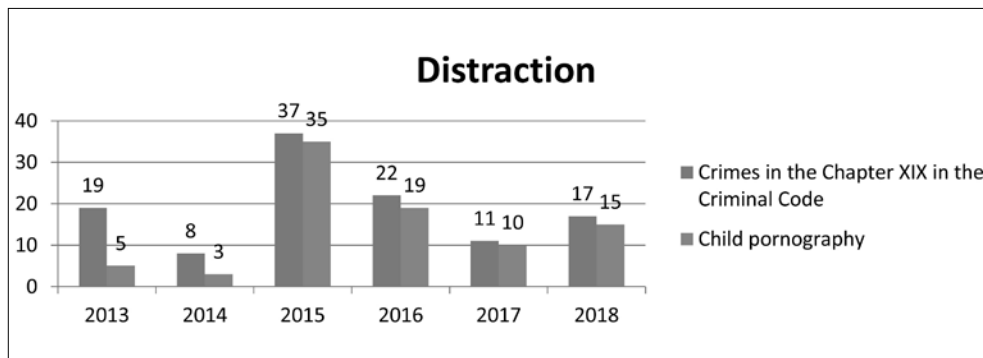


Figure 4. Data of distraction between 2013-2018 (edited by the author according to the BSR)

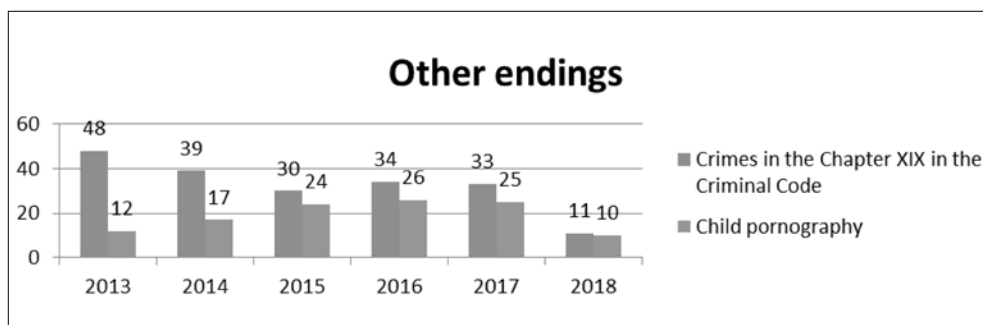


Figure 5. Data of other endings between 2013-2018 (edited by the author according to the BSR)

In the first four diagrams it can be seen that 2013 has exceptionally high figures compared to other years. The rejection of denunciation fell down drastically, but afterwards the rate of the other crimes and the rate of child pornography started to equalize. The termination of investigation shows similar figures and tendencies. By indictment the year of 2017 is outstanding, 96,6% of the cases were related to child pornography. The figures of the last two diagrams are more fluctuating, however they have less cases. Most of the cases were indictment in 2013 with 6450 registered cases, of which 5104 were child pornography. The rate of child pornography is the highest in this category, 78,7% in the five years all together. The distraction follows it with 76,3%, then the other ending with 58,4%, the termination of investigation has 21% and lastly the rejection of denunciation has 17,4%. In the category of distraction in 2014 only three cases got into the system as child pornography cases, which makes it the lowest rate in the whole analyses. As we reach the year of 2018, we can notice that the figures decreasing continuously, at the same time the rate of child pornography increases from year to year.

The next diagram shows us in which county most of the crimes were committed in Hungary between 2013 and 2018. From the derived data I made this diagram to compare each area. However the result is not excessively diverse. Two counties stand out where most of the cases were registered: Nógrád and Heves. In the these neighbour counties there are 6185 cases in five years (4908 in Nógrád and 1277 in Heves). Interesting that in the database information were also given about data outside of the borders and data not related to the territory of the country.

It would be necessary to compare the relations between counties and cities, to correlate the number of the cases with the proportion of the population in each county in order to make further conclusions. Unfortunately BSR is not capable for this axamination, therefore I was not able to do this. From the above, it could be logically assumed (even if it were a general assumption) that the correlation between the population and the number of crimes committed would be very positive. In terms of child pornography however, by analysing the statistical figures, we can only define tendencies in terms of offences committed in the counties, which indicates the priority of different counties from year to year. According to these trend lines the most infected areas in the country are the capital, the north, the north-east and the east ones, and the least concerned are the south and west ones. More examinations would be needed to analyse the inputs and outputs, the push and pull factors, and eventually to draw deeper conclusions.

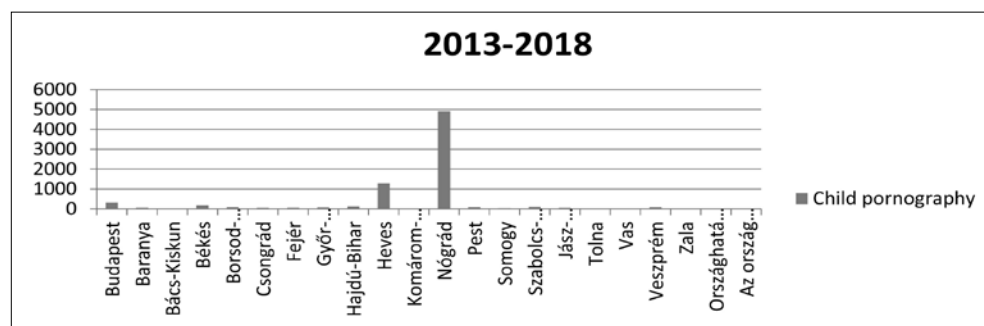


Figure 6. Registered child pornography cases by counties between 2013-2018 (edited by the author according to the BSR)

2.2. The results of the judgements

The detailed analysis and presentation of the anonym court judgements were part of the research. This study does not enable to display them one by one, although the tables in the attachments can give further information and also help to understand the results.

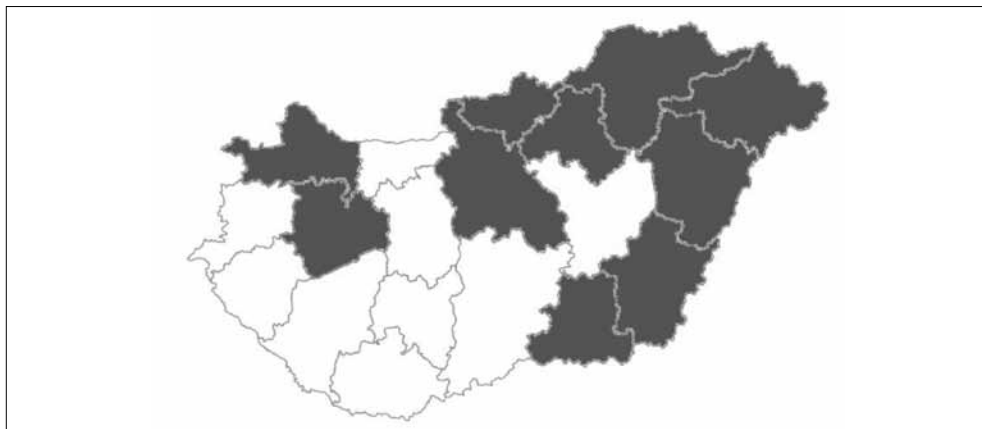


Figure 7. In terms of child pornography the most concerned counties in Hungary (edited by the author according to the BSR)

The imposed penalties in the judgements were closely related to other crimes. In general, perpetrators were sentenced to nine years. We can talk about one suspended sentence and one probation among the ten judgements. The person who gets disqualified from public affairs can not vote, can not fill official positions, can not be a member of associations or committees, can not be awarded, and loses all the posts from before. People found guilty to child pornography were disqualified from public affairs on average by 7,2 years. In 70% of the cases the location of the imprisonment was penitentiary, which means the most restrictive circumstances. The location for the rest were all prisons. Withdrawal of parental custody rights happened in two cases, each related to foster children, not biological ones. Detailed summary about the characteristics of the judgments can be found in the attachments at the end of this study.

Despite that the cases present different situations, different conditions with different actors, they have common elements regarding the perpetrators and the methods. From the twelve perpetrators only one was woman, which means 91,6% of them are men. One quarter of the criminals lived in some level of partnership during the time of the offense, and two-thirds of them had underage children. Their education level was mostly the level of high school (upper secondary education level). There are two outstanding figures. One perpetrator who didn't even finish elementary school, and one, harassing many pupils of him who actually graduated at a university. Out of the twelve three of them were unemployed in that time, one worked as a prostitute and the others all had legal jobs. On third had criminal records, which were however not related to children. They came to the attention of the authorities because of stealing, embezzlement and vandalism.

As I examined each case I wanted to particularly know whether they had already showed interest in children or not. In crimes of forcing into prostitution, they had not showed typical interest. The perpetrators decided to exploit those children in that certain situation, who were generally 16 years old. They wanted to make profit out of them and to draw more and more customers. Using their pornographic materials covered the time period while they advertised those girls. Their toolkit included mobile phones, cameras, besides that they only needed internet connection for uploading. Exploiting underage children was not their main criminal profile. In the other cases the situation was different. Three of the perpetrators consciously visited multiple times child pornographic sites and participated in chat rooms, from where they downloaded CSAMs. Their attention focused on children under the age of twelve, their interest was specifically in minors. During the investigation the authorities discovered not only mobile phones and cameras, but also hard drives, CD/DVDs and pendrives full of child pornography. The public usually confuses these perpetrators and pedophiles, there are many concept confusions, unfortunately, I could only write a paragraph about this topic in my dissertation, however it would deserve certainly a whole another study. Among these twelve criminals only one was proven pedophile, but he was still fully aware of his acts, his conscious actions led to commit the crime. Besides the cases involving prostitution, there were five in which sexual assault happened, four in those were domestic. In one occasion it was his own child, the others were foster children. Pornographic pictures and videos were made 70% for private use preserving them in hard drives and computers. The usage often continued for years alongside of the abuse as well. Crimes committed against the victims took place everytime in a location which was known by the victim, which was familiar to them or actually where they lived. All the perpetrators mistreated the age difference between them and their victims, misused the trust in them and selfishly exploited the good faith and innocence of the underage children. The most typical offense is well observed, even in cases of prostitution. The criminals intended to establish a trusting relationship with the victims, which resembles to a father-daughter relationship. They made them believe that their actions are completely normal and their secret is special and it needs to remain between them. The children obviously were not aware of the inappropriateness of their actions in view of their age and immaturity. The perpetrators exploited this uncertainty and that is how they were able to continue the abuse even for years.

86,6% of the victims were girls, which is aligned with global trends. Their general age was 13. In two cases boys were also discovered on the tapes and pictures, but since they were not identified and were not direct victims in these cases, I focused in this study only on girls. Their story is available for us in details

and able to bring us closer to the problem. Except of one case, all contains dis-functional family relations. (The one exception is the case of the girl who was abused in a staircase by a cleaner but since she had good relations with the parents, she told everything and therefore authorities could act quickly.) The girls grew up mostly without a father figure in the family, their parents divorced and relations with each parent became worse in time. Among children forced into prostitution is typical to flee from home or from children's institutions. In two occasions the form of the new family is what meant a threat to the children, often the new step-father showed interest in them. Because of this the perpetrators had a really good base to initiate sexual intercourse and build up the trust between them and their victims. They misused that the minors needed money, various presents, attention and care from adults. The online sexual exploitation plays an important role in these cases. For prostitution they served as tools for advertise the girls and make them attractive for customers. For domestic violence they were perfect tools for extortion, they blackmailed the victims with pictures and videos to maintain the sexual abuse. In one third of the judgement it was specifically mentioned that these children suffered physical, emotional and ethical traumas as a consequence of the sexual exploitation, moreover the abuse adversely affected their psychosexual development and in the future they are in need of treatment to handle the guilt and tension inside of them. The harms suffered will have an influence on their life, on which the treatment can lighten, but make it as never happened cannot.

3. Proving the hypotheses

The most concerned region of the country is not the capital, but Nógrád and Heves counties. It can be clearly observed that the eastern part has outstanding figures during these five years, while the southern part has typically fewer and fewer. Despite that every year less and less crimes against sexual freedom and sexual offenses are registered, the rate of child pornography in those crimes has increased significantly. We can conclude from this that authorities pay more and more attention to investigate and detect these cases.

Most of the victims were girls, but their general age were 13 years. The cases related to the crime of prostitution has a bigger age group (15-18 years), than the cases involving domestic violence and abuse (7-13 years). It is justified in majority of the cases that the background of these children was full of problems or was simply bad or had no connection to the father at all. The victims were emotionally unstable, which explains partly how the new father figures could easily

misuse their trust. Because of the abuse most of them in need of treatment, they suffered severe harm in their physical, emotional and intellectual development.

The age of the perpetrators could not be examined unfortunately, because it was not available in all the judgements. As a result of the anonymity they were given only in one-third of the cases. However low level of their education was proven, generally they finished high school. The established father-daughter relations played a huge part of the process of the abuse, it is particularly true for the judgements containing domestic violence and abuse. The number of victims although were on average 1-2. Sexual assault was realised in most of the cases, sometimes continuing for years. Except of the cases related to prostitutions perpetrators made pornographic pictures and tapes for private use, and also as a base for blackmailing and maintaining the exploitation.

4. Recommendations and summary

The only way to tackle crime in today's fast-paced world is for law enforcement and civil society organisations to work together, and if the countries intensify their beyond border relations and communication. My recommendation is also related to this, because the cyberspace has many segments which we know nothing about, the globalization of technology can be used for harmful aims as well. The protection of children appears nowadays in many international contracts, however as I mentioned before, I consider the harmonisation of these inevitable to avoid the anomalies from different regulations. (e.g.: the age of children, sanctions etc.) I propose also the half-yearly – instead of the yearly - discussions and debates between ratifying countries about criminal infestation and vulnerability, and in the framework of the justice and home affairs with a relevant strategy to reduce, abolish and fight against child pornography. As far as I concerned a consensus-based, sanctioning criminal policy against child pornography must be a part of an effective strategy, which can reduce the number of the cases, and help to convict the perpetrators. Furthermore internet-savvy companies need to be involved in the law enforcement cooperation, to improve the technical side and to help the unity of crime prevention, detection and disruption.

Hungary following the international tendencies constantly evolving in the field of child protection. Fighting against online child sexual exploitation is emphasized particularly nowadays during the pandemic and distance learning as our life keeps transferring to the digital space. Hungary is a member of the WePROTECT global association for identifying victims, and also of the INHOPE global hotline network. Specifically the National Bureau of Investigation Cybercrime Department

of the Standby Police (Készenléti Rendőrség Nemzeti Nyomozó Iroda Kiberbűnözés Elleni Főosztálya) deals with the crime of online child sexual exploitation.

Accepting the Digital Child Protection Strategy in 2016 was a huge step in this process. It defines fundamental concepts and sets important new goals, in addition draws attention to the possible threats and possibilities, gives legal background, involves the civil and governmental actors, and highlights the importance of prevention. (Government decree on DCPSH, No. 2016/1488)

In my opinion education has a key role to master the conscious internet and media use. It is a hard task, because schools don't have a unified regulation on what and how to teach children about the internet, it depends on the institutions themselves. The recently published Public Education Strategy for the EU 2021-2030 although provides specific plans on digital competences and services. It includes not only the improvement of infrastructures, but also the expansion of the knowledge of the pupils and teachers. (PESEU 2021-2030) This strategy is supported by the National Curriculum, renewed in 2020, by extending the current IT education and putting in several classes the methodological solutions and pedagogical tools aiming the development of digital competences. From the civil side I consider it important to mention the work of some foundations and organisations, such as the International Children's Emergency Service (Nemzetközi Gyermekmentő Szolgálat) and the Blue Line Foundation for Children in Crisis (Kék Vonal Gyermekkrízis Alapítvány), who actively participate in child protection in Hungary. They make happen the Safer Internet Program - originally established by the EU - organising webinars, conferences and courses in this topic. (SAFEinternet web) The publication of the Blue Line Foundation for Children in Crisis is a school guide on sexual harassment, which addresses in a clear and detailed way the characteristics, the recognition of harassment, also the customs of young people and how to prevent the abuse in schools. (KÉK Vonal, 2018: 1-34)

However we should never forget that setting an example is the responsibility of the parents, children learn plenty of things from them, such as their internet habits. In order to ensure the safe and confident relation between children and the internet, we need communication, consciousness and prevention.

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Attachments

1. Table. Characteristics of the victims according to the judgements (edited by the author)

Judgements	Sex of the victim	Age of the victim	Family background	Live sexual abuse
No 1	girl	8	lived with both of the parents	no sexual act, only showing genitals
No 2	girl	17	grew up in a children's institute	yes
No 3	girl	<18	fleeing from the foster parents	yes *
	girl	15		yes *
No 4	girl	15	divorced parents, fleeing from children's institute	yes *
No 5	girl	16	grew up without a father	yes
	girl	17	grew up without a father	yes
	girl	16	grew up without a father	yes
	girl	16		yes
No 6	girl	9	alcoholic father	yes
	girl	7	deceased father	yes
No 7	girl	8	new family, stepfather	yes
No 8	girl	13	new family, stepfather	yes
No 9	boys	<18 (generally 12-13)	-	no
No 10	girls and boys	8, 10, 11	-	no

*Sexual abuse by multiple people, forced into prostitution.

2. Table. Characteristics of the perpetrators I. (edited by the author)

Judgements	Sex	Marital status	Number of their underage children	Education	Criminal record	Occupation
No 1	male	single	0	elementary	no	cleaner
No 2	male	married	1	high school	no	entrepreneur
	female	single	0	elementary	no	prostitute
No 3	male	divorced	1	elementary	yes	unemployed
No 4	male	partnership	1	non-finished high school	yes	factory worker
	male	single	0	non-finished elementary	no	unemployed
No 5	male	divorced	3	high school	yes	dancer, association president
No 6	male	single	0	non-finished university	no	cleaner
No 7	male	married	2	high school	no	Sergeant Major
No 8	male	partnership	1	high school	no	janitor
No 9	male	single	1	high school	no	employee in a telemarketing company
No 10	male	married	1	high school	yes	unemployed

3. Table. Characteristics of the perpetrators II. (edited by the author according to the BSR)

Interest in children	Method of committing the crime	Duration of use of CSAMs	Aim of use	Amount and place of imprisonment
visiting child pornographic sites	taking pornographic photographs of the victim's underwear and genitals	deleting after a couple of hours	private use	7 years in penitentiary
-	taking pornographic photographs for advertisement	short time	profit making	4 years 2 months in prison
-	taking pornographic photographs for advertisement	short time	profit making	4 year suspended imprisonment
-	taking pornographic photographs for advertisement	years	profit making	18 years in penitentiary
-	taking pornographic photographs for advertisement	months	profit making	6 years in penitentiary
-	taking pornographic photographs for advertisement	months	profit making	2 years 6 months probation
-	taking pornographic photographs, then printing and showing them to other girls	years	private use	5 years 8 months in prison
pedophile	taking pornographic photographs and videos in exchange of presents	years	private use	13 years 9 months in penitentiary
-	taking pornographic photographs during the sexual abuse	years	private use	12 years in penitentiary
-	taking pornographic photographs during the sexual abuse	years	private use	16 years in penitentiary
-	downloading and storing child pornographic material	months	private use	8 years in penitentiary
visiting child pornographic sites	downloading and storing child pornographic material, and distributing them in chat rooms	probably years	private use	6 months in prison