

para que o dano cesse e não se compadeçam da velha máxima “uma vez na internet, para sempre na internet”.

Resultados: Deveremos conjuntamente com os órgãos de polícia criminal compreender de qual maneira é possível acusar um agente. E, por outro lado, suportar e criar auxílio jurídico e médico para que as vítimas

possam ser reintegradas na rede. **Conclusões:** Dado a cibercriminalidade ser um fenómeno com consequências a vários níveis para as vítimas, mostra-se necessário criar instrumentos jurídicos e doutrinários que permitam que estas sintam que o crime de que foram alvo irá ser investigado e irá fazer-se justiça.

Palavras-chave: cyber crime; online; hackers; computadores; internet

POSTER 109

Medea's heritage: revenge filicide in Portugal and the child welfare system response

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Resumo

Introduction: Revenge filicide is the killing of a child by a parent, stepparent, other carer, or (ex) partner, often in child custody disputes. Such cases require adequate child services' follow up that allow proper prevention. Yet, research on revenge filicide is limited. The report of the Convention on the Rights of the Child points to a lack of minimum standards and no effective and effective long-term coordination framework in child protection in Portugal. **Objectives:** The present review aims to allow a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon of filicide to draw a preventive model. **Methods:** A search were performed using databases (PubMed, and Google Scholar) and the following keywords: filicide, infanticide, neonaticide, child homicide, and child maltreatment prevention. After analysing abstracts and excluding those

out the scope of this review, 10 articles from the last 10 years were obtained and fully read. **Results:** Even though perpetrators and victims in Portugal are well-characterised and similar to international literature, the welfare system fails to prevent this sort of crime. The report of the Convention on the Rights of the Child emphasizes the lack of effective training and human rights knowledge among professionals responsible for protecting children. **Conclusions:** There is no specific training, and no efficient long-term national coordination framework that is compatible with the needs of the children's victims of filicide and maltreatment. Most professionals who work with abused children are not adequately trained to prevention and detection of these cases. Consequently, it is critical to develop a preventive model that can be used as a national framework.

Keywords: filicide; infanticide; neonaticide; child homicide; child maltreatment prevention.

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