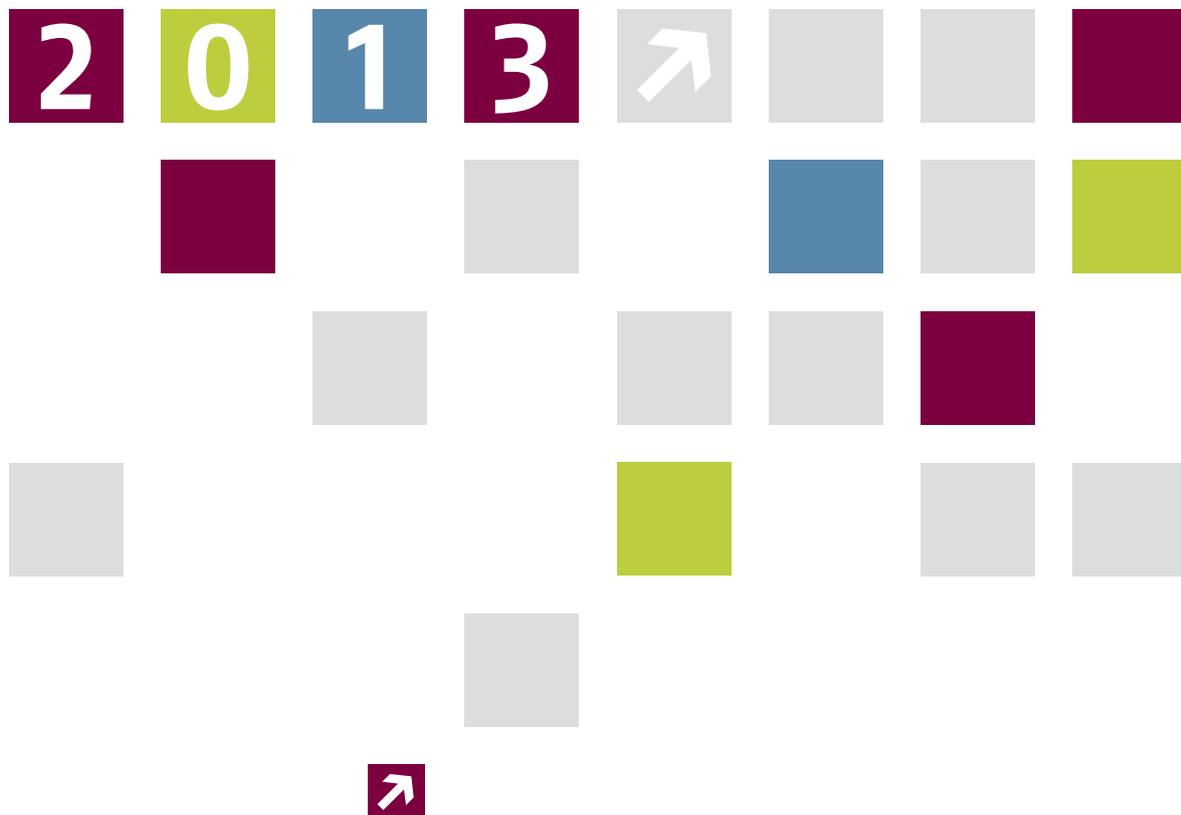


INTELLIGENT RISK MANAGEMENT

Modern Media Policy: Children on the Internet

Executive Summary

ANNUAL REPORT



including a statement of the
German Federal Government

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STRUCTURE OF THE I-KiZ – ONLINE CHILD PROTECTION CENTRE

The I-KiZ is a federal-level forum for child and youth policy that places child protection on the Internet in the foreground. It creates a lasting alliance between state agencies, civil society partners, companies, and associations. The tasks and aims are being implemented by the following actors:

- The I-KiZ team, which organises the work with regard to content. This includes meetings and conferences, the compilation of an annual report, and obtaining expertise.
- Experts working in three Expert Groups. They will lead substantive discussions and issue recommendations of action to individual partners, to policy makers, and to the public.
- The Steering Board determines the working schedule. It is made up by the speakers of the Expert Groups, the management of I-KiZ, representatives of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), the Supreme State Youth Protection Authorities (OLJB), the co-operation partner klicksafe, and jugendschutz.net.
- The I-KiZ is aided by a Focus Group to place the project in the public realm. It is made up of recognized representatives of child and youth protection, the business sector, the academy, and civil society.



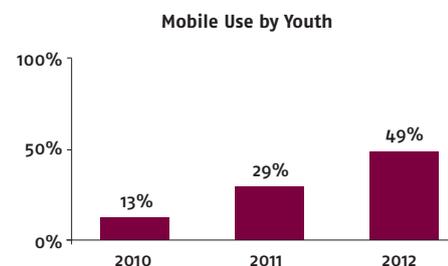
YOUTH PROTECTION IN A SOCIETY DOMINATED BY ONLINE MEDIA

Manage current risks and reduce future impacts. Youth protection on the Internet cannot offer complete safety for children and youths. But online risks can be reduced, if actors from industry, politics, and youth protection work together and implement their possibilities in coordination.

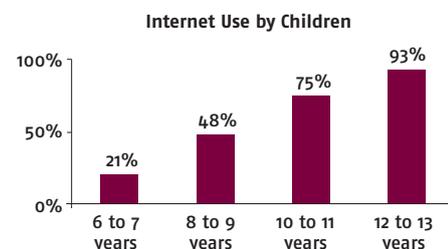
The Internet as a Challenge for Youth Media Protection

Children and youths are particularly vulnerable. The task of youth protection is to promote their physical, mental, and spiritual development. Young people should be protected by appropriate measures from dangerous influences while simultaneously given the capacity to protect themselves and to develop their critical skills, judgement skills, and personal responsibility. Reaching these goals is a particular challenge for youth media protection. There are no simple and isolated solutions any longer. The speed with which the Internet develops, the variety of services available, and the diversity of activities make it difficult to reduce risks and support the competencies of young people. Country-specific (self)regulations have only a limited effect on the global Internet. If youth protection refuses to surrender in a society dominated by digital media, then it must seek out timely forms. Protection mechanisms such as those known in classical media (admissions checks at the cinema, sales restrictions of games, blocking in digital radio) are unsuitable for the Internet. With the Interstate Youth Media Protection Treaty (JMStV), the Länder have therefore established the regulated self-regulation in order to strengthen the direct responsibility of providers. On behalf of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, the Hans Bredow Institute has investigated whether and to what extent youth media protection is effective. In its analysis of 2007 it came to the conclusion that contemporary youth media protection must be understood as risk management, in which all participating actors utilize every possible lever to reduce risks for young people.¹

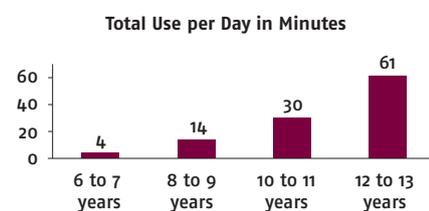
Since autumn 2010 the "Dialogue Internet" of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth has therefore addressed the ques-



One out of two youths uses the Internet by cell phone or smart phone. (JIM study 2010–2012, based on use in the 14 days prior to the survey.)



One fifth of six-to-seven-year-old children is already online (at least occasionally). (KIM study 2012)



Ten-to-eleven-year-old children are already online for half an hour per day. (KIM study 2012)

tion of what possible means exist to reduce risks and how can they be combined in an intelligent manner. The result is a concept of age-specific, proactive risk management that reduces the exposure of young users to detrimental content while also supporting their strategies for coping and dealing with such content.

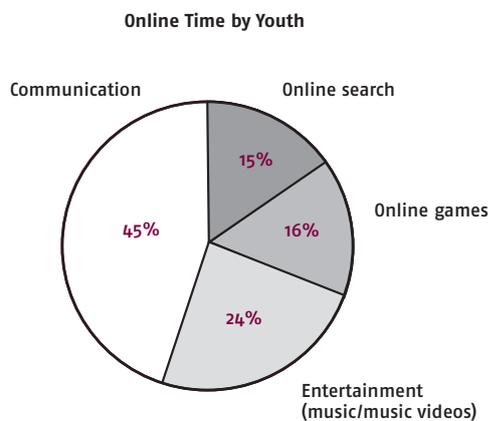
The Online Child Protection Centre (I-KiZ) has taken up this concept and is developing strategies regarding how – given the diversity of federal structures – to meet online dangers and to strengthen young people for confrontation with such media. Following many round tables and temporary initiatives the Centre arose as a platform for the on-going examination of this topic and has the task of eliciting possibilities from all stakeholders and making suggestions regarding how these can be implemented in an intelligent and timely overall strategy.

Shared Responsibility for Contemporary Youth Protection

Today, online risks can only be effectively reduced with the cooperation of everyone involved. Responsible stakeholders play a role here as do technical, economic, and social conditions. The public sector is responsible for setting the conditions for youth media protection, for guiding the entire system, and for verifying its effectiveness. It has the duty to make and enforce legal requirements, to provide new ideas, and to promote the development of protective measures and media skills that ensure the functioning of the system and to validate its appropriateness through regular evaluation.

Providers, therefore, must ensure that children and youth do not generally have access to content that could be detrimental to them. They must make provisions – within the range of their technical, human resources, and economic possibilities – that support comprehensive protection of children and youth. They must be informed of risks in the places where they appear and offer support where young users need advice and assistance. Technical tools can help reduce risks, and thereby disburden parents and guardians regarding media education. For instance, they can limit the access of children and youth to detrimental content and help parents and teachers to use current technology (e.g. recognition mechanisms in filter systems, labels with age classifications from providers) and collected expert knowledge (e.g. whitelists of secure surfing venues). Above all youths, but children as well, need the knowledge and capacities to use the possibilities of the Internet medium responsibly and to avoid risks. Part of growing up is testing limits as a youth. If they get into dangerous situations or are confronted with content that challenges them, then they need age-specific, easily locatable, and effective education and support systems. Just as in

every other social community, Internet users also carry the responsibility to be considerate of children and youth. They are expected to stand beside young and inexperienced persons if they behave in ways that are dangerous, or if they are being harassed or impaired. They must provide pointers to the responsible bodies (e.g. platform operators, law enforcement, hotlines) in cases of violation or abuse.



Youth (12–19 years) are online for more than two hours per day, primarily for communicating and listening to music. (JIM study 2012)

I-KiZ as a Think Tank for the Collective Search for Sustainable Solutions

Experts are working together in the Expert Groups of the I-KiZ to search for solutions, to develop comprehensive strategies, and to proactively improve child and youth media protection. The Expert Group “Knowledge, Research, Technology Assessment” is analysing the current state-of-affairs and further developments in youth media protection with regard to future challenges. With the concept of the technology assessment the Expert Group is forging a new path to reach an improved understanding of future risks, of the duties and action radii of all participants, and of the collective responsibility for timely and proactive child and youth media protection. The Expert Group “Measures, Networks, International Cooperation” is working on cooperation at the national and international level. This Expert Group is initially addressing the issue of how to avoid the sexual exploitation of children and youth on the Internet. Concrete recommendations to improve networks, to evaluate technical possibilities and considerations, and to starve the conditions for sexual abuse play a central role. The Expert Group “Prevention, Education, Reporting” is

focusing on supporting youth users themselves and their parents and guardians. The initial emphasis of their work dealt with possibilities for reporting and with considerations for an extensive education and support system for young users.

Cross-border Strategies and International Cooperation

The growing significance of international companies on the Internet puts national strategies increasingly in question. But measures to fight violations of youth protection, to strengthen the responsibilities of parents, or to support the skills of children and youth remain necessary and possible. They must be combined with international efforts and aim at international results. As shown by the current failure of the national code of conduct for data, user, and youth protection in social networks, it is increasingly difficult to make national policy arrangements with international companies. That makes European initiatives such as the "CEO coalition to make the Internet a better place for kids" and the definition of international minimum standards for youth protection all the more important. Successful examples of international cooperation on increased youth protection online include INHOPE as a global network of reporting hotlines, INSAFE as a cross-border network of efforts to increase media competence, or the SIP benchmarking project to test the effectiveness of technological instruments for youth media protection. All of these projects also enrich discussions at the national level and promote improvements. Comprehensive international cooperation is especially necessary to fight depictions of child sexual abuse. To this end the Expert Group "Measures, Networks, International Cooperation" has not only made observations of how efforts in Germany could be better grouped and strengthened. It has also sought progress at the international level, for example to starve the conditions supporting child pornography (e.g. the depiction of minors in unnatural, explicit positions, not forbidden in many countries). In addition the Expert Group intends to consider which recommendations for action by German stakeholders could be collectively introduced at the EU level and how international agreements could be implemented locally. It wants to present new ideas for the European and international debates and take an active role in developing a cross-border, comprehensive strategy.

Age-appropriate Concepts to Reduce and Cope with Risks

Children and youth need different protection strategies. For young children risk avoidance must be in the foreground. They have only limited abilities to judge the consequences of their behaviour and are little able to protect themselves from abuse or harassment. Providers, the government, society, parents, and guardians must take responsibility for their safety. Children need attractive and safe spaces to surf and communicate. Online spaces must be secured in an age-appropriate manner through technical means and they must be gradually expandable. One essential prerequisite for the increasing freedom online is the development of basic media skills. This requires explicit support throughout the social environment. With regard to young and inexperienced children, providers have the duty to address this target group, to make safe offerings available and/or to create safe uses for their services. It is the responsibility of the government and society to promote the development of safe offerings and simultaneously to organise the systematic development of basic media skills. Parents and guardians should accompany inexperienced children when surfing the Internet and also use technical instruments for support. Not least user groups can also make a contribution and actively work against online harassment. Older children and youths need the freedom to test their boundaries and to develop their skills. In this age group, therefore, media skills for self-controlled risk management must be in the foreground alongside risk reduction. They still need the care of providers and operators to secure their services, to help them in crisis situations, and to provide support where it is needed. Technical youth protection programmes that can reduce detrimental content can be used here as a supplement. With regard to older children and youths, providers should configure their services in an appropriate manner, reduce detrimental content and encroachments, and provide the corresponding assistance to inform them about risks and offer them help in emergencies. The government and society have the duty to move against detrimental content and dangerous services, to promote and sustainably anchor the further development of technical protection mechanisms and of basic media skills. Youths need to learn to be aware of their safety and to sensitize others to safe behaviour. The Expert Group "Prevention, Education,

Reporting” has addressed the questions of how education and support systems can be better designed such that they are used by more children and youth in emergency situations, what flaws there are in the reporting landscape, and how could the existing structure be designed in a more coherent manner. In this way the Expert Group is playing an important part in creating and developing these user-related instruments of an intelligent risk management.

A Prospective View on the Impacts of Technology and the Principle “Safety by Design”

The rapid developments on the Internet demand a prospective strategy that can identify potential risks before they appear. In order to create timely tools for child and youth media protection it is necessary to anticipate such developments, and to create and implement appropriate concepts to reduce risks in due time. Possible new risks to consider include those emanating from, for instance, “location-based services” or the so-called “Internet of Things” – Internet connectivity of everyday objects and clothing. Just as important is the continuously developing diversity of user possibilities, the opening of very young user groups through the reduced complexity of new devices (e.g. tablets), and increasing use outside the sphere of influence under the visor of parents and guardians. The concept of the technology assessment has thus far been used to develop future scenarios in dealing with established technologies. In I-KiZ this assessment is to be used in child and youth media protection in order to develop an intelligent risk management system given the technological developments and the changes in user behaviour of young users. The Expert Group “Knowledge, Research, Technology Assessment” has used the instrument of the technology assessment to illuminate how users of mobile devices (smart phones and tablets) from ages one to sixteen years will change over the next three to five years. One preliminary result of the on-going process is that the roles of the various stakeholders in addressing future risks need to be made clearer than has been the case to date. At the same time, an understanding of the independence of various factors aids in developing a common perspective on the shared responsibility. Companies that make new offerings and services available can recognize potential risks for young people in advance by using the principle “Safety by Design”. When this is systematically

applied during product development and – where possible – when appropriate protection mechanisms are integrated in the products, then the next generation of offerings, platforms, and devices will pose less of a challenge for youth media protection. The Expert Group “Knowledge, Research, Technology Assessment” wants to implement the technology-assessment tool and the principle of “Safety by Design” to make a contribution by supplementing the previously delayed and reactive youth media protection through proactive, intelligent risk management.

¹ Hans Bredow Institute (Ed.): Analyse des Jugendmedienschutzsystems – Jugendschutzgesetz und Jugendmedienschutz-Staatsvertrag. Endbericht, October 2007, http://www.hans-bredow-institut.de/webfm_send/104 (10.07.2013).

STATEMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON THE ANNUAL REPORT 2013 OF THE I-KiZ – ONLINE CHILD PROTECTION CENTRE

“Intelligent Risk Management – Modern Media Policy: Children on the Internet”

The Federal Government has acknowledged the report of the I-KiZ – Online Child Protection Centre. It welcomes the efforts of the I-KiZ and the members of the Expert Groups toward an improved and modern child and youth protection policy in digital media without the introduction of Internet blocks. The Federal Government will carefully consider the recommendations for action made to it, especially in regard to legislation.

Preliminary Remarks

The I-KiZ – Online Child Protection Centre began its work in September 2012. Since then experts from the Federal Government, the Länder and the state media authorities, from initiatives and institutions for child and youth protection, from criminal justice, from the academy, and from providers as well as associations and self-regulating bodies have all come together in the Expert Groups of the I-KiZ. Together they are developing the foundations and elements of a comprehensive, effective, and timely child and youth protection plan for digital media. The development of the I-KiZ, within the framework of a project backed by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, is supported by jugendschutz.net – the joint body of the Länder and the state media authorities. A cooperation agreement has been made with association Saferinternet.de, supported by funds from the European Union, and with the German Awareness Centre Klicksafe.

With the founding of I-KiZ, the Federal Minister for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Dr. Kristina Schröder, has taken up the recommendations for action of the “Dialogue Internet” presented to her in December 2011. Absolutely essential was the recognition of all stakeholders that the effective protection of children and youth in digital media is becoming increasingly difficult to realise because existing regulation mechanisms are inadequate as media is

dominated by international platforms with user-generated content and classical Internet offerings are displaced. Against this backdrop, the “Dialogue Internet” demanded a coherent child and youth protection policy response that combined a modern regulatory and technological youth media protection plan with a systematic promotion of media skills among children and youths, as well as the support of parents and guardians, while also holding Internet providers responsible. The I-KiZ is one of the flagship initiatives resulting from the “Dialogue Internet” to achieve this goal.

Modern Youth Media Protection as a Challenge

With the goal of overcoming the commonly espoused contradiction between teaching skills and youth protection, the I-KiZ took on the challenge that also played an essential role in the German Bundestag’s Enquete Commission “Internet and Digital Society”. The project group responsible for media skills called the relationship between media skills and youth protection “not conclusively settled” and emphasized the mutually overlapping and complementary character of both elements. Youth protection legislation does not make the promotion of media skills unnecessary, nor should the government step back from its constitutional guarantee of protection for children and youth.

With the establishment of the I-KiZ, the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth has taken it upon itself to develop a comprehensive strategy and seize the mandate to create a child and youth protection policy. Digital media increasingly shape the daily life of children and youths – in their leisure time as well as in various formal and informal educational venues. Use of digital media is formed by the efforts of young people to exert their autonomy, it influences their communication and interaction and, increasingly, forms access to social

participation. Children and youth must therefore be strengthened in their autonomous dealings with digital media.

At the same time, the intensified use of mobile devices makes it increasingly difficult to reliably monitor children and youth in their media use. This makes parents even more insecure given that they have the primary responsibility in media education. Against this backdrop, the 14th Children and Youth Report found that "the monitoring of children and youth with regard to a media-dominated everyday life [represents] a future duty for child and youth welfare". "Powerful" initiatives are needed for child and youth media policy. In its position paper "Sovereignty and Responsibility in the Networked Media Landscape – Requirements for a Child and Youth-Oriented Internet Policy", the Federal Youth Panel (BJK) demands that the right of all children and youths to support and education (§ 1 SGB VIII) must be "explicitly included in the acquisition and continual development of those skills that ensure competent and socially responsible behaviour with regard to the media landscape and that enable participation in a media-dominated society". It is also seen as necessary to determine whether these education duties for child and youth welfare regarding media skills in § 14 SGB VIII should be made concrete.

Numerous institutions and initiatives are already active in youth media protection in Germany. In the area of child and youth welfare as well in the remit regulated by the Federal Youth Protection Law, the Federal Ministry is working together with the Supreme State Youth and Family Authorities (OLJB) to establish the I-KiZ in a coordinating group together with the Federal Government. The regulatory duties in telecommunications belong first and foremost to the state media authorities – in addition to the constitutionally regulated responsibilities such as certain duties of the Federal Review Board for Media Harmful to Minors (BPjM) – which are responsible for media monitoring as per the Commission for Youth Media Protection established in the Interstate Youth Media Protection Treaty (JMStV). In the JMStV, the principle of regulated self-regulation on the part of the provider takes on a great importance. Education in media skills as a cross-sectoral task is implemented by a large number of governmental and civil-society actors at all levels. Some initiatives and their international cooperation are still backed European Union

programme "Safer Internet", set to run until 2014. These existing efforts, institutions, and initiatives are not made obsolete by the I-KiZ. Instead, since its founding, the I-KiZ has sought in dialogue – and already realised through the broad participation of stakeholders in the Expert Groups now being established – to develop and encourage new possibilities of targeted collaboration so that coherent and sustainable solutions to youth media protection can be found despite the heterogeneous structures.

Working Method in the I-KiZ

On the one hand, the I-KiZ took up its call to action in a very fundamental manner explicitly based on the available report, while on the other hand also implementing very concrete recommendations for action. In this way the I-KiZ acknowledges its devotion to the goal – formulated by the Media Competence Project Group of the Enquete Commission of the German Bundestag – of finding practicable solutions to youth media protection, since "a purely formal youth media protection policy that ignored the practical realities would risk being denounced as a pure fig-leaf solution of the legislature".

The I-KiZ bases its work on the concept of youth media protection understood as risk management. In essence, age-specific strategies should be developed and implemented to avoid confrontations with harmful content; skills for coping and dealing with such content by children and youth should be supported. While for young children the emphasis should be placed on risk avoidance in attractive, safe surfing venues as well as on offerings for communication and interaction, for older children and youths risk reduction is considered simultaneously realistic and necessary.

The networked working method of the I-KiZ makes it possible to define and combine the respective contributions of the stakeholders to the benefit of such age-specific strategies. This includes the government bodies, which carry the responsibility for framing both the regulatory and pedagogical outlines of the children and youth protection agenda, as well as the providers. They are required to both observe the regulatory guidelines and provide appropriate provisions such that children and youth who use their services are afforded the best possible protection. At the junction of these two areas of responsibility,

appropriate and targeted education and risk prevention for young users and their parents plays just as large a role as technical tools which provide risk reduction and support in cases of emergency. In the I-KiZ, the respective initiatives and measures should be developed and encouraged, as well as pursued in the future.

All of the Expert Groups of the I-KiZ have taken into consideration what additional need for action results from the fact that the Internet offerings used by children and youth increasingly come from outside Germany. These offerings are beyond the auspices of German youth media protection policy and require international and European approaches. For this reason the participation of international providers in the Expert Groups of the I-KiZ represents a great opportunity. The I-KiZ has taken up the "European Strategy for a Better Internet for Children", presented by the European Commission in 2012, and has also discussed important questions that were simultaneously in the domain of the CEO Coalition "Making the Internet a better place for children", e.g. hotlines for harmful content, increased awareness and use of technical protection systems, or the abatement of child abuse images.

Recommendations for Action

The I-KiZ is still in the development phase. Nevertheless, concrete results have already been achieved, recommendations written, and agreements on targeted future work made. The reports from the three Expert Groups provide information on these results. With further contributions in the report, the I-KiZ itself presents additional insights and gives recommendations for further work. The recommendations are aimed at all stakeholders involved in the development of a timely youth media protection policy, who, together with the Federal Government, can test and evaluate these recommendations according to the respective jurisdictions. Even now the Federal Government has pointed out that the report's claim of "large scale" child and youth pornography in file sharing networks is not substantiated. The Federal Government is unaware of any statistical enquiries that support this assumption. The need for additional staff and technical improvements among federal and state police forces recommended in the report are also unsubstantiated. The Federal Government believes that the staff levels and technical equipment

of the federal police forces are adequate. Further, the Federal Government also believes that the recent increased efforts at the European and international level toward the abatement of child abuse imagery on the Internet has led to an increase in the number of incidents discovered. The larger number of incidents, however, in no way reflects on the effectiveness of the abatement efforts. Rather, removal quotas gathered by the Bundeskriminalamt show that the abatement efforts have been successful with regard to incidents that were identified and reported.

The following processes, results, and recommendations – documented in the annual report – deserve special mention:

- 1.** The Expert Group "Knowledge, Research, Technology Assessment" has made benefit of the technology assessment tool for the development of youth media protection. Technical developments are anticipated above all in the area of mobile devices and examined for relevant effects to child and youth protection. This is intended to make youth media protection more proactive in the future and to compensate for its current weakness in needing to react to external developments – often when it's already too late.
- 2.** The same opportunities are found in working together with companies on practicable solutions for how the safety of children and youth can be taken into consideration during the development of new products and services. Developing these according to the principle "Safety by Design" and turning them into concrete recommendations for individual products or services as a helping hand to companies and designers is a future-oriented strategy of a timely youth media protection policy.
- 3.** Encouraged by the help button, presented at the initiation of the I-KiZ, the Expert Group "Prevention, Education, Reporting" has taken up the issue of a comprehensive education and assistance system for children and youth online. It has explored the optimal design for the visible elements of such a system (front end) and evaluated international examples. At the same time, the inner structure of a system (back end) was also thematised in order to respond to the typical risk situations and support needs of young users in a reasonable amount of time and with graduated possibilities for inter-

vention – from assistance in self-help for young people to alerting responsible authorities in emergency cases. These efforts must be continued in a targeted manner and in cooperation with regional and local structures, which can offer advice and help locally, in order for the I-KiZ to effectively assume its role as a contact point for parents and youth.

4. Inspired by the abatement of imagery depicting the sexual abuse of children, the Expert Group “Measures, Networks, International Cooperation” has developed recommendations on how the bodily poses that constitute the environment and conditions of sexual abuse imagery and that are forbidden by German law can be more effectively controlled at the national and international level. These include bans in providers’ conditions of use as well as initiatives toward the international proscription of this content, which violates the right of children to protection from sexual exploitation.
5. Furthermore, very concrete recommendations have been developed regarding how staff members working in institutions and facilities occupied with content relevant to law enforcement and youth protection can be better supported in their work. The recommended regular exchange meetings for these staff members, which would also be a tool for staff welfare, could also be organized by the I-KiZ itself in the short term.

Perspectives

The design of a modern, timely youth media protection policy has taken on a particular significance given the advancing technological developments which have an effect on how children and youth grow up. I-KiZ is a platform to address this task, one that can force a discussion of a timely youth protection policy and therefore also work to encourage child and youth policy. The more concrete the insights and recommendations in the I-KiZ are, the more effective the initiatives and measures agreed with stakeholders can be or the better they can be independently implemented in order to realize the protection of children and youth on the Internet given the current offerings and conditions of use. Significant development perspectives in this realm are to be found primarily in the following target dimensions:

- One key task of the I-KiZ is its role as a child and youth policy forum at the federal level. In a system of youth media protection based on divided responsibilities and jurisdictions both within the federal structure as well as between the government, companies, and civil society, the I-KiZ can establish connections and work to resolve contradictions and limitations that result from this system. When child and youth policy perspectives are of equal rank with media policy perspectives and these are brought into discourse with one another, then solutions can arise which support children and youth in their use of the Internet and thus reduce risks to a minimum. The tools of the I-KiZ – reports, recommendations, conferences, and the synthesis of research – are intended to establish an interdisciplinary, expert exchange and generate expertise to make it easier for those participating in the system of youth media protection to fulfil their discrete tasks.
- The I-KiZ can take on the function of catalyst and network node for the design of a comprehensive education and assistance system for children and youth on the Internet by combining assistance and counselling services for children, youths, and their parents in a coherent manner. This requires binding agreements from all stakeholders at the federal, state, and local levels just as it requires the willingness of providers to facilitate the distribution and awareness of the education and assistance system over their platforms. Further, it requires their willingness to contribute to a comprehensive system in which the risks that arise from the use of their offerings are taken into consideration.
- As a discussion forum in which providers are fully involved the I-KiZ can encourage the realization of concrete improvements in youth media protection policy at the product and service level. To this end, the efforts toward technology assessment and toward the realization of the principle “Safety by Design” constitute an important basis for developing practicable solutions. For example, the distribution and improvement of technical protection systems and age-specific device settings present providers with an important complement in monitoring media access in places where these alone cannot be effective due to national borders.

- Close cooperation at the European and international level has taken on a decisive significance. At the I-KiZ, the respective contributions of all stakeholders can be monitored and combined. Above all, this is currently true for the conclusions drawn by the CEO Coalition for measures in technical youth media protection, the harmonization of age ratings, and the establishment of reporting options. To this end, the I-KiZ can function as the contact point and coordinating partner for the international initiatives. Additional demands could result especially from the altered conditions of EU funding for projects in the area of "Safer Internet" after 2014. The Federal Government has already taken a strong stand in the on-going negotiations at the European level to ensure future funding for the INHOPE-network hotline as well as for the helpline from EU funds.

**Resolution of the Federal Government,
September 18, 2013**

LIST OF ORGANISATIONS AND COMPANIES INVOLVED

Federal and Supreme State Authorities

- Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung, Familie und Frauen (OLJB)
- Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend
- Bundesprüfstelle für jugendgefährdende Medien
- Kommission für Jugendmedienschutz
- Landesanstalt für Kommunikation Baden-Württemberg
- Landesanstalt für Medien Nordrhein-Westfalen
- Ministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung, Familie, Frauen und Senioren, Baden-Württemberg
- Ministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft, Weiterbildung und Kultur, Rheinland-Pfalz
- Ministerium für Familie, Kinder, Jugend, Kultur und Sport, Nordrhein-Westfalen
- Ministerium für Soziales, Gesundheit, Familie und Gleichstellung, Schleswig-Holstein (OLJB)
- Niedersächsisches Ministerium für Soziales, Frauen, Familie, Gesundheit und Integration (OLJB)

Law Enforcement Agencies

- Bundeskriminalamt
- Polizeiliche Kriminalprävention der Länder und des Bundes

Child Protection Organisations

- Aktion Kinder- und Jugendschutz Schleswig-Holstein
- Bündnis gegen Cybermobbing
- Deutscher Kinderschutzbund
- Deutsches Kinderhilfswerk
- Die Kinderschutzzentren
- Innocence in Danger
- Jugendinformationszentrum Hamburg
- jugendschutz.net
- klicksafe.de
- Nummer gegen Kummer
- pro familia
- Servicebureau Jugendinformation
- Stiftung Digitale Chancen

Alliances

- BITKOM
- Bundeskonferenz für Erziehungsberatung
- Deutschland sicher im Netz
- eco
- Freiwillige Selbstkontrolle Multimedia-Dienstanbieter
- Unterhaltungssoftware Selbstkontrolle
- Verband Privater Rundfunk und Telemedien
- Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband

Companies

- Deutsche Telekom
- Electronic Arts
- Facebook
- fragFINN
- Google Germany
- Grothe Medienberatung
- IBM
- Kabel Deutschland
- Online Management Kontor – jusProg
- ProSiebenSat.1 Digital
- RTL DISNEY Fernsehen (Super RTL)
- RTL Television
- Telefónica Germany
- Vodafone
- Wer-kennt-wen.de

Science and Research

- Deutsches Jugendinstitut
- Fraunhofer IASIS-Institut
- Freie Universität Berlin
- Grimme-Institut
- Hans-Bredow-Institut
- Hochschule der Medien Stuttgart
- JFF-Institut für Medienpädagogik

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