

# Germany

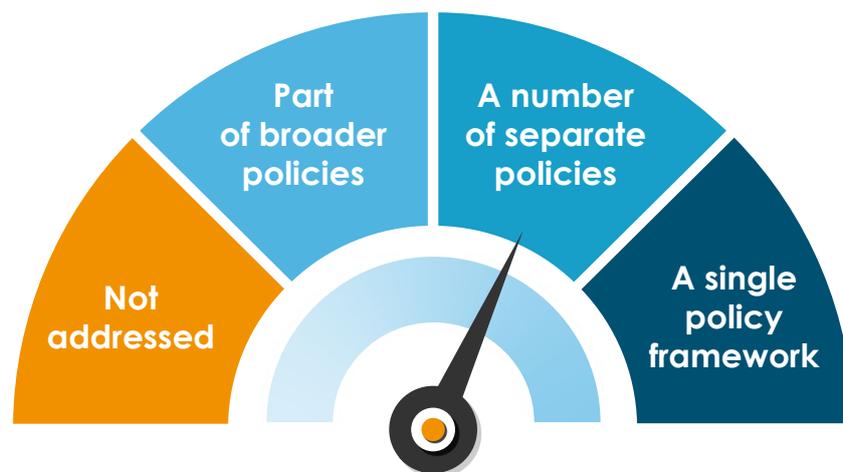
The Better Internet for Kids (BIK) Policy Map is a tool used to compare and exchange knowledge on policy making and implementation in EU Member States on the themes and recommendations of the European Strategy for a Better Internet for Children (or BIK Strategy) first set out by the European Commission in May 2012. The third BIK Policy Map report (2020) examines the implementation of the BIK Strategy in 30 European countries, including all EU Member States, Iceland, Norway and the United Kingdom.

For each country in the BIK Policy Map study, we outline findings for Policy frameworks, Policy making and Policy implementation, and conclude by providing a selection of good practices.

Download the full [BIK Policy Map report](#) from the Better Internet for Kids website.

## 1. Policy frameworks

Policy frameworks refer to the organising principles and long-term goals for policies, guidelines, decisions and other statements made at the national level in the course of putting into practice the BIK Strategy.



In Germany, the European Strategy for a Better Internet for Children has featured in national policy debates on the subject of children's use of the internet. This topic is covered in a number of separate policies, principally through laws and regulations which address the four different pillars of the BIK Strategy.

### Pillar 1: High-quality content online for children and young people

- The [Ministry of State for Culture and the Media](#) (BKM) supports various initiatives and projects in the field of media literacy. For example, [A network for children](#) (Ein Netz für Kinder) was funded from 2008–2018. The project ended in June 2019.

## Pillar 2: Stepping up awareness and empowerment

- The overarching goal of the initiative [Growing up well with the media](#) (Gutes Aufwachsen mit Medien) is to create a common framework for different partners working collaboratively towards a better internet environment for all. It provides resources to parents and educational professionals on working with children and young people in the digital age. The initiative also offers children and young people age-appropriate and safe access to the media world. Funded by the Federal Ministry for Family, Seniors, Women and Youth ([BMFSFJ](#)), the initiative is a [nationwide association of various actors](#).

## Pillar 3: Creating a safer environment for children online

- [Federal Review Board for Media Harmful to Minors](#) (BPjM): The Future Workshop (ZUKUNFTSWERKSTATT) is committed to the guiding principle laid down in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child; protection, empowerment and participation naturally are key factors to maintain the rights of children in the digital space. Future Workshop and Risk Mapping kick-off: 9 October 2018; publication: 5 December 2019.

## Pillar 4: Legislation and law enforcement against child sexual abuse and exploitation

- [Network Enforcement Act](#), [Netzwerkdurchsetzungsgesetz](#) (NetzDG) which came into effect in October 2017.
- Amendment of the Criminal Code, 26 June 2019, on attempted [criminality of cybergrooming](#). Amendment to the German [Penal Code](#)/Gesetz zur Änderung des Strafgesetzbuches – Versuchsstrafbarkeit des Cybergroomings, updated on 17 January 2020 in dealing with fake profiles and extension of powers for law enforcement agencies.

## 2. Policy making

Policy making refers to the general process by which policies are developed within each country, including how coordination and oversight is managed; the extent to which the policy agenda is informed by an evidence base; and whether there are arrangements for young people to be involved in the policy process.

### 2.1 How are policies coordinated?

In Germany, more than one ministry, agency or body is responsible for coordinating policies addressing the BIK Strategy with more than six ministries involved in the process.

Government ministries at both Federal and State levels are involved in the policy-making processes and their work is coordinated by the [Council of Youth and Family Ministries](#) (Jugend- und Familienministerkonferenz der Länder – JFMK). In its annual meeting, issues of policies regarding children and families in general and policies for a better internet for children are addressed. Examples of policy-making process at different levels are:

**Federal level:**

- [Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth \(BMFSFJ\)](#).
- [Federal Ministry of Health \(BMG\)](#).
- [Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection \(BMJV\)](#).
- [Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community \(BMI\)](#).

**State level:**

- [Media authorities on State level](#), for example the [Bavarian State Center for New Media \(BLM\)](#) or the [State Media Authority Baden-Württemberg \(LMZ\)](#).
- Baden-Württemberg [Ministry of Culture Youth and Sport](#) (Ministerium für Kultus, Jugend und Sport) and the [State Media Center Baden-Württemberg \(LMZ\)](#).
- Bayern: [Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Unterricht und Kultus](#) and [Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Familie, Arbeit und Soziales](#).
- Berlin: [Senate Department for Justice, Consumer Protection and Anti-Discrimination](#) (Senatsverwaltung für Justiz, Verbraucherschutz und Antidiskriminierung) and [Senate Department for Education, Youth and Family](#) (Senatsverwaltung für Bildung, Jugend und Familie).
- Brandenburg: [Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport](#) (Ministerium für Bildung, Jugend und Sport).
- Bremen: [The Senator for Social Affairs, Youth, Integration and Sport](#) (Senatsressort für Soziales, Jugend, Integration und Sport) and [The Senator for Children and Education](#) (Senatsressort für Kinder und Bildung).
- Hamburg: [Authority for School and Vocational training](#) (Behörde für Schule und Berufsbildung).
- Hessen: [Hessian Ministry of Culture](#) (Hessisches Kultusministerium).
- Mecklenburg-Vorpommern: [Ministry of Social Affairs, Integration and Equality](#) (Ministerium für Soziales, Integration und Gleichstellung) and [Ministry of Education, Science and Culture](#) (Ministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur).
- Niedersachsen: [Ministry of Social Affairs, Health and Gender Equality](#) (Ministerium für Soziales, Gesundheit und Gleichstellung).
- Nordrhein-Westfalen: [Ministry of Education and Training of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia](#) (Ministerium für Schule und Bildung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen).

- Rheinland-Pfalz: [Ministry of Family, Women, Youth, Integration and Consumer Protection](#) (Ministerium für Familie, Frauen, Jugend, Integration und Verbraucherschutz).
- Saarland: [Ministry of Education and Culture](#) (Ministerium für Bildung und Kultur).
- Sachsen: [Saxon State Ministry of Culture](#) (Sächsisches Staatsministerium für Kultus) und [Saxon State Chancellery](#) (Sächsische Staatskanzlei).
- Sachsen-Anhalt: [Ministry of Education](#) (Ministerium für Bildung) and [State Chancellery and Ministry of Culture of the State of Saxony-Anhalt](#) (Staatskanzlei und Ministerium für Kultur des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt).
- Schleswig-Holstein: [Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Youth, Family and Seniors](#) (Ministerium für Soziales, Gesundheit, Jugend, Familie und Senioren).
- Thüringen: [Thüringen State Chancellery](#) (Thüringer Staatskanzlei) and Thüringer [Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport](#) (Ministerium für Bildung, Jugend und Sport).

## 2.2 Who is primarily in charge of policy coordination?

Responsibility for coordination of BIK-related policies varies by each respective pillar of the BIK Strategy.

- Under Pillar 1: High-quality content online for children and young people, this is primarily overseen by an NGO named [Seitenstark](#) – networked working group of children's sites.
- Digital Opportunities Foundation (Stiftung Digitale Chancen) together with the Initiative [Growing up well with the media](#) (Gutes Aufwachsen mit Medien) shares the responsibility for Pillar 2: Stepping up awareness and empowerment.
- Under Pillar 3: Tools and regulation for an online safe environment, the Federal Review Board for Media Harmful to Minors has primary responsibility for policy coordination.
- Under Pillar 4: Legislation and law enforcement against child sexual abuse and exploitation, this is primarily overseen by a consortium set up by hotlines including [eco](#), [FSM](#) and [jugendschutz.net](#).

Inter-departmental communication mechanisms through both informal coordination meetings and formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between government ministries and other organisations such as:

- Future Workshop of the [Federal Review Board for Media Harmful to Minors](#) (Zukunftswerkstatt der Bundesprüfstelle für jugendgefährdende Medien).
- Freiwillige Selbstkontrolle Multimedia: Hotlines [Memorandum of Understanding](#) (MoU) between [eco](#), [FSM](#) and [jugendschutz.net](#), and the [Federal Criminal Police Office](#) (BKA) which fight against child sexual exploitation.

- The initiative [Gutes Aufwachsen mit Medien](#) hosts regular meetings between the players involved in the initiative.

### 2.3 Data collection in the last three years

Data collection to support policy making related to the BIK Strategy includes national and regional surveys with quantitative data specifically focused on children's use of the internet; quantitative data on some topics of children's use of the internet collected as part of a broader survey; and qualitative research specifically focused on children's use of the internet. Examples include:

- [KIM studies](#), since 1999, the Southwest Media Education Research Association has regularly carried out a national representative study on children aged 6 to 12 on the importance of media in their daily lives. The KIM study is also designed as a long-term project in order to be able to adequately map the constantly changing framework conditions of the media offering and the associated changes.
- Since 1998, the [JIM study](#) has been carried out annually providing a basic study on the use of media by children aged 12 to 19. The results of the studies help to further understand the current situation and provides the data for the strategy development and policy-making process in the areas of education, culture and employment.
- [Stiftung Warentest](#) and [Jugendschutz.net](#), a joint competence centre for the protection of minors on the internet at Federal and State level (Spiele-Apps im Test – Alles andere als kindgerecht).
- [EU Kids Online Germany 2019](#), as part of the EU Kids Online project, is a national representative study of children aged 9 to 17 and their use of the internet, risks and opportunities.
- [Geld für Games](#) – wenn Computerspiel zum Glücksspiel wird: in the representative study Money for Games, the Forsa Institute surveyed 1,000 children and young people between the ages of 12 and 17.
- Bitkom, [Kinder und Jugendliche in der digitalen Welt](#) (Children and adolescents in the digital world), 2019.
- [Flimmo](#), children's survey on the use of television, 2019.
- The [International Central Institute for Youth and Educational Television](#) regularly carries out surveys to contribute to the understanding of the cultural meaning of television for children and young people, and of the ways that television is embedded in children and young people's lives.

Evaluation has taken place in a number of studies, such as:

- [NetzDG: Provider Reports](#), MA HSH-evaluation of the transparency reports.

- Experts' statement for the public hearing on [Netzwerkdurchsetzungsgesetz](#) with regard to the invitation of the committee on [Legal Affairs and Consumer Protection of the German Bundestag](#), 2019.
- Evaluation of the initiative [Ein Netz für Kinder](#).
- [15th Kinder- und Jugendbericht](#) (15th Child and Youth report).

## 2.4 Involvement of young people in policy making

The involvement of young people in policy making is described as one whereby young people are systematically and directly consulted and informed (for example, through hearings, consultations and specific surveys).

- Children and young people are directly consulted through the [klicksafe Youth Panel: JFF Act On!](#) (in limited duration) and partially in the [JIM study](#) and the [KIM study](#); through an opinion poll on data privacy protection on [kinderrechte.digital](#) (children's rights digital) and [DJI: AID:All - Aufwachsen in Deutschland: Alltagswelten](#) (Growing up in Germany: Everyday worlds).
- The [Children's Commission of the German Bundestag](#) on the subject of 'Child welfare and digitized society: Seize opportunities - banish risks' recommended the participation of children and young people in the monitoring of developments of legislation, and that digital technology protects minors in the media-technology environment.

## 3. Policy implementation

Policy implementation refers to the involvement of the relevant stakeholders in the delivery of initiatives and the spread of activities as envisaged under each of the four pillars of the BIK Strategy.

### Pillar 1: High-quality content online for children and young people

Activities under Pillar 1 are led by government ministries. NGOs and civil society organisations have a complementary role. Examples include:

- The government has had a leading role via the State Minister for Culture and Media's funding programme [Ein Netz für Kinder](#) until June 2019.
- The State [Media Authorities](#) have a leading role and work collaboratively with the [German Safer Internet Centre](#) to promote high-quality content for children and young people.
- NGOs play a complementary role with the initiative [Growing up well with the media](#) established as a project at [Stiftung Digitale Chancen](#) (Digital Opportunities Foundation).

- Public broadcasters play a leading role with online services and applications complementary to the broadcast programme.
- Industry and universities play a complementary role by provision of content and research on children's content preferences.

**Summary of Pillar 1 actions:**

	Introduced in the last 12 months	Existent before last year	Not available
Initiatives to stimulate the production and visibility of quality content for children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Initiatives to encourage children's creativity and to promote positive use of the internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Initiatives to implement standards for quality online content for children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other relevant activity (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Pillar 2: Stepping up awareness and empowerment**

Activities under Pillar 2 are led by government ministries, NGOs and civil society organisations have a complementary role. Examples include:

- The [Federal Ministry for Family Affairs](#) plays a leading role since they provide funds for several projects in this field.
- The [Children's Commission of the German Bundestag](#) published a recommendation in this regard on 26 June 2019.
- Several State Media Authorities (such as, for example, Bayern, Baden-Württemberg or Niedersachsen) hold a leading role with their activities.
- NGOs like the Digital Opportunities Foundation hold a complementary role with running the initiative [Growing up well with the media](#), while other public broadcasters contribute to an awareness-raising theme week.

**Summary of Pillar 2 actions:**

	Introduced in the last 12 months	Existent before last year	Not available
<b>"Teaching online safety in schools"</b>			
Strategies to include teaching online safety in schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Activities to reinforce informal education about online safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Activities to provide for online safety policies in schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Activities to ensure adequate teacher training in online safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Activities to support public-private partnerships in online safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>"Digital and media literacy activities"</b>			
Activities to support young people's technical skills required to use online media content and services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Activities to encourage critical thinking around media industries and evaluating content for truthfulness, reliability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Activities that encourage interaction, engagement and participation in the economic, social, creative, cultural aspects of society through online media	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Activities that promote democratic participation and fundamental rights on the internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Activities that challenge radicalisation and hate speech online	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>"Scaling up awareness activities and youth participation"</b>			
National support for public awareness-raising campaigns	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of children when developing national campaigns	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of children when developing legislation with an impact on their online activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Activities or initiatives to match the Commission's support for the national Youth Panels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Industry funding and technical support for NGOs and education providers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industry dissemination of awareness material either online or at the point of sale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>“Simple and robust reporting tools for users”</b>			
Mechanisms for reporting content and contacts that may be harmful for children such as cyberbullying or grooming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Initiatives to facilitate cooperation between helplines and law enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Initiatives to monitor the effective functioning of reporting mechanisms at a national level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Strategies to include teaching online safety in schools include [klicksafe](#) and [internet-abc](#). The first one supports schools in providing materials and information for teachers, pupils and parents; the latter one offers a wide range of information.

In most of the Federal States, an introduction to using a computer is a subject in the school curriculum. [Federal State Strategies](#) include teaching online in schools anchored in the curriculum.

The Federation and the States strive to improve the external conditions for pupils in equipping schools with better digital infrastructures. The [agreement between Federation and States](#) has been in force since 17 May 2019.

The [Digital-Pakt](#) between the Federal government and the States was enacted in 2019 providing 5 billion EUR for technical equipment in schools under the pre-condition of the implementation of an educational concept for teaching digital literacy in school.

National support for public awareness-raising campaigns such as [klicksafe](#) and [Safer Internet Day \(SID\)](#).

Involvement of children when developing legislation with an impact on their online activities such as [Act on!](#).

Mechanisms for reporting content and contacts that may be harmful for children (for example, cyberbullying or grooming) such as [Nummer gegen Kummer](#) and [Jugend.support](#).

### Pillar 3: Creating a safe environment for children online

Activities under Pillar 3 are led by government ministries. Public agencies have a complementary role.

The [Federal Family Ministry](#) and the State Ministries for Youth and Families play a leading role by funding programmes and projects. The [State Media Authorities](#) play a complementary role; their engagement varies among the States with high engagement of some and lower of others. The Safer Internet Centre, NGOs and public broadcasters are engaged but to a lower

level than government. Industry plays a leading role via co-regulatory bodies. Universities and research centres play a complementary role; for example, input came from the [JIM study](#) for a current range of information online that represents and explains the common options in the field of technical youth media protection (such as filtering software or settings on mobile devices) to parents, teachers and legal guardians.

FSM, a co-regulatory body, is under consideration with companies in regard to age-appropriate privacy settings, but the impact on the companies is limited. FSM cooperates with the Alliance to better protect minors online.

Awareness-raising activities regarding age-appropriate privacy settings include those from klicksafe which discuss the topic of age-appropriate privacy settings in its project's Check the web, Medienscouts and Seminare über Jugendmedienschutz. Other relevant activity includes provision of BPjM-Modul.

Activities to promote the availability of parental control tools include:

- [JusProg](#) September 2019: FSM evaluates programs for the protection of children who use the internet. FSM does not have a leading role in regard to the development of parental control tools of its members, but FSM is in a regular exchange with providers. jugendschutz.net also test but this is selectively rather than systematically.

**Summary of Pillar 3 actions:**

	Introduced in the last 12 months	Existent before last year	Not available
<b>“Age-appropriate privacy settings”</b>			
Activities to ensure the implementation of EU legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Self-regulatory measures by industry about age-appropriate privacy settings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Awareness-raising activities regarding age-appropriate privacy settings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>“Wider availability and use of parental controls”</b>			
Activities to promote the availability of parental control tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tests and certification for parental control tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Efforts to support industry implementation of parental control tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>“Wider use of age rating and content classification”</b>			

Activities to promote the adoption of age rating and content classification among relevant stakeholders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A complaints process for the effective functioning of such systems	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>"Online advertising and overspending"</b>			
Activities at the national level to ensure that legislation regarding online profiling and behavioural advertising is observed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Support industry in developing codes of conduct regarding inappropriate advertising	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitor implementation of codes of conduct at the national level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Pillar 4: Fighting against child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation

Activities under Pillar 4 are led by government ministries. Public agencies have a complementary role.

Government holds a leading role through its establishment of the [Independent Commissioner for Child Sexual Abuse \(UBSKM\)](#), within the remit of the [Federal Family Ministry](#). In addition, the [Federal Ministry of the Interior](#) acts mainly via the [Federal Criminal Police Office](#) (BKA) with additional support from the [Federal Ministry of Justice](#). The Safer Internet Centre also plays a leading role in the form of the three member German hotlines, Eco, FSM and Jugendschutz.net. Public service broadcasters hold a complementary role with provision of thematic campaigns and theme weeks.

#### Summary of Pillar 4 actions:

	Introduced in the last 12 months	Existent before last year	Not available
Increased resources for law enforcement bodies that fight against child abuse material online	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Effective safeguards in place to ensure democratic accountability in the use of investigative tools to combat child sexual abuse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Activities to support the functioning and visibility of hotlines at the national level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Activities to support the improvement of cooperation between hotlines and industry for taking down child abuse material	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 4. Good practices

The following are three selected examples of good practices in supporting children's use of the internet in Germany:

### Child Protection and Children's Rights in the Digital World

In April 2016, the Council of Europe adopted the so-called Sofia Strategy for implementing the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). Next to aspects like equal opportunities, participation, a life free from violence and child-friendly justice, it also encompasses children's rights in the digital environment. The project [Child Protection and Children's Rights in the Digital World](#) analyses the impact of digitisation on the everyday life of children and young people and measures for child protection and risk prevention. The aim is to develop and implement a strategy for child and youth policy measures that supports the realisation of children's rights in all aspects of life and that enables children to exercise their rights and strengthens their ability for self-protection.

The project supports the Council of Europe's activities for the implementation of the Sofia Strategy and collaborates with international committees at the EU- and UN-level in the sector of Internet Governance as well as ICANN and further institutions. In close cooperation with the child charity Deutsches Kinderhilfswerk, the project communicates German activities into the European and international context and promotes the implementation of the UNCRC with regard to the digitisation of the lifeworld of children.

### Federal Review Board for Media Harmful to Minors

The [Federal Review Board for Media Harmful to Minors \(BpJM\)](#) is an independent higher federal authority within the portfolio of the Federal Ministry for Family, Seniors, Women and Youth. The office is in Bonn. The Office is responsible for indexing carrier and telemedia with content harmful to young people. The legal basis is the Youth Protection Act (JuSchG).

The [Future Workshop \(ZUKUNFTSWERKSTATT\)](#) is committed to the guiding principle laid down in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: protection, empowerment and participation are key factors to maintain the rights of children in the digital space.

### Gutes Aufwachsen mit Medien

The [Gutes Aufwachsen mit Medien](#) (Growing up with media) initiative supports parents and educational professionals in their parenting responsibility in the digital age. The overarching goal of the initiative is to create a common framework for different partners working collaboratively towards a better internet environment for all. It provides resources to parents and educational professionals in working with children and young people in the digital age. The initiative also offers children and young people age-appropriate and safe access to the media world. Funded by the Federal Ministry for Family, Seniors, Women and Youth ([BMFSFJ](#)), the initiative is a [nationwide association of various actors](#). The initiative office is the central point of contact for [Growing up well with the media](#). It bundles information, makes the offers of the actors more visible, and stimulates public exchange and further development in the field of educational youth media protection.