

Slovenia

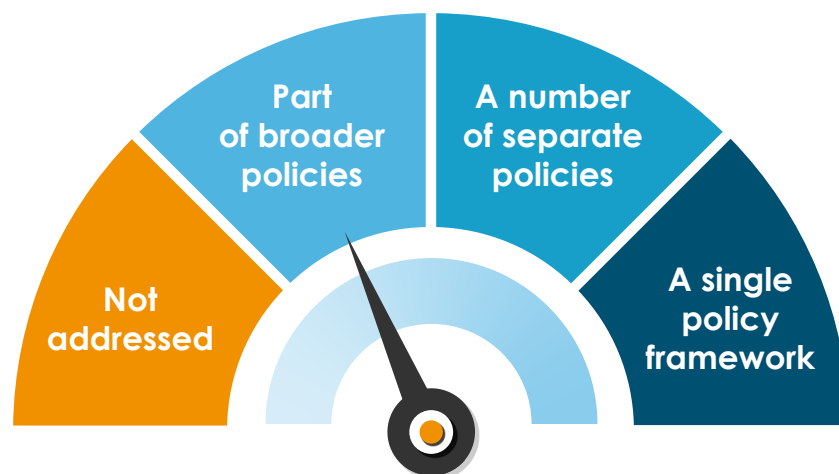
The Better Internet for Kids (BIK) Policy Map is a tool used to compare and exchange knowledge on policy making and implementation in EU Member States on the themes and recommendations of the European Strategy for a Better Internet for Children (or BIK Strategy) first set out by the European Commission 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 Slovenia, 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 forms part of broader policies, principally through laws and regulations which address the four different pillars of the BIK Strategy. Some examples are given below.

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

- [Act on Audiovisual Media Services](#) (National Gazette no. 87/11 and 84/15; ZAvMS); ZAvMS-1 is to be adopted for the implementation of the AVMS Directive revision.
- The updated [Programme for Children and Youth 2006-2016](#). A new programme for children for the 2020–2025 period is in preparation.

- [Strategic guidelines for further implementation of ICT in the Slovenian education until 2020](#); introduced in 2016.

Pillar 2: Stepping up awareness and empowerment

- Personal Data Protection Act of the Republic of Slovenia (National Gazette no. 94/07-ZVOP-1); to ensure implementation of the GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation), ZVOP-2 is to be adopted.
- [Act on Audiovisual Media Services – ZavMS](#).
- [Digital Slovenia 2020 – Development strategy for the information society until 2020](#); introduced in 2016.
- [Cyber Security Strategy](#); introduced in 2016.
- [Strategic guidelines for further implementation of ICT in the Slovenian education until 2020](#); introduced in 2016.
- [Resolution on National Youth program 2013-2022](#) (Resolucija o nacionalnem programu za mladino 2013-2022); introduced in 2015.
- Other national documents, directions and initiatives:
 - A bottom-up initiative, Opening up Slovenia (2014).
 - The Slovenian Education Network Action Plan (2007).

Pillar 3: Creating a safer environment for children online

- Information Security Act (National Gazette no. 30/18).
- Electronic Communications Act. (National Gazette no. 109/12, 110/13, 40/14 – ZIN-B, 54/14 – odl. US in 81/15, 40/2017, 30/2019 - odl. US).
- Personal Data Protection Act of the Republic of Slovenia (National Gazette no. 94/07 – ZVOP – 1).
- Besides ZAVMS, General Act on product placement and sponsorships (National Gazette no. 44/12).
- Digital Slovenia 2020.
- Cyber Security Strategy.
- Strategic guidelines for further implementation of ICT in the Slovenian education until 2020.

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

- [Family Code](#) (National Gazette No. 15/17, 21/18 – ZNOrg, 22/19 in 67/19 – ZMatR-C)
- Resolution on the Family Policy 2018–2028: “A Society Friendly to All Families” (Gazette No. 15/18).
- The updated Programme for Children and Youth 2006-2016.
- [Criminal Code](#) (National Gazette no. 50/12 – UPB, 6/16 – popr., 54/15, 38/16, 27/17 in 23/20).
- Further national documents, directions and initiatives:
 - [Resolution on the national programme for the prevention and suppression of crime 2019-2023](#); introduced in 2019.
 - [Medium term police development and work plan for 2018-2022](#); introduced in 2018.
 - [Annual work plan for 2020 \(Police\)](#); introduced in 2019.

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

A central player is the Council for Children and Families (at the ministry responsible for family affairs). Members of the Council are representatives of non-governmental organisations and professional institutions in the area of children and families, and of the government ministries. The Council may also propose the technical principles for the adoption of legislation and strategic documents in the area of children, discuss proposed acts in the area of children, prepare professional opinions on proposed acts, and develops directions and initiatives in the area of children. The Council reports on its work to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia. Moreover, the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport provides (in 2016; as well as in 2006) strategic guidelines for further implementation of ICT in Slovenian education until 2020 including, for example, quality and safe e-materials (as well as e-textbooks), ensuring safe platforms for teaching and learning, teacher and head teacher training, development projects, promotion of safe use of the internet, and so on. Further government ministries are involved mainly through different publicly funded projects.

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 the Slovenian Ministry of Culture.
- For topics concerning Pillar 2: Stepping up awareness and empowerment and Pillar 3: Tools and regulation for an online safe environment, the Slovenian Ministry of Education, Science and Sport is responsible.
- Under Pillar 4: Legislation and law enforcement against child sexual abuse and exploitation, this is overseen by the Slovenian Ministry of Justice.

Inter-departmental communication mechanisms are usually based on inter-departmental working groups or an equivalent. Besides different mechanisms for inter-agency cooperation through different publicly funded projects, there are further co-operations between different projects, for example through websites for promotion of media and information literacy such as [MiPi](#) or [Gledoskop](#), public hearings or mutual workshops. One of the formal mechanisms also is the Council of the Republic of Slovenia for children and families, established on the basis of the Slovenian Family Code, adopted in 2017. The council prepares initiatives for the coordinated action of competent bodies in the area of children and families and for co-operation among competent authorities, professional institutions and non-governmental organisations. The council also performs various other tasks in relation to child-related topics, such as assessing new developments, proposing principles for legislation or strategic documents, or preparing 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:

- [Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia](#).
- [Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia: Almost all school children have appropriate space for learning and doing homework](#).
- [Eurostat](#).
- [Qualitative survey on cyberbullying between primary and secondary school students](#).

2.4 Involvement of young people in policy making

The involvement of young people in policy making is described as one whereby young people's interests are considered indirectly (for example, through analysis of existing surveys, or data collections).

In Slovenia, the involvement of young people in policy making is strongly promoted through government ministries and especially through the Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Youth (URSM). Within the URSM, besides important social issues and initiatives, topics related to ICT and the use of internet are often highlighted. Youth participation is promoted through URSM and young people are involved in public consideration of the different governmental legislative proposals. Young people are systematically consulted and informed through a dedicated URSM website for young people, www.mladi.si. Here, URSM publishes all relevant news for example, on ICT with a special emphasis on promotion of peaceful and tolerant public communication between young people, digital youth work, consultations, specific surveys, and so on. Through www.mladi.si, young people have the opportunity to express their opinions, to propose suggestions and to exchange their views on different social issues and relevant procedures. The URSM carries out various other activities in the area of safe internet use for children and adolescents and is, for example, active in the Council of Europe No Hate Speech campaign.

As a best practice regarding the participation opportunities available to young people in Slovenia, the National Children's Parliaments has been outlined. Children's Parliaments, led by NGO Slovenian Association of Friends of Youth, is a participatory and educational programme for democracy which is held in various settings such as in schools and communities, at regional as well as national level. It facilitates conversations and discussions on current issues about children and young people, each focusing on one main topic. The programme involves children in primary school aged 7 to 15 years (although most participants are 11-15 years). Once per year, participants meet in the National Children's Parliament. They discuss different aspects of the main topic in smaller groups and then present findings to all parliamentarians, who also accept some of the conclusions. The participants have the opportunity to discuss their ideas with state representatives, the Human Rights Ombudsman or representatives of other governmental and non-governmental organisations who regularly attend this session. In 2020, the National Children's Parliament was cancelled due to COVID-19, and the discussions about one main topic (My occupational future) was instead conducted using the online platform OPIN.ME. The main challenge faced in Children's Parliaments is that many proposals are not being heard or implemented later.

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. A public agency has a complementary role.

Government ministries are responsible for the preparation of the relevant legislative, for example the Ministry of Culture for the implementation of the AVMS Directive. With regard to carrying out the implemented legislative measures, public agencies have a key responsibility: AKOS exercises its powers over electronic media based on the Media Act and The Act on Audiovisual Media Services – ZavMS. Within the national Safer internet Centre, high-quality

content is created and promoted with significant local, regional and national activities (the Safer Internet Centre includes the [Safe.si awareness centre](#), [Spletno oko hotline](#) and [TOM telephone helpline activities](#)). In Slovenia, strong involvement of NGOs and civil society organisations can be seen, such as UNICEF Slovenia, the Slovenian Association of Friends of Youth, the ZIPOM Center, and the PIC Legal Information Centre.

For Slovenia's public broadcaster (RTV SLO) the national legislative act – The Radio and Television Corporation of Slovenia Act – imposes rules concerning the production of creative and educational online content for children. Cooperation of stakeholders can be seen with regard to signed agreements on collaboration with relevant publishers and service providers (self and co-regulation codes, Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs), and so on). Moreover, the University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences – as the leading Slovenian academic institution in the fields of internet research, web survey methodology, and the use of digital technology in social science data collection in general, as well as in marketing communications research – also co-ordinates the national Safer Internet Centre.

Examples include:

- In June 2019, the [Gledoskop](#) project was extended to set up an online portal for media and information literacy – [MiPi](#).
- Following five years of experience with a massive online open course (MOOC) about the safe use of the internet and digital devices for teachers, pedagogical faculties students and parents in 2019, ARNES launched a new MOOC about the safe use of the internet and digital devices - called MOST-VO - for pupils of second and third levels of elementary schools. The MOOC is a complementary tool for teachers and other educators who can use it in their activities. The course covers a wide range of online safety-related topics, adopting a child-friendly perspective, including key measures such as recognising fraud online and checking the validity of the published content, cyberbullying, screentime management, and other topics.
- In the context of the European Commission's [Positive Online Content Campaign \(POCC\)](#), Slovenia promotes positive content through the Safer Internet Centre's channels.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Initiatives to encourage children's creativity and to promote positive use of the internet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Initiatives to implement standards for quality online content for children	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other relevant activity (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Pillar 2: Stepping up awareness and empowerment

Regarding activities under Pillar 2, government ministries have a complementary role. They are responsible for the preparation/adoption of the relevant policy measures:

- The Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (MIZŠ) is responsible for strategy, training, development projects, promotion, and awareness of the safe and responsible use of internet for example, cooperating with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Police) as well as other ministries.
- AKOS raises public awareness on the importance of critical and safe use of media and ICT through its website, MiPi, which was established in June 2019.
- The Safe.si awareness centre raises awareness on safe and responsible use of the internet among its target groups.
- Public service broadcaster RTV SLO promotes positive online experiences for children.
- Stakeholders of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia are involved with their activities and cooperation/partnerships on the topic, as well as involvement of national telecommunication operators (A1, Telekom Slovenije, Telemach).
- In the education sector, IT or cyber security is included in the higher school study programme at the Faculty for Security Studies of the University of Maribor, and in the curricula of study programmes at the Faculty of Computer and Information Science and the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Ljubljana, at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science of the University of Maribor, the Faculty of Health Sciences of the University of Primorska, the Faculty of Information Cyber Security Strategy Studies of Novo mesto, and the licensed independent higher education institution GEA College. As part of the corporate security subject, it is also included in the study programmes at some other higher education institutions.
- The Information Commissioner (independent government data protection supervisory body) also delivers awareness-raising materials on safe internet use and privacy.

Examples activities include:

- Activities to support the technical skills young people require to use online media, content and services, and digital competences are part of each curriculum in primary and secondary education.
- The Slovenian awareness centre, Safe.si, has been actively involved in educating young people, parents and teachers about the opportunities and potential risks of using the internet since 2007. It is the most recognised institution in Slovenia that deals

with teaching about online safety. It has developed various educational resources aimed at teachers, parents and carers, and children and young people.

- Since 2014, ARNES has provided (twice each year) a massive online open course (MOOC) about the safe use of the internet and digital devices for teachers, pedagogical faculties students and parents. In 2019, ARNES launched a new MOOC, called MOST-VO, for pupils of second and third levels of elementary schools. The MOOC is a complementary tool for teachers and other educators to use in their activities.
- Activities to provide for online safety policies in schools, such as the measures envisaged within the Digital Slovenia 2020 strategy for the period 2016-2020. An update of the strategy is already in progress.
- Activities to ensure adequate teacher training in online safety include a set of materials for teachers on how to teach about online safety, data protection and privacy was produced in the framework of the [ARCADES project](#).
- Gledoskop is initiative to monitor the effective functioning of reporting mechanisms at a national level.

Summary of Pillar 2 actions:

	Introduced in the last 12 months	Existent before last year	Not available
“Teaching online safety in schools”			
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"/>
“Digital and media literacy activities”			
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
“Scaling up awareness activities and youth participation”			
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"/>
“Simple and robust reporting tools for users”			
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"/>

Pillar 3: Creating a safe environment for children online

As regards activities under Pillar 3, government ministries have a complementary role.

- In particular, the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport has an important and strategic complementary role, besides the police and other ministries that promote safe internet use.
- AKOS' system, [Gledoskop](#), is an important complimentary tool for classification of content that is potentially harmful to minors. It is aimed at supporting unified perceptions of potentially harmful elements among AVMS providers, promoting accurate labelling and consequently improving age ratings and the protection of

children. AKOS also promotes responsible and safe use of media and ICT through the new website, MiPi.

- The public service broadcaster, RTV SLO, aims to produce high-quality content for children and young people in a safe online environment with its MMC online web.
- Significant complementary players involved are universities and research centres, including the Slovenian Research Agency, Jožef Stefan Institute, Faculty of Computer and Information Science of the University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at the University of Maribor, Faculty of Electrical Engineering of the University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Information studies in Novo mesto, and the Faculty of Organizational Sciences at the University of Maribor.

Examples activities include:

Age-appropriate privacy settings

- Activities to ensure the implementation of EU legislation (changes in provision): government ministries, responsible for the preparation of the relevant legislation, are working on the implementation of the current EU Directives revisions (for the implementation of the revised AVMS Directive, the Ministry of Culture is working on the preparation of the ZAvMS-1, and so on). The Ministry of Justice is also working on revision of the Data Protection Act of the Republic of Slovenia (in ZVOP-2) to ensure further national measures for the implementation of the GDPR.
- Self-regulatory measures by industry (broadcasters, telecom players, others) about age-appropriate privacy settings. For example, the Code of practice of Slovenian Telecommunications Operators for user protection, which represents an upgrade of the European Framework for Safer Mobile Use by Younger Teenagers and Children, was officially signed in 2013 by all (eight at that time) present national telecommunications operators.
- Awareness-raising activities regarding age-appropriate privacy settings: the Slovenian Data Protection Authority has been engaging over the years in awareness activities targeting children. In many cases, these activities have taken place at schools; often, they have been carried out in cooperation with different actors involved in online safety initiatives. This endeavour has resulted in a series of academic reports and articles, seminars for teachers, national contests for the best lesson plan, and conferences. The Information Commissioner is currently carrying out the iDECIDE project (2020-2022) that aims to empower users as regards data awareness on personal data protection and privacy.
- Other relevant activity programmes: a set of materials for teachers on how to teach about online safety, data protection and privacy was produced and published in the framework of the [ARCADES project](#).
- Relevant activities regarding the promotion and provision of self- and co- regulation: AKOS activities regarding the [Gledoskop classification tool](#).

Wider availability and use of parental controls

- Promotion activities for the use of parental control tools are implemented through the AKOS’s MiPi web portal; according to national legislation (ZAVMS), AKOS has the full power to monitor and sanction compliance with legal provisions on protection of minors accessible via on-demand audiovisual media services (AVMS).
- The Safe.si awareness centre has published a handbook for parents of pre-school children titled [Mom, can I have your phone?](#)

Wider use of age rating and content classification

- Even though the use of a system for age ratings and content classification (Gledoskop) is not a self- or co-regulatory scheme and its use is completely voluntarily for audiovisual media services (AVMS) providers, all major Slovenian AVMS providers agreed to use it (via a signed agreement). They also actively contribute to the work of a Coder Committee that promotes tighter collaboration of all the parties and exchange of opinions regarding the classification of programming content. The Coder Committee has one member from each of the signatories, and the goal is to ensure more uniform classification of programming content. The Coder Committee meets on a regular basis and is a mechanism for debate about cases that are difficult to classify and for identifying gaps in the system that need to be improved. Through active involvement of AVMS providers, awareness of the importance of accurate labelling improved significantly.

Summary of Pillar 3 actions:

	Introduced in the last 12 months	Existent before last year	Not available
“Age-appropriate privacy settings”			
Activities to ensure the implementation of EU legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
“Wider availability and use of parental controls”			
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"/>

“Wider use of age rating and content classification”			
Activities to promote the adoption of age rating and content classification among relevant stakeholders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A complaints process for the effective functioning of such systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
“Online advertising and overspending”			
Activities at the national level to ensure that legislation regarding online profiling and behavioural advertising is observed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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. A public agency plays a complementary role. While the government ministries and departments prepare criminal legislative acts and other documents, the complementary role of public agencies can be seen in cyber security assurance. There is strong cooperation among responsible authorities and response centres providing information about incidents and exchanging experiences. Moreover, the Slovenian Safer Internet Centre plays a strong complementary role where the police cooperate with the national hotline, Spletno oko.

A complementary industry role can be seen in the participation of joint stakeholders in the implementation of [cyber security measures](#) that have been established under the umbrella of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia. Moreover, the public service broadcaster (PSB) RTV SLO has a complementary role when it comes to awareness raising and promoting safe and positive online experiences.

Examples for activities include:

- The investigation of crimes, including crimes against children on the internet is one of the basic tasks of the police, which is also defined in the strategies and plans of the police. Slovenian police refer investigators to training courses organised by Europol, Interpol (for example, to use the International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database) and CEPOL.
- The police actively cooperate with the Spletno oko hotline. Cooperation is operational and also at awareness and education levels (such as joint organisation of consultations and trainings). The hotline notifies the police of detected incidents reported by individuals via the Spletno oko reporting facility.

- The annual Web Eye conference on child sexual abuse online (organised by the Spletno oko hotline); activities to support the improvement of cooperation among responsible authorities and cyber security response centres, providing information about incidents, the exchange of experiences, and existing capacities.

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 Slovenia:

Safer Internet Centre Slovenia

Safer Internet Centre Slovenia is the national project promoting and ensuring a better internet for kids. This is an EU-initiated and co-financed project by the European Union's Connecting Europe Facility (CEF); in Slovenia financial support also comes from the Ministry of Public Administration and the Information Security Administration of the Republic of Slovenia. The project is run by a consortium of partners coordinated by Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Ljubljana, Academic and Research Network of Slovenia (ARNES), the Slovenian Association of friends of youth (ZPMS) and the Youth Information and Counselling Center of Slovenia (Zavod MISSS). The project is the continuation of a series of previous successful projects undertaken within the Safer Internet Programme and CEF Programme in Slovenia since 2005. The Safer Internet Centre Slovenia has three components: an awareness centre Safe.si (www.safe.si), which raises awareness of children, adolescents, parents, teachers, youth and social workers about safe and responsible use of the internet and new technologies. The toll-free helpline, TOM telephone, for young people and their parents who find themselves in internet-related trouble (116 111 and chat and e-mail service at www.e-tom.si). The hotline, Spletno oko, for anonymous reporting of illegal online content, such as child abuse material online (CSAM) and hate speech at www.spletno-oko.si. Find more information about the work of the Slovenian Safer Internet Centre generally, including its

awareness raising, helpline, hotline and youth participation services at www.betterinternetforkids.eu/web/slovenia/profile.

Gledoskop.si and MiPi

The development of the Gledoskop.si online portal aims to provide and monitor media content to younger audiences in a responsible manner. Developed by AKOS (the Agency for Communication Networks and Services), the Gledoskop system is an important complimentary tool for classification of content that is potentially harmful to minors. It is aimed at supporting unified perceptions of potentially harmful elements among audiovisual media service (AVMS) providers, promote accurate labelling and consequently improve age ratings and protection of children. AKOS, along with other parties who signed the agreement on voluntary use of the Gledoskop tool (besides the Agency these include: RTV Slovenija, POP TV d.o.o. Ljubljana, Kanal A d.o.o., Antenna TV SL d.o.o. in TV 3 d.o.o.), established a Coder Committee that promotes tighter collaboration of all the parties and exchange of opinions regarding the classification of programming content. The Coder Committee has one member from each of the signatories, and the goal is to ensure more uniform classification of programming content on television channels from different publishers. The committee meets regularly, and individual coders also turn to AKOS to consult on the more difficult cases and issues they have in the classification of content. The committee discusses the cases where the coders have doubts.

The project has been extended to setting up an online portal for media and information literacy (MIL) - MiPi. MiPi was established in June 2019 on a separate domain, with Gledoskop as a part of the whole project. MiPi covers various aspects of MIL that stem from AKOS' competencies and is aimed at raising public awareness of the importance of critical use of media and ICT, responsible creation and message sharing, and the benefits and risks of ICT. Through this website, AKOS also offers advice on information safety, internet safety, cyber security, privacy, data protection, disinformation, media consumption for children, and so on. AKOS also strives to establish networks with other institutions with competencies in the field of media and ICT and has already signed cooperation agreements with nine partners. MiPi has been regularly upgraded for promoting media and information literacy, and also to provide information for effective and secure use of media. An alert on current issues related to this topic is available on the MiPi website.

ČASORIS – online newspaper for children

The online portal [Časoris](http://Casoris) is Slovenia's newspaper for kids. It provides timely, relevant news articles for children, teachers in the classroom and parents at home. The aim of Časoris is to try to help children to understand the news, to critically think about what they're reading, and to apply their knowledge to the real world. The stories are written in a children-friendly language, and every article is accompanied by questions for additional reflection and a glossary. Main topics covered include Arts and culture, Everyday life and leisure, Media, Politics and society, Science, nature and technology, Media literacy and Safe use of the internet. Časoris was nominated for the first European Media Literacy Award in 2019. With its initiative "Stories of children from around the world, Časoris has received awards within several international competitions/initiatives (such as the Intercultural Achievement Award in Vienna and EU CLARINET award in Barcelona, both in 2019). Časoris is also a European Talent Point in the [European Talent Support Network](http://EuropeanTalentSupportNetwork).