

Status of National Child Online Protection Ecosystems in South Eastern Europe

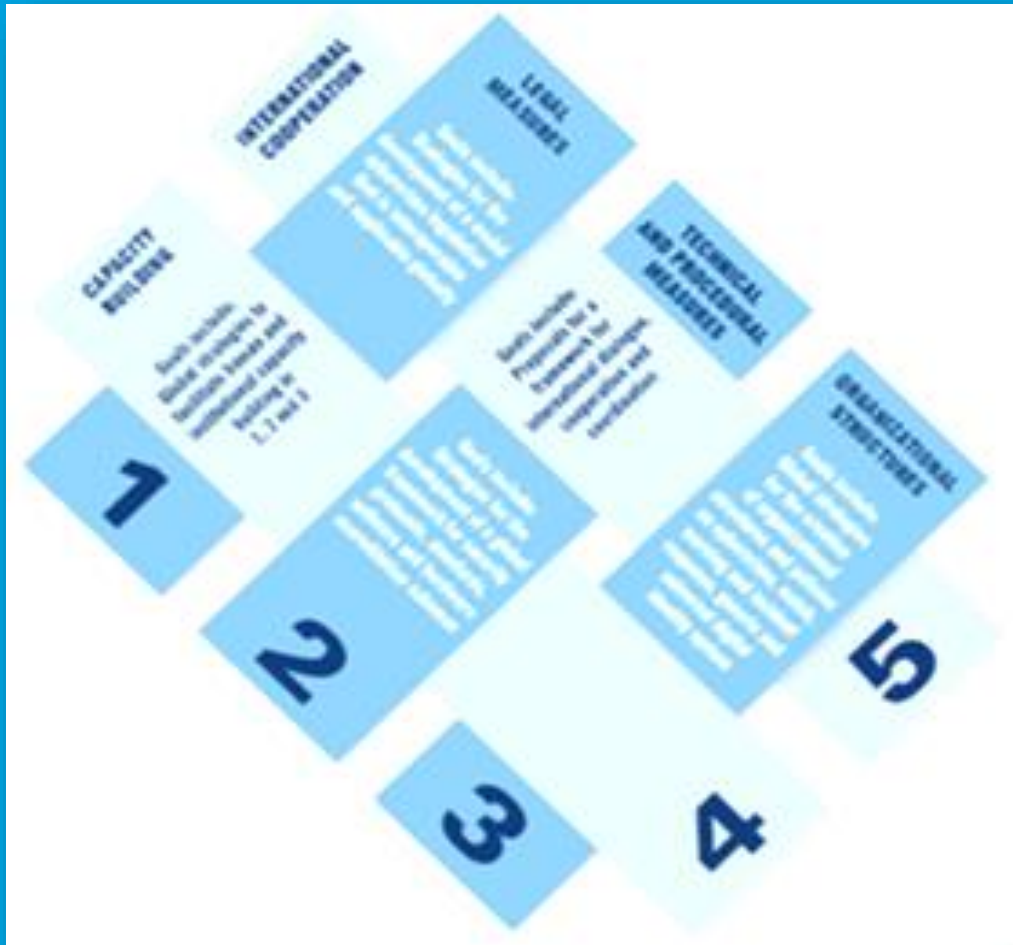
29 June 2020 | ITU Webinar
Protecting Children and Young Persons Online
ITU Office for Europe



**World Summit
on the Information Society**
Turning targets into action
Geneva 2003 Tunis 2005

Action Line C5: Building Confidence and Security in the Use of ICTs

**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**



Global Cybersecurity Agenda



Regional Initiative for Europe

Regional initiative 4

Enhancing trust and confidence in the use of information and communication technologies

OBJECTIVE

To support the deployment of resilient infrastructure and secure services allowing all citizens, especially children, to use information and communication technologies (ICTs) in their daily lives with confidence.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- 1 Providing regional platforms and tools for building human capacities (awareness and expert training) to enhance trust and confidence in the use of ICTs.
- 2 Sharing country and regional best practices and case studies and conducting surveys on enhancing confidence and trust in the use of ICTs.
- 3 Elaboration or review of national cybersecurity strategies.
- 4 Setting up or improving the capabilities of national computer security incident response teams (CSIRTs) and the corresponding networks to support these CSIRTs in cooperating with each other.
- 5 Conducting simulation exercises such as cyberdrills at national and regional level in cooperation with international and regional organizations, and assisting countries in developing tools through synergies and resource optimization.

Global Cybersecurity Index



Rank	Member States	GCI Score	Legal	Technical	Organizational	Capacity building	Cooperation
1	United Kingdom	0.931	0.200	0.191	0.200	0.189	0.151
2	United States of America	0.926	0.200	0.184	0.200	0.191	0.151
3	France	0.918	0.200	Member State	Score	Regional Rank	Global Rank
				Israel*	0.783	24	39
4	Lithuania	0.908	0.200	Portugal	0.758	25	42
				Monaco	0.751	26	43
5	Estonia	0.905	0.200	Latvia	0.748	27	44
				Slovakia	0.729	28	45
6	Singapore	0.898	0.200	Bulgaria*	0.721	29	46
				Slovenia*	0.701	30	48
7	Spain	0.896	0.200	Moldova	0.662	31	53
				Ukraine	0.661	32	54
8	Malaysia	0.893	0.170	Cyprus*	0.652	33	56
				Serbia	0.643	34	58
9	Norway	0.892	0.190	Montenegro	0.639	35	61
				Albania	0.631	36	62
10	Canada	0.892	0.190	Czech Republic	0.569	37	71
				Romania	0.568	38	72
11	Australia	0.890	0.200	Liechtenstein	0.543	39	75
				Greece	0.527	40	77
				Malta	0.479	41	82
				Iceland	0.449	42	87
				Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.204	43	118
				Andorra	0.115	44	143
				San Marino*	0.075	45	154
				Vatican*	0.021	46	170

Global Cybersecurity Index



National Cybersecurity Strategies

Status of National Child Online Protection Ecosystems in South Eastern Europe

This report was compiled following extensive desktop research supplemented by online surveys administered to relevant stakeholders within each of the countries.



Methodology

- Deep dive desktop research was aimed to find valuable online information and organisations working in the field of online safety of children for each country.
- Contact was made with stakeholder organisations and a request was submitted to fill out a stakeholder mapping form.
- Communication with national contacts was maintained for clarity and further interviewing stakeholders and identifying additional activities.
- Compiling the data and creating the overview for each country.
- The data collected for each country has been synthesised in relevant sections depicting latest ICT statistics, observations, alignment with current ITU COP guidelines, stakeholder ecosystems and a country level analysis.

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Stakeholder ecosystem

- Government bodies
- Industry
- Non-governmental organisations
- Parents
- Children
- International organisations
- Educational institution

Primary challenges identified

Examples of suggested improvements and positive actions

Table 25: Key partnerships with associations, organizations and conventions on child online protection

TABLE: Colored with white lines

	Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Montenegro	North Macedonia	Serbia	Moldova	Ukraine	Georgia
Lanzarote Convention	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Signed We Protect	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Number of active organisations	7	11	12	4	7	4	44	16
National Strategy for Child Online Protection	√	X	X	X	√	√	√	√
Cyber-security regulation for COP	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√
National COP agency	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√

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Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Moldova, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Ukraine

Main Conclusions

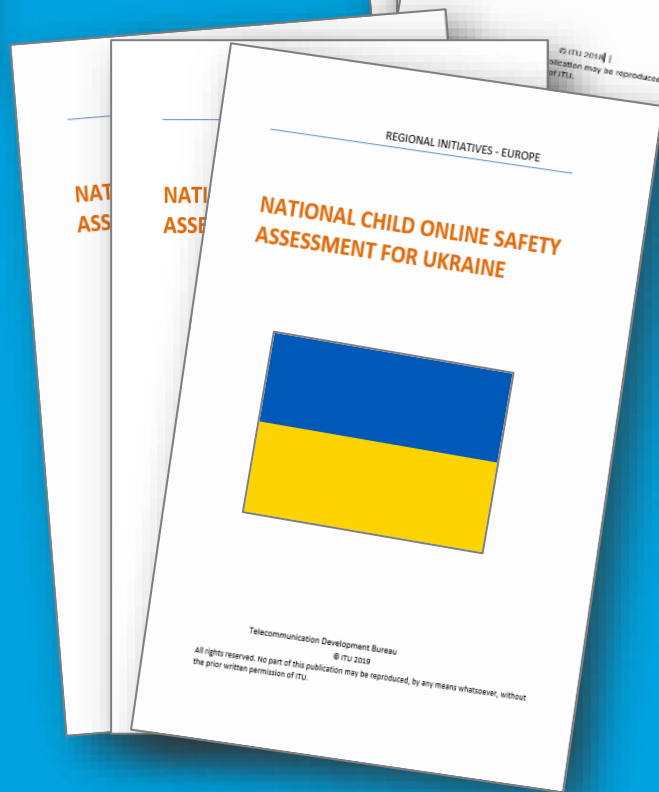
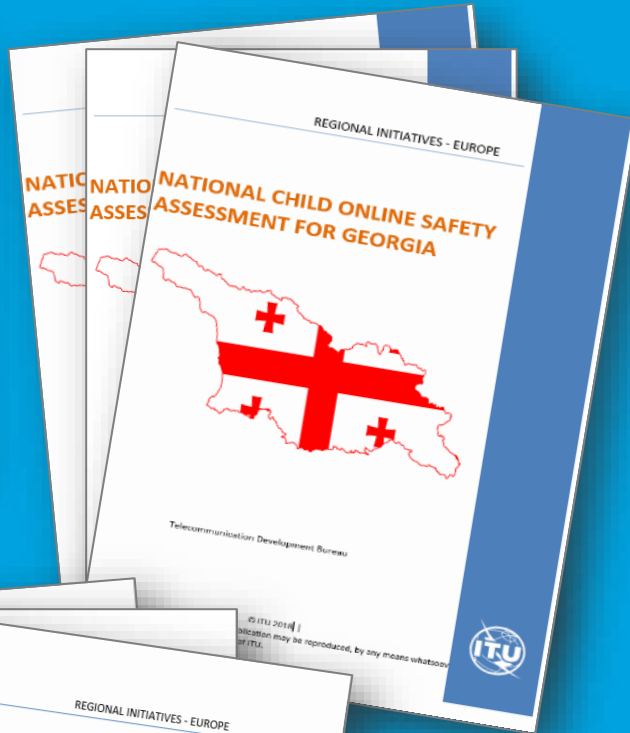
- Primary challenges common to all countries:
 - Creation, development, and implementation of national child online protection (COP) strategies and activities;
 - Diversity in stakeholder involvement;
 - Legal aspects of child online protection and child sexual abuse material (CSAM);
 - Industry involvement and support;
 - Awareness raising and educational campaigns.
- Primary challenges identified and conclusions reached in this report should be further researched at a national level and addressed in a national child online protection strategy.
- New 2020 ITU Child Online Protection Guidelines will be fundamental for harmonized way of advancing COP across the region.





Technical Assistance National COP Assessments



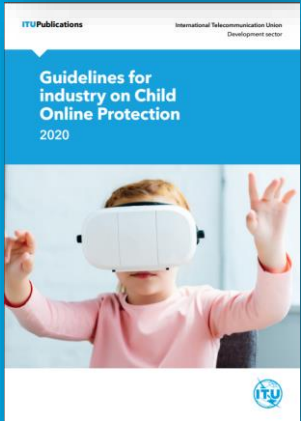
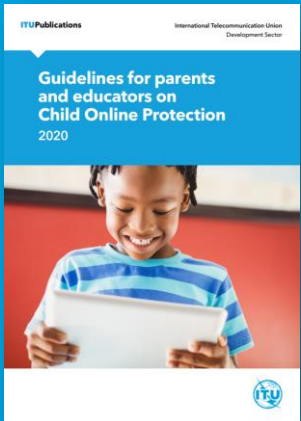


Technical Assistance *National COP Assessments*

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