

European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA)

Annex I – new version 2014

Please complete the template in English in compliance with the ECPA criteria contained in the RoP (Par.2 §3).

General information

1. Please specify your country.

Republic of Croatia

2. Is this your country's ECPA entry or an additional project?

Project "Safety and Protection of Children on the Internet" represents Croatia's ECPA entry project.

3. What is the title of the project?

Safety and Protection of Children on the Internet

4. Who is responsible for the project? Contact details.

Osječko – baranjska County Police Administration, Ministry of Interior, Republic of Croatia

Center for Missing and Exploited Children (civil society organization)

www.osjecko-baranjska.policija.hr

www.cnzd.org/ www.csi.hr

5. Start date of the project (dd/mm/yyyy)? Is the project still running (Yes/No)?
If not, please provide the end date of the project.

Project activities implementation started on January 1, 2012 and the project is still conducted. The ending of the project implementation is planned for August 31, 2020. Given the positive outcomes and the interest of the target group, the project implementation is also conducted in coming years. However, every year adjustments of the project activities were made according to the recommendations and guidelines of the users and experts involved in the implementation of the activities. Namely, the aim of the project is to give high-quality and comprehensive support in the field of cybercrime prevention, with the special emphasis on cyberbullying amongst the most sensitive group – the children. That is why it is very important to adjust project activities continually to the needs and interests of the target group. Project activities implementation

started on the regional level. However, bearing in mind the accomplished results and the impact of the project activities, the next phase is the implementation of the project activities on the national level, and inclusion of experts from different state and public institutions and organizations in the project, as well as the experts from civil society organizations that deal with the above mentioned issue across the Republic of Croatia.

6. Where can we find more information about the project? Please provide links to the project's website or online reports or publications (preferably in English).

<http://osjecko-baranjska.policija.hr/MainPu.aspx?id=98317>

<http://osjecko-baranjska.policija.hr/MainPu.aspx?id=207929>

<http://osjecko-baranjska.policija.hr/MainPu.aspx?id=149349>

<http://policija.hr/MainPu.aspx?id=186709>

<http://os-ibslovak-jelisavac.skole.hr/>

http://www.gimnazija-agmatosa-dj.skole.hr/upload/gimnazija-agmatosa-dj/newsattach/548/Popis_prev_projekata--_srednja_skola.pdf

<http://klasje.hr/odrzano-predavanje-o-zastiti-djece-na-internetu/>

<http://klasje.hr/category/vijesti-2/page/2/>

<http://www.nasice.com/vijesti/54-nasice2013/puz2013/191-nasice1692011.html>

<http://www.nasice.com/vijesti/54-nasice2013/puz2013/3978-na%C5%A1ice-sigurnost-i-za%C5%A1tita-djece-na-internetu.html>

http://www.osijek031.com/osijek.php?topic_id=43535

<http://www.icm-osijek.info/index.php/obrazovanje/zanimljivo-korisno/1850-ucimo-o-zastiti-osobnih-podataka-na-internetu-u-avenue-mallu-osijek>

http://www.azoo.hr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2751:strun-i-skupovi-sigurnost-i-zatita-djece-na-internetu&catid=277:informatika&Itemid=115

<http://www.osijek.hr/index.php/cro/Novosti/POTPISAN-SPORAZUM-O-SURADNJI-IZMEDU-GRADA-OSIJEKA-I-PU-OSJECKO-BARANJSKE>

<https://pogledkrozprozor.wordpress.com/2011/08/31/strucni-skupovi-sigurnost-i-zatita-djece-na-internetu/>

<http://www.rkud-darda.org/nacionalni-projekt-imam-izbor-obiljezavanje-svjetskog-dana-roma-2015/>

<http://www.nasa-djeca-os.hr/o-nama/novosti/108-seminar-sigurnost-djece-na-internetu.html>

<http://www.cnzd.org/site2/index.php?searchword=internet&searchphrase=all&op>

[tion=com_search](#)

<http://osijek.avenuemall.hr/ucimo-o-zastiti-osobnih-podataka-na-internetu>

<http://www.epicentar-slavonije.com/index.php/nagradezabava/35-os/23-sigurnost-i-zastita-djece-na-internetu>

<http://www.vukovar.hr/kultura-i-obrazovanje/obrazovanje/7094-vukovarski-gimnazijalci-obiljezili-dan-sigurnijeg-interneta-pod-sloganom-let-s-create-a-better-internet-together>

http://download14.documents.tips/uploads/check_up14/322015/55bed34cbb61ebfd3c8b4604.pdf

http://www.ss-valpovo.hr/joomla/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=899:prevencija-ovisnosti-zdrav-za-pet&catid=37:posjete&Itemid=70

<http://www.novolist.hr/Znanost-i-tehnologija/Tehnologija/Kako-sprijeciti-epidemiju-nasilja-na-drustvenim-mrezama>

<http://www.novolist.hr/Znanost-i-tehnologija/Tehnologija/Na-facebooku-30-posto-profila-lazno-koriste-ih-za-maltretiranje-i-igrice>

<http://www.vijesti.rtl.hr/novosti/645853/mali-web-detektivi-jedini-u-hrvatskoj-odsad-stite-vrsnjake/>

<http://www.lokalnahrvatska.hr/vijest.php?rss=196658>

www.cnzd.org

www.csi.hr

http://www.skole.hr/veliki-odmor/tehnologija?news_id=9375

<http://www.boljiinternet2015.com/>

7. Please give a **one page** description of the project (**Max. 600 words**)

The aim of the project is to increase the level of knowledge and awareness regarding the consequences of Internet and social networks abuse, as well as the ways of safe Internet use and protection during Internet use. Also, the aim is to contribute to the general safety of children as Internet users by raising the level of decent communication via Internet, and by educating children and the young, as well as the parents and teachers about responsible and conscientious Internet approach.

Applying the previously mentioned methods contributes to the cybercrime prevention. Given the stated, purpose of the project is to increase the level of knowledge and awareness of children, the young, and parents regarding possible abuses of using contemporary technology such as computers, mobile phones, Internet and social networking. There are five goals within the project: 1) to enhance the knowledge of the teachers, professors and pedagogical workers regarding safety and protection of children and the young during the use of Internet and contemporary technology; 2) to raise the level of awareness in citizens regarding the problem of improper use of Internet on the part of children; 3) to contribute to the alleviation of harmful consequences in children and the young, and which are the result of Internet abuse; 4) to raise the level of decent communication on the Internet and social networks; 5) to receive the media attention by which a large number of citizens will be warned about the possible consequences of Internet abuse.

The implementation of the project activities included, except for the project carriers, the participation of the following partners: Education Agency - branch-office in Osijek; primary schools and secondary schools from the Osječko-baranjska County and universities. The project activities were conducted within the Osječko-baranjska County. The project activities include the following target groups: primary school students (1st – 8th grade), secondary school students, parents of the primary school and secondary school students, teachers, professors, professional assistants, the public and the media.

In order to realize objectives of the project, the following activities were conducted: 1) interactive workshops for students of primary and secondary schools in a innovatively equipped digital classrooms; 2) training of children and the young for web detectives; 3) educative lectures for parents of primary and secondary school students; 4) educative lectures for the general public and organization of interactive activities; 5) making of the educative posters about safe use of the Internet intended for students, parents and the general public; 6) making of the video clips about safe use of the Internet intended for the students, parents and the general public; 7) professional training of the workers through participation in different seminars about safety and protection of children and the young on the Internet; 8) marking of the Safer Internet Day as well as international activities that include children from other countries; 9) promotional activities with the purpose to inform and raise the awareness of the public; 10) fostering and maintaining the international cooperation.

The project is systematically conducted through ten interconnected activities. Based on the successful implementation of the activities, the following results are expected and realized last year: enhanced knowledge about possibilities and consequences of the abuse of contemporary technology such as computers, mobile phones, Internet and social networks in children, the young, parents and professional assistants; reduction of recorded cases of bullying, as well as criminal activity that is harmful for children, and is a result of the Internet abuse; increased knowledge and awareness about the importance of safe Internet use on the part of children, parents and other citizens.

I. The project shall focus on prevention and/or reduction of everyday crime and fear of crime within the theme.

8. How does the project contribute to crime prevention and/or to the reduction of crime or the fear of crime? (**Max. 150 words**)

The level of knowledge of the target group about the consequences of contemporary technology abuse, ways of protection during Internet use and ways of a responsible and conscientious Internet approach will increase through project activities. That is how cybercrime will be directly prevented, especially cyberbullying and other criminal activities that are harmful for children. The awareness about the need to react and possibilities to report to the proper authorities will be increased if the target group is met with the penal frame and the alternative procedure in cases of cyberbullying. The trust in social and institutional support instruments will also be built by means of that cooperation which will contribute to reduction of fear of experiencing criminal activity, and reduction of criminal activity generally. By giving the above mentioned information, the knowledge is turned into a valuable tool which serves as self-help for the potential victims.

9. How is the project contributing to raising citizens' awareness of crime prevention? (**Max. 150 words**)

Through the project activities promotion through the media, citizens' will be informed about the negative impact of the Information Technologies, but also how to use Internet safely. All preventive activities are a part of the active engagement of all areas of interest and social categories, by which citizens' awareness of the issue is raised, and also the need to be personally involved in prevention and work on the issue is awoken. The project is extremely visible in community because it is followed by a public campaign which is very present in the media, but also because many experts are engaged in it. By means of joint activity, awareness of the cybercrime is developed and the trust in police, as well as the trust of the young population that there is a community that cares, which contributes to the development of their confidence, but also increases the readiness to take responsibility.

II. The project shall have been evaluated and have achieved most or all of its objectives.¹

10. What was the reason for setting up the project? What problem(s) did it aim to tackle?

In last few decades we witness a significant increase in using IT tools. The society is faced with an accelerated communication and constant increase in the number of publications, i.e. increased production of knowledge, which, as expected, leads to qualitative changes in the way community works. It is thus not surprising that IT tools affect all forms of our activities and have economic, social and cultural effects on our community.

Despite many advantages that come with the development of IT tools, there are also many risks. The special target, the hostages of the new ways of communication and social networks are children and the young. More and more, they turn to online communication and online world, and an important part of their life are social networks as the simplest way of mutual communication. Today children and the young spend most of their free time texting with peers, exchanging ideas, photographs, statuses, and all of that led to a generation, so-called "digital natives". The generation uses the technology more than eight hours per day. Many studies have shown that new technological items and social networks changed significantly the way of communication amongst children and the young. The problem is that by using it, children and the young lose awareness of the boundaries between the real and the virtual world, and that, unfortunately, increases the risk of different hazardous behavior on the Internet, different forms of violence and abuse, but also committing online criminal activity.

The studies have shown that most of the young population uses Internet for social interactions, sharing ideas, expressing artistically, reading news, writing school papers, and writing blogs. Unfortunately, by doing that, they are exposed to risk of different types of sexual and violent content, as well as the risk of getting in contact with the people with wrong intentions. Risky online behavior, mostly found with children and the young include: talking with a stranger, sharing personal information, giving information to strangers, putting strangers on a friend list, visiting adult web pages, talking with strangers about sex, sexting, intimacy abuse, harassment and threat.

Given the above stated, project carriers, in cooperation with the partners and associates, worked intensively on recognizing the problem of negative online effects and prevention from it. From the work with children and the young, the need for intensive cybercrime prevention is recognized, with a special emphasis on cyberbullying which is one of the biggest problems that was a result of the development of IT. Online violence, also known as cyberbullying is a term which is described as every communication activity through cyber technology which could be hazardous for the individual, but also for the common good. That type of bullying includes situations when a child or a teenager is exposed to the attack of the other child, teenager or a group through Internet or a mobile phone. There

¹ For more information on evaluation, see Guidelines on the evaluation of crime prevention initiatives (EUCPN Toolbox No.3): <http://www.eucpn.org/library/results.asp?category=32&pubdate>

are two kinds of online violence: direct attack and attack with a mediator. Direct attack happens when a minor sends disturbing messages with a mobile phone, email or chat, steals or changes the password, posts private information or untrue information, when he/she emails disturbing photos or sends them with a mobile phone, conducts online surveys about the victim, sends viruses, sends pornography or spam on the email or a mobile phone, introduces oneself falsely.

Children and the young are unable to see and understand the damage their words can cause, unless there is a physical contact. Cyberbullying includes encouraging the group hatred, privacy attacks, disturbing, stalking, insulting, dishonest approach to harmful contents, and spreading violent and insulting comments. Very often cyberbullying includes several ways of communication – sound, pictures, animations and photographs. Social networks have shown as the place where cyberbullying mostly happens. Some researchers assume that is primarily because of the anonymity and lack of the physical contact in online communication so they behave in a way they would not behave in a face to face communication. Anonymity gives the offender a feeling that they can disrespect social norms and limitations and be unpunished. The consequences of cyberbullying sometimes can be more serious than the ones caused in real situations. Namely, the audience of the online violence is often more widely spread than the one on a school playground or in a class. In addition, the victim can again read every time what the bully wrote; the written word seems more specific and real than the spoken word. Also, the chance is smaller for the violence to be avoided than in a real world, so the children no longer feel safe to go home and avoid the bullying (they carry their bully "in a pocket"). One of the popular forms of bullying, brought by a modern era of technology, is cyberbullying via mobile phone. It includes any form of a message due to which a person feels uncomfortable, or one is threaten to feel that way.

Besides different types of bullying that children and the young are exposed to on a daily basis, it is a disturbing fact that children and the young more often share their personal information not only with their peers, but also with complete strangers, unaware of the risks of such a behavior. Regarding the above mentioned, carriers of the programme conducted many different activities to introduce the children with the terms such as personal information, their meaning, use and protection in digital surrounding. The children reduce the risk of being victims of any kind of violence, as well as the predator targets on the Internet by means of adequate prevention of the personal information. It is the publication of the personal information that the approach to victims is easily accessed not only in virtual, but also in real life. Introducing the children with the adequate use of personal information, they maintain safer online activity, taking into account not only the protection of their personal information, but also respecting the other people's (children's and the adults') right to privacy.

As these new types of violence and abuse are present in an everyday life, there is a need for undertaking preventive activities aimed at suppressing the expansion of socially unaccepted online conduct and its effects on children and the young. With respect to that, parents, experts and other workers with children and the young have the obligation to introduce them with the fact that the rules in a real and virtual life are the same, so that everything not allowed, nor acceptable in a real world, is not an option in the virtual as well. Also, they have the obligation to

educate the children and the young how to use the Internet safely, how to protect oneself, and whom to turn to for help.

Prevention is the key to responsible and safe Internet use. It is therefore necessary to proceed with the reinforcement of children, parents, teachers, media and general public with the information how to use that valuable tool. All the same, it is necessary to proceed with raising the awareness about that important issue, while at the same time establish firm cooperation with the media, but also take into account the greater exposure of children and the young to the media.

Except for the above mentioned, it is important that preventive activities include the direct activity with the parents. Taking into account social and economic changes in our community, parents, because of their obligations, do not have the opportunity to supervise their children's online activity all the time. Besides, it is much more important to teach the children how to "walk" through the electronic media safely than to guide them all the time. The same way we teach the children to deal with the disturbing and unpleasant situations in an everyday life, as well as how to recognize and avoid danger on the street and in their surroundings, it is also very important to teach the children how to use the Internet and the mobile phone safely, and how to recognize possible danger and risky conduct. In addition, it is important to teach them to take the responsibility for their action and its consequences that are harmful for someone else. In order for the parents to be able to teach their children of the safe, conscientious and responsible Internet use, the experts are obliged to ensure adequate, interactive and practical education and give them necessary tools to give their children acquired knowledge and skills. The project "Safety and Protection of Children on the Internet" is organized because of all the above mentioned reasons, and with the goal to raise the level of knowledge and awareness about the consequences of Internet and social networks abuse, as well as the ways of safe Internet use and protection while using Internet so that the children are not victims, nor cybercrime offenders.

11. Was the context analysed **before** the project was initiated? How, and by whom? Which data were used? (**Max. 150 words**)

The data used in planning of the project activities were a result of the analysis of the available data taken from authorities, institutions and organizations of the civil society, local government and recognized experts in a community. The research of the Polyclinic for Children Protection in Zagreb, in which 4000 students from 19 primary schools and 2 secondary schools participated, has shown the following: 73% of the children has some experience in using Internet, while 58% of children use it on a daily basis. The research has shown that almost 18% children aged 12-15 was a victim of some sort of cyberbullying. 62% of children, out of all the children that were exposed to cyberbullying, said that the bully was someone they knew, or even a classmate, and 27% of the children was exposed to messages with the sexual content (photographs of naked people, sexual activity..)

12. What were the objective(s) of the project? Please, if applicable, distinguish between main and secondary objectives. (**Max. 150 words**)

General objective: to raise the level of knowledge and awareness in children, the young, and parents about abuse of contemporary technology and by doing so, contribute to cybercrime prevention with a special emphasis on cyberbullying amongst the most sensitive group – the children.

Specific objectives:

- 1) to promote the knowledge of the teachers, professors and pedagogical workers about safety and protection of children and the young while using the Internet and contemporary technology;
- 2) to raise the level of awareness with citizens regarding the issue of children's inappropriate Internet use;
- 3) to contribute to alleviating harmful consequences with children and the young which are a result of the Internet abuse;
- 4) to raise the level of decent communication on the Internet and on social networks;
- 5) to get the media attention by which a larger number of citizens will be warned of the possible consequences of Internet abuse.

13. Did you build in internal goals to measure the performance of the project? If so, please describe at what stage of the project and how you measured whether the project was moving in the planned direction. (**Max. 150 words**)

Following methods were used to monitor the success of the project activities implementation.

Qualitative methods

- monthly reports on conducted activities
- feedback from target groups regarding satisfaction with the conducted activity
- feedback from partner and associate organizations regarding satisfaction with the conducted activity

Quantitative methods

- a number of educated students from primary and secondary schools
- a number of educated parents, teachers and professional assistants
- a number of conducted workshops
- a number of published and distributed educative and informative materials
- data about project monitoring in the media
- a number of professional seminars, education and workshops about safety

and protection of children and the young on the Internet conducted by project carriers

- controlling safety factors of the police which deal with a number of criminal activity and a number of online offences conducted by children and the young which are harmful for them

14. Has there been a process evaluation? Who conducted the evaluation (internally or externally?) and what were the main results? (**max. 300 words**) - *for more information on process evaluation, see EUCPN Toolbox No.3, p.9-10 & part 2 - section 2A*

Process evaluation was conducted during the project by the Police Directorate and the Ministry of the Interior, and on the basis of qualitative and quantitative indicators set when project proposal was being created. The Police Directorate was regularly informed by the project manager by means of monthly reports of conducted project activities and its efficacy. The monitoring and efficacy of the project activities implementation was also done by the Directorate. The evaluation was carried out by the analysis and comparison of the statistical indicators regarding monitoring of safety indicators of the Osječko-baranjska County Police Administration, with respect to criminal activity and offences committed through Information Technology for a period of time prior and after the project implementation. Also, the evaluation was carried out on the basis of successful realization of both qualitative (written monthly reports, feedback from children, parents, experts and partner and associate organizations) and quantitative indicators (a number of: educated students, parents, teachers, professors and professional assistants, conducted workshops, published and distributed educative and informative materials, data regarding project monitoring in the media, professional seminars, education and workshops). The evaluation has shown that the level of knowledge and awareness of the possible contemporary technology abuse was raised in target groups. The knowledge of teachers, professors and pedagogical workers regarding safety and protection of children while using the Internet was also promoted. Citizens' level of awareness regarding the issue of children's inappropriate use of Internet was also raised, as well as the level of decent communication on the Internet and on social networks. In addition, it contributed as well to the alleviation of the harmful consequences with children and the young which were a result of Internet abuse. Moreover, children and the young were taught how to safely use the Internet as the tool for additional knowledge acquisition.

15. Has there been an outcome or impact evaluation? Who conducted the evaluation (internally or externally?), which data and evaluation method were used and what were the main results? (**Max. 300 words**) - for more information on outcome or impact evaluation, see EUCPN Toolbox No.3, p.7-9 & part 2 - section 2A

The results given by the evaluation enabled the promotion of the project activities and adjustment of those to the needs and interests of the target group for the following period of time required for the project implementation. The external evaluation of the effects of the project activities is planned at the end of the project activities in 2020. The real effect of the project and the project activities on reduction of the criminal activity, number of online offences, reduction of online violence and long-term changes in mind about the possible contemporary electronic media abuses, as well as the available ways of protection, it is necessary to include the data of a longer period of time, include a larger number of users and take into account all available tools and services that enable a continuous knowledge promotion regarding safe Internet use. However, constant changes in the ways of using contemporary technology and its functionality should also be taken into account. The evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project activities because of the above mentioned reasons. The analysis and comparison of the statistical indicators regarding monitoring of the safety indicators of the police which are relevant to criminal activity and offences committed through information technologies will also be taken into account for a period of time prior and after the project implementation. Also, the qualitative and quantitative indicators of efficacy of the implementation of the project activities will be taken into account. The evaluation will be completed by an outside independent collaborator with the experience in conducting project evaluation. The evaluation will be based on determining increased level of safety and protection of children on the Internet and on social networks, as well as reduction of the consequences of Internet abuse.

III. The project shall, as far as possible, be innovative, involving new methods or new approaches.

16. How is the project innovative in its methods and/or approaches? (**Max. 150 words**)

The most important innovative factor is successfully realized coordination of the large number of relevant partners in Osječko-baranjska County with the special emphasis on cooperation of the police and civil society organization. Also, innovation reflects on how it is applicable on regional, national and international level. It is very important to emphasize that the project implies a comprehensive approach to children and the young through direct interactive work with children in digital classrooms, web detective training, use of contemporary technology (quiz, video) etc. Moreover, through the project, children and the young are

capable to take active role in fighting against cyberbullying and other inappropriate conducts by becoming web detectives who are trained to recognize and report inappropriate content on the Internet. A very important aspect of innovation is public campaign which is strongly present in the media, but also engagement of many experts.

IV. The project shall be based on cooperation between partners, where possible.

18. Which partners or stakeholders were involved in the project and what was their involvement? (**Max. 200 words**)

The following partners participated in project implementation: Education Agency – branch office in Osijek, primary schools, secondary schools and University from Osječko-baranjska County. All partners, with their expertise and past experience, promoted activities and contributed to creation of qualitative and comprehensive preventive programme. Given the fact that all the partners gladly participated in implementation of the educative activities, as well as in raising the awareness and making the citizens sensitive to the problem of cyberbullying, the project is successfully finished every year and necessary adjustments are made with respect to the interests and the needs of the target group. The project manager would not be able to conduct all the activities if there was not the support and involvement of the experts from different fields, who are from various state and public institutions and organizations, as well as civil society organizations. Taking into account the fact that the project is followed by the public campaign, which is very present in the media, and by the engagement of many experts, the project is extremely visible in its own community and sends a message to its users that there is a community that cares and works together on socially relevant issues.

V. The project shall be capable of replication in other Member States.

19. How and by whom is the project funded? (**Max. 150 words**)

The project is financed from the usual appropriations of the involved authorities, local and regional government but with respect to the possibilities, and with the contribution of civil society organizations.

20. What were the costs of the project in terms of finances, material and human resources? (**Max. 150 words**)

Anticipated expenses are divided into the financial, i.e. material ones, and human resources expenses. Conducting project activities includes only the expenses for the work of a police officer, project manager and material expenses, whereas the expenses of the professional assistants from partner and cooperative organizations are a part of their pay checks.

Expenses of the police officer's engagement within their working hours (working hour) – 300 hours x 52 = 15,600.00 kn

Stationery expenses required for preparation of documents and education materials – 20 pieces x 10 = 200.00 kn

Expenses of using a business vehicle – 2000 km = 15,040.00 kn

Expenses of making the promotive materials (200 pieces of posters x 20 kn and 5000 pieces of flyers x 1 kn = 9,000.00 kn

Expenses of making a video = 6,000.00 kn

The above mentioned expenses apply to a period of one year.

21. Has a cost-benefit analysis been carried out? If so, describe the analysis, including how and by whom it was carried out and list the main findings of the analysis. (**Max. 150 words**)

Project carriers conducted a cost-benefit analysis with the help of independent experts. The cost-benefit analysis is meant to identify factors of success or failure, estimate the sustainability of results and effects, and draw conclusions which can affect project continuation. The analysis determined that the anticipated expenses are justified and acceptable, especially if one takes into account the importance of preventive work on the issue of cyberbullying, a number of users included in project activities, diversity and innovation of different services and activities, as well as the relevance of the project activities for the larger community. Moreover, it is determined that the project activities enable sustainability, given the fact that they involve educating and strengthening of users' capacities. In addition, it is determined by the analysis that it is necessary for the project to be implemented on the national level, and in that way, expand the efficacy of the preventive programme.

22. Are there adjustments to be made to the project to ensure a successful replication in another Member State?

The project activities are designed in a way that they can be implemented on local, regional, national and international level. Given the previously mentioned, all project activities are universal and they can be implemented in other member states. Some adjustments need to be made with respect to creating specific content of education and outline of the promotive materials. The legislative frame is specific for each country, as well as the available tools of protection and service through which help and support could be asked for. With respect to that, each member state will change specific part of information that are given to target users which is in accordance with the legislative frame and organization of the state, and in accordance with the available service providers and available tools that serve prevention of cybercrime and other undesirable conducts.

23. How is the project relevant for other Member States? Please explain the European dimension of your project.

The development and an increase in using IT has been recognized in all member states. In Republic of Croatia as well as in other member states it has been recognized that a special target of the new ways of communication and on social networks are children and the young, and that all member states face the same problem: higher risk of various risky online conduct for children and the young, different forms of violence and abuse, and committing criminal activity on the Internet. Experts from all member states are therefore aimed at recognizing the problem of the negative impact of Internet and its prevention. Lately, a larger number of projects is focused on creating and implementing preventive activities regarding cybercrime, with the special emphasis on cyberbullying and other inappropriate Internet conduct. All of them have something in common: they are designed with the aim to increase the level of knowledge and awareness regarding the consequences of Internet abuse and abuse of social networks, ways of safe Internet use, protection while using Internet and protection of personal information. Also, the project includes a comprehensive and qualitative approach to the problem of cyberbullying: it includes work with children, the young, parents and experts. It also includes educative and informative activities, in its work it uses contemporary technological items, and the activity is conducted by experts with experience in working with children and with necessary knowledge, skills and competences for working on issue regarding cyberbullying and other inappropriate conduct on the Internet. That is why the outlined project "Safety and Protection of Children on the Internet" is in accordance with the needs of the target groups not only in Republic of Croatia, but also in other member states, its activities are universal and applicable in every state, and the achieved results are in the interest of every individual, i.e. the wider community. In addition, the project contributes to the realization of the goals that are set by the directives within the European Union, and that tends to be realized by all member states.

Please provide a short general description of the project (abstract for inclusion in the conference booklet – **max. 150 words**).

The aim of the project "Safety and Protection of Children on the Internet" is to increase the level of knowledge and awareness regarding the consequences of Internet and social networks abuse, as well as the ways of safer Internet use and protection while using the Internet. Also, its purpose is contribution to general safety of children as Internet users by educating target groups about responsible and conscientious Internet approach. The implementation of the project activities brings promotion of the knowledge regarding possibilities and consequences of abuse of contemporary technology such as computers, mobile phones, Internet and social networks with children, the young, parents and professional assistants. It also provides reduction of criminal activity that is harmful for the children, and which is a result of Internet abuse, as well as documented cases of bullying. Finally, it raises the level of knowledge and awareness regarding importance of safe Internet.