



REPORT 2015

dyżurnet  pl



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DYŻURNET.PL REPORT

dyżurnet pl

NASK
 ul. Wąwózowa 18
 02-796 Warszawa
 e-mail: dyżurnet@dyżurnet.pl

Drawn up and edited by:
Dyżurnet.pl Team

Graphic design and typesetting:
Duszek Studio

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Hotline – contact point to which potentially illegal Internet content is reported (also known as the response team)

CSAM (child sexual abuse materials) – materials presenting sexual abuse of children (legal term - pornographic content involving minors; colloquial term - child pornography)

INHOPE – an international association of national response teams, preventing distribution of child sexual abuse materials

Notification – a report concerning potentially illegal Internet content

Incident – a report that has been analyzed and classified, by Dyżurnet.pl experts, in accordance with the report handling procedure

Harmful content – content promoting dangerous behaviors; content inappropriate for children

Illegal content – content banned under the Polish law



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We work actively to create a safer Internet.



”

We respond to reports on illegal and harmful online content threatening the safety of children and young people.



”

We promote safe Internet use.

To whom it may concern,

Dyżurnet.pl has been operating within the structure of NASK for 10 years now. It is Poland's only team that receives notifications about harmful online content that poses a threat to the youngest Internet users. Our team focuses its attention on CSAM - child sexual abuse materials. Last year Dyżurnet.pl received as many as 13,000 harmful content notifications. 3,000 of them have been classified as CSAM. Over the course of 10 years of its activity, Dyżurnet.pl received 58,000 notifications from Internet users. Nearly 13,000 of them have been classified as CSAM. During the first years of our team's operation, our experts were analyzing 40 notifications per month. Nowadays, this number has grown to 1,000.

Those figures should offer a lot of food for thought. On the one hand, the level of threat awareness grows within the society, just as the recognition of the Team and the responsibility of Internet users are on the rise. On the other hand, however, each such notification is a real-life story of young people's or even children's dramatic experiences.

However, the Team's activity is by no means restricted to receiving notifications only. Its task is also to react accordingly, making sure that the harmful content is eradicated from the Internet, and that its authors and distributors are not anonymous and unpunished. The efforts of Dyżurnet.pl experts have resulted in nearly 70 per cent of illegal child sexual abuse materials being removed from the Internet within 3 days from the intervention. 80 per cent of them were no longer available within a week. Such a high degree of the Team's efficiency is possible thanks to our cooperation with the Police, administrators, as well as other response teams - members of INHOPE - from the world over.

Analysis of notifications enables also to identify new, dangerous online trends and phenomena. The present report presents the problem of sextortion - a new form of online blackmail - and illegal content masking. The knowledge about such phenomena we have gathered allows us to react quicker and more efficiently.

However, education still remains the best method to prevent any type of threats. It is thanks to safe Internet use and safe real world behaviors that the degree of harm inflicted upon children and the scale of crime may be reduced. Therefore, in addition to its core activity, the Team also becomes involved in and initiates numerous educational and training campaigns. Information about this type of activity of Dyżurnet.pl experts is included in the report as well.

Enjoy your reading!

Michał Chrzanowski

CEO, NASK



We work actively to create a safer Internet.

Dyżurnet.pl is a team tasked with ensuring a safer Internet, operating within the structures of NASK (Research and Academic Computer Network). It comprises a part of the NASK Academy project. The main task of Dyżurnet.pl is to respond to notifications about illegal and harmful online content threatening the safety of children and young people, reported by web users.

The team has been operating since 2005, and has since analyzed nearly 60,000 notifications reported by anonymous Internet users, institutions and other response teams. Each notification is analyzed in accordance with the applicable procedures that envisage performing a technical analysis, a basic legal interpretation and taking adequate action.

Dyżurnet.pl is Poland's only team collecting information on illegal content published on the Internet; primarily involving sexual abuse of children. The team's actions are aimed at eliminating the content from the world wide web.

Its interventions involve both Polish and foreign websites.

Dyżurnet.pl advises not to search for illegal content on the Internet.



DYŻURNET.PL IN POLAND AND WORLDWIDE

The Dyżurnet.pl team is a member of INHOPE - an association of over 50 hotlines operating in different countries worldwide. The association was established to foster and streamline cooperation between the national contact points striving to prevent distribution of CSAM; it cooperates, inter alia, with Interpol and leading IT sector companies. Collaboration within the structures of the association allows its members to quickly and efficiently react to content involving sexual abuse of children. Thanks to close cooperation with domestic law enforcement agencies, effective interventions involving illegal content are possible.



For more information please visit:
www.inhope.org

Dyżurnet.pl acts in the capacity of the **Polish Safer Internet Centre**, an entity made up NASK and the Nobody's Children Foundation (Fundacja Dzieci Niczyje, FDN). The Center implements *Safer Internet* - European Commission's comprehensive program promoting online safety of children and youths. It also acts as an implementing authority of the *Connecting Europe Facility*. Efforts of the Polish Safer Internet Centre aim to raise the level of awareness of the youngest Internet users, their parents, teachers, educators and law enforcement staff, concerning online threats faced by children. The Center operates a helpdesk (116 111, 800 100 100) as well. Its initiatives are backed by the **Consultation Committee** made up of representatives of various ministries, governmental institutions, the police, as well as academic and business communities.



For more information please visit:
www.saferinternet.pl

Information on potentially illegal content may be submitted to the Team via:



Contact form available at
www.dyzurnet.pl



Email
dyzurnet@dyzurnet.pl



Automatic notification hotline –
0 801 615 005

Depending on the country in which the server offering content that involves sexual abuse of minors is located, the following procedures are followed:



the materials are stored on servers that are located in Poland – the information is handed over to the Police Headquarters

Police



the materials are stored on servers outside Poland, in a country in which a response team that is a member of INHOPE operates - the information is handed over to the national contact point

**national
contact point**



the materials are stored on servers outside Poland, in countries in which INHOPE is not active – the information is handed over to the Police Headquarters

Police

Notifications concerning racist content stored on Polish servers - information is handed over to the Police Headquarters.

Police

Notifications of illegal pornographic content involving violence or animals - the information is handed over to the Police Headquarters if the server is located in Poland, or to another response team if the materials are illegal in the country in which the server is located.

Police

or

**another
response team**

Notifications of harmful content stored on Polish servers - the information is handed over to administrators or other institutions - administrators or other institutions.

administrators

or

**other
institutions**

Dyżurnet.pl intervenes, primarily, in the case of content involving **sexual abuse of children**. Such content includes the following: distribution of materials presenting sexual abuse of minors, child seduction, promotion of pedophilia, pedophile behaviors exhibited by Internet users.

All notifications are anonymised - the contact data provided by the user is only used for informing about actions taken, and is not required to proceed with the intervention.



We respond to reports on illegal and harmful online content threatening the safety of children and young people.

STATISTICS INCIDENT REPORTS, ACTIVITIES AND INTERVENTION IN 2015

The total of nearly 60,000 incidents (59,170) have been analyzed between 2005 and 2015, with 11,619 classified by Dyżurnet.pl experts as CSAM.

Most notifications received by Dyżurnet.pl related to content that the users classified as child sexual abuse material (**CSAM**). In 2015, such reports accounted for over 86 per cent of all notifications received. Following the receipt of a notification, Team members verified if a given material may indeed be interpreted as “pornographic material involving a minor”, and then categorized a given notification by assigning it the status of an “incident”.

CSAM (child sexual abuse materials) - materials presenting sexual abuse of children (legal term - pornographic content with the participation of minors; colloquial term - child pornography)

Figure I shows the number of notifications (information submitted by users) and incidents (substantiated notifications that were analyzed and adequately classified by Dyżurnet.pl experts) relating to CSAM vs. the total number of incidents between 2005 and 2015.

A systematical increase in the number of both notifications and incidents was observed during the period of time analyzed. The greatest increase in the overall number of incidents was observed in 2014, when it equaled as much as 65 per cent compared to the previous year.

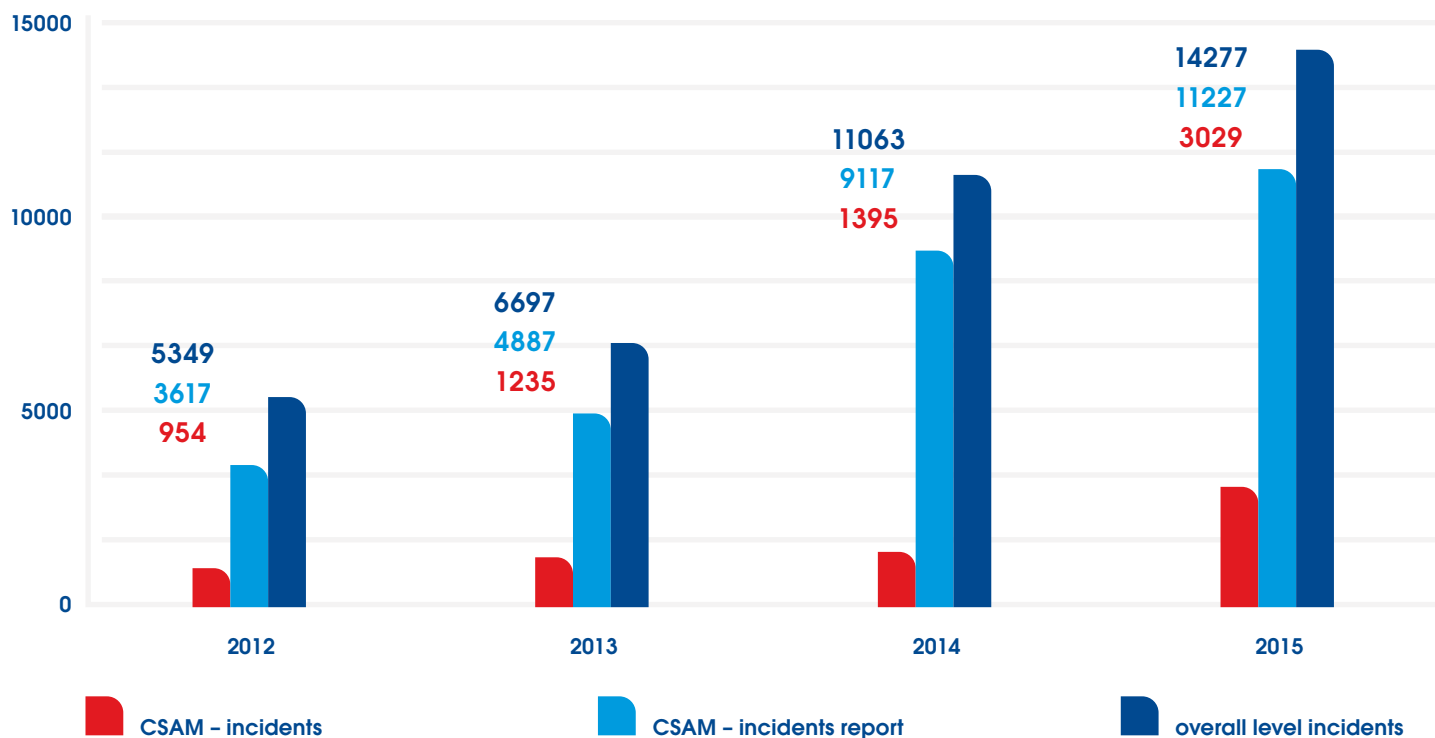


Figure I. Notifications and incidents relating to CSAM vs. the total number of notifications between 2005 and 2015.

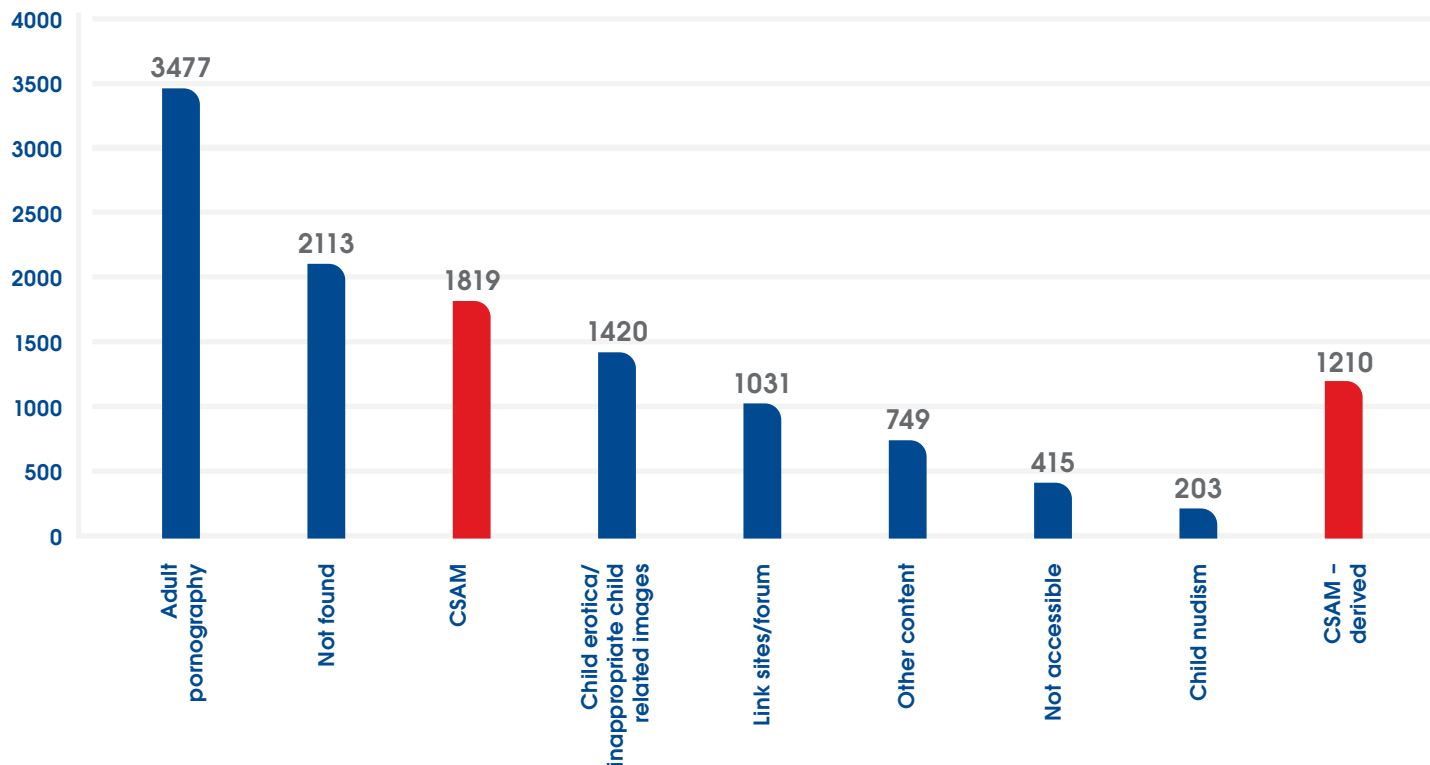


Figure II. Classification of incidents analyzed based on notifications submitted to Dyżurnet.pl and involving “materials presenting sexual abuse of a child” in 2015.

Figure II shows the classification of incidents analyzed by the Team’s experts based on notifications submitted to Dyżurnet.pl and identified by the reporting party as “materials presenting sexual abuse of a child”. The chart presented in the chart shown

in Figure II, the majority of notifications involve content with the participation of people who are not considered to be adults. Such incidents have been classified as “adult pornography”.

3029 incidents have been classified as pornographic material involving a minor.

Some of the websites on which CSAM are published are interrelated – upon entry, additional websites offering similar content open automatically. The use of chat sites to distribute links to CSAM is gaining in popularity as well. In such situations, Dyżurnet.pl experts also take efforts to identify, classify and report CSAM. Hence, the chart includes also an additional category, namely “CSAM – identified based on notifications”. There were

1,210 such cases in 2015, meaning that the number of such instances was practically 9 times higher than in the previous year.

In 2,113 cases the material reported by users was no longer available at the time of the analysis. Such cases are not included in list presenting the period of time over which websites hosting child sexual abuse materials were accessible follow-

ing the relevant report being submitted to Dyżurnet.pl (Figure II). A large proportion of notifications relate to websites or discussion forums that only contain links to suspicious content. Such websites do not contain child sexual abuse material and are not considered illegal in most countries. Links provided on such websites either open other websites of a similar nature (*link farm*) or direct to files shared on hosting sites.

In 2015 the Team staff analyzed 14,277 incidents, i.e. 29 per cent more compared to the preceding year. The average monthly number of incidents equaled 1,190, an increase by 268 compared to 2014, when the average number of 922 incidents were reported each month.

As many as 99 per cent of notification are received from individual Internet users who, in their opinion, have come across illegal online content.

The team is also informed about dangerous material by foreign hotlines that are members of INHOPE, as well as by such institutions as: the Office of the Ombudsman for Children, CERT Polska or the children's helpline 116 111 (formerly Helpline.org.pl). Information is provided mainly by means of the form available

at www.dyzurnet.pl – 97 per cent of all notification have been submitted via that particular channel. A vast majority of them (86 per cent of notifications) concerned material relating to sexual abuse of children.

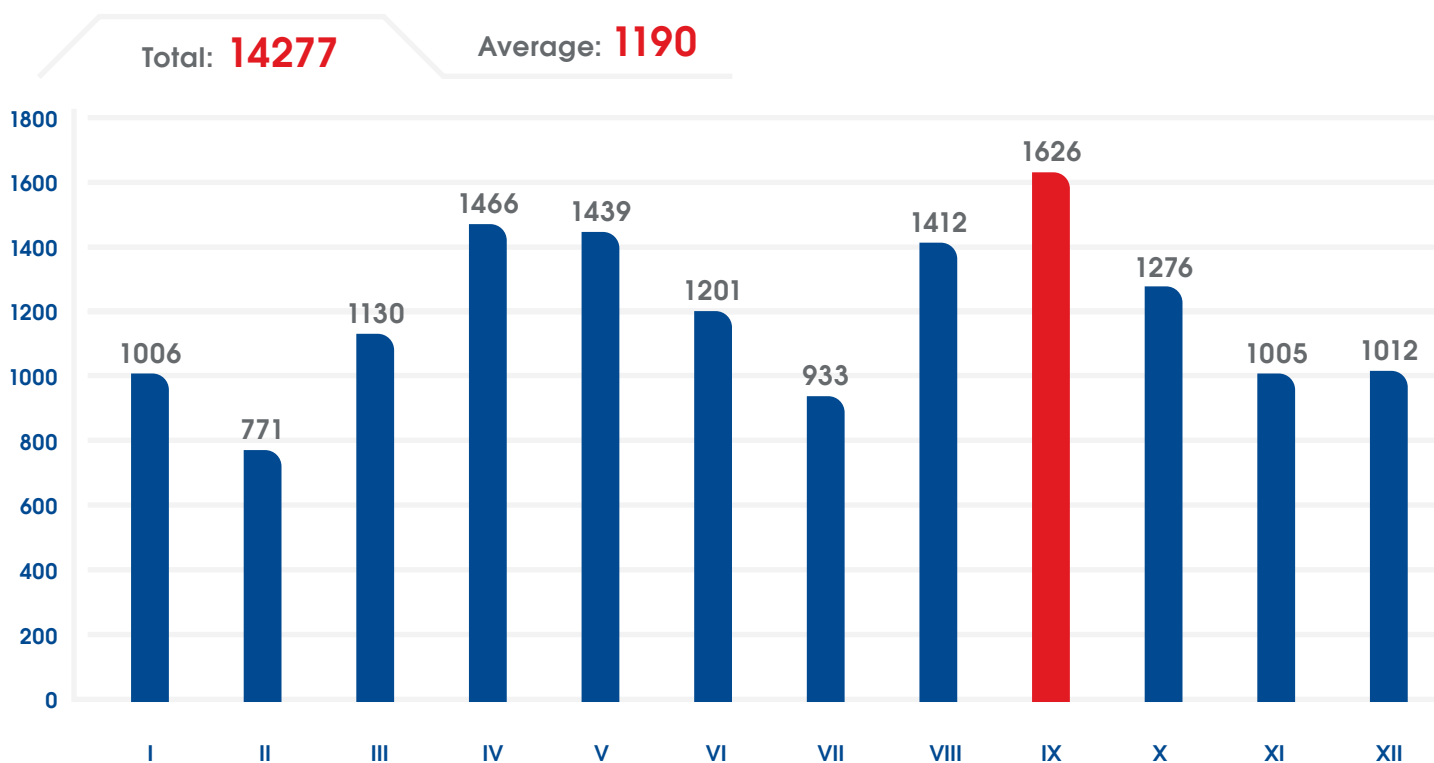


Figure III. Number of incidents in specific months of 2015.

CSAM

child sexual abuse materials

In order to streamline cooperation, national hotlines strive to unify the terminology used to describe materials presenting minors in a sexual context. However, the applicable legal regulations in effect and the nomenclature in use in individual countries may differ. With the above in mind, INHOPE experts use - while communicating and while describing the characteristic features of the phenomenon - the CSAM acronym, standing for Child Sexual Abuse Materials. . The term "child abuse" clearly shows that the content documents harm that took place in the real world, and defined, in an unambiguous manner, the relation between an adult and a child, as a relation between a perpetrator and a victim.

Te experts point out the fact that the term "CSAM" should not be used alternatively with the notion of "child pornography", with the latter being unequivocal and leaving room for improper interpretation of the phenomenon itself¹. The above stems from the blurry character of the term "pornography" that encompasses - depending on the author's intention - elements from such areas as entertainment, art or science. Hence, the notion of "child pornography" is equally imprecise and allows an interpretation based on which opinions concerning materials that present child sexual abuse depend on the context or are subject to individual assessment of the recipient. This may lead to the conclusion that content presenting sexual violence are, under certain circumstances, legally admissible or ethically acceptable. Such a conclusion is **unjustified**.

Publication of CSAM on the Internet is the final stage of a process that originates from physical and mental harm inflicted upon children. The fact that sexual violence is documented, and its evidence is published later on, only contributes to deepening the victim's trauma. Re-victimization that distribution of CSAM leads to makes it even more difficult for a child to cope with the negative consequences of sexual violence, and exposes it to additional, serious stress. Therefore, it is extremely vital to submit information on the presence of illegal content to Dyżurnet.pl which, just as other hotline teams all over the world, takes action aiming to eliminate the CSAM in question from the Internet.

¹ "Crimes against Children - Appropriate terminology" (online), Interpol, published on 20.11.2015 at: <http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Crimes-against-children/Appropriate-terminology>

A significant increase in the number of incidents that the team's experts have classified as CSAM was observed in 2015 (their number grew by as much as 117 per cent compared to 2014).

This results both from the greater amount of information received from users, and from effective identification of masked CSAM content by Dyżurnet.pl experts.

ICCAM DATABASE

Response teams associated in INHOPE have been using, since November 2015, an integrated database enabling to exchange CSAM-related information. Its elements were tested by the Dyżurnet.pl Team within the framework of the pilot BIK-NET (*Better Internet for Kids Network*) project in 2014.

The new database introduces innovative solutions in the field of image and video file analysis and classification. The specific materials are categorized with such aspects as the sex, ethnical origin and approximate age of the victim taken into consideration. Identification of material that is considered illegal content in all INHOPE-associated countries is crucial (the so-called *baseline*). Information on the most drastic material is submitted directly to international law enforcement agencies, enabling them to take action aiming to identify both victims, and the perpetrators.

The database introduces a new standard for reporting the work performed by content analysts and the interventions made. For instance, between 1 November 2015 and 21 December 2015 the Dyżurnet.pl team submitted 469 notifications containing website addressed with CSAM. 13,288 image and video files have been analyzed.

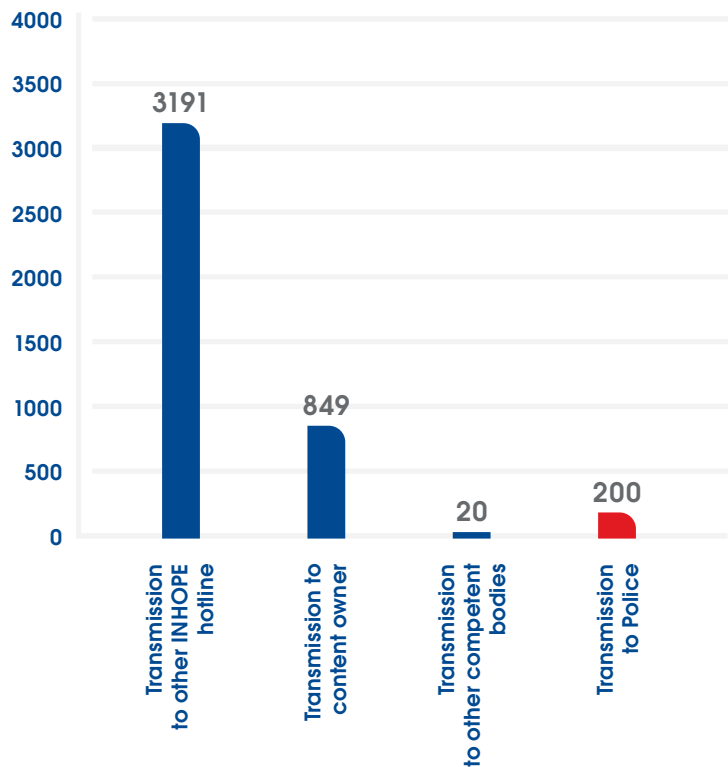


Figure IV. Activities of Dyżurnet.pl with respect to illegal and harmful content in 2015.

In 2015 Dyżurnet.pl:

- ➔ handed the notification over - in nearly 3,200 cases - to another response team from the country in which the server was located - a 150 per cent increase compared to 2012-2014. During the aforementioned period of time, information was handed over to other response teams 1,282 times per year, on average;
- ➔ intervened, in 849 cases, by contacting the security department of an ISP or a hosting company to ensure that harmful content is removed, transferred or labeled accordingly;
- ➔ informed the Police Headquarters about 200 incidents. 74 per cent of them were related to materials presenting sexual abuse of a child, with 35 per cent found in the TOR network. 12 per cent of incidents were concerned with pedophile activity of Internet users. The remaining 14 per cent of incidents involved presentation of pornographic contents without warning, spread of racial hatred or sale of psychoactive substances.

In order to effectively fight illegal content, it is necessary to precisely determine in which country a given server is located, and then identify whether a given piece of material is illegal under the local legislation. Locations of servers hosting child sexual abuse materials reported to Dyzurnet.pl in 2015 are presented in Fig. V.

Only 3 per cent of incidents concerning child sexual abuse materials involved countries which do not have a response team that is a member of INHOPE. In such cases the intervention consisted in initiating international cooperation between specific law enforcement agencies. Illegal content available within the TOR network remain to be a challenge, as it is difficult to pinpoint their location, and hence cause their removal.

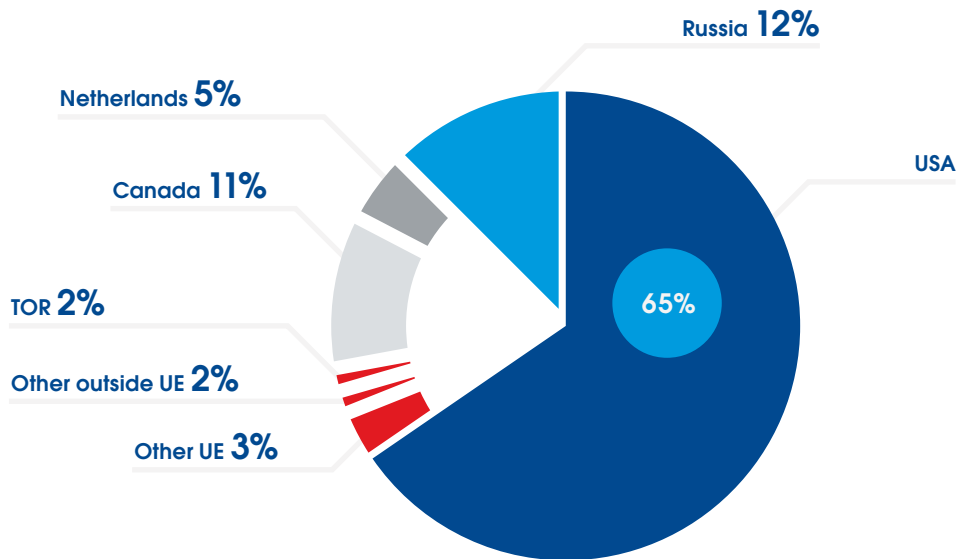


Figure V. Locations of servers with CSAM reported to Dyzurnet.pl in 2015.

An effective intervention involving CSAM involves, on the one hand, analysis and proper classification of content that may help law enforcement agencies identify the victims and the perpetrator, and, on the other hand, monitoring of the period of time over which the content remains available following notification. **The efforts of Dyżurnet.pl experts have resulted in nearly 70 per**

cent of this type of content being removed from the Internet within 3 days from the intervention. Almost 80 per cent of such content was no longer available within one week. An additional “unmonitored” category was introduced in 2015. It includes websites within the TOR network, or materials that are classified, by the hotline relevant for the country in which the server is located, as legal.

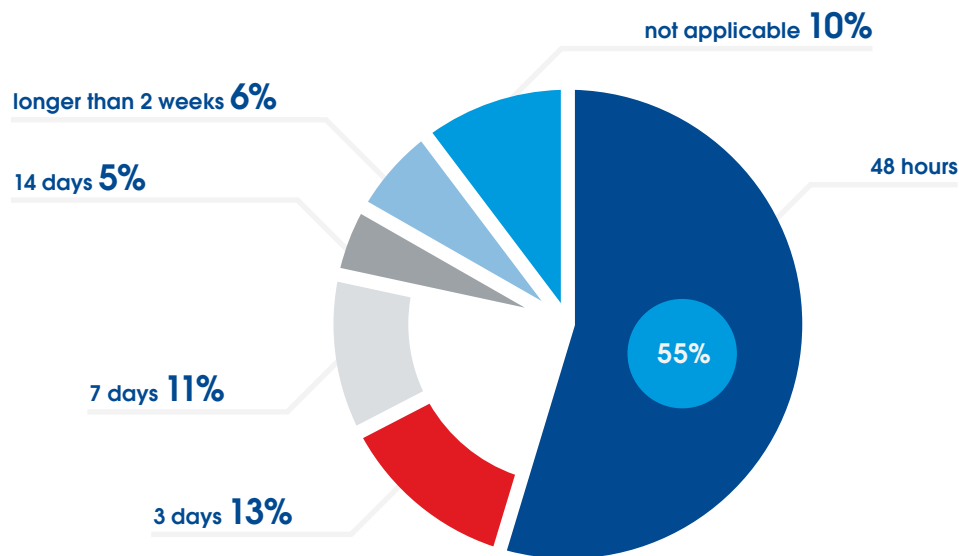


Figure VI. Time over which CSAM was available after it was reported to Dyżurnet.pl in 2015.

SELECTED INTERVENTIONS IN 2015 – CASE STUDIES

ACTIVITIES REGARDING VIOLATIONS THAT TOOK PLACE ON A POPULAR SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE

In 2015 Dyżurnet.pl was notified about worrying correspondence exchanged via a popular social networking site. The conversation was held between a person who was less than 15 years old and an unknown user who initiated the exchange with the excuse of common participation in one of online games. Although the mysterious interlocutor was aware that he was talking to a minor, he continued asking about sexual experience and preferences. Despite the fact that the exchange did not allow to clearly determine the perpetrator's intentions, it involved expressions and references suggesting that the overall aim of the conversation was to seduce the minor.

In order to verify the suspected illegal character of the activity, Dyżurnet.pl experts continued with the analysis of the publically available information pub-

lished on the user's profile. The majority of friends the user has invited to join his profile were minors, mainly girls. It was even more suspicious, as the user claimed to be an adult. Also the images published in the user's public gallery presented, inter alia, children wearing bathing suits.

Due to the substantiated suspicions that the user's interests were alarming and potentially dangerous, information about the case (with the notifying party remaining anonymous) was submitted to the site's administrator. Further action taken by the portal's moderator has resulted in collecting information clearly showing that the suspect was making sexual proposals, via the networking site, to a person who was below 15 years of age.

The material collected by the site administrator was immediately submitted to the police. Further proceedings initiated by law enforcement agencies have indicated that the suspect was in the possession of and was distributing pornographic

content depicting a minor below 15 years of age. Some of the photographs depicting a minor involved in sexual activity, as ceased by the police, were taken personally by the perpetrator. The remaining materials ceased also included other illegal content.

The evidence collected served as a basis for the perpetrator's temporary arrest, and preparatory proceedings were initiated by the prosecutor's office. The final outcome was possible, inter alia, thanks to the vigilance of the Internet user who notified Dyżurnet.pl about the suspicious activity. The notification has allowed the Team's experts to analyze the content reported and to classify it as potentially illegal. Further action taken by the site's administrator and by police officers has led to identification and arrest of the perpetrator. The case described above proves how important close cooperation between the individual organizations involved is in reacting to illegal Internet content. It also proves that notifications

of illegal content, submitted to Dyżurnet.pl, are subjected to further analysis that may result in bringing the perpetrators to justice. Activities regarding violations that took place on a hosting site.



ACTIVITIES REGARDING VIOLATIONS THAT TOOK PLACE ON FILE HOST

Analysis of some notifications that were concerned with one of the very popular hosting sites confirmed that its users were publishing and making available child sexual abuse materials. Information about each such case was handed over to the police.

In 2015 police officers initiated, based on notifications drawn up and submitted by Dyżurnet.pl, proceedings, against 8 persons, related to the violation of Art. 202 of the Penal Code (possession of pornographic content with the participation of a minor). Preventive measures in the form of a temporary arrest or police surveillance were applied in the case of 7 of those persons. Measures have been also taken, simultaneously, against other users of the hosting site who, in the opinion of Dyżurnet.pl, were making available materials presenting sexual abuse of minors.

ACTIVITIES REGARDING ILLEGAL CONTENT MASKING TECHNIQUES

In 2015 Dyzurnet.pl experts observed a considerable increase in the number of notifications involving websites that rely on masking techniques in order to conceal illegal content. The team undertook a number of measures against materials available on sites that rely on such techniques.

Website personalization that adapts the content to the preferences of its users is a tool that is commonly used to increase the level of Internet users' comfort. It is also used in e-marketing to boost the effectiveness of advertising or to customize the offering of online stores. In such a case, the content presented is selected based on the specific user's previous online behavior. The same mechanisms are used by administrators of websites containing illegal content.

Some of websites with CSAM that Dyzurnet.pl has been notified about use personalization techniques in order to "hide" the illegal content.

If the "masked" site is launched by entering its URL in the browser, legal content is presented - usually adult pornography or imitation of popular entertainment sites. In order to see child sexual abuse materials, it is necessary to meet specific conditions that are different in each case. These may include, for instance, peculiar browser settings, IP location, viewing history, etc. The majority of "masked" sites require to be launched via a link published on another, in most cases legal site, via an HTML header (*referrer-based websites*).

Despite the fact that the risk of accidental exposure to CSAM while visiting such a site is relatively low, the threat posed by the "masked sites" is enormous due to other reasons. Their primary function is to exchange illegal materials within closed circles. They serve as a communication platform for users with pedophile inclinations. Child sexual abuse materials may also be easily distributed via public websites, which makes masked sites relying on masking techniques a source of illegal content that is difficult to identify.

Analysis of notifications concerned with this type of sites poses a challenge for teams responding to the distribution of illegal content. The diversity of techniques used for "concealing" child

sexual abuse materials available on a given site may often result in a notification being misclassified as involving legal content. Therefore, Dyżurnet.pl experts pay great attention to “masked site”-typical features visible in their appearance and URLs, as well as to suspicious behaviors of a given site, and take additional action if they suspect that concealed CSAM is present. Dyżurnet.pl closely cooperates with other INHOPE response teams, as well as with other IT experts, in preventing the use of “masked sites”.

INTERVENTIONS INVOLVING PORNOGRAPHIC CONTENT IN THE EDU.PL DOMAIN

The notifications that Dyżurnet.pl received were also concerned with websites within the edu.pl domain, displaying pornographic content. Those addresses belonged previously to schools which, due to technical reasons, have given up maintaining their sites and have stopped paying for the domain in question, setting

up a new website instead. The notified Internet addresses were made up of the abbreviated name of the school and the name of a given town/city. Website addresses with geographical names are often searched for by Internet users and generate a large number of views, which makes them attractive for persons or companies buying domains. Such addresses may be used for publishing harmful content. Students and parents visiting

the previous address were redirected to pornographic sites. Search results also redirected the users to the previous address, due to its peculiar structure. No regulatory solutions are in place that would protect edu.pl domains from content targeted exclusively for adults. The cases described above show that educational facilities are not always coping properly with administration of their own websites.

NEW PHENOMENA AND THREATS OBSERVED IN 2015

SEXTORTION – ONLINE BLACKMAIL

Dyżurnet.pl experts have been stressing, over the past years, the phenomenon involving sexual behaviors presented by minors via video chats. A new type of threat has appeared that may result from that type of behavior. Sextortion is a form of blackmail. The victim is faced with a threat of their nude images or content involving sexual activity being presented online. Based on information collected by Interpol, sextortion-related crimes are usually committed by well organized crime groups, and are of the business-like character, as they aim to generate direct and long-lasting profits². Therefore, the mechanism used for identifying and abusing the victim is well thought over and used on a wide scale. All that makes sextortion-related crimes highly dangerous, as they involve material and, most importantly, emotional damage

inflicted upon minors. During the first phase of the process, the criminal use theft or seduction to come into possession of materials presenting the victim in a sexual context. Threatening them with disclosure and distribution of the compromising content, the perpetrators blackmail the victim, demanding that more pornographic content with their participation be produced. In some cases the criminals demand the payment of a small amount of money, so that no suspicions of the victim's guardians are raised. Cases have also been reported in which the perpetrators forced their victims to sexual intercourse in the real world. The threats caused by sextortion are even greater, as shame often prevents the victims from seeking help of adults and from bringing the issue to light. All that makes them dependent on the perpetrator over a prolonged period of time.

² „Sextortion – Questions and Answers” (online), Interpol, opublikowany 16.09.2015 na: <http://www.interpol.int/>

DISTRIBUTION OF IMAGES STOLEN FROM PARENTS' ACCOUNTS

Despite numerous activities undertaken (see the Dyżurnet.pl 2014 report³) raising the level of Internet users' awareness, children often publish images of their children who are not dressed completely, or showing intimate details. Such materials, although legal and used with good intent, may evoke interest of people with pedophile inclinations. The phenomenon has also been identified by Internet users and is widely criticized by them. An increase in the number of reports may be observed over the past years involving social networking profiles, on which users stigmatize careless publication of intimate images of children by their guardians. In order to make the message even stronger, the profiles or comments are styled to resemble those of peo-

ple with pedophile inclinations, and are added by users claiming to be well known sexual criminals. The photographs of children were downloaded from generally accessible locations, and were placed there by the parents or guardians themselves. Both profiles and comments concerning sexuality of children aim, according to their creators, to discourage parents from publishing this type of materials, and to attach greater attention to the privacy of the youngest ones. The regular use may consider those profiles to be profiles of true pedophiles. Hence, they are often reported to Dyżurnet.pl. Experts analyzed the reported accounts and react accordingly to their content. In some cases relevant information is submitted to law enforcement agencies, but most frequently notifications are submitted to website administrators, requiring them to moderate the entries made.

Dyżurnet.pl experts warn about reckless publication of children images online. Each image may be downloaded and made available in a totally different context. In most cases we are dealing with a careless approach to privacy protection - e.g. publishing materials in galleries available to all users of a given site, or to a wide group of "friends' friends". When publishing any image online, and especially an image of a child, one needs to take into consideration that it may be easily copied by a third party and distributed in a manner that totally contradicts the author's original intentions. Such an image may later on remain available on line for years to come.

3 http://dyzurnet.pl/images/stories/PDF/raporty/Raport_Dyzurnet_2014.pdf



*We promote
safe Internet use.*

Educational and awareness-raising activity is an important area of operation of Dyżurnet.pl. The relevant initiatives are taken within the framework of projects implemented by the NASK Academy. Dyżurnet.pl experts organize events and participate in numerous undertakings aiming to increase the level of the public's awareness concerning online threats and Internet safety. Those activities are aimed at numerous target groups, both school community members - students, teachers and parents - and representatives of those professional groups that deal with Internet safety (e.g. police).

In 2015, during various events, Dyżurnet.pl experts trained over 750 people working with and for the benefit of children. 500 police staff and 200 students participated in training sessions as well.



SELECTED EDUCATIONAL SECTOR EVENTS



SAFER INTERNET DAY

The Safer Internet Day has been celebrated, upon the initiative of the European Commission, since 2004. It aims to promote safe access of children and youths to online resources. The SID 2015 slogan - "Let's create a better Internet together" - stressed the role that each online user plays in building a safe and friendly Internet. In Poland, the Safer Internet Day is organized by the Polish Safer Internet Program Centre (NASK and the Nobody's Children Foundation).

During the Safer Internet Day celebrations, Dyżurnet.pl representatives present the trends and phenomena concerning online threats, as observed by the Team. They also present their own educational and awareness-raising initiatives.



FESTIVAL OF SCIENCE

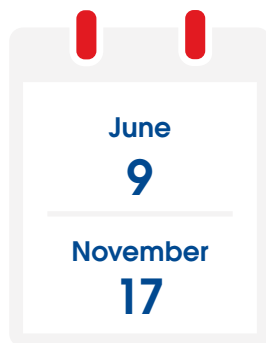
NASK is organizing the Festival of Science as an annual event. In 2015 Dyżurnet.pl experts held two lectures within the festival - "Rufus in trouble" with the use of an educational game for pupils at a later stage of primary education, and "Take care of yourself - privacy on the Internet" devoted to the protection of privacy and creation of one's own image. The latter initiative was targeted for middle school students.



9TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE "KEEPING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE SAFE ONLINE"

This periodic international conference devoted to online safety of children and youths is organized, since 2007, by the Polish Safer Internet Program Centre. The event is targeted for representatives of the educational sector, non-governmental organizations, judiciary, law enforcement agencies, as well as online service and content providers.

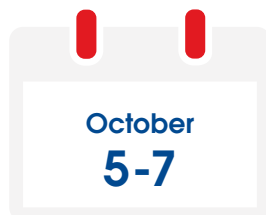
During the 9th edition of the conference, representatives of Dyzurnet.pl hosted a closed session for law enforcement agencies, response teams and Internet service providers. The participants exchanged their views and experience on combating distribution of child sexual abuse materials.



EXPERT SEMINARS

Expert seminars organized by the Polish Safer Internet Program Centre are devoted to a wide range of issues involving online safety of children and youths. They are targeted, primarily, for teachers, educators and educational managers. Two seminars with the participation of Dyzurnet.pl experts were held in 2015. They were devoted to threats resulting from online publication, by parents, of content involving their children, and from online hate-talk.

“SAFE IN SCHOOL, SAFE IN LIFE - HOW TO TAKE CARE OF THE SAFETY OF YOUNG INTERNET USERS” - LEADERSHIP PROGRAM



This training session was organized in cooperation with the NASK Academy and the Center for Education Development. Its primary objective was to create a network of leaders who would train individual school communities on online threats and on new communication technologies. The participants were acquainted with issues involving online safety of children and youths, and were given the opportunity to prepare their own materials. The training was targeted for consultant-teachers (Teacher Training Centers), staff of psychological and consulting centers, school specialists, as well as staff of Youth Education Centers and Youth Sociotherapy Centers. Dyzurnet.pl representatives acted in the capacity of lecturers.

“STUDENTS SAFE ONLINE” CONFERENCE



The conference aimed to popularize the idea of online safety of children and youths, and to promote modern educational projects. It was co-organized by the Primary School No. 12 in Grudziądz, Education Department of the Grudziądz City Hall and NASK. A wide range of multimedia materials was presented during the conference. Proposals of educational activities were presented, including NASK's Cursor program that lends support to the educational community (students, parents, teachers, schools) in the process of using new technologies during the didactic process. Training participants also became acquainted with activities undertaken by the Dyżurnet.pl team.

NASK and the Nobody's Children Foundation have been implementing the KURSOR 2.0 educational program, supporting the entire educational community, since 2012 now. Participation in the KURSOR Nationwide Polish Educational Initiative provides access to tools, didactic materials and multimedia designed to support teachers, students and parents. A certificate confirming participation in the project is issued as well.



For more information please visit:

www.dyzurnet.pl and www.kursor.edukator.pl

COOPERATION WITH THE JUDICIARY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The training sessions and lectures organized by the Team's experts in 2015 were devoted to cyber crime, and, primarily, to combating sexual abuse of children, and to preventing production of illegal materials.



A conference devoted to **Public-private partnership in combating illegal content and child abuse on the Internet** organized by the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń



The **Technical Aspects of Computer Crime conference** organized by the Police Academy in Szczytno and the Allegro Group



Training offered within the framework of **CyberPol** – a project designed by NASK in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior and the Police Headquarters



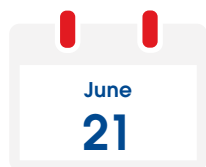
Training offered within the framework of the **“Online threats - prevention, reaction” program**, organized by the Małopolskie Voivodeship Marshal's Office in cooperation with the Voivodeship Police Headquarters in Kraków



The CyberPol project launched in 2015 is a specialized training program for police personnel, devoted to the broadly understood issued of cyber crime. The curriculum of the project has been drawn up by NASK in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior and Administration, and the Police Headquarters. The training was conducted by NASK specialists - including representatives of the NASK Academy, as well as by Dyżurnet.pl and CERT Polska experts.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Activities to combat production of illegal online content are of a cross-border character. Therefore, Dyżurnet.pl participates in specialist training organized by INHOPE and Interpol.



INHOPE **General Assembly**, with the participation of Europol representatives and national law enforcement agencies; The Hague



Regional conference devoted to preventing sexual abuse of children and production of CSAM, with the participation of law enforcement and judiciary representatives from Eastern and Central Europe, organized by **CEOP**; Bucharest



European Cyber Security Month – **initiative of the European Commission and ENISA** aiming to raise the users' awareness of threats and to promote the model of conscious and responsible use of the Internet.

For more information, please visit: www.bezpiecznymiesiac.pl



Specialized training for representatives of response teams, organized by **Interpol**; Lyon



INHOP General **Assembly**; Lisbon

RECOMMENDED PUBLICATIONS AND EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Cursor

A project targeted for representatives of school communities - students, teachers and parents, offering access to multimedia content (e-learning courses, videos, interactive games) and methodological materials. CURSOR Nationwide Polish Educational Initiative members are issued with a special certificate. The project is implemented by the Research and Academic Computer Network in cooperation with the Nobody's Children Foundation.

For more information please visit: www.kursor.edukator.pl, www.dyżurnet.pl

The new "Internet Adventures of Mr File and Mr Folder"

The project for primary school pupils, offering educational materials for grades 0-3 (videos, lesson plans, audio books and exercises) and for grades 4-6 (new episodes to premiere early in 2016). The project is implemented by NASK in cooperation with the "Zygzaki" Theater Group.

For more information please visit: www.plikifolder.pl

"Teenagers vs. the Internet" survey

The "Teenagers vs. the Internet" survey conducted by NASK and "Pedagogium" Higher School of Social Sciences, to the order of the Ombudsman for Children, concerned with the online behaviors of children and youth and their security in the digital world.

For more information please visit: www.dyżurnet.pl, www.akademia.nask.pl

New episodes of the “Become you child’s friend” series

A new edition of the educational project (premiers in early 2016) comprising a series of five videos and an educational brochure, addressed to parents and guardians and aiming to encourage them to actively participate in the online activity of their children. Project implemented by NASK within the framework of the Safer Internet initiative.

For more information please visit: www.saferinternet.pl

Series of “Online threats. Prevention - reaction” brochures

Brochures for teachers, parents and guardians, presenting - in the form of posters - the basic online safety rules, cyber crime and sexting, threats related to illegal and harmful content, as well as online and computer games. Prepared in cooperation with the NASK Academy and the Center for Education Development.

For more information please visit: www.akademia.nask.pl, www.ore.edu.pl

The “Online threats. Selected phenomena” publication

Amended and supplemented edition of the publication from the “Internet-Education-Safety” series. Addressed to adults, presenting issues related to online safety, legal regulations, as well as methods of reacting to and preventing online threats.

For more information please visit: www.dyzurnet.pl

NASK

The Research and Academic Computer Network is a research institute reporting to the Ministry of Digitization. The aim of the research conducted by NASK is to develop solutions to increase the effectiveness, reliability and security of ICT networks and other complex networked systems. Research devoted to biometric identity verification methods plays a central role in NASK's overall activity. Ensuring greater online safety is another of the fields that are of key significance for NASK. The CERT Polska team (Computer Emergency Response Team) responds to online security incidents, whereas the Dyżurnet.pl team receives notifications of illegal online content online, primarily related to sexual child abuse material. Educational activities, as

well as promotion of the concept of the information society - both being tasks pursued by the NASK Academy - play a very important role as well.

As a telecommunications operator, NASK offers innovative ICT solutions for financial, business, administration and science institutions.

NASK acts also in the capacity of the PL national domain registrar.



For more information please visit:

www.nask.pl

The NASK Academy is NASK's department tasked with preparing for and conducting training, educational and awareness-raising activity. The main tasks of the Academy include designing curricula of and conducting training courses based on the expertise of institute's staff, as well as performing non-profit activities relating to education and to promotion of online safety among children and youths. The NASK Academy implements a number of educational projects targeted for both the youngest Internet users and representatives of various professional groups. These include, inter alia: the Safer Internet (a European project implemented in cooperation with the Nobody's Children Foundation), the KURSOR 2.0 project (implemented in cooperation with the

Science and Knowledge Foundation), the "Let's create a safer Internet" social campaign and the "Let's be safe on the Internet" contest, the "Adventures of Mr File and Mr Folder" project, the "Academy of a Safer Internet - equal opportunities on the labor market" campaign (in cooperation with the Warsaw School of Computer Science), as well as senior-oriented projects, such as "A Senior For a Senior" and "Inform Others - Senior Citizens for Culture". The Dyżurnet.pl team forms a part of the NASK Academy Department as well.



For more information please visit:

www.akademia.nask.pl

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www.dyzurnet.pl | phone: 0 801 615 005 | email: dyzurnet@dyzurnet.pl