

Better Internet for Kids (BIK) Policy monitor country profile 2025: LUXEMBOURG

The [BIK Policy monitor country profiles](#) summarise findings about the implementation of the BIK+ strategy's three pillars (protection, empowerment, participation) across each of the EU's Member States as well as Iceland and Norway. Download the full [BIK Policy monitor report 2025](#) from the [BIK Policy monitor](#) on the new [BIK Knowledge hub](#) and access the [Luxembourgish country profile online](#) on the BIK Knowledge hub.

Introduction

The initiative from the Luxembourgish government, [BEE SECURE](#), uses the BIK + strategy as a guide to orient its mission of raising awareness for a safer and more responsible use of media and technologies. In the course of 2025, the Memorandum of Understanding, providing the work basis for the [Luxembourg Safer Internet Centre BEE SECURE](#), will be updated. This will be the occasion to address the current EU framework and explicitly include the BIK+ strategy in the document.

BIK policies

Policy frameworks

Policy frameworks describe the overarching approach for a better internet, and establish the underlying goals, principles and guidelines that shape individual policies within this area.

- This topic is **an important and emerging policy priority**, with children's online protection, digital empowerment, and digital participation partially covered in national/regional laws, regulations and policies.

- There are **separate, dedicated policies that address children and the digital environment** (protection, empowerment, and participation).
- **The BIK+ strategy is an important influence on policy development on children and the digital environment** (i.e., it informs and guides national policies even if they do not directly refer to BIK+).
- National/regional policies and policy documents **explicitly recognise children's rights in the digital environment**.

	High	Medium	Low	Not present
Coverage of BIK+ issues in national policies		X		
Integration of policy provision		X		
Influence of the BIK+ strategy		X		
Recognition of children's rights	X			

Table 1: Topic summary - policy frameworks

Key national policy frameworks are:

- Law of 27 August 2013 on the Establishment of the Public Institution 'Luxembourg Independent Media Authority' (ALIA). ALIA is responsible for monitoring the application of regulatory requirements related to audiovisual services and media. Its supervisory activities cover traditional television, on-demand services (VOD) and national, regional and local radio stations. One of its missions is to encourage providers of audiovisual media services to develop ethical codes on inappropriate commercial audiovisual communications that are broadcast to accompany children's programmes.
- The initiative 'einfach digital – Zukunftskompetenze fir staark Kanner' (Engl.: simply digital – future skills for strong children), launched in February 2020, aims to strengthen 21st-century skills in schools and education and care facilities through a series of measures. The five skills areas (5Cs) are critical

thinking (kritescht Denken), creativity (Kréativitéit), communication (Kommunikatioun), collaboration (Kooperation), and coding (*Coder*).

- [Medienkompass](#) is the general framework for media education and education through and about media.
- [National CyberSecurity Strategy IV](#) for the period up to 2025 sets out the guidelines underlying the projects the government intends to implement to secure cyberspace at all levels. It goes hand-in-hand with the digital transformation characterising our economy and society.
- The [National Action Plan for Digital Inclusion](#) aims at facilitating the emergence of an inclusive digital society. It lays solid foundations for sustainable action in the field of digital inclusion. It acts as a facilitator to make digital technology an economic and social lever for all those who choose to go digital.
- The [National Action Plan on the Rights of the Child 2022-2026](#) responds to the recommendation of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. Its 64 actions, divided into eight areas, were selected according to the priorities of the Committee on the Rights of the Child for Luxembourg, which were identified and communicated in the concluding observations. The plan represents a strong commitment by the government to children, and the strategy will enable a coherent and transparent implementation of the children's rights policy at the national level and help to anchor children's rights sustainably in the different areas of a child's life. The protection of children against all risks of abuse and exploitation linked to digital communication is explicitly mentioned. The plan is available in a [child-friendly version](#).
- In 2024, the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth launched, within the framework of a national action plan, a new campaign called '[sëcher digital](#)', which will be developed in the months and years to come. The first element of the plan is a Screen-Life-Balance campaign, with recommendations for parents and the measures in this field planned in educational structures.

- In the context of the **National Youth Pact** ('Jugendpakt'), mental well-being is addressed twice to highlight that there is a need to analyse in depth the impact of social media on young people, possible addictions, psychological effects and the phenomenon of cyberbullying and that educational tools must be created at this level. Further, the skills related to the use of social media and promoting digital etiquette should be strengthened.

Policy design

Policy design asks if evidence and research are used to support BIK-related policies, and if there are systems for monitoring and evaluating those policies.

- **There is a regular (e.g., annual or bi-annual) nationally representative survey** specifically focused on children's digital activity, which informs national policies on this topic.
- However, surveys of children's experiences of risks, harms and digital well-being are **undertaken on an ad-hoc and irregular basis**.
- Information is **regularly gathered to inform policies** on children and the digital environment. However, this relies primarily on third-party sources, and there are limited opportunities to commission new data on children's digital activity.
- **Existing national research funding is available for research** on children and the digital environment, but this is not explicitly specified.
- **Policies undergo systematic and regular monitoring and evaluation** to assess the effectiveness of actions in different contexts and to take account of new technologies or emergent risks.
- **Policies are regularly monitored and evaluated, but not always systematically.**

	High	Medium	Low	Not present
Regular data collection	X			
Data on risks, harms and digital well-being			X	
Information systems		X		
National research fund		X		
Monitoring and evaluation		X		

Table 2: Topic summary - policy design

Recent national research studies include:

- **BEE SECURE**, the Luxembourgish Safer Internet Centre (**SIC**), published its first report, the **BEE SECURE RADAR**, on using information and communication technology (ICT) by children and young people in Luxembourg in 2022. This report, which is published annually, aims to inform all players who join forces to ensure safer Internet use for children and young people and to help them guide their actions. Since the 2023 edition, the reports are also available in English
- The Ministry of Education funds the '**National report on the situation of youth in Luxembourg**', which is published every five years. The next edition, published in 2026, will address digitalisation and youth.
- Responsible bodies regularly evaluate policies such as 'einfach digital' ('simply digital') and its specific underlying actions, the national cybersecurity strategy, etc.

Policy governance

Policy governance examines how policies are coordinated at the governmental level, whether other implementation bodies are involved in their delivery, and whether structured mechanisms are available to guide their implementation.

- **Policy development sits across different ministries with leadership distributed** according to the area of specialisation.

- **Coordination happens more informally across the different departments** and entities that contribute to government policies, guidelines, and programmes regarding children and the digital environment.
- **There is no action plan available or under development** on this topic.

	High	Medium	Low	Not present
Lead ministry for policy development		X		
National coordination body		X		
National action plan or strategy				X

Table 3: Topic summary - policy governance

In Luxembourg, more than one ministry, agency or body is responsible for coordinating policies addressing the BIK+ strategy, with four to six ministries involved in the process:

- The **Ministry of National Education, Children and Youth** is responsible for the 'einfach digital' initiative, which also involves BEE SECURE (based on a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)).
- The **Ministry of Economy** is responsible for the National Cybersecurity Strategy IV, which also involves BEE SECURE (MoU).
- The **Ministry of Family and Integration** has an area of responsibility within the initiative BEE SECURE (MoU).
- The **Ministry of Justice** is in charge of the fight against child sexual abuse material (CSAM) and child protection online in collaboration with BEE SECURE's hotline service to report illegal content online.

In Luxembourg, the various responsible ministries and stakeholders collaborate regularly to contribute to government policies, guidelines and programmes relating to children and the digital environment. The **Luxembourg Independent Media Authority (ALIA)**, for example, is the national media regulatory authority and has

reporting obligations to the European Commission on media literacy. As part of this, ALIA is encouraging enhanced coordination in the sector.

BEE SECURE has a national advisory board that, on a bi-annual basis, informs relevant actors on recent and planned activities, identifies current trends, and stimulates exchange and collaboration among the Advisory Board members.

Stakeholder involvement

Stakeholder involvement enquires how different stakeholders can participate in policy development. Children's involvement in policymaking is one such key issue. Additionally, international knowledge exchange about children's digital participation is also relevant to this topic.

- **There is no mechanism in place at the government level for** stakeholder groups to contribute to policy discussion and development.
- **There is no public consultation available on BIK topics.**
- **Children are listened to directly in the policy development process** (e.g., through hearings, consultations, specific surveys) but are not formally involved in decision-making.

	High	Medium	Low	Not present
Stakeholder forum				X
Consulting the public on BIK topics				X
Involvement of young people			X	

Table 4: Topic summary - Stakeholder involvement

- The Ministry of Education regularly invites members of the public to participate in various consultation events. A body called [Observatoire National de la qualité scolaire](#) was created, amongst other things. Its mission is to develop the format of 'Bildungsdösch.' A format that exists in Luxembourg also for other topics such as climate change is 'Klimabierger-Rot.'

- Young people's interests are systematically, directly consulted, and informed (for example, through analysis of existing surveys or data collections).
- BEE SECURE Kids (8-12 years old) and Youth Panel (13-18 years old) share their opinions on current issues (trends, policies) to BEE SECURE. BEE SECURE, as the Safer Internet Centre, may bring these opinions to the attention of policymakers if requested.

BIK+ actions

Pillar 1 – Safe digital experiences

Safe digital experiences refers to actions taken to protect children from harmful and illegal online content, conduct, contact, and risks as young consumers and to improve their well-being online through a safe, age-appropriate digital environment created in a way that respects children's best interests.

Implementing EU laws

- The Luxembourgish government agreed on a [law for the implementation of the EU Digital Service Act](#) (DSA) on 8 September 2023. The provisions of the DSA came into force in February 2024 for all digital platforms. At the end of 2024, the main stakeholders have submitted their written opinions following the tabling in Parliament of the 'Projet de loi', which is supposed to introduce the EU package on digital services in Luxembourg.
- The [Autorité de la concurrence](#) (Ministry of Economy) is designated as the national Digital Services Coordinator.

Harmful online content

- [ALIA](#) ensures that service providers comply with legal and regulatory provisions concerning the content, presentation, duration and insertion of commercial communications to preserve program integrity.
- The NGO KJT, responsible for the BEE SECURE Helpline and the BEE SECURE Stopline has, at the end of 2024, submitted their application in order to become one of the 'national trusted flaggers.'

- In addition to this, Police Luxembourg also has the competency to ask Internet Service Providers for the removal of content on the Internet.
- At the BEE SECURE Stopline, illegal online content can be reported anonymously and confidentially. Content in the following three categories can be reported: child sexual abuse material (CSAM), discrimination, racism or revisionism, and terrorism. The reported content is analysed and, if evaluated as illegal, submitted to the competent authorities. Operators of the BEE SECURE Stopline can also ask social media platform operators to remove content as trusted flaggers.

Harmful online conduct

- There is no specific law on protecting children online, but the protection of children is covered within a range of general laws and regulations.
- Regarding cyberbullying, certain laws in Luxembourg can allow the prosecution of a bully. For example, Harassment (Article 442-2 Criminal Code; [Article 6 of the Law on Privacy from 11 August 1982](#)); 1982. A proposal has been tabled in parliament to allow for the filing of a lawsuit in the event of cyberbullying. Currently, courts can take action, but only on the basis of a more general provision, which is called obsessive harassment and serves as a catchall tool where cyberbullying can also be included. The legislative process is still ongoing.
- Libel, Defamation and Insult (Article 443 and following, Criminal Code). An offence is considered an injurious expression with ill intentions towards a person, whether through an act, a statement (verbal or written), a pictorial representation or an emblem.
- Violation of Privacy. ([Law of 11 August 1982](#) on the protection of privacy). Anyone who publishes photos of a person without their consent (online) can be prosecuted for violation of privacy (right to one's own image).
- Incitement of Hatred (Article 457-1 Criminal Code); 1997. Incitement of hatred and violence against a person, organisation, group or community

based on their origin, skin colour, sexual orientation and other criteria is prohibited, including on the internet.

- Violation of Morality ([Article 385-1 Criminal Code](#); Law of 6 July 2011 on the protection of children against sexual exploitation and abuse). Anyone who distributes images or other representations that violate the conceptions of public decency can be punished. If someone gives you, as a minor, violent or pornographic content or tries to get you to perform sexual acts, it is also in violation of the Law.
- Copyright ([Law of 18 April 2001](#)); based on copyright protection laws, it is punishable by law if a statement /picture contains a reproduction of a protected work. Protection of persons with regard to the handling of personal data ([Law of 1 August 2018](#)).
- Economic Crime and Computer Fraud ([Law of 15 July 1993](#)).

Age verification

- While there are no explicitly defined national/regional laws, technical standards or policies regarding age verification mechanisms to restrict minors from accessing adult online content services, the [ALIA](#)'s role is to ensure that minors cannot access inappropriate content.
- In the field of VSP regulation, ALIA does not intervene directly in content published on online platforms. Its mission is to supervise the means implemented by the platforms to protect the public and to evaluate their effectiveness. Thus, reports are not sent by users to the Authority, but directly to the platforms themselves.
- The age limit for using the Luxembourg solution of the EU Digital Identity (EUDI) Wallet, set to launch at the end of 2026, is still undecided. While a physical identity card is mandatory for citizens aged 15 and older, it would be logical to allow those young people to use the wallet. However, the final decision on whether minors can be EUDI Wallet users is pending. There are known use cases for minors, such as electronic attestations for school, leisure, or payments.

Commercial content

- **ALIA** is advocating for the inclusion of specific provisions for content creators in the new media law that is currently being drafted.

Mental health and well-being

- In 2024, the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth launched, within the framework of a national action plan, a new campaign called '**sëcher digital**' which will be developed in the months and years to come. The plan includes a Screen-Life-Balance campaign with recommendations for parents and educational structures. It will also focus on responsible AI use, digital skills enforcement, and administrative simplification in education.

	In place	In development	Other activity	Not in place
Codes of practice		X		
DSC implemented		X		
Definition of harmful content			X	
Bodies can order content removal		X		
Children's complaints mechanism	X			
Intimate image abuse laws			X	
Cyberbullying laws			X	
Age verification requirements			X	
Digital identity systems (EUDI)			X	
Consumer codes of practice				X
Mental health measures	X			
Addressing unfair commercial practices			X	

Table 5: Topic summary - pillar 1: safe digital experiences

Pillar 2 – Digital empowerment

Digital empowerment incorporates actions so that all children, including those in vulnerable situations, acquire the necessary skills and competences to make sound choices and express themselves in the online environment safely and responsibly.

Supports for online safety education

- The new 'Digital Sciences' course was introduced at the start of the 2020-2021 school year in seventh-grade classes at 18 volunteer pilot high schools and then generalised to seventh-grade classes in the 2021-2022 school year. In the 2022-2023 school year, the course continued its pilot phase in sixth-grade classes in volunteer high schools and will be tested in fifth-grade classes in 2023-2024. The 'Digital Sciences' course focuses on six main themes, covering both the technical and human dimensions of digitalisation. Both the final product (productions) and the learning process are evaluated using a system of badges (edupass badges) to attest to the innovative acquisition of skills. A [BEE SECURE training](#), which addresses basic cybersecurity and cybersafety issues, is integral to the course.
- BEE SECURE further organises [training for teachers](#) in collaboration with the [Institut de formation de l'éducation nationale](#) (IFEN) and further training for educators in collaboration with Inter-Actions a.s.b.l.. The topics covered include the use of the internet by children and young people, dealing with new technologies, social networks, cyberbullying, cybersecurity and online safety.
- The [Centre psycho-social et d'accompagnement scolaires \(CePAS\)](#) elaborates on a concept for schools regarding well-being in general.
- BEE SECURE offers non-formal education activities, such as activities for [out-of-school groups](#) of children and young people. It also offers [publications](#), such as guides, thematic contributions and pedagogical material, as well as [online tools](#). More activities of 2024 are described in the [Annual Report 2024](#).

Digital literacy skills to empower young people

- As the Safer Internet Centre, BEE SECURE regularly addresses the topic of disinformation in trainings and activities for children, young people, teachers, educators and parents. In 2024, BEE SECURE carried out around 1200 trainings in primary and secondary schools, which all promote critical thinking. A specific training for grade 8 and grade 9 on disinformation ('checkyourfacts') is available for school classes. Until January 2025, this training was requested 500 times.
- BEE SECURE's awareness-raising campaigns are intended for the general public and cover specific topics based on current trends or developments. BEE SECURE's first hot topic for the 2024/2025 school year ran from November to December and focused on deep fakes, particularly in political elections. The campaign aimed to raise awareness about how AI-generated content, like face-swapping and voice imitation, could mislead the public and spread disinformation.

	In place	In development	Other activity	Not in place
Teaching online safety	X			
Online safety policies in schools	X			
Informal education about online safety	X			
Adequate teacher training	X			
Basic digital skills training	X			
Critical media literacy	X			
Creative digital skills	X			

Table 6: Topic summary - pillar 2: digital empowerment

Pillar 3 – Active participation, respecting children’s rights

Active participation, respecting children’s rights, refers to actions which give children and young people a say in the digital environment, with more child-led activities to foster innovative and creative safe digital experiences.

Active participation

- BEE SECURE Kids (eight to 12 years old) and Youth Panel (13 to 18 years old) share their opinions on current issues (trends, policies) to BEE SECURE. BEE SECURE, as the Safer Internet Centre, may bring views to the attention of policymakers if requested.
- The [Jugend Parlament](#) (Youth Parliament) is a platform for young people aged 14 to 24 years living in Luxembourg to discuss and debate specific subjects in regular hearings with other young people. The platform is asked for advice by the government in the frame of youth-related topics
- CGJL ([Le Conseil National de la Jeunesse du Luxembourg \(de Jugendrot\)](#)/National Youth Council of Luxembourg) represents and raises awareness for all youth organisations in Luxembourg, specifically by defending the interests of young people within all the bodies set up by the political powers. Young people's interests are also considered indirectly through the analysis of surveys such as BEE SECURE Radar. BEE SECURE conducts consultations with children and young people on various Safer Internet topics and reports on trends in the annual report BEE SECURE Radar.
- At the school level, the tools for promoting youth participation include student committees and the [Conférence nationale Conférence nationale des élèves au Luxembourg](#) (CNEL). The CNEL is the platform for national student representation; it submits opinions and proposals to the Minister of National Education on all matters concerning students' lives and work in secondary education. However, it has no corollary in basic education.
- Regular consultations are also carried out within the ‘[Structured Dialogue](#)’ process. The Structured Dialogue is an instrument for involving young people in European and Luxembourgish politics. Set up in Luxembourg in 2013, it

aims to enable young people to have their say on the political decisions that concern them, and to allow Luxembourg's political players to hear them.

Supporting children's rights

- The National Youth Service's (SNJ) '[Makerspace Base1](#)' fosters digital skills (non-formal education) with a makerspace and respective activities open to young people aged between eight and 30. By empowering children and young people to be not only consumers but also creators of the digital environment in the frame of the Makerspace Base1 offer, they learn from the point of view of designers and creators about protection and safety in the digital environment as they are inherently confronted to related questions in their respective projects.

Digital inclusion

- The [National Action Plan for digital inclusion](#) applies in this context.

	In place	In development	Other activity	Not in place
Promoting active participation and civic engagement	X			
Involvement in policymaking			X	
Awareness raising on children's rights	X			
Child-friendly versions of policy documents			X	
Addressing digital inequalities	X			
Supports for marginalised groups	X			
Positive digital content				X

Table 7: Topic summary - pillar 3: active participation, respecting children's rights

Best practices

Example 1: BEE SECURE

BEE SECURE is a governmental initiative of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg involving the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth, the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Family, Integration and Greater Region, and is coordinated by the National Youth Service (SNJ). It is operated by SNJ in cooperation with the consultation service KJT, in partnership with the Luxembourg House of Cybersecurity, the Luxembourg Police and the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. BEE SECURE is co-financed by the European Commission and operates the Luxembourg Safer Internet Centre under the Digital Europe Programme. It is part of the [European networks Insafe \(awareness-raising centres and helplines\)](#) and [INHOPE \(the International Association of Internet Hotlines\)](#). BEE SECURE aims to raise awareness for a safety-oriented and responsible use of digital technology to the general public and to particularly empower children, young people and their entourage (parents, teachers, educators and others) through targeted offers/targeted information.

Example 2: BEE SECURE Campaign 'Monkey see – monkey do'

BEE SECURE's awareness campaigns target the general public and now cover multiple topics within a school year instead of focusing on just one. Starting in the 2024/2025 school year, communication phases will be shortened to two months per topic. The first Hot Topic, from November to December, addressed [deep fakes, particularly in the context of political elections](#), raising awareness about misleading AI-generated content. The campaign featured a teaser video, an informative main video on manipulation tactics, social media tips for recognizing deep fakes, and large public posters. The theme of a cyberjungle, using monkeys as characters, emphasised the importance of questioning online content.

BIK+ index 2025: Luxembourg

The BIK+ index has been developed to provide an aggregated at-a-glance overview of the levels of implementation across the two dimensions, BIK policies and BIK+ actions, in Luxembourg compared to the EU27+2 average. Values are shown in per cent.

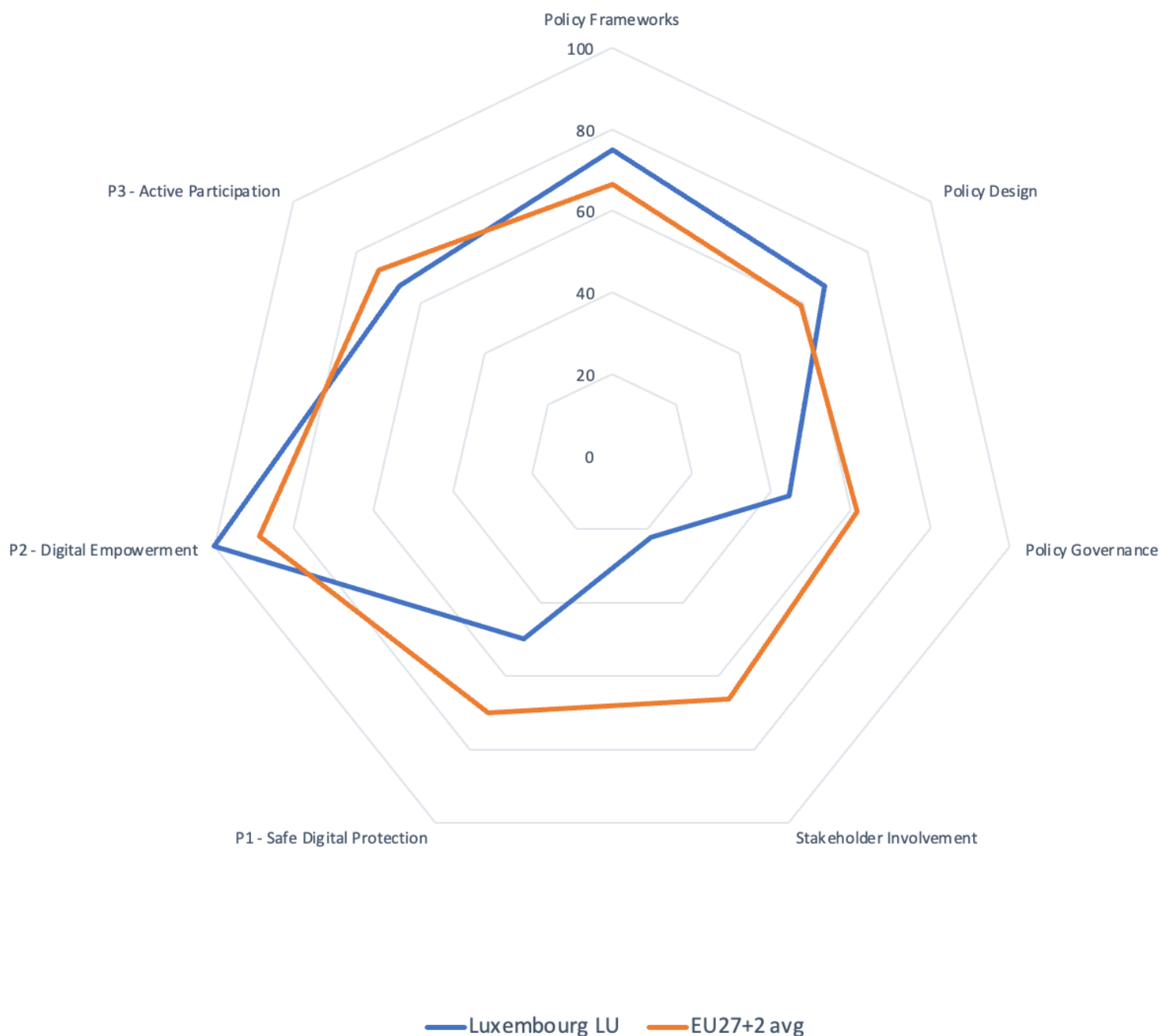


Figure 1: BIK+ index 2025: Luxembourg - EU27+2 average comparison



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