|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Document CWG-COP-19/5** |
| **11 October 2023** |
| **English only** |
|  |  |
| Report by the Chair of the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection |
| OUTCOME OF THE NINETEENTH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL WORKING GROUP ON CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION |
| **Purpose**This report summarizes the main results of the nineteenth meeting of the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection (CWG-COP), held on 10 October 2023, in accordance with ITU 2010 Council Resolution 1306 and ITU Plenipotentiary Resolution 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022).\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**References** |

**1 Introduction**

1.1 The nineteenth meeting of CWG-COP was held on 10 October 2023 in a hybrid format. Approximately 120 participants, representing governments, private sector, civil society, academia, international and intergovernmental organizations, participated in the meeting, which was chaired by Mr Abdelaziz Alzarooni (UAE).

**2 Opening remarks**

2.1 The Director of the ITU Development Bureau of the ITU, Mr. Cosmas Luckyson Zavazava opened the meeting and welcomed all the participants. He announced relevant milestones of the Child Online Protection Initiative and mentioned that he is pleased to see the number of contributions and engagement from different stakeholders.

2.2 The former president of Malta expressed the importance of sharing best practices and stressed the need to empower those working with children. Furthermore, she emphasized the necessity of empowering children and promoting digital resilience, citing the distressing testimonies of young children affected by the prevalence of bullying, both online and offline. She also highlighted the significance of equipping parents and teachers with the appropriate skills, commending the publication of Child Online Protection guidelines in 2020. Additionally, she underscored the collective responsibility to safeguard a safe online environment and the importance of staying informed about the rapid advancements in technologies. Notably, she underscored that despite our eagerness to protect children from online abuse, it's essential not to consider the web as an adversary but rather as an ally in this effort.

2.3 The Chair welcomed the participants and thanked the BDT Director for his presence and support. He highlighted the growing significance of the group, with a total of 24 contributions, a milestone that had not been reached before. He expressed how interesting the meeting’s agenda items were and that participants were joined by several external experts on Child Online Protection and gave the floor to the first presentation.

**3 Adoption of the agenda**

3.1 The [Agenda](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-C-0001/en) was adopted as drafted.

**4 Contributions and information documents**

* 1. The following documents were presented by membership:
* [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-C-0002/en) on ITU's work and activities in Child Online Protection and on the advancement in the implementation of the Child Online Protection Guidelines from the ITU Regional Offices for Africa, the Americas, the Arab Region, Asia and the Pacific, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the European Region.
* [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-C-0004/en) by the Republic of the Philippines - Encouraging ITU and its Member States to generate strategic plans, policies, and programs and integrate Child Online Protection measures to all existing initiatives and to develop information, education, and communication materials for in-school and out-of-school children.
* [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-C-0003/en) by the Republic of the Philippines - Integration of Child Online Protection discussions in all girls in ICT celebrations of ITU Member States.
* [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0015/en) by the United Arab Emirates (ECA) on the protection of children in the digital environment.
* [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-C-0005/en) by India of the G20 Toolkit on Cyber-Education and Cyber-Awareness.
* [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0016/en) by an expert on Child online safety in Hungary.
* [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0019/en) by the National Authority on Electronic Certification and Cybersecurity (NAECCS) of Albania on the Implementation of the ITU Global Project on Child Online Protection in Albania.
* [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0018/en) the Georgian National Communications Commission (ComCom) on Child Online Protection.
* [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0020/en) by Malta Foundation for the Well-being of Society on the Child Online Protection actions in Malta.
* [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0017/en) by the Office of Electronic Communications on Child Online Protection on the projects of UKE.
* [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0011/en) by the Commission Nationale Informatique & Libertés (CNIL) on the protection of children in the digital ecosystem.
* [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0002/en) by TMG of their [report](https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/COP/Evidence-based-research.aspx): safeguarding children online: a service-specific view on risks and parental attitudes.
* [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0013/en) by ECPAT International of the process of Revision of the Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation.
* [Presentations](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF) on collaborative efforts of ITU and Child Online Protection partners:
	+ [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0021/en) by the ITU-D Study Group 2 Rapporteur Group Meetings
	+ [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0005) by DQ Institute
	+ [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0001) by Kindernothilfe
	+ [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0003) by Terre des Hommes
	+ [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0012) by End Violence.org
	+ [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0008) by the European commission
	+ [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0014) by the Human Trafficking Front
	+ [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0004) by Save the Children
	+ [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0010) by the Tech Coalition
	+ [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0009) by the United Nations
	+ [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0007) by the WeProtect Global Alliance
* Presentations during the social media panel discussion
	+ [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0006) by Snap Inc
1. **Presentations**
	1. The ITU secretariat gave an [update](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-C-0002/en) on the work undertaken between 2022 and 2023. The secretariat recalled the dissemination of the Child Online Protection guidelines through translation, localization, and awareness campaigns. In addition, the launch of self-paced modules on the ITU Academy was presented, catering to a wide range of stakeholders. Furthermore, was shared the development and launch of a Web App, "Ask me! Your online safety friend," tailored to children aged 13 to 17, and introduced an online game, "Sango’s Adventure: Discover Online Safety," designed for children aged 9 to 12. The secretariat also discussed its role in providing technical assistance to member states for the development and implementation of national Child Online Protection frameworks and strategies. Furthermore, the Secretariat explained its involvement in two initiatives: Child Online Protection in Sports and the PoP initiative (Protection through online participation) which aims to gather evidence on how the online environment can facilitate access to protection and support for children and young people.
	2. The ITU Regional Offices for Africa, the Americas, the Arab Region, Asia and the Pacific, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the European Region provided an [overview](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-C-0002/en) of the progress to implement the Child Online Protection Guidelines at the regional and national level, including workshops and events, campaigns, policy-assistance and collaborative efforts with other key stakeholders. The presentation further included the plans for 2024.
	3. After the contribution from the Secretariat and the ITU Regional Offices, the Chair welcomed the efforts of the Secretariat and the ITU Regional Offices in advancing efforts in the implementation of the Child Online Protection Guidelines and related materials. He encouraged participants to engage in the roll out and implementation of the Guidelines within their countries, either financially or other.
	4. The Republic of the Philippines presented a [new draft resolution](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-C-0004/en) to encourage ITU and its member states to generate strategic plans, policies, and programs and integrate Child Online Protection measures in all existing initiatives and to develop information, education, and communication materials for in-school and out-of-school children. The purpose of this document is to encourage ITU and its member states to generate strategic plans, policies, and programs and integrate online safety measures in all existing initiatives. A review of the existing legal framework is also recommended to ensure that it adheres to global standards for the protection of children. Furthermore, the contribution suggests developing information materials for schools and children as well as a communication strategy that will both address the information and needs of the kids.
	5. The Republic of the Philippines presented a [new draft resolution](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-C-0003/en) to encourage integrating Child Online Protection discussions in all Girls in ICT celebrations of ITU Member States in line with ITU Resolution 179, 67, 1306, as well as to the ITU’s Child Online Protection Global Initiative and Decision 631. The resolution suggests maximizing the impact of the Girls in ICT initiative by incorporating Child Online Protection discussions into all Girls in ICT celebrations of ITU Member States and using these events as platforms to increase awareness among girls and young women. The recommendation also invites Member States to advocate for and support the development of robust national and international policies aimed at preventing online sexual abuse and exploitation of children, to evaluate the impact of integrating Child Online Protection discussions into Girls in ICT initiatives, and to report progress to the Council Working Group and Regional Development Forums.
	6. The [contribution](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0015/en) from the United Arab Emirates presented the vision to create a future where every young child in Abu Dhabi is healthy, confident, and able to learn in a safe, family-friendly environment. They aim to achieve this by focusing on children's physical and social-emotional development, a stable living environment, and supporting parents in fostering their children's holistic well-being. Their key areas of focus include ECA, Health & Nutrition, Child Protection, Family Support, Early Care & Education, and initiatives such as guidelines for screen exposure and regulating online marketing targeting children.
	7. India's [contribution](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF&source=India) introduced the G20 Toolkit on Cyber Education and Cyber Awareness in collaboration with ITU. This toolkit, informed by various measures adopted by G20 members, is designed to enhance knowledge sharing, identify key online risks for children and youth, provide mitigation response templates for policymakers, and offer essential takeaways. The toolkit builds upon the "G20 High-Level Principles for Children Protection and Empowerment in the Digital Environment," endorsed under the Italian G20 Presidency, and received unanimous support from all G20 members and guest countries.
	8. The [contribution](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0016/en) from an expert on child online protection in Hungary who has worked extensively with the ITU Regional Office for Europe, provided an overview on the activities which included translating ITU Child Online Protection into Hungarian, conducting online lectures, organizing contests, and engaging in robotics activities for kindergarteners using Sango's character. It has also been explained how various documents were shared and the ITU Child Online Protection in the media promoted, seeking to introduce Sango to Hungarian professional organisations through conferences and discussions.
	9. The Albanian National Authority for Electronic Certification and Cybersecurity (NAECCS) [contribution](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0019/en) explained how they became the first pilot of the ITU's global Child Online Protection program, with a focus on capacity building and policy support. Albania presented having successfully implemented the Child Online Protection guidelines, reaching several regions and training various stakeholders, both online and offline. The integration of the Child Online Protection guidelines into the "National Cybersecurity Strategy" underlines their comprehensive approach to online child protection.
	10. The [contribution](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0018/en) from the Georgian National Communication Commission provided an overview of their efforts in promoting Child Online Protection Initiatives and media literacy, with a primary goal of protecting children from online risks while empowering them to make the most of online opportunities. Their approach includes research, policy development, and capacity-building initiatives, aiming to equip society with the knowledge needed to make informed digital decisions. Their projects encompass various aspects of media literacy, including integrating media literacy into formal education, countering disinformation, promoting digital inclusion, and fostering critical thinking. They've also created an online platform for educational resources and tools, partnering with the Council of Europe to advance media literacy in Georgia.
	11. The [contribution](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0020/en) from Malta Foundation presented its work for the Wellbeing of Society (MFWS) in collaboration with the ITU Office for Europe to enhance child online protection in Malta. Their initiatives focused on scoping trends and identifying gaps in child online safety, providing Training of Trainers (ToT) to social workers and education staff. The objective was to strengthen child online protection and raise awareness of the risks associated with Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (OCSEA) while equipping professionals with the skills to deliver effective training. It was also mentioned the launch and roll-out of the translation ITU Child Online Protection Guidelines into national languages.
	12. Poland's [contribution](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0017/en) provided a comprehensive overview of its initiatives, including the presentation of findings from the latest Consumer Survey conducted in 2022 among Polish children and their parents. Additionally, they highlighted two significant UKE projects aimed at children's online protection: #keepCTRL / I click sensibly and Spoofie - learning through play.
	13. The CNIL [contribution](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0011/en) highlighted their multifaceted approach, encompassing information and rights protection, compliance support and guidance, anticipation, and innovation, as well as investigations and sanctions. The speaker presented how the organization had published eight recommendations to strengthen the protection of children online. Their proactive actions also include making digital education a strategic priority and launching the campaign “all together for a safe internet”.
	14. The [presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0002/en) by TMG provided an overview of a report on safeguarding children online including a service-specific view on risks and parental attitudes. [The report](https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/COP/Evidence-based-research.aspx) is intended to contribute to the discussion on Child Online Protection. Building upon the ITU's Guidelines on Child Online Protection, it underscores the collective responsibility of parents, educators, industry, and policymakers in bolstering online child protection. The report acknowledges the importance of involving parents, as well as children in the development and implementation of safeguards and strategies.it underscores the collective responsibility of parents, educators, industry, and policymakers in bolstering online child protection. The report acknowledges the importance of involving parents, as well as children in the development and implementation of safeguards and strategies.
	15. The [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0013) by ECPAT International provided an overview of the revision of the terminology guidelines for the protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation. The presentation further included the process of revision of the terminology guidelines for the protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation.
	16. The [presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0021/en) from ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 3/2 reported on recent meetings held by ITU-D SG2 Q3/2 and their interest in updating perspectives, studies, and experiences, particularly in the context of Child Online Protection. The presentation also mentioned that ITU Plenipotentiary Conference 2022 highlighted the importance of coordinating COP-related activities between ITU-D SG2 Q3/2 and CWG-COP. The statement included Annex 1, which contained brief information and links to contributions addressing Child Online Protection related issues discussed in these meetings.

[Presentations](https://www.itu.int/md/S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF) on collaborative efforts from ITU and Child Online Protection partners:

* 1. The [presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0005) by DQ institute was aimed at helping nations and stakeholders build and improve on their Child Online Safety Index strategies (COSI). They also went ahead to highlight the benefits of utilizing COSI like effective resource allocation, Nationwide Digital citizenship initiative and digital environmental, social and governance (Digital-ESG) as the main key areas.
	2. The [presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0001) from Kindernothilfe brought to light, the work of the Stopping Cybercrimes Against Children program and it core focus areas and strategies being the protection of children and adolescents against cybercrime, and their participation in Indonesia, Nepal, and the Philippines to improve the national child protection structures and collaboration with actors and civil society at regional and global level.
	3. Terre des Hommes presented the [initiative](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0003) called “Safety for Children and their Rights Online”. This three-year initiative, running from 2022 to 2025, is funded by the Netherlands Postcode Lottery and operates in four distinct countries: Cambodia, Nepal, the Philippines, and Kenya. The program encompasses four key domains, namely children and communities, private sector, law enforcement, and government and institutions.
	4. Endviolence.org’s [presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0012) was aimed to advocate for investments as the main drive for a safe online for children and youth. They explained how the focus was on the Investments Approach with core areas being: Invest in improving existing or building innovative technology, build capacities and capabilities of LE to enable use of tools and data, and Collect data & evidence on the context, experiences, and threats and trends.
	5. The [presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0008) by the European commission demonstrated the child safety online approach in the EU. The work of “Better Internet for Kids strategy” has been presented and the vision it aims, which is to have every child in Europe protected, respected, and empowered. The primary areas being safe and age-appropriate digital experiences, digital empowerment, and skills active digital participation.
	6. The [presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0014) by Human Trafficking Front outlined the program's commitment to combating abuse, exploitation, and trafficking, especially among women and children, through collaboration with various stakeholders. The program focuses on research, prevention, protection, and advocacy, with the overarching goal of ensuring every child's online safety. It takes a holistic approach, involving professionals, parents, industries, children, and the community, to address the lack of awareness and coordinated responses to online child sexual exploitation.
	7. The [presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0004) on "Huippula," a digital service by Save The Children Finland, focused on the goal of enhancing children's digital well-being and safety competences to prevent and reduce harmful experiences in digital environments. It highlighted the prevalence of children online, with approximately one-third of internet users being children. However, it emphasized that the internet was not originally designed with children's safety as a primary consideration.
	8. In their [presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0010), the Tech Coalition introduced their alliance of 35 technology companies working collectively to ensure children's safety online. Their vision is to create a digital world where children can explore the internet without fear. They acknowledged the persistent issue of child sexual abuse facilitated by predators who use technology to exploit children. The presentation emphasized that no single company could solve this problem, and enforcing policies requires collaboration. The Tech Coalition outlined their ongoing efforts, which include studying the issue, developing technology, sharing actionable information, and enhancing transparency in their mission to protect young people online.
	9. The UN [presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0009) outlined an initiative called Protection through online participation (PoP) focused on understanding how children access protection online, promoting positive digital platform use by young people, and offering recommendations for system improvement. The project recognizes the need for online support for children and operates through a multi-sectoral effort to gather evidence, create a digital map, publish recommendations, and assist stakeholders in enhancing existing systems. Key partners are involved in gathering evidence on various aspects, and "PoP" plays a central role in collecting data from surveys and interviews related to official help services, child and youth-led solutions, and AI-driven systems.
	10. The [presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0007) outlined the WeProtect Global Alliance's mission to tackle child sexual exploitation online. It focuses on key themes, including research, child participation, policy, technology, criminal justice, and societal awareness. The Alliance has introduced two strategic frameworks: a National Framework for governments and a Global Framework to address child abuse online at national and international levels. The presentation also discussed ongoing efforts, like the 2023 Global Threat Assessment and emphasized the need for collaboration between governments, regulators, platforms, and safety tech sectors to address emerging technology risks.

**6. Other agenda items**

**Special session**

* 1. The special session discussion called “from theory to practice” covered key topics, including member states (Malawi, Armenia and Albania) sharing their experiences in implementing online child protection strategies, with a focus on challenges, outcomes, and success stories. An expert on Child Online Protection, addressed states' concerns about the difficulties of applying these strategies. Member states were asked to offer advice and lessons learned for other countries, and the expert provided insights on enhancing support for states in child protection efforts.

**Interactive panel**

* 1. During the interactive panel discussion, Meta and Snap.Inc were asked the following question: "How do you ensure children are protected and empowered through your online services?" Responses ranged from prioritizing age-appropriate content and robust moderation to offering privacy settings and parental controls. Continuous engagement with child protection organizations for insights on evolving risks was also highlighted. These strategies collectively aim to create a safer and more empowering online environment for children.
	2. Snap Inc., through their [presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S23-CLCWGCOP19-INF-0006), highlighted their safety features for preventing and detecting Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Material (CSEAI) on their application. These features focus on user privacy and proactive detection methods that have led to numerous arrests. Snap also provided an overview of a Family Center for parents to monitor their teens' interactions on the platform. Additionally, Snap explained that they were committed to supporting regulatory efforts and collaborating with various organizations to tackle CSEAI and raise public awareness.
1. **Any other business**
	1. The Republic of Bulgaria presented its commitment to ensuring child safety online, emphasizing the prioritization of children's well-being and the creation of a safe online environment. Bulgaria recognized the paramount importance of child safety in the digital realm. In collaboration with organizations, the State Agency for Child Protection has established online safety guidelines, focusing on preventing online harassment and providing educational institutions with essential directives for safeguarding children on social networks and the internet.
	2. SCORT Foundation highlighted the critical role of sports in promoting Child Online Protection. They explained how they empower young leaders working with children and youth by providing them with online safety skills and advocating for the role of sports in enhancing child protection. Their collaboration with ITU has produced recommendations to support sports organizations in integrating online safeguarding policies, ultimately aiming to create a toolkit for sports coaches. The intervention called on Member States, international entities, and partners to share best practices and challenges, emphasizing the importance of collective action in safeguarding and empowering the online world.
2. **Discussion**
	1. Following the presentation of the Republic of the Philippines of resolutions, several countries, including Russia, Iran, Canada, Indonesia, the US, the UAE, and South Africa, engaged in discussions. All interveners expressed their gratitude for addressing this important topic. Many emphasized their interest in having some time to review and provide comments or suggestions to refine the resolutions. The need to avoid duplicating themes already covered in the resolution 179 was also highlighted. After considering the input from different states, the chair proposed that the Republic of the Philippines consider offline feedback from all contributors and merge the two resolutions, offering the possibility of resubmitting one in January.
3. **Outcomes of the seventeenth meeting of the CWG-COP**
	1. The chair underscored the event's success as evidenced by the substantial number of contributions received. Consequently, he suggested the formulation of a recommendation to be presented with the goal of extending the allocated time for the Council Working Group to one and a half days.
	2. The chair proposed enhancing the ITU Child Online Protection Council working group website including but not limited to integrating resources from the CWG-COP contributors to improve user access to presentations and resources shared.
	3. The chair advised to continue incorporating social media into the Council Working Group discussions through discussion panels.
	4. The chair provided participants with an overview of the submission process for Council Working Group on Child Online Protection contributions and informed them about the associated deadlines.
	5. Regarding the two resolutions presented by the Philippines, the chair suggested to the members of the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection that the Philippines consider the comments and suggestions from contributors and merge the two resolutions into a single one for resubmission in January.

**Abdelaziz Alzarooni (UAE)
Chair, CWG-COP**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_