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|  | **Document CWG-COP-21/4** |
| **29 October 2024** |
| **English only** |
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| Report by the Chair of the Council Working Group on child online protection |
| OUTCOME OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE COUNCIL WORKING GROUP ON CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION |
| **Purpose**This report summarizes the main results of the twenty-first meeting of the Council Working Group on child online protection (CWG-COP), held on 30 September and 1 October 2024, in accordance with ITU 2010 Council Resolution 1306 and ITU Plenipotentiary Resolution 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022).**Action required**The Council Working Group on child online protection is invited to **consider** and **approve** the report.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**References**[*CWG-COP website*](https://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-cop/Pages/default.aspx) |

# 1 Introduction

1.1 The twenty-first meeting of the ITU Council Working Group on child online protection (CWG-COP) was held on 30 September and 1 October 2024 in a hybrid format. Approximately 125 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, Mr Cosmas Luckyson Zavazava, welcomed participants to the 21st assembly of the ITU CWG-COP. The Director acknowledged Member States for their commitment to enhancing online safety for children. Emphasizing the collective responsibility of key stakeholders of this endeavour, the Director called for international harmonization in creating a safe digital environment for children. The Director expressed gratitude for ongoing efforts and continued collaboration in the coming months.

2.2 The Chair extended a warm welcome to all participants and reviewed the outcomes of the previous session, congratulating the progress made by the CWG-COP. Furthermore, the chair also acknowledged the challenges in engaging tech giants in discussions, leading to a proposal to shift these dialogues to a less formal setting under the leadership of the BDT and suggested introducing the format of ICT sector roundtables to the BDT to foster more engagement. This approach aims to bridge communication gaps between governments and tech companies regarding their roles in child online protection. In response, the BDT Director recommended linking these ICT sector roundtables to the already planned regulators’ roundtables within the BDT, to strengthen collaboration and dialogue across the sectors.

# 3 Adoption of the agenda

3.1 The [Agenda](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S24-CLCWGCOP21-C-0001) was adopted as drafted.

# 4 Contributions and information documents

4.1 The following documents were presented by membership and partners:

 [Contribution](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S24-CLCWGCOP21-C-0002) 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. The Secretariat explained its involvement in two initiatives: Child Online Protection in Sports and the PoP initiative (Protection through online participation). The secretariat also addressed the involvement of children and youth through their initiatives, notably a Youth Consultation.

 [Information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0002/en) by Italy: *Interinstitutional Consultative Committee for media and digital literacy*.

 [Information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0003/en) by Israel: *The State of Israel's initiatives and best practices on child online protection*.

 [Information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0005/en) by Croatia: *Protection children online.*

 [Information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0008/en) by Andorra: *Andorra's digital wellbeing improvement plan for children and teenagers.*

 [Information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP20-INF-0016/en) by Serbia: *Presentation of the National Contact Center for Children Safety on the Internet established by the Ministry of Information and Telecommunication.*

 [Information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0007/en) by North Macedonia: *North Macedonia Safer Internet Centre*.

 [Information document](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0009) by Armenia (Republic of), Belarus (Republic of), the Russian Federation and Tajikistan (Republic of): *Advancing digital literacy and online protection for children and adolescents with disabilities and special needs.*

 [Information document](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0011) by the United Kingdom: *The United Kingdom's regulatory approach under the Online Safety Act.*

 [Information document](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0013) by the United States of America: *Considerations when developing reporting mechanisms to help prevent, minimize, and mitigate bullying and other forms of online harassment and abuse*

 [Information document](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0014) by Nigeria: *Nigeria's regulatory frameworks, initiatives and reporting mechanisms* *on child online protection*.

 [Information document](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0019) by Pakistan: *PTA’s Awareness and digital literacy initiatives and reporting mechanisms on child online protection*.

 Information documents and contribution on ITU’s collaboration with child online protection partners and other relevant stakeholders:

– [Information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0010/en) by the Committee of Children Rights: *Child rights in digital environment.*

– [Information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0017/en) by the OECD: *Digital Safety by Design for Children.*

– [Information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0016/en) by the Council of Europe: *Lanzarote convention 2nd monitoring round: Findings and recommendations.*

– [Information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0015/en) by DQ Institute: *Global child online safety impact measure for digital citizenship programs.*

– [Contribution](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S24-CLCWGCOP21-C-0003) by the Office of the Special Representative of the UN-Secretary General on Violence Against Children – Inviting ITU Member States to answer a short online form that looks to collect good practices on how governments are incorporating digital platforms as part of a country's child protection systems.

 [Presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0018/en) by the Secretariat on the Youth consultation.

 [Information documents](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP20-INF) from ITU Academia and Sector Members:

– [Information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0012/en) by Kaspersky: *Multistakeholder cooperation on protecting children against doxing*.

# 5 Presentations

5.1 The ITU secretariat provided an update on the work between January 2024 and September 2024. The Secretariat noted that the child online protection initiative, led by the ITU, aims to protect children from online risks while promoting digital opportunities. It collaborates with over 80 global partners to develop resources, tools, and strategies for safer online environments and enhanced digital skills. The various COP activities included extensive capacity-building efforts. Training sessions were conducted for educators in Suriname, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Kyrgyzstan, and policymakers in Ecuador received specialized training. Translation efforts supported the adaptation of COP guidelines into indigenous languages, such as Quechua, Aymara, and Dutch, and communication materials were developed for Morocco. National COP frameworks were delivered for Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. Child participation initiatives involved youth task forces in Lebanon and Malawi, while national engagement efforts extended to Cambodia, Nepal, and Serbia. The secretariat also emphasized the catalytic role of cross-sectoral collaboration in the implementation of COP initiatives. The partnership with Safe Online highlighted the importance and possibility of embedding more COP in the GIGA. While collective actions with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children within the PoP (Protection through Online Participation) project gathered evidence and drafted principles to guide child helplines and online protection systems. Global meetings in Madrid, Brussels, and Paris helped shape the initiative's strategies, with a launch of principles expected by December 2024, followed by further guidelines in 2025 for gaming platforms and AI-driven systems.

Information documents by ITU Member States

5.2 The [information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0002/en) by Italy presented Italy's initiative to enhance media and digital literacy for the protection of minors, in line with Directive (EU) 2018/1808. An inter-institutional advisory committee was established at the Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy, tasked with promoting research on media literacy and advising on self-regulation and co-regulation codes for media service providers. The committee collaborates with the Italian Regulatory Authority for Communications (AGCOM) to ensure compliance with regulations protecting minors in audiovisual content. It also advises on AGCOM's annual reports to Parliament regarding minors' rights protection. The committee includes representatives from various ministries and authorities, with technical support from experts in broadcasting and social media. Furthermore, dedicated funds have been allocated to implement digital literacy projects aimed at preventing cyberbullying, supporting parental education, and promoting responsible digital citizenship among minors aged 8-18. The projects also target parents, educators, and professionals involved in child protection.

5.3 The [information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0003/en) by Israel highlighted the state’s initiatives and best practices on child online protection, highlighting its multi-faceted approach to safeguarding children in the digital environment. Led by the Ministry of Communications and the Child Online Protection Bureau (COPB), the country focuses on enforcing content filtering, promoting public awareness, and investigating online crimes against children. The Ministry of Communications plays a key role in regulating ISPs, monitoring harmful content, and launching national awareness campaigns. In 2024, an inter-ministerial report proposed measures including updated content filtering standards and enhanced digital literacy in education. The COPB, a specialized police unit, monitors, investigates, and combats cybercrimes like online sexual exploitation and cyberbullying. Other national initiatives include online safety education, participation in Safe Internet Day, and a helpline for online threats. Through coordinated efforts between government, law enforcement, and the tech sector, Israel is working to create a safer online space for children.

5.4 The [information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0005/en) by Croatia was not presented as no represented was present.

5.5 The [information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0008/en) by Andorra highlighted Andorra's comprehensive plan to ensure digital well-being, particularly for children and teenagers, who are key to the future digital society but also vulnerable to risks. The Government of Andorra focuses on four key areas: governance, digital skills, telecommunications, and support channels. A new Office will oversee digital governance, monitor key indicators, and work with international partners on child data protection. Digital literacy programs are integrated into the education system to teach online security, privacy, and responsible tech use, with parental involvement emphasized. Efforts are also made to delay smartphone use for children, provide parental control services, and create resources for families. Support channels will be enhanced to report digital misuse, and the healthcare system will be equipped to handle digital addictions and violence. The plan underscores shared responsibility across society to promote a safe and responsible digital environment for children.

5.6 The [information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0006/en) by Serbia introduced Serbia’s National Contact Center for Children Safety on the Internet, an institutional mechanism established in 2017 by the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications. The Center provides a free helpline and an online platform, Smart and Safe, allowing citizens, particularly children, to report harmful or illegal online content anonymously. The Center offers guidance on safe digital practices and forwards cases to relevant authorities as needed. It emphasizes preventive education through seminars, school presentations, and sports camps, having reached over 31 000 students and 8,500 parents across Serbia. The Center collaborates with NGOs, the Public Media Service RTS, and international partners like the BIK portal to promote children’s digital security. It also organizes the annual Safer Internet Day and operates the online platform "Čuvam te" to combat digital violence against children.

5.7 The [information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0007/en) by North Macedonia was not presented as no representative was present.

5.8 The [information document](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0009) by the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan highlights the efforts of Armenia, Belarus, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan in advancing digital literacy and online protection for children and adolescents with disabilities and special needs. The primary focus is on best practices from the Russian Administration, including the 2023 launch of the Digital Literacy Platform for Blind Children by Beeline, in collaboration with the Everland inclusive project. This platform is part of the Alliance for the Protection of Children in the Digital Environment and includes materials on internet safety, offering tailored resources for children with visual impairments and movement disorders. The platform has reached over 12 000 users, with more than 6 900 blind individuals completing digital literacy courses. It also provides consultations and is accessible to teachers who incorporate the resources into their educational practices. The initiative addresses significant challenges, such as social isolation and digital inequality faced by children with disabilities. It also aligns with international resolutions, including ITU’s Resolution 179, which promotes best practices in child online protection. The document proposes that the CWG-COP consider implementing these methods and integrating them into national education systems. It suggests sharing best practices, improving accessibility on government websites, and developing technology recommendations for children with disabilities. Furthermore, it calls for these efforts to be reflected in ITU’s global repository, aiming to ensure an inclusive digital environment and equal opportunities for children with disabilities.

5.9 The [information document](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0011) by the United Kingdom presents the UK's regulatory approach to online safety through the Online Safety Act (OSA), enacted in October 2023, which adopts a "systems and processes" model for protecting children online. It outlines how online services, such as platforms with user-generated content and search engines, must proactively assess and mitigate risks of harm to children. The OSA is implemented in three phases, addressing serious harms, child protection, and additional duties for high-risk services. Ofcom, the independent communications regulator, leads an evidence-based approach, focusing on transparency, risk assessments, human rights, and media literacy while fostering international regulatory collaboration.

5.10 The [information document](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0013) by the United States of America highlights both the benefits and risks of digital media for young people, focusing on cyberbullying, harassment, and sexual exploitation. While digital platforms can foster learning and reduce isolation, especially for marginalized youth, online harms are widespread, with nearly 16 per cent of U.S. high school students reporting being cyberbullied in 2021. LGBTQI+ youth, racial and ethnic minorities, and those with disabilities are more vulnerable to such abuse. The document stresses the role of online service providers in mitigating these risks through tailored designs, user-friendly reporting tools, and proactive engagement with diverse stakeholders. It calls for evidence-based interventions to enhance platform safety, such as muting or blocking problematic users, and improving detection models for cyberbullying that consider cultural differences. Additionally, it advocates for better public resources, such as StopBullying.gov, and improved responses to reports of abuse, including cyberstalking and sextortion, to ensure a safer digital environment for all youth.

5.11 The [information document](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0014) presented by Nigeria highlights key regulatory frameworks aimed at strengthening child online protection. The National Child Online Protection Policy and Strategy (NCOPPS), introduced in 2024, sets out principles, an action plan, and a roadmap to align the efforts of various government agencies and stakeholders, including policymakers, parents, educators, and law enforcement, in protecting children online. It establishes a 5-year implementation timeline, coordinated by a National Working Group, with a focus on legal and regulatory frameworks, reporting mechanisms, digital literacy, and national awareness. The document emphasizes accountability, proposing mechanisms for ongoing evaluation and flexibility against emerging online threats. Additionally, the Standard Operating Procedures for Child Online Protection (SOP4COP) define roles, guidelines, and procedures for stakeholders across online activities, addressing education, censorship, and enforcement. The Cybercrime Act (2015), recently amended in 2024, supports the legal framework by targeting offenses such as child pornography, ensuring comprehensive protection for Nigerian children online.

5.12 The [information document](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0019) shared by Pakistan emphasized the importance of digital literacy for child protection. It highlights the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA) 2016, empowering the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) to remove unlawful online content, including child pornography, hate speech, online grooming, and cyberbullying. PTA has initiated several awareness and digital literacy programs in collaboration with partners like UNICEF, TikTok, GSMA, and META, aiming to educate children, parents, and educators on online safety. These initiatives include surveys, training programs, awareness campaigns, and the development of safety resources. The document also outlines efforts to introduce parental control services and highlights Pakistan’s efforts in blocking over 5 000 websites with child sexual abuse material (CSAM). Additionally, PTA's Complaint Management System (CMS) facilitates public reporting of online child abuse, and partnerships with religious scholars promote responsible digital use.

Information documents and contribution on collaborative efforts from ITU and child online protection partners

5.13 The [information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP20-INF-0013/en) by UN Committee on the Rights of the Child discussed the fundamental role of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the digital environment, proposing that artificial intelligence should be taken into consideration in child rights protection efforts. Through constructive dialogue with State delegations, the Committee issues tailored recommendations based on reports and input from various stakeholders, including children. Despite the Convention predating the digital era, the Committee interprets it as a "living instrument" and adopted General Comment No. 25 in 2021 to guide States on protecting children in the digital environment. This includes addressing AI-related issues, urging governments and businesses to align AI development with child rights. Furthermore, the Committee routinely asks States about digital challenges like cyberbullying and online safety, and since 2024, it has specifically included AI in its reviews. Tailored recommendations, such as those provided to Estonia, help States enhance opportunities and mitigate risks for children in the digital world.

5.14 The [information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP20-INF-0024/en) by the OECD comes in the form of its published working paper, which discussed the digital safety by design for children protection in terms of its concept and the related approaches. Internationally, there were common calls for the proactive integration of safety measures into digital products and services, as well as for transparent, accountable and child-friendly service delivery. National laws also prescribed practical tools and measures such as age assurance and accessible complaint mechanisms. In this context, the document highlighted the critical need for digital safety measures designed specifically for children in an increasingly digital environment, emphasizing the importance of integrating safety considerations during the product development process. Additionally, the document pointed out that the risks of regulatory fragmentation and the necessity for a collaborative, rights-respecting approach to foster a safer digital ecosystem for children. Focusing on actions for digital service providers, the document suggested eight key components for digital safety by design for children, including practical tools, measures to foster a culture of safety, and harm mitigation strategies. These components are illustrated through case studies, highlighting a need for diverse and tailored approaches.

5.15 The [information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0016/en) by the Council of Europe presented the Lanzarote Convention's second monitoring round emphasizes the need for robust legal frameworks and international cooperation to combat child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA), particularly in the context of digital technologies. Key findings reveal that while many states criminalize the production and distribution of self-generated sexual material by children, there are gaps in prosecuting sexual extortion and grooming. Recommendations urge the adoption of the term "child sexual abuse material" (CSAM), the decriminalization of children for possessing their own self-generated content, and the establishment of clear jurisdictional rules for transnational cases. Furthermore, it highlights the lack of awareness-raising programs and training for those working with children, recommending enhanced cooperation with civil society and comprehensive education on the risks of online abuse. The upcoming UN-recognized World Day on November 18 focuses on protecting children in the context of emerging technologies, encouraging private companies to raise awareness through targeted action.

5.16 The [information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0015/en) by DQ Institute introduced "Powered by DQ," an AI-driven initiative aimed at enhancing digital literacy and online safety for children through impactful measurement and global benchmarking. This program utilizes the Child Online Safety Index (COSI), which serves as a national metric to help countries monitor and improve their children's online safety and digital literacy.

5.17 The [contribution](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=S24-CLCWGCOP21-C-0003) by the Office of the Special Representative of the UN-Secretary General on Violence Against Children invited Member States to join the "Protection through Online Participation" (PoP) initiative, jointly led with ITU, which explores how digital platforms serve as tools within national child protection systems. The initiative aims to understand how children access support and protection online when facing risks, whether in person or online. Governments are invited to participate by completing an online form to share good practices on how they incorporate digital platforms into their child protection frameworks. This effort focuses on leveraging the internet as a tool for child safety, rather than solely on making the internet safer. The Council Working Group on child online protection is requested to note this initiative and respond to the online form, which collects input on whether national child protection systems encourage the use of digital platforms for children to access safety and support.

5.18 The presentation from Meta was not held, as the company’s representative could not join the meeting. The chair invited the Secretariat to provide a proposal through a formal contribution to the group in the next meeting on how to engage the private sector in a continuous dialogue and information sharing with Member States under the BDT.

Presentation by the Secretariat

5.19 The [presentation](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0018/en) by the Secretariat presented ITU’s efforts to consult with and engage children on child online protection programming and policy development. The document shared some high-level insights from data collected from around 100 children globally through a survey disseminated widely though the “PoP: Protection through online participation initiative” aiming to understand how children and young people use the internet to access safety and protection. It further provides examples of more in-depth engagement with children and young people such as a Hackathon organised with youth and the work and testimonials of ITU’s child and youth advisory group on child online protection.

Information document by ITU Academia and Sector Members

5.20 The [information document](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0012/en) by Kaspersky highlights the company's commitment to creating a safe online environment for children by addressing challenges like doxing and intimate image abuse. Kaspersky emphasizes the growing risks posed by the malicious sharing of private data and images, citing surveys that reveal concerning trends, such as 9% of children in the Middle East, Türkiye, and Africa experiencing harmful content shared about them online. The document underscores the psychological and emotional harm children face from such harassment, advocating for collaborative efforts among governments, international organizations, NGOs, and the private sector to protect children. Kaspersky’s initiatives include education programs, partnerships like those with UNICEF and Kazakhstan’s Ministry of Digital Development, and efforts to raise digital literacy and privacy awareness among children, parents, and educators. The document stresses the need for evolving strategies to combat online threats and secure a safer digital future for children.

# 6 Other agenda items

Liaison statements

6.1 The [liaison statement](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0001/en) from ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 3/2 to Council Working Group on child online protection was presented during the meeting. The liaison statement aims to express gratitude for the CWG-COP's previous statement and to highlight the importance of child online protection within its discussions. The statement acknowledges the significant contributions related to COP received during the last meeting in May 2024, and it includes an annex summarizing these contributions with relevant links.

6.2 The [Liaison statement](https://www.itu.int/md/S24-CLCWGCOP21-INF-0004/en) on SG17 was sent as response to the liaison statement previously sent by the CWG-COP to the SG17 with regards to questions discussed in the 20th meeting on standardisation. The statement updates on the work of the Correspondence Group on child online protection (CG-COP) and reports positive progress from the CG-COP. The group aims to pinpoint deficiencies in current technical standards regarding emerging online threats to children.

# 7 Any other business

7.1 The oral presentation from Greece shared that the Greece plans to develop a legal framework for protecting minors from online addition aligning with the European frameworks. The collaboration with like-minded countries is highly appreciated and interest expressed to identify potential collaborative action.

# 8 Discussion

8.1 The meeting welcomed the numerous efforts undertaken by membership and partners, underscoring the distinctive essence of such gatherings and addressing an issue that seems to be gaining momentum significantly.

8.2 The Chair called all Member States and partners to ensure multi-stakeholder cooperation including with private sector companies.

8.3 The Chair welcomed the input of youth into the work of ITU on child online protection and commented the Secretariat for the meaningful engagement of children. He invited the Secretariat to share the feedback of children with regards to child helplines with relevant parent organisations and to share with the expert group of the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) to be reflected in the questions related to child online protection. He also invited the membership to consider the inputs of children in developing and implementing any related programs.

8.4 It was proposed to add a question to the date collection of the *PoP Initiative* to understand if the country responding has a child online protection framework. The secretariat responded that this question is covered in the GCI.

**9 Outcomes of the twenty-first meeting of the CWG-COP**

9.1 It is agreed that dialogues with the ICT industry will shift to a less formal setting under the leadership of the BDT, with the introduction of ICT sector roundtables to foster more engagement. The Secretariat will submit a proposal for information to the next meeting of the group.

9.2 The Chair and Vice-chairs propose to ensure the maintenance of a comprehensive record of the contributions and information document shared by membership.

9.3 The Chair invites Pakistan to share the translation of the COP Guidelines in Urdu with the Secretariat to be made accessible globally. He also suggested to the members to share resources and materials with the secretariat in order to be further promoted and distributed worldwide.

9.4 The outcomes of this meeting and the next meeting of the CWG-COP in January 2025 will be sent together to ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 3/2 for their consideration.

 Abdelaziz Alzarooni (UAE)
 Chair, CWG-COP