COP Framework Inputs and Comments Compilation

General Comments

Oxford

\*For the 1st Target, in the Outputs, totally agree with the importance of amending domestic legal frameworks according to International standards, regional trends and best practices. It is also important that the Nation signs relevant regional or international instruments on cybercrime and allocate resources according to national priorities.

\*Regarding Target 2, exercises and monitoring activities need to be undertaken to measure levels of awareness. Also we need to bear in mind and take into consideration the continuous movement of people, so that campaigns continue to impact the entire society.

Disney

\*Would like to see the document more clearly reflect our goal of creating an enabling environment for children to take full advantage of ICTs.

\*It is important to the success of the effort to craft targets that are within our ability and expertise to credibly assess.  The draft targets are challenging for anyone to assess and do not think the ITU has the expertise or resources to do it at this point.  It essentially would require a critique of the relevant Member State legal and self-regulatory frameworks for effectiveness, which is not an approach ITU Member’s would normally support. In addition, it would be very helpful to understand what metrics child welfare expert agencies are using today, and what data already exists, in order to more fully understand if we can leverage those existing efforts, or if there are gaps. Agree

\*A better strategy for the short term would be to focus on the sharing of best practices (which also has the advantage of being squarely within the tasks set out in Resolution 179).

SRSG on Violence against Children

\*Suggest a slight re-balancing of the different elements of the results framework to reflect more fully the rights-based and empowering approach to children's online protection that we all share. A further perspective that it may be useful to consider is whether the framework is focused solely on the issue of child sexual exploitation and abuse online or whether it encompasses the wider issue of child online safety. Very important point to be addressed

U.S.A

\*A bit concerned that the scope of work is beyond what the ITU and the CWG-COP has the capacity to address. In looking over PP Resolution 179, Council Resolution 1306, and WTDC Resolution 67, we believe that this framework should focus on raising awareness, promoting best practices, and contributing to the existing body of knowledge (like the INTERPOL and UNICEF databases, for example).  We believe that some of the issues that the framework is trying to address—particularly the law enforcement issues—would be very difficult for the CWG to measure or make progress on so suggest that we pursue a more narrow focus.

\*There would be great value in having the framework identify other organizations active in this space such as WeProtect and the Global Alliance. The existence of such organizations is also a good measure for international cooperation. Agree on the importance of involving other organizations view the dimensions of the topic; preferably UN based, UNICEF to be one of them

\*Recommend only proposing text in those areas and tabling the other 3, for now.

Specific Comments

**Setting Global Targets on child online protection: towards a result based approach**

**Background**

Through the [ITU 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference](http://www.itu.int/en/plenipotentiary/2014/Pages/default.aspx) Resolution 200 on ‘[Connect 2020 Agenda for global telecommunication/ICT development](http://www.itu.int/en/connect2030/Pages/default.aspx)’, ITU Member States committed to ensure the important role of ICTs as a key enabler and promotor to achieve the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and to acknowledge them as an important tool to achieve the overall SDGs. The SDGs seek to significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020. This global agenda to shape the future of the ICT sector sets out the shared vision, goals and targets that Member States have committed to achieve by 2020 in collaboration with all stakeholders across the ICT ecosystem.

The framework’s Goal 3 on “Sustainability: Manage challenges resulting from telecommunication/ICT development”, highlights how the unprecedented growth in the global use of ICT-enabled applications, along with great benefits, has also resulted in a number of challenges that may endanger efforts to sustain the development of the ICT sector. Reducing the risks of the digital revolution while empowering more children to take advantage of its unprecedented opportunities to communicate, connect, share, learn, access information and express their opinions is one of the challenges.

Each organizations will contribute to the framework according to the activities already undertaken. The work and impact of regional and international initiatives(who already set in place monitoring and reporting mechanisms will reflected in this framework so that the international community has a global picture on the progress. This joint effort will serve as an umbrella framework for the global community to capture the global impact of the activities in this field. The overall framework is flexible and variable thus can be change in accordance with the evolvement of Child Online Protection issues. This is a core component of the global effort and target under the SDGS to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. The *Global targets* aims to:

1. Improve cooperation both at the national and international level. This involves different stakeholders such as private sector, IO, NGOs, academia and governments.

2. Demonstrate progress in promoting child online safety

3. Align global investments towards achieving the common vision

4. Increase value and visibility of COP initiatives

5. Increase accountability

6. Reduce the overlapping/duplication of work

**Scope**

It is a broad framework which addresses the five pillars of the Child Online Protection (COP) Initiative (legal measures, technical and procedural measures, organizational structure, capacity building, international cooperation) and the work undertaken by the different partners in the current area. At this stage, due to the lack of relevant data, we have set specific targets only related to *legislation* and *reporting mechanisms*. For the next 5 years, we will therefore focus on target 1 and 2, while working with various stakeholders in the coming years towards making more data available for the remaining targets so that the broader framework can be completed and achieved.

**Process**

* **May 2014 -** [**WSIS Forum 2014**](http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/Agenda/Session/204): First closed roundtable discussion with the partners of the COP Initiative to discuss the first draft of the COP Framework🡪 Feedback and input received were taken into account and included
* **May 2014-December 2014**: Bilateral consultations with the COP Partners (including at IGF 2014 in Istanbul) to improve the COP Framework
* **February 2015,** [**Council Working Group on Child Online Protection**](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-cop/Pages/default.aspx): Presentation and discussion on the proposed COP Framework among Member States, private sector and COP Partners 🡪 Feedback and input were taken into account and included
* **June 2015,** [**WSIS Forum 2015**](http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/Agenda/Session/204): Second roundtable discussion with the COP partners and other stakeholders
* **August 2015**: Open Consultation on the COP Framework
* **September 2015**: Finalization of the COP Framework
* **October 2015, Telecom World 2015**: Launch of the COP Framework

**RESULTS FRAMEWORK: Child Online Protection**

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| **TIME FRAME:** 5 YEARS (2015-2020) | | | | | |
| **IMPLEMENTER:** | **COP Partners** | | | | |
| **IMPACT:**  **(GOAL/VISION)** | Children’s right to protection from online crime and exploitation is ensured and children are empowered to enjoy the positive benefits arising from developments in information and communication technologies.  80% of children should benefit from a basic level of online protection[[1]](#one) by 2020\* (combination of Target 1 and Target 2) | | | | |
| **OUTCOMES:**  (NOTE: The outcomes will be advanced simultaneously and might change accordingly to the inputs received from the open consultation) | Countries have in place and enforce effective legislative frameworks online in accordance with relevant international human rights instruments and standards  for punishing criminal offences targeting children including the effective participation of children and young people in the development of policy and practice, in the design of prevention tools and in relation to their service needs and provide adequate support and redress to victims. | Countries have in place effective mechanisms to report and remove online illegal content[[2]](#two) | Countries have in place national infrastructure (bodies) to ensure effective measures to protect children in a rights-based and child-friendly manner | Countries take protective measures to mitigate risks and prevent online offences | Mechanisms to facilitate international cooperation on child online protection are strengthened | |
| **TARGETS:** | Target 1  90% of countries with legislative measurements[3] addressing child sexual abuse material online  Steps contributing to achieve this target:  1.1 Cases of child online sexual exploitation are investigated and prosecuted   * 1. % of investigations that proceed to conviction. | Target 2  70% of countries that have in place clearly defined mechanisms for reporting child sexual abuse material online effectively and efficiently.   * ISPs that have protocols in place for blocking access to reported child sexual abuse material * reports of child sexual abuse materials passed from ISPs to law enforcement through established channels of communication * Exercises and monitoring activities need to be undertaken to measure levels of awareness. | Target 3  XX% of countries with specialized units for investigation of online crimes targeting children in a child-friendly manner, including by ensuring that children and young people have their views and best interests taken into account at all stages of the investigation and in any legal proceedings.  XX% of countries with at least % of judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials that have increased technical skills to investigate, prosecute and protect children from online crimes  XX% of countries that have in place a helpline for professionals working with children and young people with any online safety issues  XX% of services that ensure victim integration and rehabilitation | Target 4  XX% of countries should include safe online practices into schools curricula  XX% of people targeted by awareness raising campaigns who have increased knowledge on online risks for children, specifically what these risks entail, how to identify them, and knowledge of available means to report and prevent them  , ... | Target 5  XX% of countries/regions that collect data on children’s use of ICTs and online risks  XX% of multistakeholder dialogues and fora conducted to identify priority actions to address child online safety  XX% of international policy guidance, involving governments, business and civil society as means of conveying evidence-based lessons learned and best practices on a wide array of topics  % of national statistical frameworks harmonized in order to lay the empirical foundations for the international comparability of risk prevalence and policy efficiency  The number of best practices.  Public consultations to be used in the review of policies and to collect stakeholders’ input  . | |  |
| **OUTPUTS:** | Identify the need to protect children from online crimes during the process of legislative amendment. Nations signs relevant regional or international instruments on cybercrime and allocate resources according to the national priorities. | Hotlines established for reporting and removal of child sexual abuse materials to (a) law enforcement, and (b) ISPs  Cooperation established between government authorities and ICT industry to develop technical solutions to report, remove and block online child sexual exploitation stored domestically  Reported cases of child sexual abuse that result in removal of materials  Policies and codes of conducts in place for Government and ICT industry to report and remove child sexual abuse materials in their own jurisdiction and report and request investigation and removal of materials believed to be situated in other jurisdictions  Existence of country appropriate technical solutions (including Apps etc) to aid in the identification and rescuing of victims  Reporting mechanisms (helplines/online reporting mechanism, Apps) established/ strengthened for reporting of cases of online child sexual exploitation and violence online | Child victims receive support services in accordance with international standards and practices  Improved coordination of services relevant to victims of online child sexual exploitation at national/local level  Services are available and providers have increased capacity to address and refer cases of online child sexual exploitation to proper authority  Adoption of specific policies in the field of child online protection are tailored to national societies and the latest technological developments | Improved knowledge and skills to mitigate risks and take protective measures to prevent online risks by children, caregivers, teachers, guardians and parents  Capacity building of:  - Professionals and experts in child protection;  - Trainers (that will also be focal points) in key ministries,  - Educators, parents, guardians and children. | Expert reports and original research to understand how children use the Internet and how they are affected by the Internet as well as the prevalence of risk  Feasibility and technical studies provide insight into how technical measures can help mitigate online risks for children and into the development, reliability and shortcomings of technologies  Existence of data on children’s use of ICTs, risks, and effectiveness of interventions to inform policies and programs  Key stakeholders at global, regional and country level are convened to review the evidence and assessments generated to identify the gaps and effective response to online protection of children  There is a need to involve new countries in international studies as a form of knowledge transfer | |  |

1. The information that determined the basic level of protection is exemplified through the [list of resources](#List) below.
2. See [list](#List) below for the types of illegal contents described by International Association of Internet Hotline and INTERPOL.
3. Countries with legislative measurements means that there are some sort of indictments toward children online abuse.

List of Resources and References:

International Center for Missing and Exploited Children: [Child Pornography: Model Legislation and Global Review](http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PageId=4346)

The IMCEC had conducted research into child pornography legislation currently in place in the 196 countries around the world. This research allows us to indicate the typed of legislations there are available for prevention against children online abuse in different countries and thus finding common ground through it.

Council of Europe: [Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/children/)

The Council of Europe convention on protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, also known as “the Lanzarote Convention.” requires criminalization of all kinds of sexual offences against children. It sets out that states in Europe and beyond shall adopt specific legislation and take measures to prevent sexual violence, to protect child victims and to prosecute perpetrators. This set a standards for majority of European countries, which could be used to promote similar standards.

International Association of Internet Hotline: [Illegal Content: Child Sexual Abuse Material (Child Pornography)](http://www.inhope.org/gns/internet-concerns/overview-of-the-problem/child-pornography.aspx)

The International Association of Internet Hotlines defined a common idea and standards for online illegal content and child sexual abuse. Which promote this kind of ideas and standards to common digital users and encourage reports if suspicion of online illegal content and child sexual abuse occur.

International Criminal Police Organization: [Crimes Against Children: Internet Crimes](http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Crimes-against-children/Internet-crimes)

INTERPOL defined the international standard of internet crime. And at INTERPOL, they work very closely with many partners to increase awareness, enforce laws and to prevent crime in this area. They also work with organizations such as the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) to improve safety and security online.

European Commissions: [A Global Alliance against Child Abuse Online](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/index_en.htm)

In response to end child sexual abuse online, and on a joint initiative by the EU and the US, 54 countries from around the world have gathered in a Global Alliance against Child Sexual Abuse Online. This effort enhances the ability to identify victims and to investigate.

#WeProtect: Global Online Child Sexual Abuse Summit

The two day summit in London brought together representatives from more than 50 countries, 26 leading technology companies and 10 non-governmental organizations. They agreed a coordinated global response to tackle the proliferation of child sexual abuse material in circulation since the dawn of the internet, with millions of appalling images and videos available.

SRSG on Violence against Children: [Releasing children’s potential and minimizing risks; ICTs, the Internet and Violence against Children](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications_final/icts/releasing_children_potential_and_minimizing_risks_icts_the_internet_and_violence_against_children.pdf)

The SRSG released report educating the general public about the risks children face while using technologies, such as internet crimes and online sexual exploitations. Furthermore, the SRSG set out prevention tips to minimize risks. Which is very helpful to utilize as a sample for promoting the issue of child online protection.