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| C:\Users\ponder\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.Word\BDT-25th_anniversary_2017-Logo_411959-3_transparent.png | **Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG)**  **22nd Meeting, Geneva, 9-12 May 2017** | C:\Users\murphy\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.Outlook\PQ94T9LJ\bd_E_25Years_Horizontal-411959 (003).jpg |
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|  | | **Document** **TDAG17-22/****53-E** |
|  | | **26 March 2017** |
|  | | **Original: Chinese** |
| China (People’s Republic of) | | |
| Proposed Modifications to Resolution 2 | | |
|  | | |
| **Summary:**  As technology advances, video services, which will connect billions of users and tens of billions of devices, will become one of the most important basic services on the telecommunication network. It is expected that 85% of the data traffic will come from video by 2020. As they are more closely converged with people’s daily lives, video services will become an important means to global wellbeing, development, innovation, growth and productivity improvement. The video-oriented ICT applications will have a profound impact on social and economic development. All countries will benefit from the promotion of such applications and it will also help to bridge the digital divide. However, there is a lack of effective principles and methodologies concerning how to better support video services and applications via the telecommunication networks and how to improve the ICT application level of a country by promoting video applications. To study and summarize the impact of video applications on the telecommunication networks and services, key issues to be noted for the promotion of video services in ICT applications, and how to address these key issues is in line with the trend of ICT applications and technologies and will contribute to the Connect 2020 Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.  **Action required:**  TDAG is invited to consider this document and take the required action.  **References:**  N/A | | |

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## Introduction

As technology advances, video services, which will connect billions of users and tens of billions of devices, will become one of the most important basic services on the telecommunication network. It is expected that 85% of the data traffic will come from video by 2020. As they are more closely converged with people’s daily lives, video services will become an important means to global wellbeing, development, innovation, growth and productivity improvement. The video-oriented ICT applications will have a profound impact on social and economic development. All countries will benefit from the promotion of such applications and it will also help to bridge the digital divide. However, there is a lack of effective principles and methodologies concerning how to better support video services and applications via the telecommunication networks and how to improve the ICT application level of a country by promoting video applications. To study and summarize the impact of video applications on the telecommunication networks and services, key issues to be noted for the promotion of video services in ICT applications, and how to address these key issues is in line with the trend of ICT applications and technologies and will contribute to the Connect 2020 Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

It is necessary to deploy the high-speed, high-quality and highly-connected ICT infrastructure in the world under the coordination of ITU so as to carry the traffic-intensive and high-bandwidth communication services in the future.

Currently, the neighbouring countries worldwide have all basically built their cross-border terrestrial fiber cables, but only to meet the bilateral demands for communication between themselves. This is mainly due to the absence of international convention on terrestrial cables transit and relevant settlement agreements. Recently, ITU-T Study Group 3 has set up a Question to work on charging standards and rules for trans-multi-country terrestrial cable transit.

To promote establishment of international terrestrial cable transit convention and support development of trans-multi-country terrestrial cable networks can fully vitalize the resources of national backbone network extensively distributed worldwide, form smooth international terrestrial information channels across the continents where a large number of countries reside, like Asia, Europe, Africa and South America, substantially improve countries’ capability of accessing international Internet, in particular those land-locked and least developed countries, cut broadband access costs and comprehensively optimize and upgrade the global communications network facilities so as to make substantial contribution to Connect 2020 Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

At present, ITU-D is advancing the indicators-related work through the participation of the Expert Group on Indicators in the meetings. To keep abreast of the times, and carry out the indicators-related work in a more systematic, effective and normative manner, it is necessary to upgrade the Expert Group on Indicators into a Study Group on Indicators.

## Proposal

It is proposed to make appropriate adjustments to the study topics of ITU-D SG1. SG 1 should 1) conduct related study on the opportunities and challenges for video services in ICT applications and; 2) conduct related study on the construction and operation of trans-multi-country optical fiber terrestrial cables and share successful experiences around the world. 3) Set a new Study Group on Indicators.

The suggestions as following:

Resolution 2 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017)

Establishment of study groups

The World Telecommunication Development Conference ( Buenos Aires, 2017),

considering

*a)* that the mandate for each study group needs to be clearly defined, in order to avoid duplication between study groups and other groups of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D) established pursuant to No. 209A of the ITU Convention and to ensure the coherence of the overall work programme of the Sector as provided for in Article 16 of the Convention;

*b)* that, for carrying out the studies entrusted to ITU‑D, it is appropriate to set up study groups, as provided for in Article 17 of the Convention, to deal with specific task-oriented telecommunication questions of priority to developing countries, taking into consideration the ITU strategic plan and goals for2010-2023, and prepare relevant outputs in the form of reports, guidelines and/or Recommendations for the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs);

*c)* the need as far as possible to avoid duplication between studies undertaken by ITU‑D and those carried out by the other two Sectors of the Union;

*d)* the successful results of the studies under the Questions adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference ( Dubai,2014) and assigned to the threestudy groups,

resolves

1 to create within the Sector three study groups, with a clear responsibility and mandates as set out in Annex 1 to this resolution;

2 that each study group and their relevant groups will study the Questions adopted by this conference and assigned to it as shown in Annex 2 to this resolution, and those adopted between two world telecommunication development conferences in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 1 (Rev.  Buenos Aires, 2017) of this conference;

3 that the study group Questions and BDT programmes should be directly linked in order to enhance awareness and use of the BDT programmes and the study group output documents, so that the study groups and the BDT programmes benefit from each other's activities, resources and expertise;

4 that the study groups should make use of the relevant outputs of the other two Sectors and the General Secretariat;

5 that the study groups may also consider other ITU materials relevant to their mandates, as appropriate;

6 that each Question will consider all aspects related to the topic, objectives and expected output in line with the related programme;

7 that the study groups will be managed by the chairmen and vice-chairmen as shown in Annex 3 to this resolution.

Annex 1 to Resolution 2 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017)

**Scope of ITU‑D study groups**

**1 Study Group 1**

***Enabling environment for the development of telecommunications/ICTs***

– National telecommunication/ICT policy, regulatory, technical and strategy development which best enables countries to benefit from the impetus of telecommunications/ICTs, including broadband, trans-multi-country optical fiber terrestrial cable, video,cloud computing and consumer protection, as an engine for sustainable growth

– Economic policies and methods of determining costs of services related to national and inter-country telecommunications/ICTs

– Access to telecommunications/ICTs for rural and remote areas

– Access to telecommunication/ICT services by persons with disabilities and specific needs

– The needs of developing countries in spectrum management, including the ongoing transition from analogue to digital terrestrial television broadcasting and the use of the digital dividend, in addition to any future digital switchover.

**2 Study Group 2**

***ICT applications, cybersecurity, emergency telecommunications and climate-change adaptation***

– Services and applications supported by telecommunications/ICTs

– Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

– The use of telecommunications/ICTs in mitigating the impact of climate change on developing countries, and for natural disaster preparedness, mitigation and relief, as well as conformance and interoperability testing

– Human exposure to electromagnetic fields and safe disposal of electronic waste

– The implementation of telecommunications/ICTs, taking into account the results of the studies carried out by ITU‑T and ITU‑R, and the priorities of developing countries.

**3 Study Group on Indicators**

***Data collection, statistics, analysis and publishing***

- Reliability and availability of data.

- Research and innovation of data statistical methods.

- Revision and adjustment of existing index system.

- Research and promotion of new indicators.

- Experience and advanced methods of data analysis of countries.

Annex 2 to Resolution 2 (Rev. Dubai, 2014)

**Questions assigned by the World Telecommunication   
Development Conference to ITU‑D study groups**

**Study Group 1**

– **Question 1/1:** Policy, regulatory and technical aspects of the migration from existing networks to broadband networks in developing countries, including next-generation networks, broadband access, m-services, OTT services and the implementation of IPv6

**Question 2/1:** Construction and Implementation of Trans-Multi-Country Optical Fiber Terrestrial Cables– **Question 3/1:** Access to cloud computing: Challenges and opportunities for developing countries

– **Question 4/1:** Economic policies and methods of determining the costs of services related to national telecommunication/ICT networks, including next-generation networks

– **Question 5/1:** Telecommunications/ICTs for rural and remote areas

– **Question 6/1:** Consumer information, protection and rights: Laws, regulation, economic bases, consumer networks

– **Question 7/1:** Access to telecommunication/ICT services by persons with disabilities and with specific needs

**Question 8/1:**  Challenges and Opportunities for Video Services in ICT Applications

**Resolution 9:** Participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management

**Annex**

**Question 2/1: Specific Recommendations for Study Topics**

- To study and analyze the construction and usage of the international terrestrial cables and obtain the basic statistical information for analysis.

- To study how the international terrestrial cables can effectively improve the current level of international communication facilities, study and analyze the existing trans-multi-country cable networks in some regions and summarize useful experience.

- To study the operational models in the fields of the trans-multi-country aviation, railway and highway networks, and summarize their useful experiences in addressing the demands of various stakeholders.

- To continue to improve and update the topology of global terrestrial cable networks and provide basis and reference for the construction of trans-multi-country terrestrial cables.

- To strengthen the liaison and collaboration with ITU-T, explore ways to promote the construction and application of trans-multi-country terrestrial cables through actual projects and promote the successful experience around the world.

**Question 8/1: Specific Recommendations for Study Topics**

It is recommended that the following topics be studied:

- To conduct an initial assessment on the overall level of video services used to improve the social well-being, uplift the level of public services and enhance the productivity of different sectors and on the results achieved; study and analyze how the video services can promote the development of national ICT applications;

- To summarize successful cases and experiences on using video services to improve the social well-being, uplift the level of public services and enhance the productivity of different sectors, develop the common best practice guidelines, and put forward the principles and methodologies of improving the level of ICT applications via video services to help developing countries promote the development of video applications;

- To study the prospects of new type of applications, which integrate video with ICT applications (such as e-government, distance education, and telemedicine), and their role in upgrading the level of video applications in developing countries.

- To study the key issues to be noted for the application and promotion of video services and the solutions to such issues, study how to build the ICT networks able to meet the needs of the development of video services, study the establishment of video service experience evaluation system and provide guideline for the construction of future ICT networks.

- To make policy makers, industry regulators, telecom operators, manufacturers understand the role of video services in improving people's living standards and manufacturing productivity and the role of ICTs in promoting the transformation and upgrading of enterprises.

- To encourage the sharing of experiences and best practices on increasing productivity by promoting video services and applications in developing countries;

- To encourage the telecommunication authorities and the authorities in charge of communications manufacturing industry of developing countries to support and cooperate with each other to create an enabling environment for the development of video services so that both parties can effectively use their limited resources to maximize the roles of video in enhancing manufacturing productivity;

- To encourage developing countries and developed countries to cooperate in using video to promote ICT transformation and upgrading.

Study Group 2

Questions related to ICT applications and cybersecurity

– **Question 1/2:** Creating the smart society: Social and economic development through ICT applications

– **Question 2/2:** Information and telecommunications/ICTs for e-health

– **Question 3/2:** Securing information and communication networks: Best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity

– **Question 4/2:** Assistance to developing countries for implementing conformance and interoperability programmes

Questions related to climate change, environment and emergency telecommunications

– **Question 5/2:** Utilization of telecommunications/ICTs for disaster preparedness, mitigation and response

– **Question 6/2:** ICT and climate change

– **Question 7/2:** Strategies and policies concerning human exposure to electromagnetic fields

– **Question 8/2:** Strategies and policies for the proper disposal or reuse of telecommunication/ICT waste material

– **Question 9/2:** Identification of study topics in the ITU‑T and ITU‑R study groups which are of particular interest to developing countries

NOTE – The full definition of the Questions can be found in section 5 of the Dubai Action Plan.