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| **PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-14) BUSAN, 20 OCTOBER – 7 NOVEMBER 2014** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Document DT/1-E** |
|  | **19 October 2014** |
|  | **Original: English** |
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| Note by the Secretary-General | |
| PROPOSALS RECEIVED FROM ITU MEMBER STATES FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE | |
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I have the honour to transmit to the Conference, in the form of an analytical table, proposals received from ITU Member States which have been coordinated by the General Secretariat and published in **Documents PP-14/1 to 88.** Complete texts of proposals and translations are available in the original contributions.

Dr Hamadoun I. TOURE  
 Secretary-General

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| Constitution | | | |
| Description | Provision | Proposal | Source |
| CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION | | | |
| CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION\* | CS | NOC | [ACP/67A2/1](#ACP_67A2_1) |
| Preamble | | | |
|  | 1 | NOC | [USA/27R1/1](#USA_27R1_1) |
| CHAPTER I Basic Provisions | | | |
| ARTICLE 1 Purposes of the Union | ARTICLE 1 | NOC | [USA/27R1/2](#USA_27R1_2) |
| ARTICLE 4 Instruments of the Union | ARTICLE 4 | NOC | [USA/27R1/3](#USA_27R1_3)  [B/CAN/CLM/USA/31/1](#B_CAN_CLM_USA_31_1)  [IAP/34R1-A1/19](#IAP_34R1_A1_19)  [ACP/67A1/3](#ACP_67A1_3)  [EUR/80A1/18](#EUR_80A1_18) |
| ARTICLE 5 Definitions | ARTICLE 5 | NOC | [USA/27R1-A1/1](#USA_27R1_A1_1)  [IAP/34R1-A1/40](#IAP_34R1_A1_40) |
| ARTICLE 7 Structure of the Union | ARTICLE 7 | NOC | [USA/27R1/4](#USA_27R1_4) |
| ARTICLE 8 Plenipotentiary Conference | ARTICLE 8 | NOC | [USA/27R1/5](#USA_27R1_5) |
| ARTICLE 10 The Council | | | |
|  | 71 | MOD | [RUS/33/5](#RUS_33_5)  [RCC/73A1/5](#RCC_73A1_5) |
| ARTICLE 11 General Secretariat | | | |
|  | 77A | ADD | [ARG/B/CAN/URG/29/1](#ARG_B_CAN_URG_29_1)  [IAP/34R1-A1/20](#IAP_34R1_A1_20) |
| CHAPTER V Other Provisions Concerning the Functioning of the Union | | | |
| ARTICLE 28 Finances of the Union | 154A | ADD | [RUS/33/1](#RUS_33_1) |
|  | 154B | ADD | [RUS/33/2](#RUS_33_2) |
|  | 154A | ADD | [RCC/73A1/1](#RCC_73A1_1) |
|  | 154B | ADD | [RCC/73A1/2](#RCC_73A1_2) |
|  | 155 | MOD | [RUS/33/3](#RUS_33_3)  [RCC/73A1/3](#RCC_73A1_3) |
|  | 159 | MOD | [RUS/33/4](#RUS_33_4)  [RCC/73A1/4](#RCC_73A1_4) |
|  | 159A | (MOD) | [RUS/33/6](#RUS_33_6) |
|  | 159B | (MOD) | [RUS/33/7](#RUS_33_7) |
| ANNEX Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union | ANNEX | NOC | [USA/27R1-A1/2](#USA_27R1_A1_2)  [ACP/67A1/5](#ACP_67A1_5) |

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| Convention | | | |
| Description | Provision | Proposal | Source |
| CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION | | | |
| CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION\* | CV | NOC | [ACP/67A2/2](#ACP_67A2_2) |
| CHAPTER I Functioning of the Union | | | |
| SECTION 1 | | | |
| ARTICLE 1 Plenipotentiary Conference | ARTICLE 1 | NOC | [USA/27R1/6](#USA_27R1_6) |
| SECTION 3 | | | |
| ARTICLE 5 General Secretariat | | | |
|  | 84 | MOD | [USA/27R1/7](#USA_27R1_7) |
|  | 105A | ADD | [ARG/B/CAN/URG/29/2](#ARG_B_CAN_URG_29_2)  [IAP/34R1-A1/21](#IAP_34R1_A1_21) |
| CHAPTER IV Other Provisions | | | |
| ARTICLE 33 Finances | | | |
|  | 474 | MOD | [RUS/33A1/1](#RUS_33A1_1)  [RCC/73A1/6](#RCC_73A1_6) |
| CHAPTER V Various Provisions Related to the Operation of Telecommunication Services | | | |
| ARTICLE 36 Charges and Free Services | ARTICLE 36 | (MOD) | [AFCP/69A1/1](#AFCP_69A1_1) |
|  | 496 | (MOD) | [AFCP/69A1/2](#AFCP_69A1_2) |
| ARTICLE 38 Monetary Unit | | | |
|  | 500 | (MOD) | [AFCP/69A1/3](#AFCP_69A1_3) |
| ANNEX Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Convention and the Administrative Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union | ANNEX | NOC | [USA/27R1-A1/3](#USA_27R1_A1_3)  [IAP/34R1-A1/41](#IAP_34R1_A1_41)  [ACP/67A1/6](#ACP_67A1_6) |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| General Rules | | | |
| Description | Provision | Proposal | Source |
| GENERAL RULES OF CONFERENCES, ASSEMBLIES AND MEETINGS OF THE UNION | | | |
| CHAPTER II Rules of Procedure of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings | | | |
| 30 Franking privileges | | | |
|  | 166 | MOD | [ARB/79A1/1](#ARB_79A1_1) |

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| Decisions | | | |
| Description | Provision | Proposal | Source |
| DECISIONS | | | |
| DECISION 5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Income and expenditure for the Union for the period 2012-2015 | DECISION 5 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/10](#IAP_34R1_A1_10)  [ACP/67A1/7](#ACP_67A1_7) |
| ANNEX 2 TO DECISION 5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Measures for reducing expenditure | ANNEX 2 TO DECISION 5 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/11](#IAP_34R1_A1_11) |
| DECISION 11 (Guadalajara, 2010) Creation and management of Council working groups | DECISION 11 | MOD | [USA/27R1-A1/4](#USA_27R1_A1_4)  [ACP/67A1/8](#ACP_67A1_8)  [EUR/80A1/4](#EUR_80A1_4) |
| DECISION 12 (Guadalajara, 2010) Free online access to ITU publications | DECISION 12 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/26](#IAP_34R1_A1_26)  [AFCP/69A1/4](#AFCP_69A1_4)  [RCC/73A1/7](#RCC_73A1_7)  [ARB/79A2/1](#ARB_79A2_1) |

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| Draft New Decision | | | |
| Description | Provision | Proposal | Source |
| Draft New Decision | Draft New Decision [USA-1] | ADD | [USA/27R1-A1/5](#USA_27R1_A1_5) |
|  | Draft New Decision [RUS-1] | ADD | [RUS/33A1/2](#RUS_33A1_2) |
|  | Draft New Decision [RCC-1] | ADD | [RCC/73A1/8](#RCC_73A1_8) |
|  | Draft New Decision [EUR-1] | ADD | [EUR/80A1/5](#EUR_80A1_5) |
|  | Draft New Decision [BEL/CZE/G-1] | ADD | [BEL/CZE/G/81/1](#BEL_CZE_G_81_1) |

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| Resolutions | | | |
| Description | Provision | Proposal | Source |
| RESOLUTIONS | | | |
| RESOLUTION 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) World telecommunication/information and communication technology policy forum | RESOLUTION 2 | MOD | [ARB/79A1/2](#ARB_79A1_2) |
| RESOLUTION 11 (REV. GUADALAJARA, 2010) ITU Telecom events | RESOLUTION 11 | MOD | [UAE/86/1](#UAE_86_1) |
| RESOLUTION 21 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) Special measures concerning alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks | RESOLUTION 21 | MOD | [AFCP/69A1/5](#AFCP_69A1_5)  [B/75/2](#B_75_2)  [ARB/79A2/2](#ARB_79A2_2)  [BEL/BUL/EST/HOL/CZE/G/83/1](#BEL_BUL_EST_HOL_CZE_G_83_1) |
| RESOLUTION 22 (REV. ANTALYA, 2006) Apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services | RESOLUTION 22 | MOD | [ACP/67A1/9](#ACP_67A1_9)  [B/75/3](#B_75_3) |
| RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Strengthening the regional presence | RESOLUTION 25 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/33](#IAP_34R1_A1_33)  [ACP/67A2/3](#ACP_67A2_3) |
| RESOLUTION 30 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Special measures for the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition | RESOLUTION 30 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/25](#IAP_34R1_A1_25) |
| RESOLUTION 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Assistance and support to countries in special need for rebuilding their telecommunication sector | RESOLUTION 34 | MOD | [ARB/79A1/3](#ARB_79A1_3) |
| RESOLUTION 35 (Kyoto, 1994) Telecommunication support for the protection of the environment | RESOLUTION 35 | SUP | [EUR/80A1/13](#EUR_80A1_13)  [UAE/86/3](#UAE_86_3) |
| RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Human resources management and development | RESOLUTION 48 | MOD | [CAN/32/1](#CAN_32_1)  [RCC/73A1/13](#RCC_73A1_13)  [VEN/88/1](#VEN_88_1) |
| RESOLUTION 58 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Strengthening of relations between ITU and regional telecommunication organizations and regional preparations for the Plenipotentiary Conference | RESOLUTION 58 | MOD | [ACP/67A2/4](#ACP_67A2_4) |
| RESOLUTION 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology facilities, services and applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms | RESOLUTION 64 | MOD | [AFCP/69A1/6](#AFCP_69A1_6)  [CUB/70/1](#CUB_70_1)  [ARB/79A2/3](#ARB_79A2_3) |
| RESOLUTION 70 (Rev. Guadalajara 2010) Gender mainstreaming in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through information and communication technologies | RESOLUTION 70 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/8](#IAP_34R1_A1_8)  [AFCP/69A1/7](#AFCP_69A1_7)  [ARB/79A2/4](#ARB_79A2_4)  [EUR/80A1/21](#EUR_80A1_21) |
| RESOLUTION 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 | Annex 2 to Resolution 71 | OTHER | [USA/27R1-A3/1](#USA_27R1_A3_1) |
|  | RESOLUTION 71 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/16](#IAP_34R1_A1_16) |
| RESOLUTION 72 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU | RESOLUTION 72 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/17](#IAP_34R1_A1_17)  [EUR/80A1/20](#EUR_80A1_20) |
| RESOLUTION 77 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Future conferences, assemblies and forums of the Union (2011-2014) | RESOLUTION 77 | MOD | [USA/27R1-A3/2](#USA_27R1_A3_2)  [ARB/79A1/5](#ARB_79A1_5) |
| RESOLUTION 86 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) Advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to satellite networks | RESOLUTION 86 | MOD | [ARG/MEX/PRG/URG/78/1](#ARG_MEX_PRG_URG_78_1) |
|  |  | NOC | [USA/27R1-A3/3](#USA_27R1_A3_3) |
| RESOLUTION 99 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Status of Palestine in ITU | RESOLUTION 99 | MOD | [ARB/79A2/5](#ARB_79A2_5) |
| RESOLUTION 101 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Internet Protocol-based networks | RESOLUTION 101 | MOD | [ARG/B/PRG/76/1](#ARG_B_PRG_76_1)  [ARB/79A3/1](#ARB_79A3_1)  [EUR/80A1/1](#EUR_80A1_1) |
| RESOLUTION 102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses | RESOLUTION 102 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/22](#IAP_34R1_A1_22)  [RCC/73A1/14](#RCC_73A1_14)  [ARB/79A3/2](#ARB_79A3_2)  [EUR/80A1/2](#EUR_80A1_2) |
| RESOLUTION 111 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) Scheduling of ITU conferences and assemblies | RESOLUTION 111 | MOD | [ARB/79A1/4](#ARB_79A1_4) |
| RESOLUTION 119 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) Methods to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Radio Regulations Board | RESOLUTION 119 | MOD | [EUR/80A1/7](#EUR_80A1_7) |
| RESOLUTION 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries | RESOLUTION 123 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/14](#IAP_34R1_A1_14)  [ACP/67A1/10](#ACP_67A1_10)  [RCC/73A1/15](#RCC_73A1_15) |
| RESOLUTION 125 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Assistance and support to Palestine for rebuilding its telecommunication networks | RESOLUTION 125 | MOD | [ARB/79A2/6](#ARB_79A2_6) |
| RESOLUTION 130 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies | RESOLUTION 130 | NOC | [USA/27R1-A3/4](#USA_27R1_A3_4) |
|  |  | MOD | [CUB/70/2](#CUB_70_2)  [RCC/73A1/16](#RCC_73A1_16)  [B/75/4](#B_75_4)  [ARB/79A2/13](#ARB_79A2_13)  [EUR/80A1/14](#EUR_80A1_14)  [INS/82/2](#INS_82_2) |
| RESOLUTION 131 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Information and communication technology index1 and community connectivity indicators2 | RESOLUTION 131 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/39](#IAP_34R1_A1_39)  [ACP/67A1/11](#ACP_67A1_11) |
| RESOLUTION 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names | RESOLUTION 133 | MOD | [EUR/80A1/3](#EUR_80A1_3) |
| RESOLUTION 135 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) ITU's role in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries1, and in implementing relevant national, regional and interregional projects | RESOLUTION 135 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/12](#IAP_34R1_A1_12) |
| RESOLUTION 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) The use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief | RESOLUTION 136 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/30](#IAP_34R1_A1_30)  [ACP/67A1/12](#ACP_67A1_12)  [IND/85/1](#IND_85_1) |
| RESOLUTION 137 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Next-generation network deployment in developing countries1 | RESOLUTION 137 | MOD | [ACP/67A1/13](#ACP_67A1_13)  [RCC/73A1/17](#RCC_73A1_17) |
| RESOLUTION 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society | RESOLUTION 139 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/38](#IAP_34R1_A1_38)  [AFCP/69A1/8](#AFCP_69A1_8)  [ARB/79A3/3](#ARB_79A3_3) |
| RESOLUTION 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society | RESOLUTION 140 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/27](#IAP_34R1_A1_27)  [ACP/67A2/5](#ACP_67A2_5)  [RCC/73A1/19](#RCC_73A1_19)  [ARB/79A2/7](#ARB_79A2_7)  [EUR/80A1/10](#EUR_80A1_10) |
| RESOLUTION 144 (Antalya, 2006) Availability of model host-country agreements in advance for conferences and assemblies of the Union held away from Geneva | RESOLUTION 144 | MOD | [USA/27R1-A1/7](#USA_27R1_A1_7)  [IAP/34R1-A1/37](#IAP_34R1_A1_37) |
| RESOLUTION 146 (Antalya, 2006) Review of the International Telecommunication Regulations | RESOLUTION 146 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/23](#IAP_34R1_A1_23)  [AFCP/69A1/9](#AFCP_69A1_9)  [RCC/73A1/20](#RCC_73A1_20)  [ARB/79A2/8](#ARB_79A2_8) |
| RESOLUTION 151 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Implementation of results-based management in ITU | RESOLUTION 151 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/18](#IAP_34R1_A1_18) |
| RESOLUTION 152 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Improvement of management and follow-up of the defrayal of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates | RESOLUTION 152 | MOD | [USA/27R1-A2/1](#USA_27R1_A2_1)  [IAP/34R1-A1/1](#IAP_34R1_A1_1) |
| RESOLUTION 153 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Scheduling of Council sessions and plenipotentiary conferences | RESOLUTION 153 | MOD | [B/75/5](#B_75_5)  [ARB/79A1/6](#ARB_79A1_6) |
| RESOLUTION 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing | RESOLUTION 154 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/28](#IAP_34R1_A1_28)  [RCC/73A1/22](#RCC_73A1_22)  [ARB/79A4/3](#ARB_79A4_3) |
| RESOLUTION 157 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Strengthening of the project execution function in ITU | RESOLUTION 157 | MOD | [USA/27R1-A2/2](#USA_27R1_A2_2)  [IAP/34R1-A1/43](#IAP_34R1_A1_43) |
| RESOLUTION 159 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Assistance and support to Lebanon for rebuilding its telecommunication networks (fixed and mobile) | RESOLUTION 159 | MOD | [ARB/79A1/7](#ARB_79A1_7) |
| RESOLUTION 162 (Guadalajara, 2010) Independent management advisory committee | RESOLUTION 162 | MOD | [USA/27R1-A1/8](#USA_27R1_A1_8)  [IAP/34R1-A1/5](#IAP_34R1_A1_5)  [ACP/67A1/14](#ACP_67A1_14)  [RCC/73A1/23](#RCC_73A1_23)  [EUR/80A1/15](#EUR_80A1_15) |
| RESOLUTION 163 (Guadalajara, 2010) Establishment of a Council working group on a stable ITU Constitution | RESOLUTION 163 | MOD | [J/77/1](#J_77_1) |
|  |  | SUP | [USA/27R1/8](#USA_27R1_8)  [IAP/34R1-A1/29](#IAP_34R1_A1_29)  [ACP/67A1/4](#ACP_67A1_4)  [AFCP/69A1/10](#AFCP_69A1_10)  [ARB/79A4/6](#ARB_79A4_6)  [EUR/80A1/19](#EUR_80A1_19)  [INS/82/3](#INS_82_3) |
| RESOLUTION 166 (Guadalajara, 2010) Number of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups | RESOLUTION 166 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/15](#IAP_34R1_A1_15)  [UAE/86/2](#UAE_86_2) |
| RESOLUTION 167 (Guadalajara, 2010) Strengthening ITU capabilities for electronic meetings and means to advance the work of the Union | RESOLUTION 167 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/34](#IAP_34R1_A1_34)  [AFCP/69A1/11](#AFCP_69A1_11)  [ARB/79A2/9](#ARB_79A2_9) |
| RESOLUTION 169 (Guadalajara, 2010) Admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union | RESOLUTION 169 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/2](#IAP_34R1_A1_2)  [ACP/67A2/6](#ACP_67A2_6)  [ARB/79A1/8](#ARB_79A1_8)  [EUR/80A1/9](#EUR_80A1_9) |
| RESOLUTION 171 (Guadalajara, 2010) Preparations for the 2012 world conference on international telecommunications | RESOLUTION 171 | SUP | [RCC/73A1/21](#RCC_73A1_21)  [ARB/79A4/7](#ARB_79A4_7) |
| RESOLUTION 172 (Guadalajara, 2010) Overall review of implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society | RESOLUTION 172 | MOD | [ARB/79A3/4](#ARB_79A3_4) |
|  |  | SUP | [RCC/73A1/18](#RCC_73A1_18) |
| RESOLUTION 173 (Guadalajara, 2010) Piracy and attacks against fixed and cellular telephone networks in Lebanon | RESOLUTION 173 | NOC | [ARB/79A4/5](#ARB_79A4_5) |
| RESOLUTION 174 (Guadalajara, 2010) ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues relating to the risk of illicit use of information and communication technologies | RESOLUTION 174 | MOD | [CUB/70/3](#CUB_70_3)  [B/75/6](#B_75_6)  [ARB/79A4/4](#ARB_79A4_4) |
| RESOLUTION 175 (Guadalajara, 2010) Telecommunication/information and communication technology accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities | RESOLUTION 175 | MOD | [USA/27R1-A2/3](#USA_27R1_A2_3)  [IAP/34R1-A1/9](#IAP_34R1_A1_9)  [AFCP/69A1/12](#AFCP_69A1_12)  [RCC/73A1/24](#RCC_73A1_24)  [ARB/79A2/10](#ARB_79A2_10) |
| RESOLUTION 176 (Guadalajara, 2010) Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields | RESOLUTION 176 | MOD | [ACP/67A1/15](#ACP_67A1_15)  [AFCP/69A1/13](#AFCP_69A1_13)  [ARB/79A2/11](#ARB_79A2_11) |
| RESOLUTION 177 (Guadalajara, 2010) Conformance and interoperability | RESOLUTION 177 | MOD | [USA/27R1-A2/4](#USA_27R1_A2_4)  [IAP/34R1-A1/36](#IAP_34R1_A1_36)  [RCC/73A1/25](#RCC_73A1_25)  [ARB/79A3/5](#ARB_79A3_5)  [VEN/88/2](#VEN_88_2) |
| RESOLUTION 179 (Guadalajara, 2010) ITU's role in child online protection | RESOLUTION 179 | MOD | [IAP/34R1-A1/3](#IAP_34R1_A1_3)  [RCC/73A1/26](#RCC_73A1_26)  [ARB/79A3/6](#ARB_79A3_6)  [EUR/80A1/11](#EUR_80A1_11) |
| RESOLUTION 180 (Guadalajara, 2010) Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6 | RESOLUTION 180 | MOD | [RCC/73A1/27](#RCC_73A1_27)  [B/75/7](#B_75_7) |
| RESOLUTION 182 (Guadalajara, 2010) The role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment | RESOLUTION 182 | MOD | [ACP/67A1/16](#ACP_67A1_16)  [AFCP/69A1/14](#AFCP_69A1_14)  [RCC/73A1/28](#RCC_73A1_28)  [ARB/79A2/12](#ARB_79A2_12)  [EUR/80A1/12](#EUR_80A1_12)  [INS/82/1](#INS_82_1) |
| RESOLUTION 183 (Guadalajara, 2010) Telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health | RESOLUTION 183 | MOD | [ACP/67A2/7](#ACP_67A2_7) |

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| Draft New Resolution | | | |
| Description | Provision | Proposal | Source |
| Draft New Resolution | Draft New Resolution [USA-1] | ADD | [USA/27R1-A1/9](#USA_27R1_A1_9) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [USA-3] | ADD | [USA/27R1-A1/10](#USA_27R1_A1_10) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [USA-2] | ADD | [USA/27R1-A2/5](#USA_27R1_A2_5) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [IAP-1] | ADD | [IAP/34R1-A1/4](#IAP_34R1_A1_4) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [IAP-2] | ADD | [IAP/34R1-A1/6](#IAP_34R1_A1_6) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [IAP-3] | ADD | [IAP/34R1-A1/7](#IAP_34R1_A1_7) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [IAP-4] | ADD | [IAP/34R1-A1/13](#IAP_34R1_A1_13) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [IAP-5] | ADD | [IAP/34R1-A1/24](#IAP_34R1_A1_24) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [IAP-6] | ADD | [IAP/34R1-A1/31](#IAP_34R1_A1_31) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [IAP-7] | ADD | [IAP/34R1-A1/32](#IAP_34R1_A1_32) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [IAP-8] | ADD | [IAP/34R1-A1/35](#IAP_34R1_A1_35) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [IAP-9] | ADD | [IAP/34R1-A1/42](#IAP_34R1_A1_42) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [IAP-10] | ADD | [IAP/34R1-A1/44](#IAP_34R1_A1_44) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [ACP-1] | ADD | [ACP/67A1/17](#ACP_67A1_17) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [ACP-2] | ADD | [ACP/67A1/18](#ACP_67A1_18) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [AFCP-1] | ADD | [AFCP/69A1/15](#AFCP_69A1_15) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [AFCP-2] | ADD | [AFCP/69A1/16](#AFCP_69A1_16) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [AFCP-3] | ADD | [AFCP/69A1/17](#AFCP_69A1_17) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [PRG-1] | ADD | [PRG/74/1](#PRG_74_1) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [B-1] | ADD | [B/75/1](#B_75_1) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [ARB-1] | ADD | [ARB/79A1/9](#ARB_79A1_9) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [ARB-2] | ADD | [ARB/79A1/10](#ARB_79A1_10) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [ARB-3] | ADD | [ARB/79A4/1](#ARB_79A4_1) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [ARB-4] | ADD | [ARB/79A4/2](#ARB_79A4_2) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [EUR-1] | ADD | [EUR/80A1/6](#EUR_80A1_6) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [EUR-2] | ADD | [EUR/80A1/8](#EUR_80A1_8) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [EUR-3] | ADD | [EUR/80A1/22](#EUR_80A1_22) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [UKR-1] | ADD | [UKR/84/1](#UKR_84_1) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [IND-1] | ADD | [IND/85/2](#IND_85_2) |
|  | Draft New Resolution [CLM-1] | ADD | [CLM/87/1](#CLM_87_1) |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| General Matters | | | |
| Description | Provision | Proposal | Source |
| GENERAL MATTERS | Access to documents | OTHER | [ACP/67A2/8](#ACP_67A2_8) |
|  | Aircraft surveillance via satellite | OTHER | [ACP/67A1/20](#ACP_67A1_20)  [ACP/67A1/21](#ACP_67A1_21) |
|  | Basic Instruments | OTHER | [ACP/67A1/1](#ACP_67A1_1)  [ACP/67A1/2](#ACP_67A1_2)  [EUR/80A1/16](#EUR_80A1_16)  [EUR/80A1/17](#EUR_80A1_17) |
|  | Financial matters | OTHER | [RCC/73A1/9](#RCC_73A1_9)  [RCC/73A1/10](#RCC_73A1_10)  [RCC/73A1/11](#RCC_73A1_11)  [RCC/73A1/12](#RCC_73A1_12) |
|  | ICT definition | OTHER | [ACP/67A1/19](#ACP_67A1_19) |
|  | Помехи и мониторинг излучений | OTHER | [ACP/67A3/2](#ACP_67A3_2) |
|  | RRB | OTHER | [ACP/67A3/1](#ACP_67A3_1) |
|  | This proposal is withdrawn. | OTHER | [USA/27R1-A1/6](#USA_27R1_A1_6) |

Constitution

CS/CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION\*

NOC ACP/67A2/1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION |

CS/Preamble

NOC USA/27/1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each State to regulate its telecommunication and having regard to the growing importance of telecommunication for the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all States, the States Parties to this Constitution, as the basic instrument of the International Telecommunication Union, and to the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”) which complements it, with the object of facilitating peaceful relations, international cooperation among peoples and economic and social development by means of efficient telecommunication services, have agreed as follows: |

CS/CHAPTER I Basic Provisions/ARTICLE 1 Purposes of the Union

NOC USA/27/2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | ARTICLE 1  Purposes of the Union |

CS/CHAPTER I Basic Provisions/ARTICLE 4 Instruments of the Union

NOC USA/27/3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | ARTICLE 4  Instruments of the Union |

CS/CHAPTER I Basic Provisions/ARTICLE 4 Instruments of the Union

NOC B/CAN/CLM/USA/31/1

|  |  |
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|  | ARTICLE 4  Instruments of the Union |

CS/CHAPTER I Basic Provisions/ARTICLE 4 Instruments of the Union

NOC IAP/34A1/19

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|  | ARTICLE 4  Instruments of the Union |

CS/CHAPTER I Basic Provisions/ARTICLE 4 Instruments of the Union

NOC ACP/67A1/3

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|  | ARTICLE 4  Instruments of the Union |

CS/CHAPTER I Basic Provisions/ARTICLE 4 Instruments of the Union

NOC EUR/80A1/18

|  |  |
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|  | ARTICLE 4  Instruments of the Union |

CS/CHAPTER I Basic Provisions/ARTICLE 5 Definitions

NOC USA/27A1/1

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|  | ARTICLE 5  Definitions |

CS/CHAPTER I Basic Provisions/ARTICLE 5 Definitions

NOC IAP/34A1/40

|  |  |
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|  | ARTICLE 5  Definitions |

CS/CHAPTER I Basic Provisions/ARTICLE 7 Structure of the Union

NOC USA/27/4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | ARTICLE 7  Structure of the Union |

CS/CHAPTER I Basic Provisions/ARTICLE 8 Plenipotentiary Conference

NOC USA/27/5

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|  | ARTICLE 8  Plenipotentiary Conference |

CS/CHAPTER I Basic Provisions/ARTICLE 10 The Council

MOD RUS/33/5

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 71 | 3) It shall ensure the efficient coordination of the work of the Union and exercise systematic professional financial control over the General Secretariat and the three Sectors, and shall also approve the ITU Financial Regulations governing the financial aspects of all types of activity of the Union. |

CS/CHAPTER I Basic Provisions/ARTICLE 10 The Council

MOD RCC/73A1/5#14794

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 71 | 3) It shall ensure the efficient coordination of the work of the Union and exercise systematic professional financial control over the General Secretariat and the three Sectors, and shall also approve the ITU Financial Regulations governing the financial aspects of all types of activity of the Union. |

CS/CHAPTER I Basic Provisions/ARTICLE 11 General Secretariat

ADD ARG/B/CAN/URG/29/1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 77A | 2A The Deputy Secretary-General shall assist the Secretary-General in providing effective management oversight over the functions and operations of the General Secretariat, providing advice and recommendations to the Secretary-General and the Coordination Committee on the effective and efficient use of ITU resources. |

CS/CHAPTER I Basic Provisions/ARTICLE 11 General Secretariat

ADD IAP/34A1/20

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 77A | 2A The Deputy Secretary-General shall provide effective management oversight over the functions and operations of the General Secretariat, providing advice and recommendations to the Secretary-General and the Coordination Committee on the effective and efficient use of ITU resources. |

CS/CHAPTER V Other Provisions Concerning the Functioning of the Union/ARTICLE 28 Finances of the Union

ADD RUS/33/1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 154A | 0 The finances of the Union shall be understood to mean the peremptory system and processes applied to the constitution, allocation and use of financial resources (funds) with appropriate administrative control for the purposes of carrying out the mission, functions and objectives of the Union, and ensuring conditions for its stability and renewed activity in the future. The basis of ITU’s finances shall be its budget as constituted almost exclusively from the financial contributions of Members of the Union and from other sources stipulated in the ITU’s instruments and other appropriate documents. |

CS/CHAPTER V Other Provisions Concerning the Functioning of the Union/ARTICLE 28 Finances of the Union

ADD RUS/33/2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 154B | 0A The finances of the Union shall be regulated on the basis of the provisions of this Constitution, the Convention, and the Financial Regulations adopted by the Council, and shall form part of the international financial system. |

CS/CHAPTER V Other Provisions Concerning the Functioning of the Union/ARTICLE 28 Finances of the Union

ADD RCC/73A1/1#14790

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 154A | 0 The finances of the Union shall be understood to mean the peremptory system and processes applied to the constitution, allocation and use of financial resources (funds) with appropriate administrative control for the purposes of carrying out the mission, functions and objectives of the Union, and ensuring conditions for its stability and renewed activity in the future. The basis of ITU's finances shall be its budget as constituted almost exclusively from the financial contributions of Members of the Union and from other sources stipulated in the ITU's instruments and other appropriate documents. |

CS/CHAPTER V Other Provisions Concerning the Functioning of the Union/ARTICLE 28 Finances of the Union

ADD RCC/73A1/2#14791

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 154B | 0A The finances of the Union shall be regulated on the basis of the provisions of this Constitution, the Convention, and the Financial Regulations adopted by the Council, and shall form part of the international financial system. |

CS/CHAPTER V Other Provisions Concerning the Functioning of the Union/ARTICLE 28 Finances of the Union

MOD RUS/33/3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 155 | 1 The expenses of the Union included in the budget shall comprise the costs of: |

CS/CHAPTER V Other Provisions Concerning the Functioning of the Union/ARTICLE 28 Finances of the Union

MOD RCC/73A1/3#14792

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 155 | 1 The expenses of the Union included in the budget shall comprise the costs of: |

CS/CHAPTER V Other Provisions Concerning the Functioning of the Union/ARTICLE 28 Finances of the Union

MOD RUS/33/4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 159 PP-98 | 2 The budget revenues shall be obtained from: |

CS/CHAPTER V Other Provisions Concerning the Functioning of the Union/ARTICLE 28 Finances of the Union

MOD RCC/73A1/4#14793

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 159 PP-98 | 2 The budget revenues shall be obtained from: |

CS/CHAPTER V Other Provisions Concerning the Functioning of the Union/ARTICLE 28 Finances of the Union

(MOD) RUS/33/6

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 159A PP-98 | *a)* the contributions of its Member States and Sector Members; |

CS/CHAPTER V Other Provisions Concerning the Functioning of the Union/ARTICLE 28 Finances of the Union

(MOD) RUS/33/7

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 159B PP-98 | *b)* other revenues as identified in the Convention or in the Financial Regulations. |

CS/ANNEX Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union

NOC USA/27A1/2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | ANNEX  Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union |

CS/ANNEX Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union

NOC ACP/67A1/5

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | ANNEX  Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union |

Convention

CV/CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION\*

NOC ACP/67A2/2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION |

CV/CHAPTER I Functioning of the Union/SECTION 1/ARTICLE 1 Plenipotentiary Conference

NOC USA/27/6

|  |  |
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|  | ARTICLE 1  Plenipotentiary Conference |

CV/CHAPTER I Functioning of the Union/SECTION 3/ARTICLE 5 General Secretariat

MOD USA/27/7

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 84 | *a)* be responsible to the Council for the overall management of the Union’s resources, activities and work of the General Secretariat and for the performance of his duties; he may delegate the management of part of these resources to the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux, in consultation as necessary with the Coordination Committee; |

CV/CHAPTER I Functioning of the Union/SECTION 3/ARTICLE 5 General Secretariat

ADD ARG/B/CAN/URG/29/2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 105A | 2A The Deputy Secretary-General shall assist the Secretary-General in providing effective management oversight over the functions and operations of the General Secretariat, providing advice and recommendations to the Secretary-General and the Coordination Committee on the effective and efficient use of ITU resources. |

CV/CHAPTER I Functioning of the Union/SECTION 3/ARTICLE 5 General Secretariat

ADD IAP/34A1/21

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 105A | 2A The Deputy Secretary-General shall provide effective management oversight over the functions and operations of the General Secretariat, providing advice and recommendations to the Secretary-General and the Coordination Committee on the effective and efficient use of ITU resources. |

CV/CHAPTER IV Other Provisions/ARTICLE 33 Finances

MOD RUS/33A1/1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 474 PP-98 | 3 The amounts due shall bear interest in accordance with the procedure established by the Council and reflected in the Financial Rules and Financial Regulations of ITU. |

CV/CHAPTER IV Other Provisions/ARTICLE 33 Finances

MOD RCC/73A1/6#14795

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 474 PP-98 | 3 The amounts due shall bear interest in accordance with the procedure established by the Council and reflected in the Financial Regulations and Financial Rules of ITU. |

CV/CHAPTER V Various Provisions Related to the Operation of Telecommunication Services/ARTICLE 36 Charges and Free Services

(MOD) AFCP/69A1/1

|  |  |
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|  | ARTICLE 36  Charges and Free Services |

CV/CHAPTER V Various Provisions Related to the Operation of Telecommunication Services/ARTICLE 36 Charges and Free Services

(MOD) AFCP/69A1/2

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| --- | --- |
| 496 | The provisions regarding charges for telecommunications and the various cases in which free services are accorded are set forth in the Administrative Regulations. |

CV/CHAPTER V Various Provisions Related to the Operation of Telecommunication Services/ARTICLE 38 Monetary Unit

(MOD) AFCP/69A1/3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 500 PP-98 | In the absence of special arrangements concluded between Member States, the monetary unit to be used in the composition of accounting rates for international telecommunication services and in the establishment of international accounts shall be:  – either the monetary unit of the International Monetary Fund  – or the gold franc,  both as defined in the Administrative Regulations. The provisions for application are contained in Appendix 1 to the International Telecommunication Regulations. |

CV/ANNEX Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Convention and the Administrative Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union

NOC USA/27A1/3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | ANNEX  Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Convention and the Administrative Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union |

CV/ANNEX Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Convention and the Administrative Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union

NOC IAP/34A1/41

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | ANNEX  Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Convention and the Administrative Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union |

CV/ANNEX Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Convention and the Administrative Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union

NOC ACP/67A1/6

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | ANNEX  Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Convention and the Administrative Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union |

General Rules

GR/CHAPTER II Rules of Procedure of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings/30 Franking privileges

MOD ARB/79A1/1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 166 | During the conference, elected officials attending the conference and the staff of the secretariat of the Union seconded to the conference shall be entitled, free of charge, to a number of telephones (fixed and/or mobile) and a number of fax machines, in accordance with what is agreed between the host country and the Union. Similarly, telecommunication services are guaranteed to be made available to participating delegations, in accordance with what is permitted by current legislation in the host country and to the extent arranged by the host country in agreement with recognized telecommunication operators, by guaranteeing to provide locations for the provision/sale of this service at the site of the event. |

Decisions

MOD IAP/34A1/10

DECISION 5 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Revenue and Expenses for the Union  
for the period 2016-2019

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

the strategic plans and goals established for the Union and its Sectors for the period2016-2019, and the priorities identified therein,

considering further

*a)* Resolution 91 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on general principles for cost recovery;

*b)* that, in the consideration of the draft financial plan of the Union for2016-2019, the challenge to increase revenues in support of increasing programme demands is substantial,

noting

that this conference has adopted Resolution 151 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on the implementation of results-based management in ITU, an important component of which relates to planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and which should lead, *inter alia*, to further strengthening of the financial management system of the Union,

noting further

that Resolution 48 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference stresses the importance of the human resources of the Union for the fulfilment of its goals and objectives,

decides

1 that the Council is authorized to draw up the two biennial budgets of the Union in such a way that the total expenditure of the General Secretariat and the three Sectors of the Union is balanced by the anticipated revenue, on the basis of Annex 1 to this decision, taking into account the following:

1.1 that the amount of the contributory unit of Member States for the years 2016-2019 shall be CHF 318 000;

1.2 that expenditure on interpretation, translation and text processing in respect of the official languages of the Union shall not exceed CHF 85 million for the years2016-2019;

1.3 that, when adopting the biennial budgets of the Union, the Council may decide to give the Secretary-General the possibility, in order to meet unanticipated demand, to increase the budget for products or services which are subject to cost recovery, within the limit of the revenue from cost recovery for that activity;

1.4 that the Council shall each year review the revenue and expenses in the budget as well as the different activities and the related expenditure;

2 that, if no plenipotentiary conference is held in 2018, the Council shall establish the biennial budgets of the Union for 2020-2021 and 2022-2023 and thereafter, having first obtained approval for the budgeted annual values of the contributory unit from a majority of the Member States of the Union;

3 that the Council may authorize expenditure in excess of the limits for conferences, meetings and seminars if such excess can be compensated by sums within the expenditure limits accrued from previous years or charged to the following year;

4 that the Council shall, during each budgetary period, assess the changes that have taken place and the changes likely to take place in the current and coming budgetary periods under the following items:

4.1 salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments, established by the United Nations common system and applicable to the staff employed by the Union;

4.2 the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the United States dollar in so far as this affects the staff costs for those staff members on United Nations scales;

4.3 the purchasing power of the Swiss franc in respect of non-staff items of expenditure;

5 that the Council shall have the task of effecting every possible economy, in particular taking into account the options for reducing expenditure contained in Annex 2 to this decision, and considering the application of the concept of unfunded mandatory activities (UMACs)[[1]](#footnote-1)1, and, to this end, that it shall establish the lowest possible authorized level of expenditure commensurate with the needs of the Union, within the limits established by *decides* 1 above, if necessary taking into account the provisions of *decides* 7 below; a set of options for reducing expenditure is given in Annex 2 to this decision;

6 that the following minimum guidelines should be applied in relation to any expenditure reductions:

a) the internal audit function of the Union should be maintained at a strong and effective level;

b) there should be no expenditure reductions which would affect cost-recovery income;

c) fixed costs such as those related to the reimbursement of loans or after-service health insurance should not be subject to expenditure reductions;

d) there should be no expenditure reductions in regular maintenance costs for ITU buildings which would affect the security or the health of staff;

e) the information services function in the Union should be maintained at an effective level;

7 that the Council, in determining the amount of withdrawals from or allocations to the Reserve Account, should aim under normal circumstances at keeping the Reserve Account at a level above six per cent of total annual expenditure,

instructs the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee

1 to prepare the draft biennial budgets for the years2016-2017, as well as 2018-2019, on the basis of the associated guidelines in *decides* above, the annexes to this decision and all relevant documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

2 to ensure that, in each biennial budget, revenue and expenses are balanced;

3 to draw up and implement a programme of appropriate revenue increases, cost efficiencies and reductions across all ITU operations so as to ensure a balanced budget;

4 to implement the aforementioned programme as soon as possible,

instructs the Secretary‑General

1 to provide to the Council, no less than seven weeks before its 2015 and 2017 ordinary sessions, complete and accurate data as needed for the development, consideration and establishment of the biennial budget;

2 to undertake studies on the current status of and forecasts regarding financial stability and related reserve accounts of the Union under the changing circumstances after the introduction of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), with a view to developing strategies for long-term financial stability, and to report annually to the Council;

3 to make every effort to achieve balanced biennial budgets, and to bring to the attention of the membership through the CWG-FHR, any of its decisions that may have a financial impact likely to affect the achievement of such a balance,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

to provide to the Council, on an annual basis, a report outlining expenditure relating to each item in Annex 2 to this decision, and to propose appropriate measures to be undertaken to reduce expenditure in each area,

instructs the Council

1 to review and approve the biennial budgets for 2016-2017 and 2018-2019, giving due consideration to the associated guidelines in *decides* above, the annexes to this decision and all documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

2 to ensure that, in each biennial budget, revenue and expenses are balanced;

3 to consider further appropriations in the event that additional sources of revenue are identified or savings achieved;

4 to examine the cost-efficiency and cost-reduction programme drawn up by the Secretary-General;

5 to take account of the impact of any cost-reduction programme on the staff of the Union, including the implementation of a voluntary separation and early retirement scheme, where this can be funded from budgetary savings or through a withdrawal from the Reserve Account;

6 in addition to *instructs the Council* 5 above, in view of an unanticipated reduction of revenue due to the drop in classes of contribution from Member States and Sector Members, to authorize a one-time withdrawal from the Reserve Account, within the limits established in *decides* 7 above, in order to minimize the impact on staffing levels in the ITU biennial budgets for 2016-2017 and 2018-2019; any unused funds are to be returned to the Reserve Account at the end of each budgetary period;

7 that the Council, in considering measures that could be adopted to strengthen the control of the finances of the Union, should take into account the financial impact of such issues as ASHI funding, and the medium to long-term maintenance and/or replacement of buildings at the premises of the Union;

8 to invite the External Auditor, the Independent Management Advisory Committee and the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources to develop recommendations to ensure greater financial control of the finances of the Union, taking into account, inter alia, the issues identified in instructs  7 above;

9 to consider the report of the Secretary-General relating to the matter referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General* 2 above, and report to the next plenipotentiary conference, as appropriate.

MOD ACP/67A1/7

DECISION 5 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Revenue and Expenses for the Union  
for the period 2016-2019

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

the strategic plans and goals established for the Union and its Sectors for the period 2016-2019, and the priorities identified therein,

considering further

*a)* Resolution 91 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on general principles for cost recovery;

*b)* that, in the consideration of the draft financial plan of the Union for 2016-2019, the challenge to increase revenues in support of increasing programme demands is substantial,

noting

that this conference has adopted Resolution 151 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on the implementation of results-based management in ITU, an important component of which relates to planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and which should lead, *inter alia*, to further strengthening of the financial management system of the Union,

noting further

that Resolution 48 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference stresses the importance of the human resources of the Union for the fulfilment of its goals and objectives,

decides

1 that the Council is authorized to draw up the two biennial budgets of the Union in such a way that the total expenditure of the General Secretariat and the three Sectors of the Union is balanced by the anticipated revenue, on the basis of Annex 1 to this decision, taking into account the following:

1.1 that the amount of the contributory unit of Member States for the years 2016-2019 shall be CHF 318 000;

1.2 that expenditure on interpretation, translation and text processing in respect of the official languages of the Union shall not exceed CHF 85 million for the years 2016-2019;

1.3 that, when adopting the biennial budgets of the Union, the Council may decide to give the Secretary-General the possibility, in order to meet unanticipated demand, to increase the budget for products or services which are subject to cost recovery, within the limit of the revenue from cost recovery for that activity;

1.4 that the Council shall each year review the revenue and expenses in the budget as well as the different activities and the related expenditure;

2 that, if no plenipotentiary conference is held in 2018, the Council shall establish the biennial budgets of the Union for 2020-2021 and 2022-2023 and thereafter, having first obtained approval for the budgeted annual values of the contributory unit from a majority of the Member States of the Union;

3 that the Council may authorize expenditure in excess of the limits for conferences, meetings and seminars if such excess can be compensated by sums within the expenditure limits accrued from previous years or charged to the following year;

4 that the Council shall, during each budgetary period, assess the changes that have taken place and the changes likely to take place in the current and coming budgetary periods under the following items:

4.1 salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments, established by the United Nations common system and applicable to the staff employed by the Union;

4.2 the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the United States dollar in so far as this affects the staff costs for those staff members on United Nations scales;

4.3 the purchasing power of the Swiss franc in respect of non-staff items of expenditure;

5 that the Council shall have the task of effecting every possible economy, in particular taking into account the options for reducing expenditure contained in Annex 2 to this decision, and considering the application of the concept of unfunded mandatory activities (UMACs)[[2]](#footnote-2)1, and, to this end, that it shall establish the lowest possible authorized level of expenditure commensurate with the needs of the Union, within the limits established by *decides* 1 above, if necessary taking into account the provisions of *decides* 7 below; a set of options for reducing expenditure is given in Annex 2 to this decision;

6 that the following minimum guidelines should be applied in relation to any expenditure reductions:

a) the internal audit function of the Union should be maintained at a strong and effective level;

b) there should be no expenditure reductions which would affect cost-recovery income;

c) fixed costs such as those related to the reimbursement of loans or after-service health insurance should not be subject to expenditure reductions;

d) there should be no expenditure reductions in regular maintenance costs for ITU buildings which would affect the security or the health of staff;

e) the information services function in the Union should be maintained at an effective level;

7 that the Council, in determining the amount of withdrawals from or allocations to the Reserve Account, should aim under normal circumstances at keeping the Reserve Account at a level above six per cent of total annual expenditure,

instructs the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee

1 to prepare the draft biennial budgets for the years 2016-2017, as well as 2018-2019, on the basis of the associated guidelines in *decides* above, the annexes to this decision and all relevant documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

2 to ensure that, in each biennial budget, revenue and expenses are balanced;

3 to draw up and implement a programme of appropriate revenue increases, cost efficiencies and reductions across all ITU operations so as to ensure a balanced budget;

4 to implement the aforementioned programme as soon as possible,

instructs the Secretary‑General

1 to provide to the Council, no less than seven weeks before its 2015 and 2017 ordinary sessions, complete and accurate data as needed for the development, consideration and establishment of the biennial budget;

2 to undertake studies on the current status of and forecasts regarding financial stability and related reserve accounts of the Union under the changing circumstances after the introduction of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), with a view to developing strategies for long-term financial stability, and to report annually to the Council;

3 to make every effort to achieve balanced biennial budgets, and to bring to the attention of the membership through the CWG-FHR any decisions that may have a financial impact likely to affect the achievement of such a balance,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

to provide to the Council, on an annual basis, a report outlining expenditure relating to each item in Annex 2 to this decision, and to propose appropriate measures to be undertaken to reduce expenditure in each area,

instructs the Council

1 to review and approve the biennial budgets for 2016-2017 and 2018-2019, giving due consideration to the associated guidelines in *decides* above, the annexes to this decision and all documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

2 to ensure that, in each biennial budget, revenue and expenses are balanced;

3 to consider further appropriations in the event that additional sources of revenue are identified or savings achieved;

4 to examine the cost-efficiency and cost-reduction programme drawn up by the Secretary-General;

5 to take account of the impact of any cost-reduction programme on the staff of the Union, including the implementation of a voluntary separation and early retirement scheme, where this can be funded from budgetary savings or through a withdrawal from the Reserve Account;

6 in addition to *instructs the Council* 5 above, in view of an unanticipated reduction of revenue due to the drop in classes of contribution from Member States and Sector Members, to authorize a one-time withdrawal from the Reserve Account, within the limits established in *decides* 7 above, in order to minimize the impact on staffing levels in the ITU biennial budgets for 2016-2017 and 2018-2019; any unused funds are to be returned to the Reserve Account at the end of each budgetary period;

7 in considering measures that could be adopted to strengthen the control of the finances of the Union, to take into account the financial impact of such issues as [ASHI]/funding, and the medium to long-term maintenance and/or replacement of buildings at the premises of the Union;

8 to invite the External Auditor, the Independent Management Advisory Committee and the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources to develop recommendations on strengthening financial control mechanisms in ITU, outlining specific objectives, as well as timelines and responsibilities for implementation, for consideration of Council, taking into account, *inter alia*, the issues identified in *instructs the Council* 7 above;

9 to consider the report of the Secretary-General relating to the matter referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General* 2 above, and report to the next plenipotentiary conference, as appropriate.

ANNEX 1 TO DECISION 5 (Rev. Busan, 2014)



ANNEX 2 TO DECISION 5 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Measures for reducing expenditure

1) Identification and elimination of possible duplications (functions, activities, workshops, seminars), and centralization of finance and administrative tasks.

1bis) Integration, reduction, termination of Council Working Groups.

2) Coordination and harmonization of seminars and workshops organized by the General Secretariat or the three Sectors in order to avoid duplication of the subjects covered and to optimize secretariat attendance toward their full integration as becoming ITU seminars and workshops.

3) Maximum coordination with regional organizations with a view to sharing the available resources of the regional organizations and minimizing the costs of participation (workshops, seminars, preparatory meetings for world conferences).

4) Possible savings from attrition, the redeployment of staff and the review and possible reduction of grades of vacant posts, in particular in non-sensitive parts of the General Secretariat and the three Bureaux.

5) New or additional activities are to be implemented through staff redeployment.

6) Reduction in the cost of documentation of conferences and meetings by:

a) requesting at the time of registration whether paper copies are required;

b) setting of a maximum number of copies by the Plenipotentiary Conference or by the Council for all Union conferences, assemblies and meetings;

c) setting of a maximum of two sets per delegation;

d) reducing the number of paper copies sent to administrations from the current five to a maximum of two;

e) reducing, to the absolute minimum necessary, other ITU publications placed on different areas in front of the meeting rooms.

7) Consideration of savings in languages (translation, interpretation) for study group meetings and publications, without prejudice to the goals of Resolution 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010).

8) Implementation of WSIS activities through the redeployment of staff responsible for such activities within the existing resources and, as appropriate, through cost recovery and voluntary contributions.

9) Review of the costs of study groups and other relevant groups.

10) Limitation of the number of study group meetings and their duration.

11) Limitation of the number of days of meetings for the advisory groups to three days per year maximum with interpretation.

12) Reduction of the number and duration of physical meetings of working groups of the Council, where possible.

12bis) Reduction of number of Council Working Group to the absolute minimum necessary by integrating them into few numbers, terminating their activities if no further development occurred on their scope of activities.

13) Incorporation of the first preparatory meeting for the [2015] [2016] world radiocommunication conference within the conference period.

14) Identification of the level of achievement of the different programmes with a view to utilizing resources for other new activities.

15) For new programmes or those having additional financial resource implications, a "value-added impact statement" should justify how the proposed programmes differ from current and/or similar programmes in order to avoid overlap and duplication.

16) Sound consideration of the resources allocated to regional initiatives, programmes and assistance to members, to the regional presence both in the regions and at headquarters, as well as those resulting from the outcome of WTDC and the Hyderabad Action Plan, and financed directly as activities from the Sector budget.

17) Reduction of the cost of travel on duty, by limiting time on mission as well as through joint representation in meetings, and benefiting from reductions in air fares. . To this effect rationalizing the number of staff sent to mission from various Departments/Divisions of the General Secretariat and the three Bureaux.

17bis) Reduction and/or elimination of travel to meetings the proceedings of which are webcasted and captioned including remote presentation of documents and contributions to these meetings.

18) Taking into account No. 145 of the Convention, a full range of electronic working methods needs to be explored to possibly reduce the costs, number and duration of the Radio Regulations Board meetings in the future, e.g. reduction of the number of meetings in one calendar year from four to three.

19) Introduce incentive programmes, such as efficiency taxes, innovation funds and other methods in order to address innovative cross-cutting means of improving the Union's productivity.

20) Move, to the extent practicable, from present communications by fax between the Union and Member States to modern electronic communication methods.

20bis) Careful consideration of the Agenda of WRC s to the absolute minimum necessary to reduce the WRCs related activities between two WRCs.

20ter) Secretariat and administrative assistant sharing for Union’s officials and higher categories.

20qtr) Additional measures to reduce expenditure:

1. Strategic, Financial and Operational Plans should not overlap
2. Coordination of events and elimination of duplications
3. Continuation of ITU’s collaboration with the six regional organizations
4. Minimization of reprography cost
5. Re-evaluation of translation policies and alternative translation procedures
6. Evaluation of Regional Study Group meetings to avoid overlap with existing Working Groups and Committees of the six regional organization
7. 30-day period requirement for travel requests, as far as possible
8. Use of scanner by email in lieu of faxes and regular mail, whenever it is practicable.

21) Any additional measures adopted by the Council.

MOD IAP/34A1/11

ANNEX 2 TO DECISION 5 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Measures for reducing expenditure

1) Identification and elimination of duplication and overlap of functions, activities, workshops, seminars and centralization of finance and administrative tasks, in order to avoid inefficiencies and to gain from a specialized work force.

2) Coordination and harmonization of all seminars and workshops by a centralized intersectoral task force or department in order to avoid duplication of topics, to optimize management, logistics, coordination and secretariat support and to take benefit from the synergy between the sectors and the holistic approach to the subjects covered.

3) Full involvement of regional offices in the planning and organization of seminars/workshops/meetings/conferences outside of Geneva, in order to gain from the utilization of local expertise, local contact network and to save on travel costs.

4) Coordination with regional organizations with a view to organizing collocated events/meetings/conferences,sharing the expenses and minimizing the costs of participation.

5) Avoidance of hiring replacements for staff that retires, in order to progressively reduce the number of staff of ITU and to reach optimal levels of productivity, efficiency and effectiveness.

6) Savings from attrition, redeployment of staff and review and possible reduction of grades of vacant posts.

7) Prioritize staff redeployment for the implementation of new or additional activities. New hirings should be the last option.

8) Upgrade the capacity building policy to qualify the staff for multi-sector proficiency, including staff in regional offices, to improve staff mobility and their flexibility for redeployment to new or additional activities.

9) Reduction in the cost of documentation of conferences and meetings by conducting completely paperless events/meetings/conferences and fostering the adoption of ICTs as viable and more sustainable substitutes for paper.

10) Implementation of initiatives towards making the ITU a completely paperless organization, such as providing sector reports only online, adopting digital signatures, digital media, digital advertising and promotion, among others.

11) Consideration of savings in languages (translation, interpretation) for study group meetings and publications, without prejudice to the goals of Resolution 154 (Rev. Busan, 2014).

12) Evaluation of alternative translation procedures that could reduce the costs of translations while maintaining or improving their current quality and the accuracy of telecommunication/ICTs terminology.

13) Implementation of WSIS activities through the redeployment of staff responsible for such activities within the existing resources and, as appropriate, through cost recovery and voluntary contributions.

14) Review of the costs of study groups and other relevant groups.

15) Limitation of the number of study group meetings and their duration.

16) Evaluation of regional Study Groups on whether their competencies and terms of reference are duplicated or overlap with existing Working Groups and Committees of the six regional organizations.

17) Limitation of the number of days of meetings for the advisory groups to three days per year maximum with interpretation.

18) Reduction of the number and duration of physical meetings of working groups of the Council, where possible.

19) Incorporation of the first preparatory meeting for the [2015] world radiocommunication conference within the conference period.

20) Identification of the level of achievement of the strategic goals, objectives and outputs with a view to increasing efficiency by the reallocation of budget, when necessary.

21) For new activities or those having additional financial resource implications, a value-added assessment shall be made in order to justify how the proposed activities differ from current and/or similar activities and to avoid overlap and duplication.

22) Sound consideration of the resources allocated to regional initiatives, outputs and assistance to members, to the regional presence both in the regions and at headquarters, as well as those resulting from the outcome of WTDC and the Dubai Action Plan, and financed directly as activities from the Sector budget.

23) Reduction of the cost of travel on duty, by prioritizing the allocation of staff from the regional and area offices, by limiting time on mission as well as through joint representation in meetings, by establishing new travel policies such as: 30-day notice; travel in business class only according to category (P5 and above) and age (60 years) of staff and the hours of travel (above 10 hours of flying time, excluding ground time); among others.

24) Improve and prioritize internal electronic working methods in order to reduce travel to/from regional offices to Geneva.

25) Taking into account No. 145 of the Convention, a full range of electronic working methods needs to be explored to possibly reduce the costs, number and duration of the Radio Regulations Board meetings in the future, e.g. reduction of the number of meetings in one calendar year from four to three.

26) Introduce incentive programmes, such as efficiency taxes, innovation funds and other methods in order to address innovative cross-cutting means of improving the Union's productivity.

27) Discontinue permanently present communications by fax and traditional postal mail between the Union and Member States and replace with modern electronic communication methods.

28) Any additional measures adopted by the Council.

MOD USA/27A1/4

DECISION 11 (rev. busan, 2014)

Creation and management of Council working groups

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that the purposes of the Union are set out in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;

*b)* that Article 7 of the Constitution states that the Council acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* that Article 10 of the Constitution states that, in the interval between plenipotentiary conferences, the Council shall act, as governing body of the Union, on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter;

*d)* that Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, identifies key issues, goals, strategies and priorities for the Union as a whole, for each of the Sectors and for the General Secretariat;

*e)* that the ITU Council adopted at its 2011 session Council Resolution 1333 on guiding principles for the creation, management and termination of Council working groups,

considering further

*a)* that the current Council and working group schedule has caused considerable strain on Member State and Sector Member resources;

*b)* that the constraints of the world economic situation also serve to further increase the growing demands placed on the activities of the Union and to highlight the limited resources available from Member States and Sector Members;

*c)* that, in the resulting economic crisis facing the Union, Member States and Sector Members, there is an urgent need to seek innovative ways to rationalize internal costs, optimize resources and improve efficiency,

recognizing

1. that the Council acts as the governing body of the Union between Plenipotentiary Conferences in accordance with the powers delegated to it by the Conference;
2. that Council Working Groups provide support and recommendations to the Council by addressing and considering broad policy issues relating to the purposes and activities of the Union and implementation of the Strategic Plan to ensure that the Union’s policies and strategies fully respond to today's dynamic, rapidly changing telecommunications environment;
3. that Council ensures efficient coordination of the Union’s work and exercises financial control over the General Secretariat and the Sectors;
4. the WSIS principles of multistakeholderism and inclusiveness, the widely successful informal experts group used to prepare for the 2013 World Telecommunication Policy Forum and the Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform for developing drafts of the outcome documents for consideration by the WSIS+10 High-Level Event,

taking into account

*a)* United Nations Resolution A/RES/66/288, “The Future We Want” paragraph 248 instructs the United Nations “to establish an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process on sustainable development goals that is open to all stakeholders”;

*b)* the full involvement of the membership, including Sector Members, as well as interested stakeholders, is critical to successful development of international Internet-related public policy issues,

decides

1 that the Council should decide to create working groups based on key issues, goals, strategies and priorities identified in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014)[[3]](#footnote-3)1;

2 that the Council should decide the working groups' mandates, and working procedures consistent with the Rules of Procedure of the Council;

3 that the Council should decide the leadership of the working groups with an aim of providing geographical and gender balance;

4 that the Council should decide on the termination of working groups, according to circumstances under which termination is appropriate, including completion of the tasks under their mandate, changing requirements, the need to avoid duplication of effort, and budgetary reasons;

5 that, to the extent possible, the Council should integrate working group meetings into the agenda and time allocation of the annual sessions of the Council,

Instructs the Council

1 to make all Council working groups open to all Member States and Sector Members;

2 to provide for the active and full participation of all interested stakeholders in the discussions and contributions of all working groups addressing international Internet-related public policy issues.

MOD ACP/67A1/8

DECISION 11 (rev. busan, 2014)

Creation and management of Council working groups

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that the purposes of the Union are set out in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;

*b)* that Article 7 of the Constitution states that the Council acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* that Article 10 of the Constitution states that, in the interval between plenipotentiary conferences, the Council shall act, as governing body of the Union, on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter;

*d)* that Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, identifies key issues, goals, strategies and priorities for the Union as a whole, for each of the Sectors and for the General Secretariat;

e) that ITU Council adopted at its 2011 session Council Resolution 1333 on guiding principles for the creation, management and termination of Council working groups,

considering further

*a)* that the current Council and working group schedule has caused considerable strain on Member State and Sector Member resources;

*b)* that the constraints of the world economic situation also serve to further increase the growing demands placed on the activities of the Union and to highlight the limited resources available from Member States and Sector Members;

*c)* that, in the resulting economic crisis facing the Union, Member States and Sector Members, there is an urgent need to seek innovative ways to rationalize internal costs, optimize resources and improve efficiency,

decides

1 that the Council should decide to create working groups based on key issues, goals, strategies and priorities identified in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)[[4]](#footnote-4)1;

2 that the Council should decide the working groups' mandates, and working procedures consistent with the Rules of Procedure of the Council;

3 that the Council should decide the leadership of the working groups;

4 that, to the extent possible, the Council should integrate existing working groups together with a view to reducing their number and duration of the meetings;

5 that, to the extent possible, the Council should integrate working group meetings into the agenda and time allocation of the annual sessions of the Council.

6 that, if it is not possible to fulfil *decides* 5) above, the meetings of various groups should be co-located in order to hold them in sequence or back to back in a cluster form;

7 that the Council should consider the results of its actions at its ordinary 2016 session.

MOD EUR/80A1/4

DECISION 11 (Rev. BUSAN, 2014)

Creation and management of Council working groups

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that the purposes of the Union are set out in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;

*b)* that Article 7 of the Constitution states that the Council acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* that Article 10 of the Constitution states that, in the interval between plenipotentiary conferences, the Council shall act, as governing body of the Union, on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter;

*d)* that Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, identifies key issues, goals, strategies and priorities for the Union as a whole, for each of the Sectors and for the General Secretariat;

*e)* that Council Resolution 1333 contains Guiding principles for the Creation, management and termination of Council working groups,

considering further

*a)* that the current Council and working group schedule has caused considerable strain on Member State and Sector Member resources;

*b)* that the constraints of the world economic situation also serve to further increase the growing demands placed on the activities of the Union and to highlight the limited resources available from Member States and Sector Members;

*c)* that, in the resulting economic crisis facing the Union, Member States and Sector Members, there is an urgent need to seek innovative ways to rationalize internal costs, optimize resources and improve efficiency,

decides

1 that the Council should decide to create working groups based on key issues, goals, strategies and priorities identified in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014)[[5]](#footnote-5)1;

2 that the Council should decide the working groups' mandates, and working procedures consistent with the Rules of Procedure of the Council;

3 that all working groups shall be open to all Member States and Sector Members;

4 that working groups dealing with Internet-related issues shall be open to all interested stakeholders;

5 that the Council should decide the leadership of the working groups;

6 that the Council should decide on the termination of working groups, according to circumstances under which termination is appropriate, including completion of the tasks under their mandate, changing requirements, the need to avoid duplication of effort, and budgetary reasons;

7 that, to the extent possible, the Council should integrate working group meetings into the agenda and time allocation of the annual sessions of the Council.

MOD IAP/34A1/26

DECISION 12 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Free online access to ITU publications

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that Article 4 of the ITU Constitution defines the Administrative Regulations (i.e. the International Telecommunication Regulations and the Radio Regulations) as instruments of the Union, and that Member States are bound to abide by the provisions of those texts;

*b)* Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing[[6]](#footnote-6) and developed countries, which recognizes that the implementation of recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a basic step towards bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;

*c)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, and Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on non‑discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) facilities and services, which notes that:

– modern telecommunication/ICT facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations;

– ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;

– limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities and services on which national telecommunication/ICT development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU‑R and ITU-T recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications/ICTs worldwide;

*d)* Resolution 9 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on the participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management, which recognizes the importance of facilitating access to radiocommunication-related documentation in order to facilitate the task of radio-frequency spectrum managers;

*e)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU recommendations in developing countries, which resolved to invite Member States and Sector Members to engage in activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations in developing countries;

*f)* Decisions 542 (2006) of the ITU Council, which approved free online access to ITU-T recommendations to the general public on a trial basis, later confirmed permanent by Decision 12 (Guadalajara, 2010);

*g)* Decisions 571 (2012) and 574 (2013) of the ITU Council, which approved free online access to the International Telecommunication Regulations, the Rules of Procedure; and ITU publications concerning the use of telecommunications/ICTs for ensuring disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response, ITU Council Resolutions and Decisions, ITU-R handbooks on radio-frequency spectrum management and the final reports of World Telecommunication Development Conferences on a permanent basis to the general public, and to the Radio Regulations on a trial basis until the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference,

recognizing

*a)* the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries, in participating in the activities of ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D study groups;

*b)* the various actions taken by the Council since 2000 to allow some level of free online access to ITU recommendations and to the basic texts of the Union;

*c)* numerous requests made by Member States and Sector Members with respect to free online access to ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations and to the basic texts of the Union;

*d)* that, following the approval of ITU Council Decisions 542, 571 and 574, there was a considerable increase in downloads of all the publications made free online by those Decisions,, as reported annually to Council;

*e)* that following the approval of Decision 12 (Guadalajara, 2010), there was a considerable increase in downloads of ITU-R recommendations, ITU-R reports, the basic texts of the Union (Constitution, Convention and General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union) and the final acts of plenipotentiary conferences;

*f)* that the financial implications of providing free online access to these publications have been reported as minimal and have been compensated by the increase in the awareness of the work carried out by the Union in all three sectors;

*g)* that free access to the basic texts of the Union has helped to fulfil the core purposes of the Union, as defined in Article 1 of the Constitution,

recognizing further

*a)* that there is a general trend towards free online access to ICT-related standards;

*b)* the strategic need to increase the visibility and availability of ITU outputs;

*c)* that both of the objectives sought by the trial periods and the policies of free online access to ITU publications have been met, namely: ITU has achieved a great improvement in outreach, and the financial implications for ITU revenues were less than initially forecast;

*d)* that providing free online access to ITU publications facilitates awareness and participation of developing countries in the work of the Union;

*e)* that, regarding the instruments of ITU that are intended to be incorporated in national law, Member States have *de facto* freedom to reproduce, translate and publish such texts on official government department websites as well as in official journals or equivalent publications, in accordance with their respective national law,

noting

*a)* that increased involvement in ITU activities is a fundamental step towards enhanced capacity-building and ICT development potential in developing countries, which will lead to a reduction of the digital divide;

*b)* that, in order to increase, improve and facilitate the participation of Member States and Sector Members from developing countries in ITU activities, these members need to be capable of interpreting and implementing ITU technical publications, the basic texts of the Union and the instruments of the Union;

*c)* that an efficient way to ensure that developing countries have access to ITU publications is to provide them free of charge online,

noting further

that providing free online access to ITU publications will reduce the demand for paper copies of these documents, which converges with the current ITU trend of soft format and of organizing paperless meetings, and with the overall goal of the United Nations to reduce paper usage and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions,

decides

1 to provide free online access to ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D recommendations and reports, ITU-R handbooks on radio-frequency spectrum management[[7]](#footnote-7); ITU publications concerning the use of telecommunications/ICTs for ensuring disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response, the International Telecommunication Regulations; the Radio Regulations; the Rules of Procedure; the basic texts of the Union (Constitution, Convention, General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, Decisions, Resolutions and Recommendations), the final acts of plenipotentiary conferences); the final reports of World Telecommunication Development Conferences and the ITU Council Resolutions and Decisions to the general public on a permanent basis;

2 that paper copies of all ITU publications will continue to be charged for on the basis of a two-tier pricing policy, whereby Member States, Sector Members and Associates pay a price based on cost recovery, whereas all others, i.e. non-members, pay a "market price"[[8]](#footnote-8),

instructs the Secretary-General

to prepare a report on an ongoing basis on sales and free downloads of ITU publications, software and databases, and to present this report annually to the Council, detailing the following aspects:

– total sales and free downloads per year, beginning 2007;

– comparison between sales and free downloads of paper copies and of electronic copies, per year;

– sales and free downloads by country and by member category,

instructs the Council

1 to examine the report of the Secretary-General and to decide on further policies for improving access to ITU publications, software and databases;

2 to undertake a holistic study on the costs/benefits of providing other texts of the Union free online.

MOD AFCP/69A1/4

DECISION 12 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Free online access to ITU publications

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that Article 4 of the ITU Constitution defines the Administrative Regulations (i.e. the International Telecommunication Regulations and the Radio Regulations) as instruments of the Union, and that Member States are bound to abide by the provisions of those texts;

*b)* Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing[[9]](#footnote-9) and developed countries, which recognizes that the implementation of recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a basic step towards bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;

*c)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, and Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on non‑discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) facilities and services, which notes that:

– modern telecommunication/ICT facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations;

– ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;

– limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities and services on which national telecommunication/ICT development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU‑R and ITU-T recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications/ICTs worldwide;

*d)* Resolution 9 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on the participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management, which recognizes the importance of facilitating access to radiocommunication-related documentation in order to facilitate the task of radio-frequency spectrum managers;

*e)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU recommendations in developing countries, which resolved to invite Member States and Sector Members to engage in activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations in developing countries;

*f)* Council Decision 571 (modified 2014) on the free online access to the Rules of Procedures, Council Resolutions and Decisions and other publications of the Union;

*g)* Results of Council Working Group on Human Resources according to Council Resolution no. 563 of 2012 to address the free access to the Union’s publications emphasized in document CWG-FHR-3/15 which concluded that the ITU does not follow the same policy followed by other UN agencies in regard to access to their publications;

*h)* that, according to Document C13/81, during the open free online access trial period, the income from sales of the Radio Regulations in paper and DVD format in 2012 increased by more than 60% comparing with sales in all formats (including online purchases) during the same time interval in 2008 – the year when the previous edition of the Radio Regulations was published;

i) that free online access to the Radio Regulations to the general public as indicated in Documents C13/21, C13/81 and C14/21 had no negative financial impact in 2012 and 2013;

*j)* that free access to the basic texts of the Union helps to fulfil the core purposes of the Union, as defined in Article 1 of the Constitution;

*k)* that the free online access to the documents related to the Rules of Procedures, Resolutions, Recommendations, and Decisions of the Union has a positive impact to entrench the principles of transparency and checks and balances that the Union works within its framework,

recognizing

*a)* the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries, in participating in the activities of ITU-R study groups;

*b)* the various actions taken by the Council since 2000 to allow some level of free online access to ITU recommendations and to the basic texts of the Union;

*c)* numerous requests made by Member States and Sector Members with respect to free online access to ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations and to the basic texts of the Union and its Rules of Procedures;

*d)* that, following Council Decision 542, which approved a trial period of free online access to ITU-T recommendations, there was an increase in downloads of more than 7 000 per cent, according to Document C07/32;

*e)* that the Council approved, at its 2008 session, a trial period of free online access to ITU-R recommendations and the basic texts of the Union from January 2009 through June 2009;

*f)* that, due to the success in increasing the number of downloads of ITU-R recommendations and the manageable financial implications in respect of the trial period mentioned in *recognizing d)* above, the Council approved, at its 2009 session, the extension of the free trial period until the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, which was extended once again to 2014, and postponed the decision on providing free access to ITU-R recommendations to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*g)* that the extension of the trial period of free online access to ITU-R recommendations until the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, approved by the Council at its 2009 session, and the positive results deriving from that decision indicate that providing free online access to ITU-R recommendations was successful in increasing the quantity of downloads of these recommendations and in improving awareness of and participation in the work carried out in ITU‑R;

*h)* that the Administrative Regulations, as legally binding instruments discussed and elaborated by the Member States of the Union, may be made available free of charge online,

recognizing further

*a)* that there is a general trend towards free online access to ICT-related standards;

*b)* the strategic need to increase the visibility and availability of ITU outputs;

*c)* that both of the objectives sought by the trial periods and the policies of free online access to ITU recommendations and the basic texts of the Union have been met, namely: ITU has achieved a great improvement in outreach, and the financial implications for ITU revenues were less than initially forecast;

*d)* that free online access to the basic texts of the Union has a limited financial impact;

*e)* that providing free online access to ITU-R recommendations facilitates awareness and participation of developing countries in the work of ITU-R;

*f)* that, regarding the instruments of ITU that are intended to be incorporated in national law, Member States have *de facto* freedom to reproduce, translate and publish such texts on official government department websites as well as in official journals or equivalent publications, in accordance with their respective national law,

noting

*a)* that increased involvement in ITU activities is a fundamental step towards enhanced capacity-building and ICT development potential in developing countries, which will lead to a reduction of the digital divide;

*b)* that, in order to increase, improve and facilitate the participation of Member States and Sector Members from developing countries in ITU activities, these members need to be capable of interpreting and implementing ITU technical publications, the basic texts of the Union and the instruments of the Union;

*c)* that an efficient way to ensure that developing countries have access to ITU publications is to provide them free of charge online,

noting further

that providing free online access to ITU publications will reduce the demand for paper copies of these documents, which converges with the current ITU trend of soft format and of organizing paperless meetings, and with the overall goal of the United Nations to reduce paper usage and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions,

decides

1 to provide free online access to ITU-R recommendations, ITU-R reports, the basic texts of the Union (Constitution, Convention and General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union) and the final acts of plenipotentiary conferences to the general public on a permanent basis;

2 that paper copies of ITU-R recommendations, ITU-R reports, the basic texts of the Union, the final acts of plenipotentiary conferences, the Administrative Regulations and Rules of Procedures, the ITU-R Handbooks on radio-frequency spectrum management and ITU publications concerning the use of telecommunications/ICTs for ensuring disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response will continue to be charged for on the basis of a two-tier pricing policy, whereby Member States, Sector Members and Associates pay a price based on cost recovery, whereas all others, i.e. non-members, pay a "market price"[[10]](#footnote-10);

3 to confirm on a permanent basis the current policy on free online access to ITU-T Recommendations;

4 to provide free online access to the International Telecommunication Regulations to the general public on a permanent basis;

5 to provide free online access to the Radio Regulations to the general public on a permanent basis;

6 to provide free online access to the Rules of Procedure to the general public on a permanent basis;

7 to provide free online access to Council Resolutions and Decisions to the ITU membership on a permanent basis;

8 to provide free online access to the ITU-R Handbooks on radio-frequency spectrum management[[11]](#footnote-11) to the general public on a permanent basis;

9 to provide free online access to ITU publications concerning the use of telecommunications/ICTs for ensuring disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response,

instructs the Secretary-General

to prepare a report on an ongoing basis on the effect of the free online access policy to the ITU publications on the sales of ITU, software and databases, and to present this report to the Plenipotentiary Conference 2014,

instructs the Council

1 to examine the report of the Secretary-General and to decide on further policies for improving access to ITU publications, software and databases;

2 to undertake a holistic study on the costs/benefits of providing other texts of the Union, including the Administrative Regulations of the Union, free online;

3 to open the study of the issues related to free online access to ITU Documents to all ITU members and to submit a report to the next ITU Plenipotentiary conference.

MOD RCC/73A1/7

DECISION 12 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Free online access to ITU publications

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that Article 4 of the ITU Constitution defines the Administrative Regulations (i.e. the International Telecommunication Regulations and the Radio Regulations) as instruments of the Union, and that Member States are bound to abide by the provisions of those texts;

*b)* that, regarding the instruments of ITU that are intended to be incorporated in national law, Member States have *de facto* freedom to reproduce, translate and publish such texts on official government department websites as well as in official journals or equivalent publications, in accordance with their respective national law;

*c)* Resolution 123 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing[[12]](#footnote-12)1 and developed countries, which recognizes that the implementation of recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a basic step towards bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;

*d)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, and Resolution 20 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on non‑discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) facilities and services, which notes that:

– modern telecommunication/ICT facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations;

– ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;

– limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities and services on which national telecommunication/ICT development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU‑R and ITU-T recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications/ICTs worldwide;

*e)* Resolution 9 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on the participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management, which recognizes the importance of facilitating access to radiocommunication-related documentation in order to facilitate the task of radio-frequency spectrum managers;

*f)* Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response, which notes the importance for humankind of ITU publications relating to this area of activity;

*g)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU recommendations in developing countries, which resolved to invite Member States and Sector Members to engage in activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations in developing countries;

*h)* the provisions of the WSIS+10 Statement on the implementation of WSIS outcomes and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS beyond 2015, adopted at the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, relating to the importance of free access to international standards, which enhance the efficiency of use of telecommunications/ICTs in various areas of human activity, including further development of the information society;

*i)* that free access to the basic texts of the Union helps to fulfil the core purposes of the Union, as defined in Article 1 of the Constitution,

recognizing

*a)* the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries, in participating in the activities of ITU-R study groups;

*b)* the various actions taken by the Council since 2000 to allow free online access to ITU recommendations and to the basic texts of the Union;

*c)* numerous requests made by Member States and Sector Members with respect to free online access to ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations, various ITU handbooks and the basic texts of the Union;

*d)* that, following Council Decision 542, which approved a trial period of free online access to ITU-T recommendations, there was an increase in downloads of more than 7 000 per cent, according to Document C07/32;

*e)* that as a result of the introduction of free online access to ITU-R recommendations approved by Council-09, the quantity of downloads of these recommendations increased almost threefold between 2008 and 2010, thus improving radiocommunication experts' awareness of and participation in the work carried out in ITU‑R;

*f)* that Decisions 571 and 574 adopted by the Council in 2012-2014, on free online access to the ITU Administrative Regulations, final reports of WTDC, Council decisions and resolutions and a number of other publications prompted a significant increase in the number of downloads of these documents, raised public interest in the areas and outcomes of ITU's work and facilitated more active participation of different organizations in the work of ITU;

*g)* that the extension of free online access to ITU documents and publications has not had a significant financial impact, and in some cases, in particular for the Radio Regulations, has even led to an increase in the volume of sales (of around 9 per cent in 2013 compared with 2008),

recognizing further

*a)* that there is a general trend towards free online access to ICT-related standards;

*b)* the strategic need to increase the visibility and availability of ITU outputs;

*c)* that both of the objectives sought by the trial periods and the policies of free online access to ITU recommendations and the basic texts of the Union have been met, namely: ITU has achieved a great improvement in outreach, and the financial implications for ITU revenues were less than initially forecast;

*d)* that free online access to the basic texts of the Union has a limited financial impact, and in the case of the Radio Regulations the volume of sales has even grown;

*e)* that providing free online access to ITU recommendations and other publications facilitates awareness and participation of developing countries in the work of ITU,

noting

*a)* that increased involvement in ITU activities is a fundamental step towards enhanced capacity-building and ICT development potential in developing countries, which will lead to a reduction of the digital divide;

*b)* that, in order to increase, improve and facilitate the participation of Member States and Sector Members from developing countries in ITU activities, these members need to be capable of interpreting and implementing ITU technical publications, the basic texts of the Union and the instruments of the Union;

*c)* that an efficient way to ensure that developing countries have access to ITU publications is to provide them free of charge online,

noting further

that providing free online access to ITU publications will reduce the demand for paper copies of these documents, which converges with the current ITU trend of soft format and of organizing paperless meetings, and with the overall goal of the United Nations to reduce paper usage and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions,

decides

1 to continue to provide free online access for the general public on a permanent basis to the instruments of the Union that are binding on Member States, namely the Constitution, Convention and General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union and final acts of plenipotentiary conferences;

2 to continue to provide free online access for the general public on a permanent basis to the ITU Administrative Regulations − the International Telecommunication Regulations, the Radio Regulations and final acts of world and regional radiocommunication conferences, as well as of world conferences on international telecommunications − which have the status of binding international agreements;

3 to continue to provide free online access for the general public on a permanent basis to the Rules of Procedure, which contain detailed descriptions of approaches and methods for application of the procedures of the Radio Regulations and are followed by the Director and the Radiocommunication Bureau in applying the Radio Regulations for the registration of frequency assignments notified by Member States;

4 to continue to provide free online access for the general public on a permanent basis to final acts of world telecommunication development conferences;

5 to continue to provide free online access for the general public on a permanent basis to Council resolutions and decisions;

6 to continue to provide free online access for the general public on a permanent basis to ITU‑R handbooks on radio-frequency spectrum management[[13]](#footnote-13)2 and to ITU publications concerning the use of telecommunications/ICTs for ensuring disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response;

7 to continue to provide free online access for the general public on a permanent basis to recommendations and reports of all the ITU Sectors;

8 that paper copies of all the documents listed under *decides* 1-7 above will continue to be charged for on the basis of a two-tier pricing policy, whereby Member States, Sector Members and Associates pay a price based on cost recovery, whereas for all other customers, i.e. non-members, a "market price"[[14]](#footnote-15)3 shall be set,

instructs the Secretary-General

to prepare a report on an ongoing basis on sales of ITU publications, software and databases, and to present this report to the Council, detailing the following aspects:

– total sales per year, beginning 2011;

– comparison between sales of paper copies and of electronic copies, per year;

– sales by country and by member category;

– comparison of copies sold and not sold,

instructs the Council

1 to examine the report of the Secretary-General and to decide on further policies for improving access to ITU publications, software and databases;

2 to undertake a holistic study on the costs/benefits of providing other texts of the Union free online.

MOD ARB/79A2/1

DECISION 12 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Free online access to ITU publications

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that Article 4 of the ITU Constitution defines the Administrative Regulations (i.e. the International Telecommunication Regulations and the Radio Regulations) as instruments of the Union, and that Member States are bound to abide by the provisions of those texts;

*b)* Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing[[15]](#footnote-16)1 and developed countries, which recognizes that the implementation of recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a basic step towards bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;

*c)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, and Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on non‑discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) facilities and services, which notes that:

– modern telecommunication/ICT facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations;

– ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;

– limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities and services on which national telecommunication/ICT development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU‑R and ITU-T recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications/ICTs worldwide;

*d)* Resolution 9 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on the participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management, which recognizes the importance of facilitating access to radiocommunication-related documentation in order to facilitate the task of radio-frequency spectrum managers;

*e)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU recommendations in developing countries, which resolved to invite Member States and Sector Members to engage in activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations in developing countries;

*f)* Council Decision 571 (modified 2014) on free online access to the Administrative Regulations, Council resolutions and decisions and other publications of the Union;

*g)* the results of the Council Working Group on Human Resources, pursuant to Council Resolution 563 of 2012, addressing free access to the Union's publications, which emphasized in Document CWG-FHR-3/15 that ITU does not follow the same policy as other UN agencies in regard to access to their publications;

*h)* that, according to Document C13/81, during the open free online access trial period, income from sales of the Radio Regulations in paper and DVD format in 2012 increased by more than 60 per cent compared with sales in all formats (including online purchases) during the same time interval in 2008 – the year when the previous edition of the Radio Regulations was published;

*i)* that free online access to the Radio Regulations for the general public as indicated in Documents C13/21, C13/81 and C14/21 had no negative financial impact in 2012 and 2013;

*j)* that free access to the basic texts of the Union helps to fulfil the core purposes of the Union, as defined in Article 1 of the Constitution,

recognizing

*a)* the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries, in participating in the activities of ITU-R study groups;

*b)* the various actions taken by the Council since 2000 to allow some level of free online access to ITU recommendations and to the basic texts of the Union;

*c)* numerous requests made by Member States and Sector Members with respect to free online access to ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations and to the basic texts of the Union;

*d)* that, following Council Decision 542, which approved a trial period of free online access to ITU-T recommendations, there was an increase in downloads of more than 7 000 per cent, according to Document C07/32;

*e)* that the Council approved, at its 2008 session, a trial period of free online access to ITU-R recommendations and the basic texts of the Union from January 2009 through June 2009;

*f)* that, due to the success in increasing the number of downloads of ITU-R recommendations and the manageable financial implications in respect of the trial period mentioned in *recognizing d)* above, the Council approved, at its 2009 session, the extension of the free trial period until the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) extended the trial period and postponed the decision on providing free access to ITU-R recommendations to the next plenipotentiary conference;

*g)* that the extension of the trial period of free online access to ITU-R recommendations until the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, approved by the Council at its 2009 session, and the positive results deriving from that decision indicate that providing free online access to ITU-R recommendations was successful in increasing the quantity of downloads of these recommendations and in improving awareness of and participation in the work carried out in ITU‑R;

*h)* that the Administrative Regulations, as legally binding instruments discussed and elaborated by the Member States of the Union, may be made available free of charge online,

recognizing further

*a)* that there is a general trend towards free online access to ICT-related standards;

*b)* the strategic need to increase the visibility and availability of ITU outputs;

*c)* that both of the objectives sought by the trial periods and the policies of free online access to ITU recommendations and the basic texts of the Union have been met, namely: ITU has achieved a great improvement in outreach, and the financial implications for ITU revenues were less than initially forecast;

*d)* that free online access to the basic texts of the Union has a limited financial impact;

*e)* that providing free online access to ITU-R recommendations facilitates awareness and participation of developing countries in the work of ITU-R;

*f)* that, regarding the instruments of ITU that are intended to be incorporated in national law, Member States have *de facto* freedom to reproduce, translate and publish such texts on official government department websites as well as in official journals or equivalent publications, in accordance with their respective national law,

noting

*a)* that increased involvement in ITU activities is a fundamental step towards enhanced capacity-building and ICT development potential in developing countries, which will lead to a reduction of the digital divide;

*b)* that, in order to increase, improve and facilitate the participation of Member States and Sector Members from developing countries in ITU activities, these members need to be capable of interpreting and implementing ITU technical publications, the basic texts of the Union and the instruments of the Union;

*c)* that an efficient way to ensure that developing countries have access to ITU publications is to provide them free of charge online,

noting further

that providing free online access to ITU publications will reduce the demand for paper copies of these documents, which converges with the current ITU trend of soft format and of organizing paperless meetings, and with the overall goal of the United Nations to reduce paper usage and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions,

decides

1 to provide free online access for the general public to ITU-R recommendations, ITU-R reports, the Radio Regulations and ITU-R handbooks on radio-frequency spectrum management;

2 to provide free online access for the general public to the basic texts of the Union (Constitution, Convention and General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union) and the final acts of plenipotentiary conferences;

3 to provide free online access for the general public to the International Telecommunication Regulations;

4 to provide free online access for the general public to the Rules of Procedure;

5 to provide free online access for the general public to Council resolutions and decisions;

6 to provide free online access for the general public to ITU publications concerning the use of telecommunications/ICTs for ensuring disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response;

7 to confirm the current policy on free online access to ITU-T recommendations;

8 that paper copies of ITU-R recommendations, ITU-R reports, the basic texts of the Union and the final acts of plenipotentiary conferences will continue to be charged for on the basis of a two-tier pricing policy, whereby Member States, Sector Members and Associates pay a price based on cost recovery, whereas all others, i.e. non-members, pay a "market price"[[16]](#footnote-17)2;

9 that paper copies of the ITU-R handbooks on radio-frequency spectrum management and ITU publications concerning the use of telecommunications/ICTs for ensuring disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response will continue to be charged for on the basis of a two-tier pricing policy, whereby Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia pay a price based on cost recovery, whereas all others, i.e. non-members, pay a market price;

10 to establish a working group of the Council, open to Member States of the Union, to discuss and study issues related to free online access to ITU documents, reporting to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference,

instructs the Secretary-General

to submit a report to the Council at its 2015 session on the impact of implementation of the proposals relating to free online access to ITU publications and ways of balancing the financial implications, if any, with the assistance of the Directors of the Bureaux and the Sector advisory groups.

Draft New Decision

ADD USA/27A1/5

Draft New Decision [USA-1]

Access to ITU Documents

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

1. Council Decision 563, which requested the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources to review the ITU document access policy to determine the extent to which documents should be made publicly accessible;
2. the Study conducted by the ITU Secretariat comparing document access policies at the ITU with those in the U.N. and Specialized Agencies, which demonstrates that the ITU lags substantially behind those entities in making documents publicly available,

noting

Decision 12 (Guadalajara, 2010) concerning free online access to ITU publications, which recognized the strategic need to increase the visibility and availability of ITU outputs,

believing

that making ITU documents publicly accessible will enhance transparency of ITU decisions, improve decision making, and help ensure accountability,

appreciating

that there are certain categories of documents that are considered confidential and therefore not available to the public, and that there should be exceptions to the document access policy to protect the privacy of individuals and third parties, legal privilege, contractual, proprietary or commercial information, and certain internal governance matters,

decides

1 that the ITU should provide the widest possible public access to documents for meetings at all levels;

2 that public access should be provided for all input documents to meetings (i.e., contributions, reports, etc.) and all output documents (i.e., final decisions, Resolutions, reports, etc.);

3 that there should be exceptions to the policy of providing public access to meeting documents to protect the privacy of individuals and third parties, legal privilege, contractual, proprietary or commercial information, and certain internal governance matters,

instructs the Secretary General

1 to develop a policy on public access to ITU documents consistent with this Decision;

2 to present the plan to Council 2015 for consideration and approval.

ADD RUS/33A1/2

Draft New Decision [RUS-1]

Procedure for fixing the magnitude of penalties applied to Members   
in respect of overdue contributions and other dues payable   
to the ITU budget

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

that the ability to collect contributions is one of the most important conditions for successful implementation of all the events and activities planned and carried out under the auspices of ITU,

considering further

*a)* that the strategic plans and objectives established for the Union and its Sectors for the period 2016‑2019 require considerable financial resources and presuppose enhanced efficiency in their use;

*b)* that the budget, administration, and strategic and financial planning of the Union are based on results-based management, while dealing with debtors entails much effort and expense;

*c)* that the Council, pursuant to Decision 5, is required each year to review budget revenues and expenditure;

*d)* that the procedure for determining arrears is rather complex and has not been reviewed for more than 15 years,

noting

*a)* that all Member States recognize the necessity of solving the problem of debt, as it creates financial risks and consequently reduces ITU's financial stability, affects the efficient implementation by the Union of plans and decisions, and drains resources from turnover for reserves;

*b)* that the issue has an organizational and political side, insofar as it can lead to suspension of members' participation in the work of ITU,

decides

1 that when adopting biennial budgets the Council may allow the General Secretariat to calculate the penalty for overdue payments during the year on the basis of the formula:

Penalty = amount in arrears \* Number of days debt remains outstanding \* 1/365 \* X/100

whereby the total amount due for the whole period during which the arrears remain outstanding shall be determined as the sum of the annual arrears during the period, taking into account any variation in the annual interest rate X;

2 that the magnitude of the annual interest rate X shall be set by the ITU Council at the session when it adopts the ITU budget for the biennium;

3 that for the period 2016‑2017 the magnitude of the interest rate X to be charged on overdue payments shall be 3 per cent per annum over the whole budgetary period, taking into account market conditions, data on the refinancing rate in banks in the Swiss Confederation, and such other factors as delegates to PP‑14 may consider relevant in this case;

4 to instruct the ITU Council in accordance with Nos. 63 and 73 of Article 4 of the ITU Convention to make the appropriate amendments to the text of the ITU Financial Regulations and Financial Rules.

ADD RCC/73A1/8

Draft New Decision [RCC-1]

Terminology and definitions for texts adopted in   
the pursuit of ITU's statutory activities

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that, as a whole, the regulatory provisions adopted in ITU, constituting the international organization's internal law, contain not only regulations of an intra-organizational nature but also rules governing relations between the organization (its organs) and Member States;

*b)* that the various functions and the purpose of ITU texts from the point of view of their status and thrust should be fully and clearly reflected in their terminological designation;

*c)* that texts such as resolutions and decisions express both the goals and objectives of the Union and the directions and outcomes of its activities, and are associated with the Union's finances;

*d)* that texts such as recommendations constitute international standards in the telecommunication field for which there is wide and deep interest,

decides

that the concepts "decision", "resolution" and recommendation", where referring to texts adopted in the pursuit of ITU's statutory activities, shall have the meanings laid down in the following definitions:

# 1 Resolution

A **resolution** is a *text* which, taking into account the nature of the Union, embodies a formal expression of the opinion or will of the respective ITU organ (see Article 7 of the ITU Constitution), and whose legal force depends on the Member States' stated intent in regard to its recognition as being binding in effect, i.e. as having the status of an international legal or internal rule.

Resolutions are adopted in respect of *the main aspects of the Union's activity*, including procedural (e.g. adoption of rules of procedure, adoption of the strategic plan, approval of the organization's budget, allocation of resources among areas of activity or of expenses among the Sectors, admission or exclusion of members, elections to the governing organs, and so on).

Types of subject-matter jurisdiction of a resolution

– *Statutory* – concerns the range of issues covered by the constituent instruments.

– *Implicit* – reflects competencies of ITU that are not stated in the Constitution (Convention, Administrative Regulations), but which flow directly from the provisions thereof.

– *Intrinsic* – ITU has the right to reflect in a resolution any competencies not foreseen in the Constitution (Convention, Administrative Regulations) and, should the need arise, not flowing from the provisions thereof, where such competencies do not run counter to the goals and objectives of the Union but facilitate their achievement.

The following criteria underpin the classification of ITU resolutions:

1 *Form* – enshrined in a text (formalized in a relevant statutory instrument)/not enshrined in a text (international practices or agreements formalized in non-statutory instruments).

2 *Domain* – instruments concerning specific aspects of the organization's work (e.g. updating the mandate of a given Sector).

3 *Functional purpose* – regulatory/conservatory (enforcing). The regulatory type establishes specific rights and obligations. The conservatory type ensures implementation of the regulatory type. A resolution can be of either or both type(s).

4 *Nature of legal rights and obligations* – mandatory/prohibiting/entitling (for example, recognizing rights and obligations of all Sector Members of the Union, instructing with respect to collaboration in a given sphere, conferring authority with respect to the allocation of financial (or other) resources, and so on). At the same time, a resolution must reflect the procedural aspect of implementing the rights and obligations of the entities/persons concerned (addressees).

5 *Addressee* – named (bilateral agreement)/unnamed (directed to unspecified set of parties).

6 *Mode of implementation* – self-executing/non-self-executing instruments. The self-executing type are directed to a Member State and do not require the assignment of obligations to its specific government departments. The non-self-executing type are directed to the Union, its General Secretariat and other natural or legal persons.

7 *Reach* – universal (of global interest, affecting an overwhelming majority of States)/local (a specific group of Member States or other ITU members).

Status of a resolution

The adoption of an ITU resolution involves a process of harmonization of the wishes of the authorized parties to the discussion. ITU resolutions that are adopted by a majority vote in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, Convention and Administrative Regulations, or on a consensual basis, are binding on the entire ITU membership, including on those having voted against. An ITU Member State, the ITU senior management and any other persons referred to in a resolution may not evade implementation of the international organization's resolutions (recommendations). A Member State (other members) and officials are, as a rule, obliged to explain their reasons for failure to execute a resolution.

The legally binding nature of ITU resolutions can also be enshrined in the rules of national (domestic) law.

Resolutions are developed and/or abrogated through negotiation. The text of a resolution remains in force until it is cancelled or revised by a subsequent plenipotentiary conference (or the Council or other ITU organ empowered to adopt resolutions).

Structure of a resolution

A resolution usually comprises three relatively clearly defined parts:

1 *The name of the event having adopted the resolution, and the resolution number.* The venue and year of the conference form an integral part of the resolution number. The word "Resolution" is followed by its numerical designation, and then, in brackets, by an indication, as the case may be, that the text is a revised version, and an indication of the venue and year in which the adopting meeting took place. Where appropriate, this is followed by the name of the event. The sign "No." is not used.

2 *Preambular part*. The preambular paragraphs set forth the considerations on the basis of which the issue was examined, an opinion was expressed or reasons were formulated, giving rise to the need for the resolution.

3 *Operative part*. The operative paragraphs express the opinion of the organ adopting the resolution and/or dictate certain actions to be taken in order to implement the resolution (instructions are given to the relevant persons with respect to arrangements for implementation of the resolution and the resources needed to that end).

Any annexes to a resolution form an integral part thereof.

# 2 Decision

A **decision** is an internal, collegially adopted, ITU managerial text that is used for the designation of administrative and organizational (formal, executive) actions relating to routine or internal (subordinate to the main) components of the Union's work (such as the development of procedures, including the assignment of numbers to resolutions, decisions and recommendations; the formulation of general requirements for the establishment of working groups; establishing the venues for and dates of meetings; taking cognizance of reports; information on revenue and expenses; and so on). Decisions are sometimes also used for the purpose of confirming texts on a given issue that were adopted by consensus by all the members of an ITU organ.

Types of subject-matter jurisdiction of a decision

*Statutory* – the range of issues covered by the constituent instruments.

With respect to decisions adopted in relation to statutory aspects of ITU's work and concerning relations between Member States and the organization or between States themselves, according to their subject matter and bearing in mind the nature of the Union's work, their legal force depends on the Member States' stated intent in regard to their recognition as being binding in effect, i.e. as having the status of an international legal or internal rule.

Status of a decision

Decisions are binding on all parties to whom they are addressed, including the persons and entities subjected to internal law, i.e. Member States where the decision concerns Member States.

Decisions are developed and/or abrogated through negotiation. The text of a decision remains in force until it is cancelled or revised by an event empowered to take such a decision. This being the case, the venue and date of the event in question constitute an integral part of a decision's number.

Structure of a decision

As a rule, a decision comprises a rationale and a findings part. It may also have an operative managerial part. In this case, a decision differs from a resolution only in terms of its *subject-matter jurisdiction*.

Any annexes to a decision form an integral part thereof.

# 3 ITU recommendation

An **ITU recommendation** is an official document, presented in a relatively free form, which indicates to interested parties a given type of actions in a given situation. As a rule, ITU recommendations are the valuable outcome of a collaborative effort; are based on the consolidated results of scientific research, study of practical experience and technical and technological development; and focus on the identification and solution of problems for the greater benefit of society as a whole.

Various categories and types of recommendation are employed in ITU, including:

1 **Recommendation as an administrative-regulatory text**, constituting an international *standard* in the telecommunication sphere, developed in the ITU Sectors (ITU‑R and ITU‑T) according to their respective areas of competence.

A *standard* is a normative *text* (developed on the basis of agreement between the parties and approved by the competent organ) which lays down, for sustained and consistent use, *rules, characteristics* or *general principles* relating to different types of activity or the results thereof. The purpose of such a text is to achieve the highest possible degree of harmonization in a given area. Standards are based on the consolidated results of shared knowledge and practical experience and on the study of trends in technical and technological development, for the greater benefit of society as a whole.

In a context of positive relations between ITU Member States, such rules, characteristics or general principles in the ICT sphere may be viewed as *normative provisions*.

The manner in which an ITU recommendation is presented is determined by the organ adopting it, but above all by its content. As a result, ITU uses homogeneous groups of recommendations, each assigned a unique number. Recommendations may be of a mandatory and/or voluntary nature.

The system for numbering of ITU recommendations and use of abbreviations and acronyms therein are set out in a separate (special) document. Recommendations/standards issued by ITU‑R and ITU‑T are approved in accordance the procedures laid down in the basic texts.

1.1 **Recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector** (formerly the International Radio Consultative Committee - CCIR) are known as *ITU‑R Recommendations*.

ITU‑R Recommendations are international technical standards dealing with matters that are determined by the goals, objectives and area of activity of ITU‑R. They are the result of studies undertaken by radiocommunication study groups with the participation of leading experts from telecommunication administrations, operators, the industry and other organizations from all over the world with an interest in radiocommunication issues, including management of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits. Two main types of Recommendation/standard are developed within ITU‑R:

– *Mandatory* – Having the status of an international agreement, adopted within the framework of ITU's world and regional radiocommunication conferences, including Plans adopted by them, as well as the Radio Regulations and ITU‑R Recommendations incorporated therein.

– *Voluntary* – ITU‑R Recommendations not incorporated in the Radio Regulations.

1.2 **Recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector** (formerly the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee – CCITT) are known as *ITU‑T Recommendations*.

ITU‑T Recommendations are international technical standards dealing with matters that are determined by the goals, objectives and area of activity of ITU‑T. This body of Recommendations constitutes a system of texts which serve as key elements in the global information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure and create the conditions for ICT interoperability between countries, while at the same time preventing the emergence of excessive competition over preferred technologies and creating a level playing field for new market entrants.

ITU‑T Recommendations (standards) are developed in the Sector's study groups on the basis of an approach (contributions and consensus) whereby all countries and companies are equally entitled to influence the development of ITU‑T Recommendations. ITU‑T Recommendations are approved in accordance with the procedures laid down in the basic texts.

Two main types of standard are developed within ITU‑T:

– *Mandatory* – Having the status of an international agreement, adopted within the framework of world telecommunication standardization assemblies, including Plans adopted by them, as well as the International Telecommunication Regulations.

– *Voluntary* – ITU‑T Recommendations not incorporated in the texts listed in § 1.

2 **Recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D)**

ITU‑D Recommendations are texts dealing with various aspects of international work in the ICT sphere within the framework of the United Nations development system (in accordance with Article 21 of the ITU Constitution): contributing to the creation of enabling regulatory and market environments; the efficient development, worldwide, of technologies, networks and new ICT applications; promoting the digital inclusion of people with special needs; helping develop emergency telecommunication networks and boosting ICT's input to climate-change monitoring and mitigation; child online protection; equitable access for all to ICTs, irrespective of age or gender; and implementing projects in all these areas.

ITU‑D Recommendations are developed in the Sector's study groups on the basis of an approach (contributions and consensus) whereby all countries, companies and other participants are equally entitled to influence the development of ITU‑D Recommendations relating to individual *Questions*. As a rule, they are backed up by the development of authoritative statistical data and indicators.

As a rule, the force of ITU‑D Recommendations is that of recommending. The manner in which an ITU‑D Recommendation is presented is determined by the Sector, but above all by its content.

3 **Recommendations submitted by one conference to another** (see Article 21, Nos. 250 and 251, and Article 22, No. 252, of the ITU Convention) for the purpose of preparing documents (recommendations) on questions of common interest.

4 **Other types of recommendation**. These may be recommendations that span several categories at once and may therefore not be assignable to any single category. They may be either internal or external in relation to ITU. They may form an integral part of other types of ITU document.

ADD EUR/80A1/5

Draft New Decision [EUR-1]

Access to ITU Documents

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

1. Council Decision 563, which requested the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources to review the ITU document access policy to determine the extent to which documents should be made publicly accessible;
2. the Study conducted by the ITU Secretariat comparing document access policies at the ITU with those in the U.N. and Specialized Agencies, which demonstrates that the ITU lags substantially behind those entities in making documents publicly available,

*noting*

*a)* the decisions to allow public access to the basic texts of ITU, the administrative regulations and other documents;

*b)* the positive experiences of the free access to documents at WTPF, including the preparation for the Forum;

*c)* the policies in other Specialized Agencies regarding document access policy,

*believing*

that making ITU documents available to the general public will:

1. promote transparency and accountability,
2. by providing accurate and timely information, increase the involvement of all stakeholders in the work of ITU,

*noting further*

*a)* that the content of certain documents may be confidential, and that disclosure of the content would cause potential harm to a legitimate private or public interest that outweighs the benefits of accessibility;

*b)* that there is a need to establish clear and specific rules for exceptions to the public access based on the content,

decides

1. that the ITU should provide public access to all documents; unless where disclosure would cause potential harm to a legitimate private or public interest that outweighs the benefits of accessibility;
2. that the information should be posted on the ITU website;
3. that clear and specific exceptions to the public access to documents should be established including an appeals process;
4. that exceptions should be based on the content of the document and may include personal information; information related to legal, disciplinary or investigative matters; information that would compromise safety and security; commercial information; where disclosure would cause potential harm to a legitimate private or public interest that outweighs the benefits of accessibility,

*instructs the Secretary General*

1. to develop a policy on public access to ITU documents consistent with this Decision;
2. to present the policy to Council 2015 for consideration and approval.

ADD BEL/CZE/G/81/1

Draft New Decision [BEL/CZE/G-1]

Monitoring mechanism on ITU programmes and projects

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

bearing in mind

that the Plenipotentiary Conference establishes strategic plan for the Union as the basis for the budget for the Union and determines related financial limits,

recognizing

*a)* that the Council shall ensure the efficient coordination of the work of the Union and exercise effective financial control over the General Secretariat and the three Sectors,

*b)* the need to ensure the financial sustainability of the Union,

decides

that the Council is to be informed on regular basis about on-going ITU programmes and projects, including details on objectives, outputs, funding and donors, starting with the Council 2015,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to upgrade the existing ITU programmes and projects on-line database in terms of improved monitoring throughout their cycles, especially objectives achieved and cost analysis, and to grant an open access to the stakeholders,

2 to clearly indicate ITU programmes and projects costs in all relevant budget-related reports.

Resolutions

MOD ARB/79A1/2

RESOLUTION 2 (Rev. bUSAN, 2014)

World telecommunication/information and   
communication technology policy forum

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that the telecommunication environment has undergone considerable changes under the combined influence of advances in technology, the globalization of markets and growing user demand for integrated cross-border services increasingly adapted to their needs;

*b)* that restructuring of the telecommunication sector, especially the separation of regulatory and operating functions, the liberalization of services and the continuing appearance of new regulatory players, is possible in the majority of ITU Member States;

*c)* that there remains a pressing need for a global framework to exchange information on telecommunication and information and communication technology (ICT) strategies and policies;

*d)* that national telecommunication/ICT policies and regulations have to be recognized and understood, so as to allow the development of global markets which can support the harmonious development of telecommunication services;

*e)* the important contributions provided by Member States and Sector Members to previous world telecommunication/ICT policy forums, and the results achieved by those forums,

conscious

*a)* that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications/ICTs in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the actions of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends (cf. the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society);

*b)* that ITU remains uniquely positioned and is the single forum for the coordination of, exchange of information on, discussion of and harmonization of national, regional and international telecommunication/ICT strategies and policies;

*c)* that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum, which was established by the Plenipotentiary Conference )Kyoto, 1994( and successfully convened in 1996, 1998, 2001, 2009 and 2013, has provided a venue for discussion of global and cross-sectoral issues by high-level participants, thus contributing to the advance of world telecommunications, as well as to the establishment of procedures for the conduct of the forum itself;

*d)* that the World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum held in Geneva, Switzerland, was a successful edition of these forums, attended by 126 ITU Member States and no fewer than 900 delegates,

emphasizing

*a)* that Member States and Sector Members, realizing the need for constant review of their own telecommunication/ICT policies and legislation, and for coordination in the rapidly changing telecommunication/ICT environment, adopted the forums as a mechanism for discussing strategies and policies;

*b)* that it is necessary for the Union, as an international organization playing a leading and unique role in the field of telecommunications/ICTs, to continue organizing forums to facilitate the exchange of information by high-level participants on telecommunication/ICT policies;

*c)* that the purpose of these forums is to provide a venue for exchanging views and information and thereby creating a shared vision among policy-makers worldwide on the issues arising from the emergence of new telecommunication/ICT services and technologies, and to consider any other policy issue in telecommunications/ICTs which would benefit from a global exchange of views, in addition to the adoption of opinions reflecting common viewpoints;

*d)* that the forums should continue to give special attention to the interests and needs of the developing countries[[17]](#footnote-18)1, where modern technologies and services can contribute significantly to telecommunication infrastructure development;

*e)* the continuing need for allowing adequate preparation time for these forums;

*f)* the importance of regional preparation and consultation prior to convening the forums,

resolves

1 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum, as established by Resolution 2 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, shall be maintained, in order to continue discussing and exchanging views and information on telecommunication/ICT policy and regulatory matters, especially on global and cross-sectoral issues;

2 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum shall not produce prescriptive regulatory outcomes; however, it shall prepare reports and adopt opinions by consensus for consideration by Member States, Sector Members and relevant ITU meetings;

3 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum shall be open to all Member States and Sector Members; however, if appropriate, by decision of a majority of the representatives of Member States, a special session may be held for Member States only;

4 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum shall be convened on an ad hoc basis to respond quickly to emerging policy issues arising from the changing telecommunication/ICT environment;

5 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum should be convened within existing budgetary resources and, as far as possible, in conjunction with one of the meetings or forums of the Union in order to minimize the impact on the budget of the Union;

6 that the Council shall continue to decide on the duration and the date, allowing ample time for preparations, and on the venue, the agenda and the themes of the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum;

7 that the agenda and themes shall continue to be based on a report by the Secretary-General, including input from any conference, assembly or meeting of the Union, and on contributions from Member States and Sector Members;

8 that, in order to ensure that they are well focused, discussions at the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum shall be based solely on a single report by the Secretary-General, and contributions from participants based on that report, prepared in accordance with a procedure adopted by the Council and based on the views of Member States and Sector Members, and the forum shall not consider in the draft any new view that was not presented during the preparatory period foreseen for drawing up the Secretary-General's report prior to the forum;

9 that broad participation in the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum and operational efficiency during the forum shall be facilitated,

instructs the Secretary-General

to make the necessary preparations for convening the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum based on the *resolves* above,

instructs the Council

1 to continue to decide on the duration, date, venue, agenda and themes of any future world telecommunication/ICT policy forum;

2 to adopt a procedure for preparation of the report by the Secretary-General referred to in *resolves*7 above,

further instructs the Council

to submit to the next plenipotentiary conference a report on the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum for any necessary action.

MOD UAE/86/1

RESOLUTION 11 (REV. Busan, 2014)

ITU Telecom events

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that the purposes of the Union, as reflected in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, include to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the actions of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;

*b)* that the telecommunication environment is undergoing considerable changes under the combined influence of advances in technology, the globalization of markets and growing user demand for integrated cross-border services adapted to their needs;

*c)* that the need for a global framework to exchange information on telecommunication strategies and policies has been evident for many years;

*d)* that telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) events are of considerable importance in keeping the membership of the Union and the wider telecommunication/ICT community informed of the latest advances in all fields of telecommunications/ICT and the possibilities of applying these achievements for the benefit of all Member States and Sector Members, particularly the developing countries[[18]](#footnote-19)1;

*e)* that ITU Telecom events fulfil the mandate to keep Member States and Sector Members informed of, and offer a universal opportunity for the display of, state-of-the-art technology concerning all aspects of telecommunications/ICT and related fields of activity, and provide a forum for the exchange of views between Member States and industry;

*f)* that ITU's participation in national, regional and global exhibitions on telecommunications/ICT and related areas of activity will serve to promote and enhance ITU's image and make it possible, without significant financial expenses, to broaden the promotion of its achievements to the end user, while at the same time attracting new Sector Members and Associates to participate in its activities;

*g)* the commitments made by Switzerland and the State of Geneva (the headquarters of ITU) towards ITU Telecom events, notably its exceptional support to the ITU Telecom World events since 1971 in the form of hosting most of them successfully,

emphasizing

*a)* that it is necessary for the Union, as an international organization playing a leading role in the field of telecommunications/ICT, to continue organizing an annual or biennial event to facilitate the exchange of information by high-level participants on telecommunication policies;

*b)* that the organization of exhibitions is not the main objective of ITU and, if it is decided to arrange such exhibitions in conjunction with Telecom events, they should preferably be outsourced,

noting

*a)* that an ITU Telecom Board has been established to advise the Secretary-General in the management of ITU Telecom events, and will act in accordance with Council decisions;

*b)* that ITU Telecom events are also facing challenges, such as the increasing costs of exhibits and the trend towards reducing their size, the specialization of their scope and the need to provide value to industry;

*c)* that ITU Telecom events need to provide value and opportunities for participants to earn a reasonable return on their investments;

*d)* that the operational flexibility that the ITU Telecom management has been afforded in order to meet all the challenges in its field of activity and compete in the commercial environment has proven to be useful;

*e)* that ITU Telecom needs a transition period to adapt to new market conditions;

*f)* that ITU has participated as an exhibitor in exhibitions organized by other parties,

noting further

*a)* that participants, and in particular industry members, are seeking reasonable predictability of time and place of ITU Telecom events and opportunities to earn a reasonable return on investment;

*b)* that there is increased interest in further developing the ITU Telecom events as a key platform for discussions among policy-makers, regulators and industry leaders;

*c)* that there are requests for more competitive raw space costs and participation fees, preferential or discounted hotel prices and adequate numbers of hotel rooms, in order to make the events more accessible and affordable;

*d)* that the ITU Telecom brand should be reinforced by appropriate means of communication in order to remain one of the most respected telecommunication/ICT events;

*e)* that there is a need to ensure the financial viability of ITU Telecom events;

*f)* that the ITU Telecom 2009 event incorporated measures called for in ITU [Council Resolution 1292 (2008)](http://www.itu.int/md/S08-CL-C-0091/en), in regard to giving due consideration to the emerging trend for forums, the need to seek participation from a wider spectrum of industries/businesses, the need to actively encourage Heads of State, Heads of Government, Ministerial, CEO and VIP participation, and the need for broader dissemination of forum discussion and outcomes;

*g)* that the ITU Telecom events held in Dubai in 2012 and in Bangkok in 2013 were a success and were highly appreciated,

resolves

1 that the Union should, in collaboration with its Member States and its Sector Members, organize ITU Telecom events related to issues of major importance in the current telecommunication/ICT environment and addressing market trends, technological development and regulatory issues, among others;

2 that ITU Telecom staff should be subject to the Union's human resource management system, including grades, salaries and allowances, and that the model host-country agreement should not include any financial burden in respect of ITU Telecom staff, with the exception of participation in the ITU Telecom event in the host country;

3 that the Secretary-General is fully accountable for ITU Telecom activities (including planning, organization and finance);

4 that ITU Telecom events should be organized on a predictable and regular basis, every year or two years, preferably at the same time each year or two years, taking due account of the need to ensure that the expectations of all participating stakeholders in such events are met, and, in addition, to ensure that they do not overlap with any major ITU conferences or assemblies;

5 that each ITU Telecom event shall be financially viable and shall have no negative impact on the ITU budget on the basis of the existing cost-allocation system as determined by the Council;

6 that the Union, in its venue selection process for ITU Telecom events, shall ensure:

6.1 an open and transparent bidding process, based on the model host-country agreement as approved by the Council, in consultation with Member States;

6.2 that preliminary market and feasibility studies are conducted, including consultations with interested participants from all regions;

6.3 accessibility and affordability for participants;

6.4 the generation of positive revenues from ITU Telecom events;

6.5 that selection of venues for ITU Telecom events is based on the principle of rotation between regions, and between Member States within regions to the extent possible;

7 that the audit of ITU Telecom accounts shall be carried out by the External Auditor of the Union;

8 that, once all expenses have been recovered, a significant part of any generated positive revenues over expenses derived from ITU Telecom activities shall be transferred to the ICT Development Fund under the ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau, for specific telecommunication development projects, primarily in the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to define and propose the mandate, the principles and the composition of the ITU Telecom Board to the Council for approval, with due consideration to ensuring transparency and to appointing some individuals with experience in the organization of telecommunication/ICT events;

2 to ensure the appropriate management of all ITU Telecom events and resources, in line with the regulations of the Union;

3 to consider measures that will enable and assist Member States which are capable and willing to do so, particularly developing countries, to host and stage ITU Telecom events;

4 to consult the ITU Telecom Board, on an ongoing basis, on a broad range of topics;

5 to develop a business plan for each proposed event;

6 to ensure the transparency of ITU Telecom events and report on them in a separate report to the Council, including:

– all ITU Telecom business activities;

– all activities of the ITU Telecom Board, including the proposals on the themes and venues for the events;

– the reasons for the selection of venues for future ITU Telecom events;

– financial implications and risks for future ITU Telecom events, preferably two years in advance;

– action taken with respect to the use of any positive revenues generated;

7 to propose to the 2015 session of the Council a mechanism to implement *resolves* 5;

8 to revise the model host-country agreement and use all the means possible to get it approved by the Council as soon as possible, with the said model host-country agreement to include clauses that allow the Union and the host country to make changes deemed necessary as a result of *force majeure* or other performance criteria;

9 that an ITU Telecom event be held every two years, ensuring that it does not overlap with any major ITU conferences or assemblies: the determination of the venue shall be based on competitive selection, and the contract negotiation shall be based on the model host-country agreement approved by the Council;

10 if an ITU Telecom event is held in the same year as a plenipotentiary conference, the ITU Telecom event should preferably take place before the plenipotentiary conference;

11 to ensure that there is internal control and that internal and external audits of the accounts for the different ITU Telecom events are carried out on regular basis;

12 to report annually to the Council on the implementation of this resolution and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the future evolution of the ITU Telecom events,

instructs the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to give due consideration, in planning ITU Telecom events, to the possible synergies with the major ITU conferences and meetings, and vice versa, where justified;

2 to encourage the participation of ITU in national, regional and global telecommunication/ICT events, within the available financial resources,

instructs the Council

1 to review the future report on ITU Telecom events as described under *instructs the Secretary-General*6 and the mechanism referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General*7 above, and give guidance on future trends for those activities;

2 to review and approve the allocation of part of the positive revenues generated by ITU Telecom events to development projects within the framework of the ICT Development Fund;

3 to review and approve the Secretary-General's proposals on the principles for a transparent decision-making process on the venues of ITU Telecom events, including the criteria which serve as a basis for that process; such criteria shall include cost elements, as well as the rotation system as referred to in *resolves* 5and *instructs the Secretary-General 9* above, and the additional costs which may result from holding the events outside the city of the headquarters of the Union;

4 to review and approve the Secretary-General's proposals on the mandate and the composition of the ITU Telecom Board, taking into account *instructs the Secretary-General*1 above;

5 to review, revise and approve the model host-country agreement, as soon as possible;

6 to review, as appropriate, the frequencies and venue of ITU Telecom events on the basis of the financial results of these events;

7 to report on the future of these events to the next plenipotentiary conference, including proposals for a fresh study on various options and mechanisms in the organization of the events.

MOD AFCP/69A1/5

RESOLUTION 21 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Appropriate measures concerning alternative   
calling procedures on international   
telecommunication networks

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* that each Member State has the sovereign right to allow or prohibit certain forms of alternative calling procedures that may have negative effects on or harm to its national telecommunication networks;

*b)* the interests of developing countries;

*c)* the interests of consumers and users of telecommunication services;

*d)* the necessity of identifying the origin of calls as one of the needs of national security, as well as for proper charging;

*e)* that some forms of alternative calling procedures may degrade the quality of service (QoS), quality of experience (QoE) and the performance of the public switched telephone network (PSTN),

considering

*a)* that the use of some alternative calling procedures may adversely affect the economies of developing countries and may seriously hamper the efforts made by those countries to ensure the sound development of their telecommunication/information and communication technology networks and services;

*b)* that some forms of alternative calling procedures may have an impact on traffic management and network planning and degrade the quality and performance of the public switched telephone network (PSTN);

*c)* that the use of certain alternative calling procedures that are not harmful to networks may contribute to competition in the interests of consumers;

*d)* that a number of relevant Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) recommendations particularly those of ITU-T Study Group 2 and 3 that address, from several points of view, including technical and financial, the effects of alternative calling procedures (including call-back and refile) on the performance and development of telecommunication networks,

recalling

*a)* Resolution 21 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on alternative calling procedures on telecommunication networks, which:

– urged Member States to cooperate among themselves to resolve difficulties in order to ensure that national laws and regulations of ITU Member States are respected;

– instructed ITU‑T to accelerate its studies with a view to developing appropriate solutions and recommendations;

*b)* Resolution 29 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), in particular its *resolves*1 and 2:

1 administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should take, to the furthest extent practicable, all measures, to suspend the methods and practices of call back which seriously degrade the quality and performance of the PSTN; such as constant calling (or bombardment or polling) and answer suppression;

2 administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should take a cooperative approach to respecting the national sovereignty of others, and suggest guidelines for this collaboration;

*c)* Resolution 22 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, which is based on amendments to Resolutions 20 and 29 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA,

noting

the outputs of the World Telecommunications Development Conference WTDC-14 with respect of actions to be taken by the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau to support joint activities with ITU T Study Group 3 for assisting developing countries with accounting-rate reform and with ITU T Study Group 2 for determining international call origins and limiting misuse of international telecommunication numbering, addressing, naming and call-origin identification systems,

aware

*a)* that ITU‑T has concluded that certain alternative calling procedures such as constant calling (or bombardment or polling) and answer suppression seriously degrade the quality and the performance of the PSTN;

*b)* that appropriate ITU-T study groups and ITU-D study groups are cooperating on issues related to alternative calling procedures, including refile, call-back, and telecommunication origin identification,

resolves

1. to encourage administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States to implement the ITU-T recommendations referred to in *considering d)* in order to limit the negative effects that, in some cases, some forms of alternative calling procedures have on developing countries;

2 to encourage administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States to take the appropriate measures to ensure acceptable level of quality of service (QoS), quality of experience (QoE), to ensure the delivery of International calling line identification (CLI) and origin identification (OI) information and to ensure the proper charging taking into account the relevant ITU Recommendations;

3 to request administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States which permit the use of alternative calling procedures on their territory in accordance with their national regulations to pay due regard to the decisions of other administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States whose regulations do not permit such services;

4 to request the appropriate ITU-T study groups, particularly those of ITU-T Study Group 2 and 3, and ITU-D study groups, through contributions of Member States and Sector Members, to continue to study alternative calling procedures, such as refile and call-back, and issues related to origin identification (OI) and international calling line identification (CLI), in order to take into account the importance of these studies as they relate to next-generation networks and network degradation,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to collaborate in the effective implementation of this resolution;

2 to collaborate so as to avoid overlap and duplication of effort in studying issues related to different forms of alternative calling procedures.

MOD B/75/2

RESOLUTION 21 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Special measures concerning   
inappropriate procedures on international   
telecommunication networks

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union ( Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* that each Member State has the sovereign right to allow or prohibit certain or all inappropriate procedures on international telecommunication networks in order to avoid negative effects on or harm to its national telecommunication networks;

*b)* the interests of developing countries;

*c)* the interests of consumers and users of telecommunication services,

considering

*a)* that the use of some inappropriate procedures on international telecommunication networks such as alternative calling procedures may adversely affect the economies of developing countries and may seriously hamper the efforts made by those countries to ensure the sound development of their telecommunication/information and communication technology networks and services;

*b)* that some forms of inappropriate procedures on international telecommunication networks may have an impact on traffic management and network planning and degrade the quality and performance of the public switched telephone network (PSTN);

*c)* that the use of certain alternative calling procedures that are not harmful to networks may contribute to competition in the interests of consumers;

*d)* that inappropriate procedures such as fraudulent misappropriation and misuse of national telephone numbers and country codes are harmful, resulting in loss of revenue and taxes as well as degradation of quality of service;

*e)* that a number of relevant Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) recommendations specifically address, from several points of view, including technical and financial, the effects of alternative calling procedures (including call-back and refile) on the performance and development of telecommunication networks,

recalling

*a)* Resolution 21 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on alternative calling procedures on telecommunication networks, which:

– urged Member States to cooperate among themselves to resolve difficulties in order to ensure that national laws and regulations of ITU Member States are respected;

– instructed ITU‑T to accelerate its studies with a view to developing appropriate solutions and recommendations;

*b)* Resolution 29 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which resolves that:

– administrations and recognized operating agencies (ROA) should take all reasonable measures, within the constraints of their national law, to suspend alternative calling procedures which seriously degrade the quality and performance of the PSTN;

– administrations and ROAs should take a cooperative and reasonable approach to respecting the national sovereignty of others;

– further studies are required to evaluate the economic effects of call-back on the effort of countries with economies in transition, developing countries, and especially least developed countries, for sound development of their local telecommunication networks and services, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the suggested guidelines for consultation on call-back;

*c)* Resolution 22 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, which is based on amendments to Resolutions 20 and 29 (Rev. Florianópolis, 2004) of WTSA,

*d)* Resolution 61 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on countering and combating misappropriation and misuse of international telecommunication numbering resources, which resolves to invites the Member States:

– to ensure that ITU-T E.164 numbering resources are used only by the assignees and only for the purposes for which they were assigned, and that unassigned resources are not used;

– to endeavour to ensure that operating agencies authorized by Member States Release routing information to duly authorized agencies in cases of fraud, in accordance with national law;

– to encourage administrations and national regulators to collaborate and share information on fraudulent activities related to misappropriation and misuse of international numbering resources , and to collaborate to counter and combat such activities,

aware

*a)* that, as at October 2006, 114 Member States had notified the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau that call‑back is prohibited on their territory;

*b)* that ITU‑T has concluded that certain alternative calling procedures such as constant calling (or bombardment or polling) and answer suppression seriously degrade the quality and the performance of the PSTN;

*c)* that appropriate ITU-T study groups are cooperating on issues related to inappropriate procedures on international telecommunication networks, including refile, call-back, and telecommunication origin identification and issues related to number misappropriation and misuse,

resolves

1 to encourage administrations and international telecommunication operators to implement the ITU-T recommendations referred to in *considering e)* in order to limit the negative effects that, in some cases, alternative calling procedures have on developing countries;

2 to request administrations and international operators which permit the use of alternative calling procedures on their territory in accordance with their national regulations to pay due regard to the decisions of other administrations and international operators whose regulations do not permit such services;

3 to request the appropriate ITU-T study groups, through contributions of Member States and Sector Members, to continue to study alternative calling procedures, such as refile and call-back, identification of origin and issues related to number misappropriation and misuse, in order to take into account the importance of these studies as they relate to next-generation networks and network degradation,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to collaborate in the effective implementation of this resolution;

2 to collaborate so as to avoid overlap and duplication of effort in studying issues related to refile, call-back, identification of origin and number misappropriation and misuse.

MOD ARB/79A2/2

RESOLUTION 21 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Appropriate measures concerning alternative   
calling procedures on international   
telecommunication networks

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* that each Member State has the sovereign right to allow or prohibit certain alternative calling procedures that may have negative effects on or harm its national telecommunication networks;

*b)* the interests of developing countries;

*c)* the interests of consumers and users of telecommunication services;

*d)* the importance of identifying the origin of calls as one of the needs of national security, as well as for proper charging;

*e)* that some alternative calling procedures may degrade the quality of service (QoS), quality of experience (QoE) and the performance of telecommunication networks,

considering

*a)* that the use of some alternative calling procedures may adversely affect the economies of developing countries and may seriously hamper the efforts made by those countries to ensure the sound development of their telecommunication/information and communication technology networks and services;

*b)* that some forms of alternative calling procedures may have an impact on traffic management and network planning and degrade the quality and performance of telecommunication networks;

*c)* that the use of certain alternative calling procedures that are not harmful to networks may contribute to competition in the interests of consumers;

*d)* that a number of relevant Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) recommendations, particularly those of ITU-T Study Groups 2 and 3, specifically address, from several points of view, including technical and financial, the effects of alternative calling procedures (including call-back and refile) on the performance and development of telecommunication networks,

recalling

*a)* Resolution 21 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on alternative calling procedures on telecommunication networks, which:

– urged Member States to cooperate among themselves to resolve difficulties in order to ensure that national laws and regulations of ITU Member States are respected;

– instructed ITU‑T to accelerate its studies with a view to developing appropriate solutions and recommendations;

*b)* Resolution 29 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), in particular *resolves* 1 and 2 thereof, which stipulate that:

– administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should take, to the furthest extent practicable, all measures, to suspend the methods and practices of call-back which seriously degrade the quality and the performance of the PSTN, such as constant calling (or bombardment or polling) and answer suppression;

– administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should take a cooperative approach to respecting the national sovereignty of others, and suggest guidelines for this collaboration;

*c)* Resolution 22 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), which is based on amendments to Resolutions 20 and 29 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA,

noting

the outputs of WTDC-14 with respect of actions to be taken by the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau to support joint activities with ITU-T Study Group 3 for assisting developing countries with accounting-rate reform and with ITU-T Study Group 2 for determining international call origins and limiting misuse of international telecommunication numbering, addressing, naming and call-origin identification systems,

aware

*a)* that ITU‑T has concluded that certain alternative calling procedures such as constant calling (or bombardment or polling) and answer suppression seriously degrade the quality and the performance of telecommunication networks;

*b)* that appropriate ITU-T and ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) study groups are cooperating on issues related to alternative calling procedures, including refile, call-back, and telecommunication origin identification,

resolves

1 to encourage administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States to implement the ITU-T recommendations referred to in *considering d)* in order to limit the negative effects that, in some cases, some alternative calling procedures have on developing countries;

2 to encourage administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States to take the appropriate measures to ensure an acceptable level of QoS and QoE, the delivery of international calling-line identification (CLI) and origin identification (OI) information and the proper charging taking into account the relevant ITU recommendations;

3 to request administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States which permit the use of alternative calling procedures on their territory in accordance with their national regulations to pay due regard to the decisions of other administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States whose regulations do not permit such services;

4 to request the appropriate ITU-T study groups, particularly ITU-T Study Groups 2 and 3, and the ITU-D study groups, through contributions of Member States and Sector Members, to continue to study alternative calling procedures, such as refile and call-back, and issues related to OI and CLI, in order to take into account the importance of these studies as they relate to next-generation networks and network degradation,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to collaborate in the effective implementation of this resolution;

2 to collaborate so as to avoid overlap and duplication of effort in studying issues related to the different forms of alternative calling procedures.

MOD BEL/BUL/CZE/EST/HOL/G/83/1

RESOLUTION 21 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Special measures concerning alternative   
calling procedures on international   
telecommunication networks

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* that each Member State has the sovereign right to allow or prohibit certain or all alternative calling procedures in order to avoid technical harm to the infrastructure of its operators or its citizens;

*b)* the interests of developing countries;

*c)* the interests of consumers and users of telecommunication services;

*d)* the benefits of competition in delivering lower costs and choice to consumers;

*e)* that there are a myriad of different stakeholders impacted by alternative calling procedures;

*f)* that the understanding of what is an alternative calling procedure has evolved over time,

considering

*a)* that the use of some alternative calling procedures may adversely affect the economies of developing countries and may seriously hamper the efforts made by those countries to ensure the sound development of their telecommunication/information and communication technology networks and services;

*b)* that some forms of alternative calling procedures may have an impact on traffic management and network planning and performance of the public switched telephone network (PSTN);

*c)* that the use of certain alternative calling procedures that are not harmful to networks may contribute to competition in the interests of consumers;

*d)* that offering alternative call procedures should be in compliance with the regulatory and legal frameworks of the Member States in which such procedures are offered,

aware

*a)* that, many Member States have notified the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau that call‑back is prohibited on their territory;

*b)* that ITU‑T has concluded that certain alternative calling procedures such as constant calling (or bombardment or polling) and answer suppression seriously degrade the quality and the performance of the PSTN;

resolves

1 to identify, describe and assess the impact of alternative calling procedures on all stakeholders to review relevant ITU-T recommendations in order to identify the effects that alternative calling procedures have on all stakeholders;

2 to develop guidance for administrations and recognized operating agencies (ROA) on the measures that can be considered, within the constraints of their national law, to address the impact of alternative calling procedures when the quality and performance of the PSTN is seriously degraded;

3 to request the appropriate ITU-T study groups, through contributions of Member States and Sector Members, to continue to study identified alternative calling procedures as a result of *resolves* 1), in order that the result of these studies can be used by Member States and ROAs,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to collaborate on further studies, based on contributions from Member States, Sector Members and other members, to evaluate the effects of alternative calling procedures on consumers, the effect on countries with economies in transition, developing countries, and especially least developed countries, for sound development of their local telecommunication networks and services in respect of originating and terminating calls using Alternative calling procedures;

2 to develop guidelines for Member States and Sector Members with regard to all aspects of alternative calling procedures, based on resolves 1) and 3) above;

3 to evaluate the effectiveness of the suggested guidelines for consultation on alternative calling procedures;

4 to collaborate so as to avoid overlap and duplication of effort in studying issues related to alternative calling procedures,

invites Member States

1. to cooperate among themselves to resolve difficulties in order to ensure that national laws and regulations of ITU Member States are respected;
2. that permit the use of alternative calling procedures on their territory in accordance with their national regulations to pay due regard to the decisions of other administrations and international operators whose regulations do not permit such services;
3. to contribute to this work,

invites Sector Members

1. in their international operations to pay due regard to the decisions of other administrations whose regulations do not permit such services;
2. to contribute to this work.

MOD ACP/67A1/9

RESOLUTION 22 (REV. Busan, 2014)

Apportionment of revenues in providing  
international telecommunication services

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) for the social and economic development of all countries;

*b)* ITU's continued leading role in stimulating the universal development of telecommunications/ICT;

*c)* the increasing imbalance, under the current circumstances, between developed and developing countries, in terms of economic growth and technological progress;

*d)* that the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development, in its report “The Missing Link”, recommended, *inter alia*, that Member States should consider setting aside a small portion of revenues from calls between developing and industrialized countries to be devoted to telecommunications in developing countries;

*e)* that Recommendation D.150 of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), which provides for the apportionment of accounting revenues from international traffic between terminal countries, in principle on a 50/50 basis, has been amended to provide for sharing in a different proportion where there are differences in the costs of providing and operating telecommunication services, although ITU-T has not obtained any information on its implementation;

*f)* Resolution 3 (Melbourne, 1988) adopted by the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference;

*g)* that ITU, in pursuance of Resolution 23 (Nice, 1989) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and as a follow-up to the recommendation in “The Missing Link”, carried out a study of the costs of providing and operating international telecommunication services between developing and industrialized countries and established that the cost of providing telecommunication services is much higher in developing countries than in developed ones, and this remains the case;

*h)* that ITU-T has conducted the necessary studies for completion of Recommendation D.140 which establish the principles of cost-oriented accounting rates and accounting-rate shares in each relation,

considering further

*a)* the approval by the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008) (WTSA-08) of Recommendation ITU-T D.156;

*b)* the approval by Study Group 3 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) in May 2010 of Annex A to Recommendation ITU‑T D.156;

*c)* Opinion 1 adopted by WTSA-12, which calls upon in view of the progress achieved so far within Study Group 3,

recognizing

*a)* that the continuing social and economic underdevelopment of a large part of the world is one of the most serious problems affecting not only the countries concerned but also the international community as a whole;

*b)* that the development of telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and services is a precondition for social and economic development;

*c)* that inequalities in access to telecommunication facilities globally result in a widening of the gap between the developed and the developing world in terms of economic growth and technological progress;

*d)* that the trend is towards falling costs of international telecommunication transmission and switching, contributing towards a lowering of accounting‑rate levels, especially between developed nations, but that the conditions for lowering rates are not uniformly present throughout the world;

*e)* that raising telecommunication network quality and telephone access levels to developed-country levels throughout the world would assist significantly in achieving economic equilibrium and in diminishing existing call and cost imbalances,

recalling

*a)* the relevant resolutions of various development conferences, especially their declarations on the recognition of the need to pay special attention to the requirements of the least developed countries when devising development cooperation programmes;

*b)* the recommendation in “The Missing Link” that Member States should consider a rearrangement of their international traffic accounting procedures in relations between developing and industrialized countries such that a small proportion of call revenue be used for development purposes;

*c)* Recommendation 3 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which recommends that developed countries take into account requests for favourable treatment made by developing countries in service, commercial or other relations in telecommunications, thus helping to achieve the desired economic equilibrium conducive to a relaxation of present world tensions,

noting

*a)* that the concept of network externalities may apply to international traffic between developing and developed countries;

*b)* that information regarding the concept of network externalities and its possible application to international traffic may be found in an ITU-T Report;

*c)* that if the concept of network externalities were found to apply, it might be appropriate, subject to certain conditions being fulfilled, for the apportionment of accounting revenues to be on a basis other than 50/50, with the higher proportion being payable by the developed country to take account of the value of the network externalities;

*d)* that ITU-T is studying the applicability of network externalities to international traffic,

resolves to urge the Telecommunication Standardization Sector

1 to follow up its work on developing the appropriate costing methodologies for both fixed and mobile services;

2 to agree on transitional arrangements which may allow for some flexibility, taking into account the situation of the developing countries and the rapidly changing international telecommunication environment;

3 to take into consideration the interests of all users of telecommunications as a high priority,

invites administrations of the Member States

1 to make available to the General Secretariat all the information necessary for the implementation of this resolution;

2 to consider Opinion 1 adopted by WTSA-12,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to monitor and report to the Council on progress achieved,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to submit a report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Council

1 to review achieved results, and to take all necessary measures so as to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this resolution;

2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made with respect to this resolution.

MOD B/75/3

RESOLUTION 22 (REV. busan, 2014)

Apportionment of revenues in providing  
international telecommunication services

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union ( Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) for the social and economic development of all countries;

*b)* ITU's continued leading role in stimulating the universal development of telecommunications/ICT;

*c)* the increasing imbalance, under the current circumstances, between developed and developing countries, in terms of economic growth and technological progress;

*d)* that the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development, in its report “The Missing Link”, recommended, *inter alia*, that Member States should consider setting aside a small portion of revenues from calls between developing and industrialized countries to be devoted to telecommunications in developing countries;

*e)* that Recommendation D.150 of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), which provides for the apportionment of accounting revenues from international traffic between terminal countries, in principle on a 50/50 basis, has been amended to provide for sharing in a different proportion where there are differences in the costs of providing and operating telecommunication services, although ITU-T has not obtained any information on its implementation;

*f)* Resolution 3 (Melbourne, 1988) adopted by the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference;

*g)* that ITU, in pursuance of Resolution 23 (Nice, 1989) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and as a follow-up to the recommendation in “The Missing Link”, carried out a study of the costs of providing and operating international telecommunication services between developing and industrialized countries and established that the cost of providing telecommunication services is much higher in developing countries than in developed ones, and this remains the case;

*h)* that ITU-T has conducted the necessary studies for completion of Recommendation D.140 which establish the principles of cost-oriented accounting rates and accounting-rate shares in each relation;

*i)* Resolution 23 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection,

recognizing

*a)* that the continuing social and economic underdevelopment of a large part of the world is one of the most serious problems affecting not only the countries concerned but also the international community as a whole;

*b)* that the development of telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and services is a precondition for social and economic development;

*c)* that inequalities in access to telecommunication facilities globally result in a widening of the gap between the developed and the developing world in terms of economic growth and technological progress;

*d)* that the trend is towards falling costs of international telecommunication transmission and switching, contributing towards a lowering of accounting‑rate levels, especially between developed nations, but that the conditions for lowering rates are not uniformly present throughout the world;

*e)* that raising telecommunication network quality and telephone access levels to developed-country levels throughout the world would assist significantly in achieving economic equilibrium and in diminishing existing call and cost imbalances;

*f)* that Internet service providers (ISPs) of developing countries have voiced their concern that international Internet connection agreements have not struck the balance that is needed with respect to charging between developed and developing countries;

*g)* that carrier costs are an obstacle to Internet development in developing countries;

*h)* that a rise in international Internet connection costs shall lead to lags in Internet access and benefits;

recalling

*a)* the relevant resolutions of various development conferences, especially their declarations on the recognition of the need to pay special attention to the requirements of the least developed countries when devising development cooperation programmes;

*b)* the recommendation in “The Missing Link” that Member States should consider a rearrangement of their international traffic accounting procedures in relations between developing and industrialized countries such that a small proportion of call revenue be used for development purposes;

*c)* Recommendation 3 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which recommends that developed countries take into account requests for favourable treatment made by developing countries in service, commercial or other relations in telecommunications, thus helping to achieve the desired economic equilibrium conducive to a relaxation of present world tensions;

*d)* Recommendation ITU-T D.50, on general tariff principles – principles applicable to international Internet connection, recommends that administrations take appropriate measures nationally to ensure that parties involved in the provision of international Internet connections take into account the possible application of network externalities;

noting

*a)* that the concept of network externalities may apply to international traffic between developing and developed countries;

*b)* that information regarding the concept of network externalities and its possible application to international traffic may be found in an ITU-T Report;

*c)* that if the concept of network externalities were found to apply, it might be appropriate, subject to certain conditions being fulfilled, for the apportionment of accounting revenues to be on a basis other than 50/50, with the higher proportion being payable by the developed country to take account of the value of the network externalities;

*d)* that ITU-T is studying the applicability of network externalities to international traffic,

resolves to urge the Telecommunication Standardization Sector

1 to complement its work on on the concept of network externalities for international Internet connections;

2 to continue its work on developing the appropriate costing methodologies for international Internet connections;

3 to agree on transitional arrangements which may allow for some flexibility, taking into account the situation of the developing countries and the rapidly changing international telecommunication environment;

4 to take into consideration the interests of all users of telecommunications as a high priority,

invites administrations of the Member States

1 to make available to the General Secretariat all the information necessary for the implementation of this resolution;

2 to contribute to the work of ITU-T on network externalities, with a view to completing the required studies, taking due account of the legitimate interests of all involved parties,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to monitor and report to the Council on progress achieved,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to submit a report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Council

1 to review achieved results, and to take all necessary measures so as to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this resolution;

2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made with respect to this resolution.

MOD IAP/34A1/33

RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Strengthening the regional presence

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* the benefits to the population of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the need to promote their greater availability in developing countries;

*b)* that the development of national and regional telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructures assists in narrowing the national and global digital divides;

*c)* the commitment of the Member States of the ITU to promoting access to telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) at affordable prices, with special attention to the most disadvantaged sectors,

recalling

*a)* Resolution 123 (Rev. Busan, 2014) on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*b)* Resolution 5 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on enhanced participation by developing countries in the activities of the Union;

*c)* Resolution 48 (RA-2007) of the Radiocommunication Assembly, on strengthening the regional presence in the radiocommunication study group work;

*d)* Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*e)* Resolution 57 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) on matters of mutual interest;

*f)* the 2009 UN Joint Inspection Unit report, that made a number of recommendations on ways to improve the ITU regional presence,

recognizing

*a)* the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries with stringent budgetary constraints, to participate in the activities of ITU;

*b)* that the 2014 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-14) instructed the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) to elaborate the Outcome Indicators for the Objectives and to revise the KPIs for the Outputs approved in the Dubai Action Plan;

*c)* that regional offices are an extension of the ITU as a whole, and that, therefore, ITU capacity building to hold electronic meetings as provided for by Resolution 167 (Rev. Busan, 2014) will serve to build up the effectiveness of the Union’s activities, including project implementation as set forth in Resolution 157 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this Conference,

convinced

*a)* that the regional presence is a tool of the ITU for working as closely as possible with its membership, serving as a channel for disseminating information, on its activities, developing closer ties with regional and subregional organizations and providing technical assistance to countries in special needs;

*b)* of the importance of continuing to strengthen coordination between the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR), and the General Secretariat;

*c)* that the regional and area offices enable ITU to be more aware of and more responsive to the specific needs of the regions;

*d)* that resources are limited, and that efficiency and effectiveness are therefore key considerations for activities to be undertaken by ITU, as well as of the need to consolidate the technical expertise and knowledge of the human resources assigned to regional and area offices;

*e)* that, to be effective, the regional presence must have the necessary level of authority to meet the diverse requirements of the membership;

*f)* that adequate online access between headquarters and the field offices significantly enhances technical cooperation activities significantly;

*g)* that all relevant electronic information available at headquarters should also be available to regional offices;

*h)* that full engagement and commitment from the regional and area offices is fundamental for the successful implementation of the strategic plan for the Union and the Dubai Action Plan,

noting

*a)* the role that should be assumed by the ITU regional offices in executing projects related to the regional initiatives and the need to promote greater collaboration with the regional telecommunication organizations;

*b)* that both the Plenipotentiary Conference and the ITU Council have endorsed the principle that regional and area offices should be entrusted with clear and specific functions;

*c)* that there should be greater cooperation among BDT, the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat in order to encourage participation by the regional offices in their respective spheres;

*d)* that there is a need to evaluate the staffing requirement for regional and area offices,

noting also

that regional and area offices represent the presence of the entire Union, that their activities should be linked to ITU headquarters and should reflect the coordinated objectives of all three Sectors, and that regional activities should enhance the effective participation of all members in ITU work,

resolves

1 to continue the review of the strengthening of the ITU regional presence in the interval between two consecutive plenipotentiary conferences;

2 to strengthen the functions of the regional offices so that they can play a part in supervising the implementation of programs and projects in the framework of the Regional Initiatives, taking into consideration the existing resources of the Union;

3 that regional offices play a key role in the technical discussions and the dissemination of information and results of activities of all three Sectors of the ITU, while avoiding the duplication of such functions with headquarters;

4 that the regional and area offices shall be empowered to make decisions within their mandate, while the coordination functions and the balance between ITU headquarters and the regional and area offices should be facilitated and improved;

5 that regional and area offices shall actively engage in the implementation of the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, in particular with respect to the four strategic goals, all sectoral and intersectoral objectives and in following up on the accomplishment of the strategic targets;

6 that regional and area offices shall actively engage in the implementation of the Dubai Action Plan, in particular with respect to the five Objectives and their respective Outcomes, the 15 Outputs and the 30 Regional Initiatives;

7 that the regional and area offices shall actively engage in the realization of the Outcomes Indicators and Key Performance Indicators as identified by the Dubai Action Plan and by TDAG;

8 that cooperation between the ITU regional and area offices, relevant regional organizations and other international organizations dealing with development and financial matters should continue to be improved, in the interests of optimizing the use of resources and avoiding duplication, and that Member States should be kept updated through BDT, where necessary, in order to ensure that their needs are being met in a coordinated and consultative fashion;

9 that the regional offices shall be fully involved in the organization of regional events/meetings/conferences, in close collaboration with the General Secretariat, the relevant Bureau(x) and the regional organizations, in order to increase efficiency in the coordination of such events, avoid duplication of events/topics and take benefit from the synergy of the Bureaux and regional offices;

10 that, for the effective performance of their duties, regional offices must have sufficient resources, within the bounds of the budget, including the technological platforms to hold electronic meetings and electronic working methods (EWM) with their Member States;

11 that sufficient resources have to be made available in order for BDT to be able to operate effectively in the interests of narrowing the telecommunication gap between the developing and developed countries, thereby supporting endeavours towards bridging the digital divide, and that, accordingly, the regional offices should, in coordination with ITU headquarters, take measures with a view to implementing the Objectives as set out in the Dubai Action Plan,

instructs the Council

1 to continue to include the regional presence as an item on the agenda of each session of the Council in order to examine its evolution and adopt decisions for its continuing structural adaptation and operation, with the aim of fully meeting the requirements of the Union's membership and giving effect to the decisions adopted at meetings of the Union, and of consolidating the coordination and complementary aspects of activities between ITU and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations;

2 to allocate the appropriate financial resources within the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

3 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made in implementing this resolution;

4 to analyse the performance of regional and area offices based on the report of the Secretary-General, and to take appropriate measures for improving the ITU regional presence;

5 to analyse the report on the results of the satisfaction survey to be conducted by the Secretary-General,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to facilitate the task of the Council by providing all necessary support for strengthening the regional presence as described in this resolution;

2 to adapt, where necessary, the prevailing terms and conditions of host-country agreement(s) to the changing environment in the respective host country, after prior consultations with concerned countries and the representatives of the regional intergovernmental organizations of the affected countries;

3 to take into consideration the elements for evaluation contained in annex to this resolution;

4 to submit each year to the Council a report on the regional presence containing, for each specific regional office, detailed information on:

i) staffing, including number of people and category of employment;

ii) finances, including budget allocated to the offices and expenditures per Objective and Output, in accordance with the Dubai Action Plan;

iii) evolution and development of activities, including, among others, the extension of activities to the three Sectors, implementation of projects and regional initiatives, organization of events/meetings/conferences, participation in events, organization of regional preparatory meetings and attraction of new Sector Members, in coordination with regional intergovernmental organizations;

iv) actions adopted to provide the regional offices with greater autonomy and to promote the decentralization of tasks, with the exception of certain functions such as those associated with financial and human resources,

5 to suggest appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of ITU's regional presence, including evaluation by JIU or by referring it to any other independent entity, taking into account the elements set out in the annex to this resolution;

6 to conduct once in every four years, within the existing financial resources, a survey of the level of satisfaction of Member States, Sector Members and regional telecommunication organizations with ITU's regional presence and to present the results in a report to the Session of Council prior to each Plenipotentiary Conference,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to implement the following measures for further strengthening of the regional presence;

i) to expand and strengthen the regional and area offices by identifying functions which could be decentralized and implementing them as soon as possible;

ii) to review the internal administrative procedures pertaining to the work of the regional offices, with a view to their simplification and transparency and enhancement of work efficiency;

iii) to assist countries in implementing the regional initiatives defined in the Dubai Action Plan, in accordance with Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC;

iv) to establish clear procedures for consulting Member States, in order to prioritize the consolidated regional initiatives and keep Member States informed on project selection and funding;

v) to provide the regional and area offices with greater autonomy in terms both of decision-making and of addressing the crucial needs of the ITU membership in the region, including, but not limited to:

• functions relating to the dissemination of information, provision of expert advice and hosting of meetings, courses and seminars;

• any functions and tasks that may be delegated to them relating to the preparation and implementation of their own budgets;

• ensuring their effective participation in discussions on the future of Union and on strategic issues concerning the telecommunication/ICT sector,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in close consultation with the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to take the necessary measures for further strengthening of the regional presence, as described in this resolution, and measures to ensure the effective incorporation of Radiocommunication Bureau and Telecommunication Standardization Bureau activities in the regional and area offices;

2 to support the evaluation of the effectiveness of the ITU's regional presence, taking into account the elements set out in the annex to this resolution;

3 to review and determine the appropriate posts, including permanent posts, in regional and area offices, and provide specialized staff on an as-needed basis to meet particular needs;

4 to fill in a timely manner the vacant posts in the regional and area offices, where appropriate, planning staff availability and giving due consideration to the regional distribution of staff positions;

5 to ensure that the regional and area offices are given sufficient priority among the activities and programmes of the Union as a whole, and that, to supervise the implementation of funds-in-trust projects and projects financed from the ICT Development Fund, they have the required autonomy, the decision-making authority and the appropriate means;

6 to take the necessary measures to improve the exchange of information between headquarters and field offices;

7 to strengthen the human resource capabilities and provide the regional and area offices with a measure of flexibility in terms of the recruitment of professional staff as well as support staff;

instructs the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to continue cooperating with the Director of BDT in enhancing the ability of the regional and area offices to provide information on their Sectors' activities, as well as the necessary expertise, to strengthen cooperation and coordination with the relevant regional organizations and to facilitate the participation of all Member States and Sector Members in the activities of the three Sectors of the Union.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Elements for evaluation of the ITU regional presence

The evaluation of ITU's regional presence should be based on the functions assigned to its regional offices under Annex A: "Generic activities expected of the regional presence" of Resolution 1143 adopted by the ITU Council at its 1999 session, in *resolves* 2 to 11 of Resolution 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and in other pertinent decisions.

The evaluation of the regional presence should take into account, but not be limited to, the following elements:

a) the extent of fulfilment of the provisions of Resolution 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014) by BDT, the General Secretariat and the other two Bureaux, as appropriate;

b) how further decentralization could ensure greater efficiency at lower cost, taking into consideration accountability and transparency;

c) a survey, once in every four years, of the level of satisfaction of Member States, Sector Members and regional telecommunication organizations with ITU's regional presence;

d) the extent of possible duplication between the functions of ITU headquarters and the regional offices;

e) the degree of autonomy in decision-making currently accorded to regional offices, and whether greater autonomy could enhance their efficiency and effectiveness;

f) the effectiveness of collaboration between the ITU regional offices, regional telecommunication organizations and other regional and international development and financial organizations;

g) how regional presence and the organization of activities in the regions can enhance the effective participation of all countries in ITU work;

h) the resources currently made available to the regional offices for reducing the digital divide;

i) the identification of functions and powers that might be assigned to the regional presence in implementing the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;

j) the optimal structure of the ITU regional presence, including the location and number of regional and area offices.

In preparing this evaluation, input should be sought from Member States and Sector Members which benefit from ITU's regional presence, as well as from the regional offices, from regional and international organizations and from any other relevant entities.

A report on this evaluation exercise should be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council at its 2015 session. The Council should then consider the appropriate course of action to be taken, with a view to reporting to the 2018 Plenipotentiary Conference on the matter.

MOD ACP/67A2/3

RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Strengthening the regional presence

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* the need for developing countries to keep up with the increasing pace of development of new technologies for the benefit of their population;

*b)* that the enhanced development of national telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructures would narrow the national and global digital divides;

*c)* that the three Sectors of the Union could assist Member States in various issues concerning, in particular, developing countries, as specified in the Dubai Action Plan adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC),

recalling

a) the United Nations' Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) 2009 report on the effectiveness of the ITU regional presence;

*b)* Resolution 123 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*c)* Resolution 5 (Rev.Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on enhanced participation by developing countries in the activities of the Union;

*d)* Resolution 48 (WRC-95) of the World Radiocommunication Conference, on strengthening the regional presence in the radiocommunication study group work;

*e)* Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*f)* Resolution 57 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) on matters of mutual interest,

recognizing

*a)* the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as countries with stringent budgetary constraints, in participating in the activities of ITU, including the conferences and meetings of the three Sectors;

*b)* the continuing need to adapt the mandate, priorities, expertise and working methods of the regional presence towards partnerships in project implementation and activities, which would necessarily involve strengthening the relationship between ITU and regional telecommunication organizations, as foreseen in Resolution 58 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010),

convinced

*a)* of the importance of the regional presence in enabling ITU to work as closely as possible with its Member States and Sector Members, improving the dissemination of information on its activities and developing closer ties with regional and subregional organizations;

*b)* of the importance of continuing to strengthen coordination between the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

*c)* of the importance of increasing the technical expertise and knowledge of the human resources allocated in regional and area offices;

*d)* that the regional and area offices enable ITU to be more aware of and more responsive to the specific needs of the regions;

*e)* that the regional and area offices should provide enhanced technical assistance to countries with development needs;

*f)* that resources are limited, and that efficiency and effectiveness are therefore key considerations for activities to be undertaken by ITU;

*g)* that, to be effective, the regional presence must have the necessary level of authority to meet the diverse requirements of the Member States;

*h)* that adequate online access between headquarters and the field offices enhances technical cooperation activities significantly;

*i)* that all relevant electronic information available at headquarters should also be available to regional offices;

*j)* that strengthened regional presence will create efficiencies and greater convenience for Member States,

noting

*a)* that joint projects involving the collaborative efforts of the ITU regional offices and certain regional telecommunication organizations have already been very successfully implemented in some regions;

*b)* that both the Plenipotentiary Conference and the ITU Council have endorsed the principle that regional and area offices should be entrusted with clear and specific functions;

*c)* that there should be greater cooperation among BDT, the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat in order to encourage participation by the regional offices in their respective spheres;

*d)* that there is a need for ongoing evaluation of the staffing requirement for regional and area offices;

*e)* that the JIU report made a number of recommendations on ways to improve the ITU regional presence, finding also that members expressed appreciation for the work of the offices, especially in the areas of human capacity building, direct country assistance, dissemination of information and preparation for major ITU events and in formulating regional positions in regard to major issues and trends in telecommunications,

noting also

that regional and area offices represent the presence of the entire Union, that their activities should be linked to ITU headquarters and should reflect the coordinated objectives of all three Sectors, and that regional activities should enhance the effective participation of all members in ITU work,

resolves

1 to undertake a comprehensive evaluation of the ITU regional presence in the interval between two consecutive plenipotentiary conferences;

2 that, within the scarce existing resources of the Union, the regional presence shall be further strengthened and kept under review in the interests of meeting the continually evolving requirements and priorities of each region, the first objective being to maximize the benefits of the regional presence for the whole of the Union's membership;

3 that a broadening of the information dissemination functions of the regional presence is required in order to ensure that all of the activities and programmes of the Union are represented, while avoiding the duplication of such functions between headquarters and the regional offices;

4 that the regional and area offices shall be empowered to make decisions within their mandate, while the coordination functions and the balance between ITU headquarters and the regional and area offices should be facilitated and improved, in accordance with the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, in order to achieve a better balance of work between headquarters and the regional offices;

5 that the regional and area offices should contribute, inter alia, to the annual ITU-D four year rolling operational plan, with content specific to each regional and area office, linked to the Strategic Plan for the Union for 2016-2019 and the Dubai Action Plan, then set up and continue to publish the annual plan/events on ITU website for implementation;

6 that priority shall be given to implementing all elements of the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 with a view to strengthening the regional presence, in particular:

i) to expand and strengthen the regional and area offices by identifying functions which could be decentralized and implementing them as soon as possible;

ii) to review the internal administrative procedures pertaining to the work of the regional offices, with a view to their simplification and transparency and enhancement of work efficiency;

iii) to assist countries in implementing the projects defined in Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC;

iv) to establish clear procedures for consulting Member States, giving Member States the opportunity to review the consolidated regional initiatives and provide feedback to help prioritize them, and keeping Member States informed on project selection and funding;

v) to provide the regional and area offices with greater autonomy in terms both of decision-making and of addressing the crucial needs of the Member States in the region, including, but not limited to:

• functions relating to the dissemination of information, provision of expert advice and hosting of meetings, courses and seminars;

• any functions and tasks that may be delegated to them relating to the preparation and implementation of their own budgets;

• ensuring their effective participation in discussions on the future of Union and on strategic issues concerning the telecommunication/ICT sector;

7 that cooperation between the ITU regional and area offices, relevant regional organizations and other international organizations dealing with development and financial matters should continue to be improved, in the interests of optimizing the use of resources and avoiding duplication, and that Member States should be kept updated through BDT, where necessary, in order to ensure that their needs are being met in a coordinated and consultative fashion;

8 that regional meetings should be organized in the various regions by the relevant Sectors, particularly ITU-D, in collaboration with regional organizations, in order to improve the effectiveness of the corresponding global meetings and facilitate better participation;

9 that substantial resources have to be made available in order for BDT to be able to operate effectively in the interests of narrowing the telecommunication gap between the developing and developed countries, thereby supporting endeavours towards bridging the digital divide, and that, accordingly, the regional offices should, in coordination with ITU headquarters, take measures with a view to:

− supporting pilot projects for the implementation of e-services/applications, analysing and disseminating their results and possibility of application in other countries, and managing their further adaptation and development within the region;

− creating a mechanism for the purpose of:

i) developing a suitable and sustainable business model that will result in private-sector participation (companies and academic communities);

ii) assisting in the determination of an appropriate and affordable technology to meet the needs and requirements of rural populations;

iii) formulating a rural deployment strategy that takes account of the ICT literacy of rural populations and is relevant to their conditions and needs;

− actively assisting Member States in the area of funds-in-trust projects or projects financed from the ICT Development Fund;

10 that the objectives and outcomes identified in the Strategic Plan for the Union 2016-2019, along with the ITU-D four year rolling operational plan and the evaluation criteria identified in the Annex to this Resolution, shall be used to evaluate the regional presence. Where regional and area offices do not meet the agreed evaluation criteria, the Council should assess the reasons and take the necessary corrective actions that it considers appropriate, in consultation with the countries concerned,

instructs the Council

1 to continue to include the regional presence as an item on the agenda of each session of the Council in order to examine its evolution and adopt decisions for its continuing structural adaptation and operation, with the aim of fully meeting the requirements of the Union's membership and giving effect to the decisions adopted at meetings of the Union, and of consolidating the coordination and complementary aspects of activities between ITU and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations;

2 to allocate the appropriate financial resources within the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

3 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made in implementing this resolution;

4 to analyse the performance of regional and area offices based on the report of the Secretary-General, the Strategic Plan for the Union 2016-2019, the ITU-D four year rolling operational plan and the evaluation criteria identified in the Annex to this Resolution, and to take appropriate measures for improving the ITU regional presence;

5 to continue to consider further implementation of the recommendations from the 2009 JIU report[[19]](#footnote-20),

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to facilitate the task of the Council by providing all necessary support for strengthening the regional presence as described in this resolution;

2 to adapt, where necessary, the prevailing terms and conditions of host-country agreement(s) to the changing environment in the respective host country, after prior consultations with concerned countries and the representatives of the regional intergovernmental organizations of the affected countries;

3 to take into consideration the elements for evaluation contained in annex to this resolution;

4 to submit each year to the Council a report on the regional presence containing, for each specific regional and area office, detailed information on how the goals and objectives identified in the Strategic Plan 2016-2019 and the ITU-D four year rolling operational plan are being delivered in the context of the results-based management framework. The report should include detailed information on:

i) staffing;

ii) finances;

iii) new developments, such as any extension of activities, of the three Sectors, outcomes of projects, including regional initiatives, seminars, workshops, and regional preparatory meetings and attraction of new Sector Members, in coordination with regional intergovernmental organizations;

further instructs the Secretary-General

to suggest appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of ITU's regional presence, including evaluation by JIU or by referring it to any other independent entity, taking into account the elements set out in the annex to this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in close consultation with the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to take the necessary measures for further strengthening of the regional presence, as described in this resolution;

2 to support the evaluation of the effectiveness of the ITU's regional presence, taking into account the elements set out in the annex to this resolution;

3 to develop specific operational and financial plans for the regional presence, in collaboration with the regional offices, to be included as part of ITU's annual operational and financial plans;

4 to elaborate on the objectives and outcomes of the activities of each regional and area office, to be included as part of ITU's annual operational and financial plans, taking into consideration *resolves* 9 above;

5 to review and determine the appropriate posts, including permanent posts, in regional and area offices, and provide specialized staff on an as-needed basis to meet particular needs;

6 to fill in a timely manner the vacant posts in the regional and area offices, where appropriate, planning staff availability and giving due consideration to the regional distribution of staff positions;

7 to ensure that the regional and area offices are given sufficient priority among the activities and programmes of the Union as a whole, and that, to supervise the implementation of funds-in-trust projects and projects financed from the ICT Development Fund, they have the required autonomy, the decision-making authority and the appropriate means;

8 to take the necessary measures to improve the exchange of information between headquarters and field offices;

9 to strengthen the human resource capabilities and provide the regional and area offices with a measure of flexibility in terms of the recruitment of professional staff as well as support staff;

10 to take the necessary measures to ensure the effective incorporation of Radiocommunication Bureau and Telecommunication Standardization Bureau activities in the regional and area offices,

instructs the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to continue cooperating with the Director of BDT in enhancing the ability of the regional and area offices to provide information on their Sectors' activities, as well as the necessary expertise, to strengthen cooperation and coordination with the relevant regional organizations and to facilitate the participation of all Member States and Sector Members in the activities of the three Sectors of the Union.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Elements for evaluation of the ITU regional presence

The evaluation of ITU's regional presence should be based on the functions assigned to its regional offices under Annex A: "Generic activities expected of the regional presence" of Resolution 1143 adopted by the ITU Council at its 1999 session, in *resolves* 2 to 9 of Resolution 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and in other pertinent decisions.

The evaluation of the regional presence should take into account, but not be limited to, the following elements:

a) the extent of fulfilment of the provisions of Resolution 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014) by BDT, the General Secretariat and the other two Bureaux, as appropriate;

b) how further decentralization could ensure greater efficiency at lower cost, taking into consideration accountability and transparency;

c) a biennial survey of the level of satisfaction of Member States, Sector Members and regional telecommunication organizations with ITU's regional presence;

d) the extent of possible duplication between the functions of ITU headquarters and the regional offices;

e) the degree of autonomy in decision-making currently accorded to regional offices, and whether greater autonomy could enhance their efficiency and effectiveness;

f) the effectiveness of collaboration between the ITU regional offices, regional telecommunication organizations and other regional and international development and financial organizations;

g) how regional presence and the organization of activities in the regions can enhance the effective participation of all countries in ITU work;

h) the resources currently made available to the regional offices for reducing the digital divide;

i) the identification of functions and powers that might be assigned to the regional presence in implementing the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;

j) the optimal structure of the ITU regional presence, including the location and number of regional and area offices.

In preparing this evaluation, input should be sought from Member States and Sector Members which benefit from ITU's regional presence, as well as from the regional offices, from regional and international organizations and from any other relevant entities.

A report on this evaluation exercise should be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council at its 2016 session. The Council should then consider the appropriate course of action to be taken, with a view to reporting to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference on the matter.

MOD IAP/34A1/25

RESOLUTION 30 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Special measures for the least developed countries, small island  
 developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries  
 with economies in transition

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* United Nations resolutions on programmes of action for the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition,

*b)* Resolution 68/198 of the United Nations Assembly on information and communication technologies for development;

*c)* Resolution 68/220 of the United Nations Assembly on science, technology, and innovation for development;

*d)* Resolution 135 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the present Conference on ITU’s role in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries and in implementing relevant national, regional and interregional projects,

recognizing

the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) for the development of the countries concerned,

having noted

*a)* Resolution 16 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC on special actions and measures for the least-developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

*b)* Outcome 4.4 of Objective 4 of the Dubai Action Plan for concentrated assistance to the LDCs, SIDS and the LLDCs;

*c)* Resolution 1 (Dubai, 2012) of the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) on special measures for landlocked developing countries and small island developing states for greater access to international fibre-optic networks,

concerned

*a)* that the number of LDCs remains high despite the progress that has been made in recent years and that it is necessary to address the situation;

*b)* that the challenges confronting LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition continue to pose a threat to the development agenda of these countries;

*c)* that LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs are vulnerable to devastation caused by natural disasters and lack the resources needed to respond effectively to such disasters;

*d)* because the geographical location of the SIDS and LLDCs is an obstacle to international connectivity of the telecommunication networks with these countries,

aware

that improvement of the telecommunication networks and their international interconnectivity in these countries will give an impetus towards social and economic insertion and overall development, and provide the opportunity to create knowledge societies,

recalling

former Resolution 49 (Doha 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on special measures for LDCs and SIDS,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue to review the state of telecommunication/ICT services in LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, so identified by the United Nations and needing special measures for the development of telecommunications/ICTs, and to identify areas of critical weakness requiring priority action;

2 to continue submitting to the ITU Council concrete measures intended to bring about genuine improvements and effective assistance to these countries, from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other sources of finance;

3 to work towards providing the necessary administrative and operational structure for identifying the needs of these countries and for proper administration of the resources appropriated for LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition;

4 to propose new and innovative measures, as well as partnerships or alliances with other international and regional bodies, that may generate additional funds or joint projects to be used for telecommunication/ICT development in these countries, in order to get benefits from the opportunities that financial mechanisms offer in using ICT for development, as stated in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;

5 to report annually on this matter to the Council,

instructs the Council

1 to consider the above-mentioned reports and take appropriate action so that the Union may continue to display its keen interest and cooperate actively in the development of telecommunication/ICT services in these countries;

2 to make appropriations for this purpose from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and any other sources of finance, and promote partnerships among all stakeholders in this regard;

3 to keep the situation under constant review and to report on this matter to the next plenipotentiary conference,

encourages least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition

to continue according high priority to telecommunication/ICT activities and projects that promote overall socio-economic development, including those that make it possible to improve international connectivity conditions, by adopting cooperation activities funded from bilateral or multilateral sources, for the benefit to the wider population,

invites the Member States

to cooperate with the LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs, and countries with economies in transition in promoting and supporting regional, subregional, multilateral and bilateral projects and programs for the development of telecommunications / ICTs and the integration of telecommunication infrastructure making it possible to improve international connectivity conditions.

MOD ARB/79A1/3

RESOLUTION 34 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Assistance and support to countries in special need for rebuilding   
their telecommunication sector

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as in the Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;

*b)* the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development;

*c)* the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

recalling further

*a)* Resolution 127 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 160 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* Resolution 161 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*d)* Resolutions 25 and 26 (Rev. Doha, 2006) and 51 and 57 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,

recognizing

*a)* that reliable telecommunication systems are indispensable for promoting the socio‑economic development of countries, in particular of countries in special need, which are those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;

*b)* that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, these countries will not be able to ensure effective operation of their telecommunication sector without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

noting

that the conditions of order and security sought by United Nations resolutions have been only partially achieved and hence Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference has only been partially implemented,

resolves

that the special action undertaken by the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, with specialized assistance from the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, should be continued or activated in order to provide appropriate assistance and support to countries in special need referred to in the annex to this resolution in rebuilding their telecommunication sector,

calls upon Member States

to offer all possible assistance and support to the countries in special need, either bilaterally or through the special action of the Union referred to above, and, in any case, in coordination with that action,

instructs the Council

to allocate the necessary funds to the aforesaid action, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and proceed with its implementation,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to carry out an assessment of the particular needs of each of these countries;

2 to ensure adequate resource mobilization, including under the internal budget and the Information and Communication Technology Development Fund, for the implementation of the proposed actions,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to coordinate the activities carried out by the three Sectors of the Union in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of the countries in special need is as effective as possible, and to report annually on the matter to the Council;

2 with the approval of the Council, upon request from the countries concerned, to update the annex to this resolution as needed.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 34 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Afghanistan

As a result of the past 24 years of war in Afghanistan, the telecommunication system has been destroyed and needs urgent attention for its basic reconstruction.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, appropriate assistance and support shall be provided to the Government of Afghanistan in rebuilding its telecommunication system.

Burundi, Timor-Leste, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, appropriate assistance and support shall be provided to these countries in rebuilding their telecommunication networks.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The basic telecommunication infrastructure of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been severely damaged by the conflicts and wars from which the country has suffered for more than a decade.

As part of the reform of the telecommunication sector undertaken by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, involving the separation of the operating and regulatory functions, two regulatory bodies have been instituted along with a basic telecommunication network, which requires adequate financial resources in order to be built.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, appropriate assistance and support shall be provided to the Democratic Republic of the Congo for rebuilding its basic telecommunication network.

Iraq

The telecommunication infrastructure in the Republic of Iraq has been destroyed by two and a half decades of war and part of the systems currently in use remains antiquated through long years of use.

Iraq has not received appropriate assistance from ITU due to the security conditions it is experiencing.

Within the framework of activating Resolution 34 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, Iraq shall continue to be supported in order to pursue rebuilding and overhauling its telecommunication infrastructure, establishing institutions, developing human resources and establishing tariffs, by setting up training operations inside and outside Iraqi territory as necessary, seconding experts to address the shortfall in expertise in some areas, meeting requests from the Iraqi Administration for the required specialists and providing other forms of assistance, including technical assistance.

Lebanon

Lebanon's telecommunication facilities have been severely damaged due to wars in that country.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, Lebanon shall be provided with appropriate assistance and support in rebuilding its telecommunication network. As Lebanon has not received any financial assistance, it shall continue to be supported within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference with a view to pursuing work for Lebanon to obtain the necessary financial assistance.

Somalia

The telecommunication infrastructure in the Federal Republic of Somalia has been completely destroyed by two decades and half of war and, in addition, the regulatory framework and the rule of law in the communication sector in the country need to be re-established.

Somalia has not benefited adequately from the Union's assistance over a long period due to war in the country and lack of a functioning government for two and a half decades.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, and using funds allocated to the programme of assistance for the least developed countries, a special initiative shall be launched, aimed at providing assistance and support to Somalia, in rebuilding and modernizing its telecommunication infrastructure, re-establishing a well-equipped ministry of telecommunications and establishing institutions, and developing telecommunication/information and communication technology policy, legislation and regulation, including a numbering plan, spectrum management, tariff and human resource capacity building, and all other necessary forms of assistance.

SUP EUR/80A1/13

RESOLUTION 35 (Kyoto, 1994)

Telecommunication support  
for the protection of the environment

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

SUP UAE/86/3

RESOLUTION 35 (Kyoto, 1994)

Telecommunication support  
for the protection of the environment

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

MOD CAN/32/1

RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. BUSAN, 2014)

Human resources management and development

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

No. 154 of the ITU Constitution,

recalling

*a)* Resolution 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on human resources management and development;

*b)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the issue of protection of the purchasing power of pensions and the competitiveness of the compensation scheme for staff in all categories;

*c)* Resolution 49 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the need to ensure the correct application of the United Nations common system job classification standards for senior management posts, taking into account the level of responsibilities and the delegation of authority,

noting

*a)* the strategic plan for the Union as described in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference and the need for a highly skilled and motivated workforce to attain the goals contained therein;

*b)* the various policies[[20]](#footnote-21)1 which impact on the ITU staff including, *inter alia*, the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service established by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules and the ITU ethics policies;

*c)* the adoption of ten (10) resolutions since 1996 by the General Assembly of the United Nations, the most recent of which was adopted in 2010 (UNGA Resolution 64/141), highlighting the need for gender balance throughout the United Nations systems;

*d)* Decision 517, adopted by the ITU Council at its 2004 session, on strengthening the dialogue between the Secretary-General and the ITU Staff Council;

*e)* Resolution 1253, adopted by the Council at its 2006 session, establishing the Tripartite Group on Human Resources Management, and the group's various reports to the Council concerning its achievements, such as the elaboration of the strategic plan, the establishment of an ethics policy, and other activities;

*f)* the human resources strategic plan which was adopted by the Council at its 2009 session (Document C09/56) as a living document,

considering

*a)* the value of the human resources of the Union to the fulfilment of its goals;

*b)* that ITU's human resources strategies should emphasize the continued importance of maintaining a well-trained workforce and providing more targeted training to serving staff members, while recognizing budget constraints;

*c)* the value, both to the Union and to the staff, of developing those resources to the fullest extent possible through various human resources development activities, including in-service training and training activities in accordance with staffing levels;

*d)* the impact on the Union and its staff of the continuing evolution of activities in the field of telecommunications and the need for the Union and its human resources to adapt to this evolution through training and staff development;

*e)* the importance of human resources management and development in support of ITU's strategic orientations and goals,

*f)* the need to follow a recruitment policy appropriate to the requirements of the Union, including the redeployment of posts and recruitment of specialists at the start of their career;

*g)* the need to continue to improve the geographical distribution of appointed staff of the Union;

*h)* the need to facilitate the recruitment of more women in the Professional and higher categories, especially at the senior levels;

*i)* the constant advances made in telecommunications and information and communication technology and operation and the corresponding need to recruit specialists of the highest standard of competence,

resolves

1 that the management and development of ITU's human resources should be compatible with the goals and activities of the Union and with the United Nations common system;

2 that ICSC recommendations approved by the United Nations General Assembly should continue to be implemented;

3 that, with immediate effect, within available financial resources, and to the extent practicable, vacancies should be filled through greater mobility of existing staff;

4 that internal mobility should, to the extent practicable, be coupled with training so that staff can be used where they are most needed;

5 that internal mobility should be applied, to the extent feasible, to cover needs when staff retire or leave ITU in order to reduce staffing levels without terminating contracts,

6 that, pursuant to *recognizing* above[[21]](#footnote-22)2, staff in the Professional and higher categories shall continue to be recruited on an international basis and that posts identified for external recruitment shall be advertised as widely as possible and communicated to the administrations of all Member States of the Union; however, reasonable promotion possibilities must continue to be offered to existing staff;

7 that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment, in choosing between candidates who meet the qualification requirements for a post, preference shall be given to candidates from regions of the world which are under-represented in the staffing of the Union, taking into account the United Nations Common System mandated balance between female and male staff;

8 that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment and when no candidate fulfils all the qualification requirements, recruitment can take place at one grade below, on the understanding that since not all the requirements of the post are met, the candidate will have to fulfil certain conditions before being given the full responsibilities of the post and promotion to the grade of the post,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to ensure that human resources management and development help ITU achieve its management goals;

2 to continue to prepare, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee, and implement medium-term and long-term human resources management and development plans to respond to the needs of the Union, its membership and its staff, including the establishment of benchmarks within these plans;

3 to study how best practices in human resources management might be applied within the Union, and report to the Council on the relationship between management and staff in the Union;

4 to fully develop recruitment policies and procedures designed to improve geographical and gender representation among appointed staff (see Annex II);

5 to recruit, as appropriate within the available financial resources, and taking into account geographical distribution and balance between female and male staff, specialists who are starting their careers at the P.1/P.2 level;

6 with a view to further training in order to enhance professional competence in the Union, based on consultations with staff members, as appropriate, to examine and report to the Council how a programme of training for both managers and their staff could be implemented within the available financial resources throughout the Union;

7 to continue to submit to the Council annual reports on the implementation of the human resources strategic plan and to provide to the Council, electronically where possible, statistics related to the issues outlined in Annex I to this resolution, and on other measures adopted in pursuance of this resolution,

instructs the Council

1 to ensure, to the extent feasible within approved budget levels, that the necessary staff and financial resources are made available for addressing issues related to human resources management and development in ITU as they emerge;

2 to examine the Secretary-General's reports on these matters and to decide on the actions to be taken;

3 to allocate the appropriate resources for in-service training in accordance with an established programme, representing, to the extent practicable, three per cent of the budget allocated to staff costs;

4 to follow with the greatest attention the question of recruitment and to adopt, within existing resources and consistent with the United Nations common system, the measures it deems necessary to secure an adequate number of qualified candidates for Union posts, particularly taking account of *considering* *b),* *c)* and *h)* above.

ANNEX I TO RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Matters for reporting to the Council on staff issues, including staff in  
 regional and area offices, and recruitment issues

– Geographical representation

– Staff career policy

– Staff morale

– Balance between external and internal recruitment

– Gender balance

– Contracts policy

– Implementation of human resources development plan

– Improvements to human resources services

– Alignment between the Union's strategic priorities and staff functions and posts

– In-service training

– Recruitment and promotion processes

– Voluntary separation and early-retirement programmes

– Short-term posts

– Flexibility of working conditions

– Relationship between management and staff

– Workplace diversity

– Harassment issues

– Occupational safety

– Compliance with United Nations common system policies/recommendations

– Performance evaluation and appraisals

– Succession planning

– Persons with disabilities, including services and facilities for staff with disabilities

– Use of surveys and questionnaires to ascertain the views of all staff, as required

ANNEX II TO RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. BUSAN, 2014)

Facilitating the recruitment of women at the ITU

1. Within existing budgetary constraints, the ITU should advertise vacancy notices as widely as possible to encourage employment applications from qualified women.
2. ITU Member States are encouraged to advance qualified female candidates, wherever possible.
3. Vacancy notices should encourage the submission of applications from women.
4. ITU recruitment procedures should be amended to ensure that, if the number of applications allows, at every screening level, a minimum of 33% of all candidates moving forward to the next level are women.
5. Unless there are no qualified female candidates, every short list of candidates presented to the Secretary-General for appointment must include one woman.
6. An annual report outlining activity relating to items 4 and 5 above should be submitted to the annual sessions of the Council for review.

MOD RCC/73A1/13

RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Human resources management and development

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

No. 154 of the ITU Constitution,

recalling

*a)* Resolution 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on human resources management and development;

*b)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the issue of protection of the purchasing power of pensions and the competitiveness of the compensation scheme for staff in all categories;

*c)* Resolution 49 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the need to ensure the correct application of the United Nations common system job classification standards for senior management posts, taking into account the level of responsibilities and the delegation of authority,

noting

*a)* the strategic plan for the Union as described in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference and the need for a highly skilled and motivated workforce to attain the goals contained therein;

*b)* the various policies[[22]](#footnote-23)1 which impact on the ITU staff including, *inter alia*, the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service established by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules and the ITU ethics policies;

*c)* Decision 517, adopted by the ITU Council at its 2004 session, on strengthening the dialogue between the Secretary-General and the ITU Staff Council;

*d)* Resolution 1253, adopted by the Council at its 2006 session, establishing the Tripartite Group on Human Resources Management, and the group's various reports to the Council concerning its achievements, such as the elaboration of the strategic plan, the establishment of an ethics policy, and other activities;

*e)* the human resources strategic plan which was adopted by the Council at its 2009 session (Document C09/56) as a living document,

considering

*a)* the value of the human resources of the Union to the fulfilment of its goals;

*b)* that ITU's human resources strategies should emphasize the continued importance of maintaining a well-trained workforce and providing more targeted training to serving staff members, while recognizing budget constraints;

*c)* the value, both to the Union and to the staff, of developing those resources to the fullest extent possible through various human resources development activities, including in-service training and training activities in accordance with staffing levels;

*d)* the impact on the Union and its staff of the continuing evolution of activities in the field of telecommunications and the need for the Union and its human resources to adapt to this evolution through training and staff development;

*e)* the importance of human resources management and development in support of ITU's strategic orientations and goals,

*f)* the need to follow a recruitment policy appropriate to the requirements of the Union, including the redeployment of posts and recruitment of specialists at the start of their career;

*g)* the need to continue to improve the geographical distribution of appointed staff of the Union;

*h)* the need to encourage the recruitment of more women in the Professional and higher categories, especially at the senior levels;

*i)* the constant advances made in telecommunications and information and communication technology and operation and the corresponding need to recruit specialists of the highest standard of competence,

resolves

1 that the management and development of ITU's human resources should be compatible with the goals and activities of the Union and with the United Nations common system;

2 that ICSC recommendations approved by the United Nations General Assembly should continue to be implemented;

3 that, with immediate effect, within available financial resources, and to the extent practicable, vacancies should be filled through greater mobility of existing staff;

4 that internal mobility should, to the extent practicable, be coupled with training so that staff can be used where they are most needed;

5 that internal mobility should be applied, to the extent feasible, to cover needs when staff retire or leave ITU in order to reduce staffing levels without terminating contracts,

6 that, pursuant to *recognizing* above[[23]](#footnote-24)2, staff in the Professional and higher categories shall continue to be recruited on an international basis and that posts identified for external recruitment shall be advertised as widely as possible and communicated to the administrations of all Member States of the Union; however, reasonable promotion possibilities must continue to be offered to existing staff;

7 that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment, in choosing between candidates who meet the qualification requirements for a post, preference shall be given to candidates from regions of the world which are under-represented in the staffing of the Union, taking into account the desirable balance between female and male staff;

8 that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment and when no candidate fulfils all the qualification requirements, recruitment can take place at one grade below, on the understanding that since not all the requirements of the post are met, the candidate will have to fulfil certain conditions before being given the full responsibilities of the post and promotion to the grade of the post,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to ensure that human resources management and development help ITU achieve its management goals;

2 to continue to prepare, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee, and implement medium-term and long-term human resources management and development plans to respond to the needs of the Union, its membership and its staff, including the establishment of benchmarks within these plans;

3 to study how best practices in human resources management might be applied within the Union, and report to the Council on the relationship between management and staff in the Union;

4 to fully develop a long-term recruitment policy designed to improve geographical and gender representation among appointed staff;

5 to recruit, as appropriate within the available financial resources, and taking into account geographical distribution and balance between female and male staff, specialists who are starting their careers at the P.1/P.2 level;

6 with a view to further training in order to enhance professional competence in the Union, based on consultations with staff members, as appropriate, to examine and report to the Council how a programme of training for both managers and their staff could be implemented within the available financial resources throughout the Union;

7 to continue to submit to the Council annual reports on the implementation of the human resources strategic plan and to provide to the Council, electronically where possible, statistics related to the issues in the annex to this resolution, and on other measures adopted in pursuance of this resolution,

instructs the Council

1 to ensure, to the extent feasible within approved budget levels, that the necessary staff and financial resources are made available for addressing issues related to human resources management and development in ITU as they emerge;

2 to examine the Secretary-General's reports on these matters and to decide on the actions to be taken;

3 to allocate the appropriate resources for in-service training in accordance with an established programme, representing, to the extent practicable, three per cent of the budget allocated to staff costs;

4 to follow with the greatest attention the question of recruitment and to adopt, within existing resources and consistent with the United Nations common system, the measures it deems necessary to secure an adequate number of qualified candidates for Union posts, particularly taking account of *considering* *b)* and *c)* above.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Matters for reporting to the Council on staff issues, including staff in  
 regional and area offices, and recruitment issues

– Staff career and staff promotion policy

– Use of best practices

– Staff recruitment processes and openness

– Balance between external and internal recruitment

– General characteristics of implementation of a human resources development plan indicating outcomes of work designed to "ensure effective and efficient use of human, financial and capital resources, as well as a safe and secure working environment that is conducive to work"

– Total staff development spend including a breakdown by specific items of the development plan

– Analysis of the consistency of ITU's compensation package with the United Nations common system, with a view to examining all elements of staff compensation together with other HR elements, in order to seek ways of reducing the burden on the budget

– Improvements to human resources services

Employment of p

– Staff in regional and area offices

– In-service training

– External training

– Staff breakdown by age

– Social protection of staff

– Flexibility of working conditions

– Relationship between management and staff

– Workplace diversity

– Use of modern management tools

– Ensuring occupational safety

and measures to improve it

– Reflecting the views of all staff on various aspects of work and relations in the organization using surveys and questionnaires (as required) to collect data

– Conclusions and proposals based on the identification and analysis of strengths and weaknesses (risks) in regard to staff development in the Union and proposed modifications to the Staff Rules.

MOD VEN/88/1

RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Human resources management and development

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

No. 154 of the ITU Constitution,

recalling

*a)* Resolution 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on human resources management and development;

*b)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the issue of protection of the purchasing power of pensions and the competitiveness of the compensation scheme for staff in all categories;

*c)* Resolution 49 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the need to ensure the correct application of the United Nations common system job classification standards for senior management posts, taking into account the level of responsibilities and the delegation of authority,

noting

*a)* the strategic plan for the Union as described in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference and the need for a highly skilled and motivated workforce to attain the goals contained therein;

*b)* the various policies[[24]](#footnote-25)1 which impact on the ITU staff including, *inter alia*, the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service established by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules and the ITU ethics policies;

*c)* Decision 517, adopted by the ITU Council at its 2004 session, on strengthening the dialogue between the Secretary-General and the ITU Staff Council;

*d)* Resolution 1253, adopted by the Council at its 2006 session, establishing the Tripartite Group on Human Resources Management, and the group's various reports to the Council concerning its achievements, such as the elaboration of the strategic plan, the establishment of an ethics policy, and other activities;

*e)* Resolution 25 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening the regional presence, and specifically on the importance of the role played by the regional offices in disseminating information on ITU's activities with its Member States and Sector Members;

*f)* the human resources strategic plan which was adopted by the Council at its 2009 session (Document C09/56) as a living document;

*g)* the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on gender equality and the empowerment of women (UN‑SWAP),

considering

*a)* the value of the human resources of the Union to the fulfilment of its goals;

*b)* that ITU's human resources strategies should emphasize the continued importance of maintaining a well-trained, geographically equitable and gender-balanced workforce, while recognizing budget constraints;

*c)* the value, both to the Union and to the staff, of developing those resources to the fullest extent possible through various human resources development activities, including in-service training and training activities in accordance with staffing levels;

*d)* the impact on the Union and its staff of the continuing evolution of activities in the field of telecommunications and the need for the Union and its human resources to adapt to this evolution through training and staff development;

*e)* the importance of human resources management and development in support of ITU's strategic orientations and goals,

*f)* the need to follow a recruitment policy appropriate to the requirements of the Union, including the redeployment of posts and recruitment of specialists at the start of their career;

*g)* the need to achieve equitable geographical distribution of appointed staff of the Union;

*h)* the need to ensure the recruitment of more women in the Professional and higher categories, especially at the senior levels;

*i)* the constant advances made in telecommunications and information and communication technology and operation and the corresponding need to recruit specialists of the highest standard of competence,

resolves

1 that the management and development of ITU's human resources should be compatible with the goals and activities of the Union and with the United Nations common system;

2 that ICSC recommendations approved by the United Nations General Assembly should continue to be implemented;

3 that, with immediate effect, within available financial resources, and to the extent practicable, vacancies should be filled through greater mobility of existing staff;

4 that internal mobility should, to the extent practicable, be coupled with training so that staff can be used where they are most needed;

5 that internal mobility should be applied, to the extent feasible, to cover needs when staff retire or leave ITU in order to reduce staffing levels without terminating contracts,

6 that, pursuant to *recognizing* above[[25]](#footnote-26)2, staff in the Professional and higher categories shall continue to be recruited on an international basis and that posts identified for external recruitment shall be advertised as widely as possible and communicated to the administrations of all Member States of the Union and through the regional offices; however, reasonable promotion possibilities must continue to be offered to existing staff;

7 that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment, in choosing between candidates who meet the qualification requirements for a post, preference shall be given to candidates from regions of the world which are under-represented in the staffing of the Union, taking into account the desirable balance between female and male staff;

8 that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment and when no candidate fulfils all the qualification requirements, recruitment can take place at one grade below, on the understanding that since not all the requirements of the post are met, the candidate will have to fulfil certain conditions before being given the full responsibilities of the post and promotion to the grade of the post,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to ensure that human resources management and development help ITU achieve its management goals;

2 to continue to prepare, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee and in collaboration with the regional offices, and implement medium-term and long-term human resources management and development plans to respond to the needs of the Union, its membership and its staff, including the establishment of benchmarks within these plans;

3 to study how best practices in human resources management might be applied within the Union, and report to the Council on the relationship between management and staff in the Union;

4 to fully develop, in the near future, a long-term recruitment policy designed to ensure equitable geographical and gender representation among appointed staff;

5 to recruit, as appropriate within the available financial resources, and taking into account geographical distribution and balance between female and male staff, specialists who are starting their careers at the P.1/P.2 level;

6 with a view to further training in order to enhance professional competence in the Union, based on consultations with staff members, as appropriate, to examine and report to the Council how a programme of training for both managers and their staff could be implemented within the available financial resources throughout the Union;

7 to continue to submit to the Council annual reports on the implementation of the human resources strategic plan and to provide to the Council, electronically where possible, statistics related to the issues in the annex to this resolution, and on other measures adopted in pursuance of this resolution,

instructs the Council

1 to ensure that the necessary staff and financial resources are made available for addressing issues related to human resources management and development in ITU as they emerge, within approved budget levels;

2 to examine the Secretary-General's reports on these matters and to decide on the actions to be taken;

3 to allocate the appropriate resources for in-service training in accordance with an established programme, representing, to the extent practicable, three per cent of the budget allocated to staff costs;

4 to follow with the greatest attention the question of recruitment and to adopt, within existing resources and consistent with the United Nations common system, the measures it deems necessary to secure an adequate number of qualified candidates for Union posts, particularly taking account of *considering* *b)* and *c)* above.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Matters for reporting to the Council on staff issues, including staff in  
 regional and area offices, and recruitment issues

– Geographical representation

– Staff career policy

– Staff morale

– Balance between external and internal recruitment

– Gender balance

– Contracts policy

– Implementation of human resources development plan

– Improvements to human resources services

– Alignment between the Union's strategic priorities and staff functions and posts

– In-service training

– Recruitment and promotion processes

– Voluntary separation and early-retirement programmes

– Short-term posts

– Flexibility of working conditions

– Relationship between management and staff

– Workplace diversity

– Harassment issues

– Occupational safety

– Compliance with United Nations common system policies/recommendations

– Performance evaluation and appraisals

– Succession planning

– Persons with disabilities, including services and facilities for staff with disabilities

– Use of surveys and questionnaires to ascertain the views of all staff, as required

MOD ACP/67A2/4

RESOLUTION 58 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Strengthening of relations between ITU and regional  
 telecommunication organizations and regional preparations for the Plenipotentiary Conference

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 58 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 112 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* the following resolutions:

– Resolution 72 (Rev. WRC-07) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on world and regional preparations for WRCs;

– Resolution 43 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on regional preparations for WTSAs;

– Resolution 31 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on regional preparations for WTDCs, this resolution having been adopted for the first time in 2006, by WTDC-06 in Doha, Qatar,

acknowledging

that Article 43 of the ITU Constitution states that: "*Members reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to make regional arrangements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis .* *.* *.*",

considering

*a)* that the Union and regional organizations share a common belief that close cooperation can promote regional telecommunication development through, *inter alia*, organizational synergy;

*b)* that the six principal regional telecommunication organizations[[26]](#footnote-27)1, namely the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), the African Telecommunications Union (ATU), the Council of Arab Ministers of Telecommunication and Information represented by the Secretariat-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC), seek close cooperation with the Union;

*c)* that there is a continued need for the Union to strengthen close cooperation with these regional telecommunication organizations, given the increasing importance of regional organizations concerned with regional issues, and cooperate with them in regard to preparation of conferences and assemblies of the three Sectors and plenipotentiary conferences, through six preparatory meetings in the year preceding the conference;

*d)* that the ITU Convention encourages the participation of the regional telecommunication organizations in the Union's activities and provides for their attendance at conferences of the Union as observers;

*e)* that all six regional telecommunication organizations have coordinated their preparations for this conference;

*f)* that many common proposals submitted to this conference have been developed by administrations having participated in the preparatory work carried out by the six regional telecommunication organizations;

*g)* that this consolidation of views at regional level, together with the opportunity for interregional discussions prior to conferences, has eased the task of reaching a consensus during these conferences;

*h)* that there is a need for overall coordination of the interregional consultations;

*i)* the benefits of regional coordination as already experienced in the preparation of WRCs and WTDCs, and latterly WTSAs,

noting

*a)* that the Secretary-General's report under former Resolution 16 (Geneva, 1992) of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, when available, should facilitate evaluation by the ITU Council of the Union's own regional presence;

*b)* that the relationship between ITU regional offices and regional telecommunication organizations has proved to be of great benefit;

*c)* that some ITU Member States are not members of these regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in *considering b)* above,

taking into account

the efficiency benefits that plenipotentiary conferences and other Sector conferences and assemblies would gain from an increased amount and level of prior preparation by the Member States,

resolves

1 that the Union should continue developing stronger relations with regional telecommunication organizations, including the organization of one ITU regional preparatory meeting per ITU region, mentioned in *considering b)* above for plenipotentiary conferences, as well as other Sector conferences and assemblies, as necessary;

2 that the Union, in strengthening its relations with the regional telecommunication organizations and by means of ITU regional preparations for plenipotentiary conferences, world conference on international telecommunication, radiocommunication conferences and assemblies, WTDCs and WTSAs shall, with assistance of its regional offices when necessary, cover all Member States without exception, even if they do not belong to any of the six regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in *considering b)* above,

resolves further

to invite the regional groups to continue their preparations for plenipotentiary conferences including the possible convening of inter-regional coordination meetings,

instructs the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to continue to consult with Member States and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations on the means by which assistance can be provided in support of their preparations for future plenipotentiary conferences;

2 to follow up on the submission of a report on the results of the aforementioned consultation to the Council for its consideration, taking into account similar experiences, and to report regularly to the Council thereafter;

3 on the basis of such consultations, and ensuring that all the Member States are associated with this process, to assist Member States and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations with preparatory work, in particular for developing countries, in such areas as:

− the organization of ITU preparatory meetings , preferably before or after ITU major events (as referred to in *resolve 2* above);

− facilitation of interregional coordination meetings, with the objective of reaching a possible convergence of interregional views on major issues;

− assisting representatives of regional organizations to attend the above-mentioned inter-regional coordination meetings including where necessary, by providing , within the budgetary limit of the Union, fellowships for representatives of developing and least developed countries wishing to attend the above-mentioned meetings;

− identifying major issues to be resolved by the future conferences and assemblies referred to in resolves 2 above,

instructs the Council

to consider the reports submitted and take appropriate measures to strengthen this cooperation, including arranging for dissemination of the findings in the reports and the Council's conclusions to non-Council members and to regional telecommunication organizations, taking into account actions referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General , in close cooperation with the Directors of the three Bureaux 3* above,

invites the Member States

to participate actively in the implementation of this resolution.

MOD AFCP/69A1/6

RESOLUTION 64 (Rev.busan, 2014)

Non-discriminatory access to modern  
 telecommunication/information and communication technology  
 facilities, services and applications, including applied research and  
 transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society;

*b)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* the outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, especially Resolutions 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology, 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications and 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on bridging the digital divide,

taking into account

*a)* the statement and Vision beyond 2015 preamble of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, Geneva (June 2014), “*The evolution of the information society over the past 10 years is contributing towards, inter alia, the development of knowledge societies around the world that are based on principles of freedom of expression, quality education for all”,* universal and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge, and respect for cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage. When mentioning the information society, we also refer to the above mentioned evolution and to the vision of inclusive knowledge societies;

*b)* the preamble and challenges chapters of statement of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, Geneva (June 2014), especially §§ 4 “*We recognize and acknowledge that challenges on bridging the digital divide still remain unaddressed adequately and requires sustainable investments in ICT infrastructure and services, capacity building, facilitate know-how transfer, as well as to promote the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms”.* And §§ 8 “*The evolution of the information society over the past 10 years is contributing towards, inter alia, the development of knowledge societies around the world that are based on principles of freedom of expression, quality education for all, universal and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge, and respect for cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage. When mentioning the information society, we also refer to the above mentioned evolution and to the vision of inclusive knowledge societies”,*

taking into account also

*a)* that ITU plays an essential role in the promotion of global development of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, within the mandate of ITU, specifically with respect to Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 of the Tunis Agenda, in addition to participating in the implementation of other action lines, particularly Action Lines C7 and C8 of the Tunis Agenda;

*b)* that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication/ICT facilities, permitting non-discriminatory access to these facilities and to modern telecommunication services and applications;

*c)* that this access will help to bridge the digital divide,

taking into account further

the need to draw up proposals on issues determining a worldwide strategy for development of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, within the mandate of ITU, and to facilitate the mobilization of the necessary resources to that end,

noting

*a)* that modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are established, in the main, on the basis of recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R);

*b)* that ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;

*c)* that limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide;

*d)* the strategic plan for the Union set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

recognizing

that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is impossible unless all countries participating in the work of the Union, without exception, have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, without prejudice to national regulations and international commitments within the competence of other international organizations,

resolves

1 to continue, within the mandate of ITU, fulfilling the need to promote non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and related applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

2 that ITU should facilitate non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

3 that ITU should encourage to the greatest extent possible cooperation among the members of the Union on the question of non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations with a view to satisfying user demand for modern telecommunication/ICT services and applications,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

1. within their respective spheres of competence, to implement this resolution and achieve its goals;
2. within their respective role and mandate to consider implementing the WSIS+10 High-Level Event Outcomes (Geneva-2014) especially those related to transfer of know-how and technology and non-discriminatory access through conducting the needed activities in that regard,

invites Member States

1 to help telecommunication/ICT equipment manufacturers and providers of services and applications in ensuring that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations may be generally available to the public without any discrimination, and in facilitating applied research and technology transfer, as referred to in the WSIS+10 High-Level Event Outcomes (Geneva–2014);

2 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination with one another in the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to cooperate and coordinate with the relevant organizations involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet to take the appropriate measures to adopt non- discriminatory access to ITU online services and materials for all ITU members;

2 to transmit the text of this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, on the issue of non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication and information technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT, services and related applications, within the mandate of ITU, as an important factor for world technological progress, and on applied research and technology transfer between Member States, on mutually agreed terms, as a factor that may help to bridge the digital divide.

MOD CUB/70/1

RESOLUTION 64 (Rev. BUSAN, 2014)

Non-discriminatory access to modern  
 telecommunication/information and communication technology  
 facilities, services and applications, including applied research and  
 transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society, especially §§ 15, 18 and 19 of the Tunis Commitment, and §§ 90 and 107 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;

*b)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* the outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, especially Resolutions 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology, 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications and 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on bridging the digital divide;

*d)* Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which invites Member States to refrain from taking any unilateral and/or discriminatory actions that could impede another Member State from accessing public Internet sites and using resources,

taking into account

the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) for political, economic, social and cultural progress,

taking into account also

*a)* that ITU plays an essential role in the promotion of global development of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, within the mandate of ITU, specifically with respect to Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 of the Tunis Agenda, in addition to participating in the implementation of other action lines, particularly Action Lines C7 and C8 of the Tunis Agenda;

*b)* that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication/ICT facilities, permitting non-discriminatory access to these facilities and to modern telecommunication services and applications;

*c)* that this access will help to bridge the digital divide,

taking into account further

the need to draw up proposals on issues determining a worldwide strategy for development of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, within the mandate of ITU, and to facilitate the mobilization of the necessary resources to that end,

noting

*a)* that modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are established, in the main, on the basis of recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R);

*b)* that ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;

*c)* that limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide;

*d)* Resolution 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology;

*e)* Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications;

*f)* the strategic plan for the Union set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference,

recognizing

that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is impossible unless all countries participating in the work of the Union, without exception, have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, without prejudice to national regulations and international commitments within the competence of other international organizations,

resolves

1 to continue, within the mandate of ITU, fulfilling the need to promote non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and related applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

2 that ITU should facilitate non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

3 that ITU should encourage to the greatest extent possible cooperation among the members of the Union on the question of non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations with a view to satisfying user demand for modern telecommunication/ICT services and applications,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

within their respective spheres of competence, to implement this resolution and achieve its goals,

invites the governments of the Member States of the Union

1 to help telecommunication/ICT equipment manufacturers and providers of services and applications in ensuring that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations may be generally available to the public without any discrimination, and in facilitating applied research and technology transfer;

2 to cooperate with one another in the implementation of this resolution;

3 to refrain from taking any unilateral and/or discriminatory actions that could impede another Member State from accessing public Internet sites and telecommunication resources or from acquiring new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications, within the spirit of Article 1 of the ITU Constitution and the principles of WSIS,

instructs the Secretary-General

to transmit the text of this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, on the issue of non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication and information technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT, services and related applications, within the mandate of ITU, as an important factor for world technological progress, and on applied research and technology transfer between Member States, on mutually agreed terms, as a factor that may help to bridge the digital divide.

MOD ARB/79A2/3

RESOLUTION 64 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Non-discriminatory access to modern  
 telecommunication/information and communication technology  
 facilities, services and applications, including e-meetings, applied research and  
 transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), especially §§ 15, 18 and 19 of the Tunis Commitment, and §§ 90 and 107 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;

*b)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* the outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, especially Resolutions 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology, 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications and 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on bridging the digital divide;

*d)* Resolution 167 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening ITU capabilities for electronic meetings and means to advance the work of the Union, which emphasizes that that there is a need for procedures to ensure fair and equitable participation by all;

*e)* that the International Telecommunication Regulations adopted by the World Conference on International Telecommunications (Dubai, 2012) recognize the right of access of Member States to international telecommunication services;

*f)* Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources, which invites Member States to refrain from taking any unilateral and/or discriminatory actions that could impede another Member State from accessing public Internet sites and using resources, within the spirit of Article 1 of the ITU Constitution and the WSIS principles;

*g)* Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

taking into account

*a)* the Preamble to the Statement and Vision of the WSIS+10 High Level Event to review implementation of the WSIS outcomes (Geneva, 2014), §8: "The evolution of the information society over the past 10 years is contributing towards, *inter alia*, the development of knowledge societies around the world that are based on principles of freedom of expression, quality education for all, universal and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge, and respect for cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage. When mentioning the information society, we also refer to the above mentioned evolution and to the vision of inclusive knowledge societies";

*b)* the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) for political, economic, social and cultural progress,

taking into account also

*a)* that ITU plays an essential role in the promotion of global development of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, within the mandate of ITU, specifically with respect to Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 of the Tunis Agenda, in addition to participating in the implementation of other action lines, particularly Action Lines C7 and C8 of the Tunis Agenda;

*b)* that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication/ICT facilities, permitting non-discriminatory access to these facilities and to modern telecommunication services and applications;

*c)* that this access will help to bridge the digital divide,

taking into account further

the need to draw up proposals on issues determining a worldwide strategy for development of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, within the mandate of ITU, and to facilitate the mobilization of the necessary resources to that end,

emphasizing

that fair and equitable e-participation of Member States in ITU meetings will bring considerable benefits by facilitating and widening the scope for participation in ITU work and meetings,

noting

*a)* that modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are established, in the main, on the basis of recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R);

*b)* that ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;

*c)* that limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide;

*d)* Resolution 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology;

*e)* Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications,

recognizing

that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is impossible unless all countries participating in the work of the Union, without exception, have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, without prejudice to national regulations and international commitments within the competence of other international organizations,

resolves

1 to continue, within the mandate of ITU, fulfilling the need to promote non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and related applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

2 that ITU should facilitate non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

3 that ITU should encourage to the greatest extent possible cooperation among the members of the Union on the question of non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations with a view to satisfying user demand for modern telecommunication/ICT services and applications,

invites Member States

1 to refrain from taking any unilateral and/or discriminatory actions that could impede another Member State from accessing public Internet sites and using resources, within the spirit of Article 1 of the Constitution and the WSIS principles;

2 to adopt national policies that promote the exchange of regional traffic and prevent discriminatory access;

3 to help telecommunication/ICT equipment manufacturers and providers of services and applications in ensuring that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations may be generally available to the public without any discrimination, and in facilitating applied research and technology transfer, in line with the work of the WSIS+10 High Level Event to review implementation of the WSIS outcomes (Geneva, 2014);

4 to cooperate with one another in the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to compile and distribute a list of the online services and applications which cannot be accessed, based on complaints received from ITU Member States;

2 to take appropriate measures and steps to ensure the fair and equitable participation of all in ITU online services and applications;

3 to collaborate and coordinate with United Nations agencies, other organizations and all concerned parties in taking the necessary measures to adopt telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications that are accessible to all without ethnic, geographic, political or other form of discrimination;

4 to take into account implementation of the outputs of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event (Geneva, 2014) to review the implementation of WSIS outcomes, especially those relating to the transfer of technology and knowledge and provision of non-discriminatory access, through the various ITU activities in this field;

5 to submit an annual report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution,

further instructs the Secretary-General

to transmit the measures taken by ITU to implement this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, on the issue of non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication and information technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT, services and related applications, within the mandate of ITU, as an important factor for world technological progress, and on applied research and technology transfer between Member States, on mutually agreed terms, as a factor that may help to bridge the digital divide.

MOD IAP/34A1/8

RESOLUTION 70 (Rev.Busan, 2014)

Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective[[27]](#footnote-28)1 in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through information   
and communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* the endorsement of that resolution by the Plenipotentiary Conference in its Resolution 70 (Minneapolis, 1998), in which the conference resolved, *inter alia*, to incorporate a gender perspective in the implementation of all programmes and plans of ITU;

*b)* Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, referring to mainstreaming a gender perspective in the activities of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, ensuring the incorporation of a gender policy into the ITU-T’s activities;*c)* Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) approved by WTDC, resolving that the BDT should keep close ties and collaborate, as appropriate, with the Dedicated Group on Gender Issues established in the framework of the ITU General Secretariat by the 2013 Council and with the Working Group on Gender of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development mutually supporting gender mainstreaming in the Union and joining efforts to eliminate inequalities in the access to, and use of, telecommunications/ICTs, for the benefit of a non discriminatory and egalitarian Information Society;

*d)*  the WSIS+10 High-Level Event whose Statement, in its Preamble, highlights (…). “*We reaffirm the importance of promoting and maintaining gender equality and women empowerment, guaranteeing the inclusion of women in the emerging global ICT society and taking into account the mandate of the newly established agency UN-WOMEN, the recommendations of the High-Level Panel in the post-2015, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995.”*;

*noting*

*a)* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/289 on system-wide coherence adopted on 21 July 2010, establishing the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, which would be known as “UN Women” with the mandate to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women;

*b)* ECOSOC Resolution E/2012/L.8, on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, which welcomed the development of the UN System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNSWAP);

*c)* The United Nations Chief Executives Board, which in April 2013 advocated the UN System-Wide “Action Plan to measure gender equality and the empowerment of women,” in which the ITU would participate in dissemination, coordination, and communication activities and the establishment of networks that are part of the strategy;

*d)* the agreed conclusions in the 55th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women of the United Nations, held in March 2011, regarding the access and participation of women and girls in education, training, and science and technology,

*also noting*

*a)* Resolution of the 2013 ITU Council endorsing the Union’s Gender Equality and Mainstreaming Policy (GEM) for the purpose of making it into the model organization in gender equality issues and using the power of telecommunications/ICTs to empower women and men;

*b)* that ITU, in its Strategic Plan, includes gender issues for debating and exchanging ideas to concretely define throughout the organization an action plan with deadlines and goals,

recognizing

*a)* that society as a whole, particularly in the context of the information and knowledge society, will benefit from equal participation of women and men in policy-making and decision-making and complete access to communication services for both women and men;

*b)* that information and communication technologies (ICTs) are tools that gender equality and women's empowerment can be advanced, and are integral to the creation of societies in which both women and men can substantively contribute and participate;

*c)* that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), namely the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, outlined the concept of the information society and that continued efforts must be undertaken in this context to bridge the gender digital divide;

*d)* that there are a growing number of women in the telecommunications/ICT field with decision-making power, including in relevant ministries, national regulatory authorities and industry, who could promote the work of ITU so as to encourage girls to choose a career in the field of telecommunications/ICT and foster the use of ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls,

recognizing further

*a)* the progress achieved in raising awareness, both within ITU and among Member States, of the importance of integrating transversal a gender perspective in all ITU work programmes and of increasing the number of women professionals in ITU, especially at the senior management level, while at the same time working towards the equal access of women and men to posts in the General Service category;

*b)* the considerable recognition given to the work of ITU in gender and telecommunications/ICT within the United Nations family of organizations,

*c)* the progress made by ITU, and in particular the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in the development and implementation of actions and projects that use ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls, as well as in increasing awareness of the links between gender issues and ICTs within the Union and among Member States and Sector Members;

*d) t*he results achieved by the Working Group on Gender Issues in promoting gender equality,

considering

*a)* that there is a need for ITU to investigate, gather data, analyse, build statistics, assess effects, evaluate the effects and promote a better understanding of the impact of telecommunications/ICTs on women and men;

*b)* that ITU should be the leading body in establishing indicators for the telecommunication/ICT sector that would contribute to reducing disparities in terms of access and appropriation of information and communication technologies and the national, regional and international mainstreaming of a gender perspective;

*c)* that more work needs to be done to ensure that the gender and equity perspective is included as a transversal axis in all ITU policies, work programmes, information dissemination activities, publications, study groups, seminars, workshops and conferences;

*d)* that there is a need to foster participation of women and girls in the telecommunications/ICT domain at an early age and to provide input for further policy developments, on the required areas to ensure that the information and knowledge society contributes to their empowerment,

encourages Member States and Sector Members

1 to undertake further or new actions, promoting the commitment to mainstreaming the gender perspective in government, the public, private and academic sectors, and industry, for the purpose of promoting innovation in learning telecommunications/ICT on an equal footing for men and women and to foster the empowerment of women and girls, with special emphasis on rural and remote areas;

2 to review, revise and even modify as appropriate, their respective policies and practices to ensure that candidacies quest, employment, training and advancement of women and men alike are undertaken on a fair and equitable basis;

3 to facilitate the employment of women and men equally in the telecommunication/ICT field including at senior levels of responsibility in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government and regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations and in the private sector;

4 to review their policies and strategic actions related to the information society to ensure the transversal inclusion of a gender perspective in all activities considering that it is a cross-cutting issue and thus fostering gender balance in accessing opportunities that improve the standard of living by the use and appropriation of telecommunications/ICTs;

5 to promote the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in telecommunications/ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education;

6 to design actions for the construction of a new technological and digital culture that bring to women and children to the new technologies and facilitate their usage in the areas in which they develop;

7 to adopt policies that include positive actions to promote reduction of access barriers, understanding of the ICT handling and adaptation of applications and contents in native language related to the technologies and foster the insertion of women, children and teenagers, young people, older adults, indigenous, Afro-descendants and women with disabilities, in the professional training in ICT,

resolves

1 to endorse Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on Mainstreaming the gender perspective for an inclusive and egalitarian information society;

2 to accord high priority to implementing the GEM policy so that ITU can become a model organization with respect to gender equality and to take advantage of the possibilities offered by ICTs to empower both men and women;

3 to continue the work being done at ITU, and particularly in BDT, to promote gender equality in telecommunications/ICTs by recommending measures at the international, regional and national level on policies and programmes that improve socio-economic conditions for women, particularly in developing countries;

4 to accord high priority to the incorporation of gender policies in the management, staffing and operation of ITU;

5 to incorporate a transversal gender perspective in the implementation of the ITU strategic plan and financial plan for 2016-2019 as well as in the operational plans of the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

6 to have the ITU compile and process statistical data from the countries and to have it draw up indicators that take into account gender issues and highlight the sector’s trends, as well as the effects and impact of the use and appropriation of telecommunications/ICTs, broken down by gender,

instructs the Council

1 to accord high priority to complying with the ITU Gender Equality and Mainstreaming Policy (GEM) so that the ITU can become a model organization in terms of gender and use the power of telecommunications/ICTs to empower women and men

2 to continue and expand on the initiatives carried out over the past eight years and to accelerate the gender and equity mainstreaming process in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure capacity building and the promotion of women into senior-level positions and ITU elected office,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to ensure that the gender perspective is transversely incorporated in the work programmes, management approaches and human resource development activities of ITU, and to submit an annual written report to the Council on progress made in the implementation of GEM policy reflecting, with statistics broken down by sex, location of women and men categories within the ITU, as well as the participation of women and men in the ITU conferences and meetings;

2 to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all ITU contributions with respect to the priority areas that must be tackled for the implementation of the results of the WSIS beyond 2015;

3 to give particular attention to gender balance for posts at the professional and particularly the higher levels in ITU and, when choosing between candidacies who have equal qualifications for a post, taking into account geographical distribution (No. 154 of the ITU Constitution) and the balance between women and men, to give appropriate priority to gender balance, and to amend ITU hiring procedures to ensure that, if the number of candidacies allows it, at each recruitment level, at least 33% of the candidacies who move up to the next higher level be women;

4 to make sure, unless there are no women among the qualified candidacies, that each pre-selected list submitted to the Secretary General for appointment include a woman;

5 to ensure gender equilibrium for the membership of the internal regulatory committees and, to the extent possible, to try to include at least two members of each gender;

6 to establish an annual GEM prize for ITU members to recognize and commend individual contributions and examples of leadership to promote gender equality;

7 to organize training in mainstreaming the gender perspective for all staff;

8 to make efforts to mobilize voluntary contributions from Member States, Sector Members and others for this purpose;

9 to encourage administrations to give equal opportunities to women and men candidacies for elected official posts and for membership of the Radio Regulations Board;

10 to announce a year-long call to action, with a focus on the theme "Women and girls in ICT" during 2014-2017;

11 to submit the present Resolution to the attention of the United Nations Secretary General in an effort to promote greater cooperation and coordination in the policies, programs, and projects being implemented by the ITU and interlinking access, use and appropriation of telecommunications/ICT and broadband among women and girls, and to promote gender equality, empowerment and the socioeconomic development of women and girls,

12 to fulfill the obligations of submitting reports as required by UN-SWAP;

13 to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference the outcomes and progress achieved in mainstreaming the gender perspective in ITU’s work and in implementing this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue promoting among the other United Nations agencies observance of the International Day of Girls in ICTs which takes place every fourth Thursday of April since 2010 and during which telecommunication/ICT companies, other enterprises with telecommunication/ICT departments, telecommunication/ICT training institutions, universities, research centers, and all telecommunication/ICT related institutions are invited to organize an open-house day for girls and traineeships for girls, as well as online training and/or workshops, day camps, and summer camps, in order to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in telecommunication/ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education;

2 that calls to action also be made to women’s organizations and NGOs and civil society organizations throughout the world so that they can join in observing the International Day of Girls in ICTS, as well as provide online training and/or workshops and day camps, among others;

3 to continue the work of BDT in promoting the use of telecommunications/ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls, helping them to tackle disparities and facilitate the acquisition of life skills,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to make voluntary contributions to ITU to facilitate the implementation of this resolution to the fullest extent possible;

2 to observe annually the International "Girls in ICT" Day, on the fourth Thursday of April, and invite telecommunication/ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, telecommunication/ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions to organize an open day for girls;

3 to actively support and participate in the work of BDT in promoting the use of telecommunications/ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls;

4 to highlight the gender perspective in the Questions under study in the study groups of the three ITU sectors and their Action Plans, as appropriate;

5 to provide support so that women and girls can have access to studies and careers in telecommunications/ICTs, by creating opportunities, favoring their incorporation into teaching and learning processes, and/or encouraging their professional training;

6 to support and/or promote the funding of studies, projects, and proposal that contribute to overcoming gender inequalities, fostering and promoting telecommunications/ICTs to empower women and girls.

MOD AFCP/69A1/7

RESOLUTION 70 (Rev.busan, 2014)

Gender mainstreaming in ITU and promotion of gender equality   
and the empowerment of women through information   
and communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* the initiative taken by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) in adopting Resolution 7 (Valletta, 1998), transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), which resolved that a task force on gender issues be established;

*b)* the endorsement of that resolution by the Plenipotentiary Conference in its Resolution 70 (Minneapolis, 1998), in which the conference resolved, *inter alia*, to incorporate a gender perspective in the implementation of all programmes and plans of ITU;

*c)* Resolution 44 (Istanbul, 2002) of WTDC, converting the task force on gender issues into a working group on gender issues;

*d)* Resolution 1187 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2001 session, on gender perspective[[28]](#footnote-30)1 in ITU human resources management, policy and practice, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to allocate appropriate resources, within existing budgetary limits, to establish a gender perspective full-time dedicated staff;

*e)* Resolution 2001/41 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), in which ECOSOC decided to establish, under the regular agenda item "Coordination, programme and other questions", the regular sub-item "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system" in order to, *inter alia*, monitor and evaluate achievements made and obstacles encountered by the United Nations system, and to consider further measures to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system;

*f)* Resolution 55 (Florianópolis, 2004) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which encourages gender mainstreaming in the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector;

*g)* Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006) of WTDC, endorsing a specific action plan for the promotion of gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies;

*h)* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/289, on system-wide coherence, adopted on 21 July 2010, establishing the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, which will be known as "UN Women", with the mandate to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women;

*i)* Resolution 1327, adopted by the Council at its 2011 session, on ITU's role in ICTs and the empowerment of women and girls;

*j)* ECOSOC Resolution E/2012/L.8, on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, which welcomed the development of the UN System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNSWAP);

*k)* Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on Mainstreaming a gender perspective in ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector activities;

*l)* Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference on Mainstreaming a gender perspective for an inclusive and egalitarian information society;

*m)* the preamble of the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes, reaffirming the importance of promoting and maintaining gender equality and women empowerment, guaranteeing the inclusion of women in the emerging global ICT society and taking into account the mandate of the newly established agency UN-WOMEN,

recognizing

*a)* that society as a whole, particularly in the context of the information and knowledge society, will benefit from equal participation of women and men in policy-making and decision-making and equal access to communication services for both women and men;

*b)* that information and communication technologies (ICTs) are tools through which gender equality and women's empowerment can be advanced, and are integral to the creation of societies in which both women and men can substantively contribute and participate;

*c)* that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), namely the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, outlined the concept of the information society and that continued efforts must be undertaken in this context to bridge the gender digital divide;

*d)* that the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes declared commitment to ensuring that the Information Society enables women’s empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society and in all decision making processes;

*e)* that there are a growing number of women in the ICT field with decision-making power, including in relevant ministries, national regulatory authorities and industry, who could promote the work of ITU so as to encourage girls to choose a career in the field of ICT and foster the use of ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls;

*f)* that there is a growing need to bridge the digital gender divide for women in rural and marginalized areas, who have been subject to traditional restrictions that boosts discrimination,

recognizing further

*a)* the progress achieved in raising awareness, both within ITU and among Member States, of the importance of integrating a gender perspective in all ITU work programmes and of increasing the number of women professionals in ITU, especially at the senior management level, while at the same time working towards the equal access of women and men to posts in the General Service category;

*b)* the successful establishment by ITU of an international "Girls in ICT" day to be held every year on the fourth Thursday of April;

*c)* the considerable recognition given to the work of ITU in gender and ICT within the United Nations family of organizations,

considering

*a)* the progress made by ITU, and in particular the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in the development and implementation of actions and projects that use ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls, as well as in increasing awareness of the links between gender issues and ICTs within the Union and among Member States and Sector Members;

*b)* the results achieved by the Working Group on Gender Issues in promoting gender equality;

*c)* the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), for its part, conducted a study on women in telecommunication standardization, exploring the gender perspective and activities related to gender mainstreaming in ITU-T and TSB, in the interests of determining the degree to which women are active participants in all ITU-T activities,

noting

*a)* that there is a need for ITU to investigate, analyse and further understand the impact of telecommunication/ICT technologies on women and men;

*b)* that ITU should take the lead in establishing gender-relevant indicators for the telecommunication/ICT sector;

*c)* that more work needs to be done to ensure that the gender perspective is included in all ITU policies, work programmes, information dissemination activities, publications, study groups, seminars, workshops and conferences;

*d)* that there is a need to foster participation of women and girls in the ICT domain at an early age and to provide input for further policy developments;

*e)* the need for ICT tools and applications that can empower women and facilitate their access to the labour market in areas traditionally closed for them,

encourages Member States and Sector Members

1 to review and revise, as appropriate, their respective policies and practices to ensure that recruitment, employment, training and advancement of women and men alike are undertaken on a fair and equitable basis;

2 to facilitate the capacity building and employment of women and men equally in the telecommunication/ICT field including at senior levels of responsibility in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government and regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations and in the private sector;

3 to review their policies related to the information society to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all activities;

4 to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in ICT careers with special focus on rural women and girls during elementary, secondary and higher education and lifelong learning;

5 to attract more women and girls to study in Computer Science and bring recognition to leaders in Technology who make an innovative change;

6 to encourage more women to take advantage of ICT opportunities to advance their businesses, and promote their possible contributions to economic recovery,

resolves

1 to endorse Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006), on promoting gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies;

2 to continue the work being done at ITU, and particularly in BDT, to promote gender equality in ICTs by recommending measures at the international, regional and national level on policies and programmes that improve socio-economic conditions for women, particularly in developing countries;

3 to accord high priority to the incorporation of gender policies in the management, staffing and operation of ITU;

4 to incorporate a gender perspective in the implementation of the ITU strategic plan and financial plan for 2016-2019 as well as in the operational plans of the Bureaux and the General Secretariat,

instructs the Council

1 to continue and expand on the initiatives carried out over the past four years and to accelerate the gender mainstreaming process in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure capacity building and the promotion of women to senior-level positions;

2 to consider adopting the theme "Women and girls in ICT" to mark World Telecommunication and Information Society Day in 2015;

3 to consider that ITU, in close collaboration with relevant regional organizations, to take appropriate measures to establish regional women commissions that are dedicated to harness ICT to accelerate the promotion of gender equality and empower women and girls. Each commission shall annually identify specific actions in employment and economic activities, education, health and gender-based violence,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to ensure that the gender perspective is incorporated in the work programmes, management approaches and human resource development activities of ITU, and to submit an annual written report to the Council on progress made on gender mainstreaming in ITU, including statistics on gender by grade of ITU staff and participation of women and men in ITU conferences and meetings;

2 to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all ITU contributions to the implementation of WSIS action lines;

3 to give particular attention to gender balance for posts at the professional and particularly the higher levels in ITU and, when choosing between candidates who have equal qualifications for a post, taking into account geographical distribution (No. 154 of the ITU Constitution) and the balance between female and male staff, to give appropriate priority to gender balance;

4 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results and progress made on the inclusion of a gender perspective in the work of ITU, and on the implementation of this resolution;

5 to make efforts to mobilize voluntary contributions from Member States, Sector Members and others for this purpose;

6 to encourage administrations to give equal opportunities to male and female candidatures for elected official posts and for membership of the Radio Regulations Board;

7 to support the "Global Network of women ICT decision-makers";

8 to announce a year-long call to action, with a focus on the theme "Women and girls in ICT",

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to bring to the attention of other United Nations agencies the need to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education, including by continuing to conduct an international "Girls in ICT" day, to be held every year on the fourth Thursday of April, when ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions are invited to organize an open day for girls;

2 to continue the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to make voluntary contributions to ITU to facilitate the implementation of this resolution to the fullest extent possible;

2 to establish and observe annually the international "Girls in ICT" day, to be held on the fourth Thursday of April, when ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions are invited to organize an open day for girls;

3 to actively support and participate in the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls;

4 to actively support and participate in the work of the "Global Network of women ICT decision-makers" aimed at promoting the work of ITU in using ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls, including by building partnerships and building synergies between existing networks at national, regional and international levels, as well as fostering successful strategies to improve gender balance at senior-level positions in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government, regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations, including ITU, and in the private sector;

5 to highlight the gender perspective in the Questions under study in the ITU-D study groups and the five programmes of the Hyderabad Action Plan;

6 to make systematic gender assessment of countries gender strategies and programs results and impacts;

7 to further develop internal tools and programming guidelines;

8 to cooperate with relevant international organizations who have a significant experience in mainstreaming gender into projects and programs.

MOD ARB/79A2/4

RESOLUTION 70 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Gender mainstreaming in ITU and promotion of gender equality   
and the empowerment of women through information   
and communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* the initiative taken by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) in adopting Resolution 7 (Valletta, 1998), transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), which resolved that a task force on gender issues be established;

*b)* the endorsement of that resolution by the Plenipotentiary Conference in its Resolution 70 (Minneapolis, 1998), in which the conference resolved, *inter alia*, to incorporate a gender perspective in the implementation of all programmes and plans of ITU;

*c)* Resolution 44 (Istanbul, 2002) of WTDC, converting the task force on gender issues into a working group on gender issues;

*d)* Resolution 1187 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2001 session, on gender perspective[[29]](#footnote-31)1 in ITU human resources management, policy and practice, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to allocate appropriate resources, within existing budgetary limits, to establish a gender perspective full-time dedicated staff;

*e)* Resolution 2001/41 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), in which ECOSOC decided to establish, under the regular agenda item "Coordination, programme and other questions", the regular sub-item "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system" in order to, *inter alia*, monitor and evaluate achievements made and obstacles encountered by the United Nations system, and to consider further measures to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system;

*f)* Resolution 55 (Florianópolis, 2004) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which encourages gender mainstreaming in the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

*g)* Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006) of WTDC, endorsing a specific action plan for the promotion of gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies;

*h)* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/289, on system-wide coherence, adopted on 21 July 2010, establishing the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, which will be known as "UN Women", with the mandate to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women;

*i)* Resolution 1327 adopted by the Council at its 2011 session, on ITU's role in ICTs and the empowerment of women and girls;

*j)* ECOSOC Resolution 2012/24, on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, which welcomed the development of the UN System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNSWAP);

*k)* Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on mainstreaming a gender perspective in ITU-T activities;

*l)* Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on mainstreaming a gender perspective for an inclusive and egalitarian information society;

*m)* the Preamble to the WSIS+10 Statement on implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), which reaffirmed the importance of promoting and maintaining gender equality and women's empowerment, guaranteeing the inclusion of women in the emerging global ICT society and taking into account the mandate of the newly established agency UN-WOMEN,

recognizing

*a)* that society as a whole, particularly in the context of the information and knowledge society, will benefit from equal participation of women and men in policy-making and decision-making and equal access to communication services for both women and men;

*b)* that information and communication technologies (ICTs) are tools through which gender equality and women's empowerment can be advanced, and are integral to the creation of societies in which both women and men can substantively contribute and participate;

*c)* that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, namely the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, outlined the concept of the information society and that continued efforts must be undertaken in this context to bridge the gender digital divide;

*d)* the WSIS+10 Statement on implementation of the WSIS outcomes states the need to ensure that the information society enables women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society and in all decision-making processes;

*e)* that there are a growing number of women in the ICT field with decision-making power, including in relevant ministries, national regulatory authorities and industry, who could promote the work of ITU so as to encourage girls to choose a career in the field of ICT and foster the use of ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls;

*f)* that there is a growing need to close the digital divide in order to empower women in rural and marginalized areas that are subject to traditional constraints which reinforce discrimination,

recognizing further

*a)* the progress achieved in raising awareness, both within ITU and among Member States, of the importance of integrating a gender perspective in all ITU work programmes and of increasing the number of women professionals in ITU, especially at the senior management level, while at the same time working towards the equal access of women and men to posts in the General Service category;

*b)* the success of international “Girls in ICT day” organized by ITU, which is held every year on the fourth Thursday of April;

*c)* the considerable recognition given to the work of ITU in gender and ICT within the United Nations family of organizations, including the award for outstanding achievement in gender equality mainstreaming in the area of ICTs (GEM-TECH award), awarded jointly by the United Nations and the Union to role models in the area of gender equality,

considering

*a)* the progress made by ITU, and in particular the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in the development and implementation of actions and projects that use ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls, as well as in increasing awareness of the links between gender issues and ICTs within the Union and among Member States and Sector Members;

*b)* the results achieved by the Working Group on Gender Issues in promoting gender equality;

*c)* the study conducted by ITU-T on women in telecommunication standardization, exploring perspectives and activities related to gender mainstreaming in ITU-T and determining the degree to which women are active participants in all ITU-T activities,

noting

*a)* that there is a need for ITU to investigate, analyse and further understand the impact of telecommunication/ICT technologies on women and men;

*b)* that ITU should take the lead in establishing gender-relevant indicators for the telecommunication/ICT sector;

*c)* that more work needs to be done to ensure that the gender perspective is included in all ITU policies, work programmes, information dissemination activities, publications, study groups, seminars, workshops and conferences;

*d)* that there is a need to foster participation of women and girls in the ICT domain at an early age and to provide input for further policy developments;

*e)* the need for ICT tools and applications to empower women and facilitate their access to the job market in non-traditional fields,

encourages Member States and Sector Members

1 to review and revise, as appropriate, their respective policies and practices to ensure that recruitment, employment, training and advancement of women and men alike are undertaken on a fair and equitable basis;

2 to facilitate the capacity building and employment of women and men equally in the telecommunication/ICT field including at senior levels of responsibility in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government and regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations and in the private sector;

3 to review their policies related to the information society to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all activities,

4 to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in ICT careers, with special focus on rural women and girls, during elementary, secondary and higher education and in continuing education;

5 to attract more women and girls to study computer science, and acknowledge the achievements of leading women in relevant areas, particularly in innovation;

6 to encourage more women to take advantage of the opportunities offered by ICTs to develop their business and to foster potential contributions to bring about economic regeneration,

resolves

1 to endorse Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006), on promoting gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies;

2 to continue the work being done at ITU, and particularly in BDT, to promote gender equality in ICTs by recommending measures at the international, regional and national level on policies and programmes that improve socio-economic conditions for women, particularly in developing countries;

3 to accord high priority to the incorporation of gender policies in the management, staffing and operation of ITU;

4 to incorporate a gender perspective in the implementation of the ITU strategic plan and financial plan for 2016-2019 as well as in the operational plans of the Bureaux and the General Secretariat,

instructs the Council

1 to continue and expand on the initiatives carried out over the past four years and to accelerate the gender mainstreaming process in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure capacity building and the promotion of women to senior-level positions;

2 to examine the possibility of ITU, in close collaboration with relevant regional organizations, taking appropriate measures to establish a regional platform for women, devoted to using ICT to expedite the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, whereby each commission may determine specific measures annually in the fields of employment, economic activity, education and health,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to ensure that the gender perspective is incorporated in the work programmes, management approaches and human resource development activities of ITU, and to submit an annual written report to the Council on progress made on gender mainstreaming in ITU, including statistics on gender by grade of ITU staff and participation of women and men in ITU conferences and meetings;

2 to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all ITU contributions to the implementation of WSIS action lines;

3 to give particular attention to gender balance for posts at the professional and particularly the higher levels in ITU and, when choosing between candidates who have equal qualifications for a post, taking into account geographical distribution (No. 154 of the ITU Constitution) and the balance between female and male staff, to give appropriate priority to gender balance;

4 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results and progress made on the inclusion of a gender perspective in the work of ITU, and on the implementation of this resolution;

5 to make efforts to mobilize voluntary contributions from Member States, Sector Members and others for this purpose;

6 to encourage administrations to give equal opportunities to male and female candidatures for elected official posts and for membership of the Radio Regulations Board;

7 to continue to support the "Global Network of women ICT decision-makers";

8 to announce a year-long call to action, with a focus on the theme "Women and girls in ICT",

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to bring to the attention of other United Nations agencies the need to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education, including by continuing to organize an international "Girls in ICT" day, to be held every year on the fourth Thursday of April, when ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions are invited to organize an open day for girls;

2 to continue the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to make voluntary contributions to ITU to facilitate the implementation of this resolution to the fullest extent possible;

2 to observe annually the international "Girls in ICT" day, to be held on the fourth Thursday of April, when ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions are invited to organize an open day for girls;

3 to actively support and participate in the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls;

4 to actively support and participate in the work of the "Global Network of women ICT decision-makers" aimed at promoting the work of ITU in using ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls, including by building partnerships and building synergies between existing networks at national, regional and international levels, as well as fostering successful strategies to improve gender balance at senior-level positions in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government, regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations, including ITU, and in the private sector;

5 to highlight the gender perspective in the Questions under study in the ITU-D study groups and the five programmes of the Hyderabad Action Plan;

6 to continue to develop internal software tools and guidelines;

7 to collaborate with relevant international organizations that have significant experience in mainstreaming gender equality in projects and programmes.

MOD EUR/80A1/21

RESOLUTION 70 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Gender mainstreaming in ITU, promotion of gender equality   
and the social and economic empowerment of women through information   
and communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* the initiative taken by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) in adopting Resolution 7 (Valletta, 1998), transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), which resolved that a task force on gender issues be established;

*b)* the endorsement of that resolution by the Plenipotentiary Conference in its Resolution 70 (Minneapolis, 1998), in which the conference resolved, *inter alia*, to incorporate a gender perspective in the implementation of all programmes and plans of ITU;

*c)* Resolution 44 (Istanbul, 2002) of WTDC, converting the task force on gender issues into a working group on gender issues;

*d)* Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDCon Mainstreaming a gender perspective for an inclusive and egalitarian information society*;*

*e)* Resolution 1187 adopted by the ITU Council at its 80 session, on gender perspective[[30]](#footnote-32)1 in ITU human resources management, policy and practice, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to allocate appropriate resources, within existing budgetary limits, to establish a gender perspective full-time dedicated staff;

*f)* Resolution 80A1/41 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), in which ECOSOC decided to establish, under the regular agenda item "Coordination, programme and other questions", the regular sub-item "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system" in order to, *inter alia*, monitor and evaluate achievements made and obstacles encountered by the United Nations system, and to consider further measures to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system;

*h)* Resolution E/2012/L.8 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, which welcomed the development of the UN System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNSWAP);

*i)* Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on Mainstreaming a gender perspective in ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector activities;

*j)* Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006) of WTDC, endorsing a specific action plan for the promotion of gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies;

*k)* Resolution 1327, adopted by the Council at its 2011 session, on ITU's role in ICTs and the empowerment of women and girls*;*

*l)* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/289, on system-wide coherence, adopted on 21 July 2010, establishing the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, which will be known as "UN Women", with the mandate to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women,

*m)* The preamble of the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes, reaffirming the importance of promoting and maintaining gender equality and women empowerment, guaranteeing the inclusion of women in the emerging global ICT society and taking into account the mandate of the newly established agency “UN Women”,recognizing

*a)* that society as a whole, particularly in the context of the information and knowledge society, will benefit from equal participation of women and men in policy-making and decision-making and equal access to communication services for both women and men;

*b)* that information and communication technologies (ICTs) are tools through which gender equality and women's empowerment can be advanced, and are integral to the creation of societies in which both women and men can substantively contribute and participate;

*c)* that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), namely the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, outlined the concept of the information society and that continued efforts must be undertaken in this context to bridge the gender digital divide;

*d)* that there are a growing number of women in the ICT field with decision-making power, including in relevant ministries, national regulatory authorities and industry, who could promote the work of ITU so as to encourage girls to choose a career in the field of ICT and foster the use of ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls;

*e)* that there is a growing need to bridge the digital divide for women especially in rural and remote areas;

recognizing further

*a)* the progress achieved in raising awareness, both within ITU and among Member States, of the importance of integrating a gender perspective in all ITU work programmes and of increasing the number of women professionals in ITU, especially at the senior management level, while at the same time working towards the equal access of women and men to posts in the General Service category;

b) the successful establishment by ITU of an international "Girls in ICT" day to be held every year on the fourth Thursday of April;

c) the recent launch of Gender Equality Mainstreaming-Technology (GEM-TECH) Award, as a special award of ITU and UNWOMEN for outstanding performance and role models in gender equality and mainstreaming in the area of ICTs;

*d)* the considerable recognition given to the work of ITU in gender and ICT within the United Nations family of organizations,

considering

*a)* the progress made by ITU, and in particular the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in the development and implementation of actions and projects that use ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls, as well as in increasing awareness of the links between gender issues and ICTs within the Union and among Member States and Sector Members;

*b) t*he results achieved by the Working Group on Gender Issues in promoting gender equality,

*c)* the fact that ICTs play an important role in the promotion of education, career development and work opportunities, as well as for social and economic development of women,

noting

*a)* that there is a need for ITU to investigate, analyse and further understand the impact of telecommunication/ICT technologies on women and men;

*b)* that ITU should take the lead in establishing gender-relevant indicators for the telecommunication/ICT sector;

*c)* that more work needs to be done to ensure that the gender perspective is included in all ITU policies, work programmes, information dissemination activities, publications, study groups, seminars, workshops and conferences;

*d)* that there is a need to foster participation of women and girls in the ICT domain at an early age and to provide input for further policy developments;

*e)* that there is a need for ICT tools and applications that can empower women, so as to facilitate their access to the labour market in areas traditionally closed for them;

encourages Member States and Sector Members

1 to review and revise, as appropriate, their respective policies and practices to ensure that recruitment, employment, training and advancement of women and men alike are undertaken on a fair and equitable basis;

2 to facilitate the capacity building and employment of women and men equally in the telecommunication/ICT field including at senior levels of responsibility in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government and regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations and in the private sector;

3 to review their policies related to the information society to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all activities,

4 to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education, as well as lifelong learning,

resolves

1 to endorse Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006), on promoting gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies;

2 to continue the work being done at ITU, and particularly in BDT, to promote gender equality in ICTs by recommending measures at the international, regional and national level on policies and programmes that improve socio-economic conditions for women, particularly in developing countries;

3 to accord high priority to the incorporation of gender policies in the management, staffing and operation of ITU;

4 to incorporate a gender perspective in the implementation of the ITU strategic plan and financial plan for 2016-2019 as well as in the operational plans of the Bureaux and the General Secretariat,

instructs the Council

1 to continue and expand on the initiatives carried out over the past four years and to accelerate the gender mainstreaming process in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure as well capacity building and the promotion of women to senior-level positions;

2 to consider adopting the theme "Women and girls in ICT" to mark World Telecommunication and Information Society Day in 2016,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to ensure that the gender perspective is incorporated in the work programmes, management approaches and human resource development activities of ITU, and to submit an annual written report to the Council on progress made on gender mainstreaming in ITU, including statistics on gender by grade of ITU staff and participation of women and men in ITU conferences and meetings;

2 to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all ITU contributions to the implementation of WSIS action lines;

3 to continue to support the gender mainstreaming in cooperation with other relevant organizations through special initiatives like Gender Equality Mainstreaming-Technology (GEM-TECH) Award, co-organized by ITU and UNWOMEN;

4 to give particular attention to gender balance for posts at the professional and particularly the higher levels in ITU and, when choosing between candidates who have equal qualifications for a post, taking into account geographical distribution (No. 154 of the ITU Constitution) and the balance between female and male staff, to give appropriate priority to gender balance;

5 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results and progress made on the inclusion of a gender perspective in the work of ITU, and on the implementation of this resolution;

6 to make efforts to mobilize voluntary contributions from Member States, Sector Members and others for this purpose;

7 to encourage administrations to give equal opportunities to male and female candidatures for elected official posts and for membership of the Radio Regulations Board;

8 to support the "Global Network of women ICT decision-makers";

9 to announce a year-long call to action, with a focus on the theme "Women and girls in ICT",

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to bring to the attention of other United Nations agencies the need to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education, including by continuing to contduct an international "Girls in ICT" day, to be held every year on the fourth Thursday of April, when ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions are invited to organize an open day for girls;

2 to continue the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to make voluntary contributions to ITU to facilitate the implementation of this resolution to the fullest extent possible;

2 to establish and observe annually the international "Girls in ICT" day, to be held on the fourth Thursday of April, when ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions are invited to organize an open day for girls;

3 to actively support and participate in the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls;

4 to actively support and participate in the work of the "Global Network of women ICT decision-makers" aimed at promoting the work of ITU in using ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls, including by building partnerships and building synergies between existing networks at national, regional and international levels, as well as fostering successful strategies to improve gender balance at senior-level positions in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government, regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations, including ITU, and in the private sector;

5 to highlight the gender perspective in the Questions under study in the ITU-D study groups and the five programmes of the Hyderabad Action Plan.

6 to further develop internal tools and programming guidelines in the area of promotion of gender equality in the use of ICTs

7 to provide access to telecommunications/ICTs and provide up-to-date training for women on ICT use;

8 to foster collaboration with civil society and the private sector in order to provide specialized training for women;

9 to nominate on an annual basis deserving organizations and individuals for the Gender Equality Mainstreaming-Technology (GEM-TECH) Award.

USA/27A3/1#14962

Annex 2 to Resolution 71

Strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019

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[5.3 Monitoring, evaluation and risk management in the ITU RBM framework 47](#_Toc387091857)

The four-year strategy guides the activities of the Union in 2016-2019 in accordance with the Constitution and Convention of ITU.

The structure of the 2016-2019 strategic plan of the Union follows the structure of the ITU results-based management (RBM) framework, as shown in Section 1 below. Section 2 defines the vision, mission and values, Section 3 defines the ITU strategic goals and sets the targets, and Section 4 defines the Sectoral and intersectoral objectives, the outcomes, the enablers of the strategic goals and objectives of the Union and, for purposes of linkage of the strategic with the operational plans of the Union, the Sectoral and intersectoral outputs. Section 5 plots the roadmap from strategy to execution, by laying down the implementation criteria for prioritization. The activities and outputs are defined in detail in the operational planning process, thereby ensuring a strong linkage between strategic and operational planning (as described in Section 5.1).

# ITU results-based management (RBM) framework and structure of the strategic plan

The RBM framework presented below describes the relationships between the activities of ITU, outputs they produce, and overall objectives and strategic goals of the Union, which contribute to the organization’s mission and vision.

The ITU results chain is divided into five levels: *activities*, *outputs*, *objectives* and *outcomes*, *strategic goals* and *targets*, and *vision* and *mission*. The ITU *values* represent overarching shared and common beliefs that drive priorities of the Union.

Table 1: The ITU RBM framework (as presented in the ITU strategic and operational plans)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 🡨 RBM planning | Implementation 🡪 | **Vision & Mission**  (Section 2) | **Vision** is the better world ITU wants to see.  **Mission** refers to the main overall purposes of the Union, as per the Basic Instruments of ITU. | **Values**: ITU’s shared and common beliefs that drive its priorities and guide all decision-making processes (Section 2) |
| **Strategic goals & Targets**  (Section 3) | **Strategic goals** refer to the Union’s high-level targets to which the objectives contribute, directly or indirectly. They relate to the whole of ITU.  **Targets** are the expected results during the period of the strategic plan; they provide an indication as to whether the Goal is being achieved. Targets may not always be achieved for reasons that may be beyond the control of the Union. |
| **Objectives & Outcomes**  (Section 4) | **Objectives** refer to the specific aims of the Sectoral and intersectoral activities in a given period.  **Outcomes** provide an indication as to whether the objective is being achieved. Outcomes are usually partly, but not entirely, within the organization’s control. |
| **Outputs**  (Section 4) | **Outputs** are the final tangible results, deliverables, products and services achieved by the Union in the implementation of the operational plans. |
| **Activities** | **Activities** are various actions/services for transforming resources (inputs) into outputs. Activities may be grouped into processes. |

Each of the levels above represents a distinct step in the causal logic of the ITU RBM framework. The bottom two levels (activities and outputs) relate to how financial contributions from the membership and other revenues of ITU are being invested in order to implement various functions, programmes and initiatives of the Union. The top three levels refer to the actual changes and impact that ITU envisages, i.e. the long-term economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental, technological or other effects of the Union’s work.

# 2 ITU vision, mission and values

## 2.1 Vision

*“An information society, empowered by the interconnected world, where telecommunication/ information and communication technologies enable and accelerate social, economic and environmentally sustainable growth and development for everyone”*

ITU is committed to enabling a connected world. In this interconnected world, information and communication technologies (ICTs) play a key role as an ultimate enabler for social, economic and environmentally sustainable development, benefiting each and every person on the planet. ICTs are redefining how development objectives may be achieved. Delivering affordable access to telecommunication/ICT networks, services and applications to all the world’s inhabitants is a vital driver of development.

## 2.2 Mission

*“To promote, facilitate and foster affordable and universal access to telecommunication/ information and communication technology networks, services and applications and their use for social, economic and environmentally sustainable growth and development”*

## 2.3 Values

The core values of ITU are the principles and common beliefs that drive the priorities of the Union and the decision-making process of the organization.

1. People-centred, service-oriented and results-based

Being people-centred, ITU is focused on people in order to deliver results that matter to each and every individual. Being service-oriented, ITU is committed to further delivering high-quality services and maximizing satisfaction of beneficiaries and stakeholders. Being results-based, ITU aims for tangible results and to maximize the impact of its work.

1. Inclusiveness

Recognizing inclusiveness as a universal value, ITU is committed to ensuring that the benefits of telecommunication/ICTs reach everyone in an equitable manner, including developing countries, persons with specific needs as well as marginal and vulnerable populations, including youth, indigenous peoples, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons with diverse income levels, rural and remote populations, as well as ensuring gender equality in telecommunication/ICTs. Significance of inclusiveness is twofold: everyone benefits from the work of ITU, and everyone can contribute.

1. Universality and neutrality

As a United Nations specialized agency, ITU reaches, covers and represents all parts of the world. Within the remit of the Basic Instruments of the Union, its operations and activities reflect the express will of its membership.

Reasons: The ITU is a specialized technical organization there are other UN organizations that are responsible for human rights and privacy issues.

The proposed changes are intended to provide clarity without changing the intention.

1. Synergies through collaboration

A diverse array of organizations and stakeholders contribute to the development of the telecommunication/ICT. ITU, as a major player in this diverse environment, embraces collaboration as the best way to contribute to the fulfilment of its mission.

Reasons: Collaboration is not limited to organizations.

1. Innovativeness

Innovation is a key element in the transformation of the telecommunication/ICT environment. In order to be successful in what it does, ITU recognizes that it must continuously contribute to shaping and adapting quickly to this rapidly changing telecommunication/ICT environment.

1. Efficiency

Efficiency is a concern for all stakeholders in the telecommunication/ICT environment. ITU is committed to providing increased value for money, focusing on its priorities and avoiding conflicting efforts and activities.

1. Continuous improvement

Recognizing that in a fast-moving, rapidly-evolving environment there are no permanent solutions, ITU embraces the value of *continuous improvement* of its products, services and processes, by adjusting focus as required and raising performance and quality standards.

1. Transparency

As an enabler for many of the above values, transparency allows accountability for decisions, actions and results. Embracing transparency, ITU communicates, demonstrates and ensures progress towards the achievement of its goals, in particular, administrative, financial, and decision-making processes.

Reasons: The proposed changes are intended to provide clarity without changing the intention.

# 3 Strategic goals and targets of the Union

## 3.1 Strategic goals

The Council in its role in managing the Union between Plenipotentiary Conferences, and all three ITU Sectors will cooperate towards achievement of the ITU-wide goals: the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D). Successful coordination and collaboration among the Sectors, their three Bureaux and the General Secretariat shall underpin the Union’s progress in achieving these goals. Considering this complex telecommunications\ICT environment requires enhanced collaboration with and participation of other organizations and stakeholders in ITU’s telecommunication\ICT related policy activities.

**Reasons: The proposed modification to include enhanced collaboration with and active participation of all interested stakeholders in international telecommunication issues is an important step toward the ITU continuing to promote openness and transparency in its processes – with regard to both the working methods and the issues under discussion.**

In 2016-2019 ITU will work to achieve its mission through the following four goals:

### 3.1.1 Goal 1: Growth – Enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunications/ICTs

Recognizing the role of telecommunication/ICTs as a key enabler for social, economic and environmentally sustainable development, ITU will work to enable and foster access to, and increase the use of telecommunication/ICTs. Growth in the use of telecommunication/ICTs has a positive impact on short- and long-term socio-economic development. The Union, including its members, are committed to working together and collaborating with all stakeholders in the telecommunication/ICT environment in order to achieve this goal.

### 3.1.2 Goal 2: Inclusiveness – Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all

Being committed to ensuring that everyone without exception benefits from telecommunication/ICTs, ITU will work to bridge the digital divide and enable the provision of broadband for all. Bridging the digital divide focuses on global telecommunication/ICT inclusiveness, fostering telecommunication/ICT access, accessibility, affordability and use in all countries and regions and by all peoples, including marginal and vulnerable populations, such as women, children, people with different income levels, Indigenous Peoples, older persons and persons with disabilities. The Union will continue to work towards enabling the provision of broadband for all, so everyone can take advantage of these benefits.

### 3.1.3 Goal 3: Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from telecommunication/ICT development

To promote the beneficial use of telecommunication/ICTs, the Union recognizes the need to manage challenges that emerge from the rapid growth of telecommunication/ICTs. The Union focuses on enhancing the sustainable and safe use of telecommunication/ICTs, in close collaboration with all organizations, stakeholders, and entities.

**Reasons: The edits are intended to provide clarity without being prescriptive.**

**Reasons: Collaboration is not limited to organizations.**

### 3.1.4 Goal 4: Innovation and partnership – Lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment

The fourth goal of the Union’s strategy for 2016-2019 is innovation: fostering an innovative ecosystem and adapting to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment. In the rapidly evolving environment, the goal set by the Union is to contribute to the development of an environment that is sufficiently conducive to innovation so that advances in new technologies can function as a key driver for sustainable development and growth. The Union recognizes the need to foster the engagement and cooperation with other organizations, stakeholders and entities in pursuing that goal.

**Reasons: The edits are intended to provide clarity without being prescriptive.**

## 3.2 Targets of the Union

Targets represent the effect and long-term impact of the Union’s work and provide an indication of progress towards achievement of the strategic goals. Targets are intended to be met by a broader community. ITU will work collaboratively with the full range of other organizations and entities around the world committed to advancing the use of telecommunications/ICTs. The purpose of such targets is to provide the direction where the Union should focus its attention and materialize the ITU vision for an interconnected world for the four‑year period of the strategic plan.

**Reasons: To recognize that meeting targets is a community effort.**

### 3.2.1 Principles for global telecommunication/ICT targets

Following best practice for setting targets, the global telecommunication/ICT targets are set in compliance with the following criteria:

1. **Specific**: Targets describe the tangible impact that the Union would like to see from its efforts: the long-term economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental, technological or other effects sought, which may, however, be largely outside the Union’s direct control.
2. **Measurable**: Targets build on existing statistical indicators, leveraging ITU knowledge bases, are measurable and have an established baseline.
3. **Action-oriented**: Targets guide specific efforts under the strategic and operational plans of the Union.
4. **Realistic and relevant**: Targets are ambitious, but realistic, and are linked with the strategic goals of the Union.
5. **Time-bound and traceable**: Targets correspond to the time-frame within the four-year period of the strategic plan of the Union, i.e. by 2020.

### 3.2.2 Global telecommunication/ICT targets

Table 2 below presents the Global telecommunication/ICT targets for each of the strategic goals of the ITU.

Table 2: Global telecommunication/ICT targets

|  |
| --- |
| **Goal 1 Growth – Enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunications/ICTs** |

|  |
| --- |
| 1. **Target 1.1**: Worldwide, 55% of households should have access to the Internet by 2020 2. **Target 1.2**: Worldwide, 60% of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020 3. **Target 1.3**: Worldwide, telecommunication/ICTs should be 40% more affordable by 2020[[31]](#footnote-33) |
| **Goal 2 Inclusiveness –Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all** |
| 1. **Target 2.1.A**: In the developing world, 50% of households should have access to the Internet by 2020 2. **Target 2.1.B**: In the least developed countries (LDCs), 15% of households should have access to the Internet by 2020 3. **Target 2.2.A**: In the developing world, 50% of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020 4. **Target 2.2.B**: In the least developed countries (LDCs), 20% of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020 5. **Target 2.3.A**: The affordability gap between developed and developing countries should be reduced by 40% by 2020[[32]](#footnote-34) 6. **Target 2.3.B**: Broadband services should cost no more than 5% of average monthly income in developing countries by 2020 7. **Target 2.4**:Worldwide, 90% of the rural population should be covered by broadband services by 2020[[33]](#footnote-35) 8. **Target 2.5.A**: Gender equality among Internet users should be reached by 2020 9. **Target 2.5.B**: Enabling environments ensuring accessible telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities should be established in all countries by 2020 |
| **Goal 3 Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from the telecommunication/ICT development** |
| 1. **Target 3.1**   **Reasons: The terminology “Cybersecurity readiness” is not defined; therefore any measurable impact cannot be quantified.**   1. **Target 3.2**: : Worldwide, increase in collection and proper disposal of telecommunications e-waste by 20% by 2020[[34]](#footnote-37)   Reasons: To provide for a more measurable target consistent with the ITU’s work stream. It was unclear as to what was meant by "redundant e-waste".   1. Target 3.3   **Reasons: Not in the ITU’s core work stream and there are other organizations that can address this issue and better measure the impact. Furthermore, they are the subject of other international agreements and venues. The targets do not take into account the amount of GHG reduced by the use of ICTs in carbon-intensive areas that would offset the GHG generated by ICTs.** |
| **Goal 4 Innovation and partnership – Lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment** |
| 1. **Target 4.1**: Telecommunication/ICT environment conducive to innovation[[35]](#footnote-39) 2. **Target 4.2:** Effective partnerships of stakeholders in telecommunication/ICT environment[[36]](#footnote-40) |

## 3.3 Strategic risk management and mitigation

Bearing in mind the prevailing challenges, evolutions and transformations that have the most potential to impact activities of the ITU during the period of the strategic plan, the following list of top-level strategic risks presented in Table 3 has been identified, analysed and evaluated. These risks have been considered when planning the strategy for 2016-2019, and the corresponding mitigation measures have been identified as necessary. It should be emphasized that the strategic risks are not meant to represent deficiencies of ITU’s operations. They represent forward-looking uncertainties that may affect efforts to fulfil the mission of the Union during the period of the strategic plan.

ITU has identified, analysed and assessed these strategic risks. Apart from the strategic planning processes, setting the overall framework on how to mitigate these risks, operational mitigation measures will be defined and implemented through the operational planning process of the Union.

Table 3: Strategic risks and mitigation measures

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Risk | **Strategic mitigation measure** | **Reflected in** |
| 1. Diminishing relevance and ability to demonstrate clear added value   Represents the risk of conflicting efforts, inconsistencies and competition with other relevant organizations and bodies, as well as the risk of misperception of ITU’s mandate, mission and role. | 1. **Identify and concentrate on activities with unique added value** | - Vision, Mission, Strategic goals and Objectives/Outcomes, Criteria for prioritization |
| 1. Spreading too thin   Represents the risk of mission dilution and the risk of losing sight of the organization’s core mandate. | 1. **Ensure cohesiveness and strength of focus** | - Criteria for prioritization |
| 1. Failure to respond quickly to emerging needs and innovate sufficiently while still providing high-quality deliverables   Represents the risk of unresponsiveness, leading to disengagement of membership and other stakeholders. | 1. **Be fast moving, agile, responsive and innovative** 2. **Proactively engage stakeholders** | - Goal 4 related to Innovation, ITU values  - Vision, Mission, Values, Strategic goals and Objectives/Outcomes, Criteria for prioritization |
| 1. Inadequate adjustment of implementation strategies, tools, methodology and processes to keep up with best practices and changing needs   Represents the risk of the study group structure, methods and tools becoming inadequate, of the implementation tools and methods becoming unreliable and failing to ensure maximum effectiveness, and of inadequate cooperation among the Sectors. | 1. **Continuously improve strategies, tools, methodologies and processes according to best practice** | - Values, Implementation criteria  - Process of monitoring the implementation and adjusting the strategic plan |
| 1. Inadequacy of funding   Represents the risk of reduced financial contributions from membership. | 1. **Be more efficient and prioritize** 2. **Ensure effective financial planning** | - Implementation criteria |

# 4 Sectoral and intersectoral objectives, outcomes and outputs

ITU will implement strategic goals of the Union for 2016-2019 through a number of objectives to be attained in this period. Each Sector will contribute to the overarching goals of the Union in the context of its specific remit, through the implementation of the sector-specific objectives and the overarching intersectoral objectives. The Council will ensure efficient coordination and oversight of this work.

## 4.1 Sectoral and intersectoral objectives

Sectoral and intersectoral objectives will contribute to the ITU Strategic Goals as presented in Table 4 below[[37]](#footnote-41), supported by the enablers of the goals and the objectives of the Union provided by the secretariat.

Table 4: Linkage of Sectoral and intersectoral objectives to ITU strategic goals

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Goal 1: Growth** | **Goal 2: Inclusiveness** | **Goal 3: Sustainability** | **Goal 4: Innovation & partnership** |
| **Objectives** | **ITU-R objectives** |  |  |  |  |
| R.1. Meet, in a rational, equitable, efficient and economical way, the ITU membership’s requirements for radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources, while avoiding harmful interference | **☑** | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| R.2. Provide for worldwide connectivity and interoperability, improved performance, quality and affordability of service and overall system economy in radiocommunications, including through the development of international standards | **☑** | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| R.3. Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on radiocommunications |  | **☑** |  |  |
| **ITU-T objectives** |  |  |  |  |
| T.1. Develop non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T Recommendations), in a timely manner, and foster interoperability and improved performance of equipment, networks, services and applications | **☑** | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| T.2. Promote the active participation of the membership, in particular developing countries, in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T Recommendations) |  | **☑** |  |  |
| T.3. Ensure effective allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations and procedures | **☑** | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| T.4 Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on the standardization activities of ITU-T | 🗸 | **☑** | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| T.5 Extend and facilitate cooperation with international and regional standardization bodies | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | **☑** |
| **ITU-D objectives** |  |  |  |  |
| D.1. Foster international cooperation on telecommunication/ICT development issues |  | **☑** |  |  |
| D.2. Foster an enabling environment for ICT development and foster the development of telecommunication/ICT networks as well as relevant applications and services, including bridging the standardization gap | **☑** |  |  |  |
| D.3 Enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and roll-out of relevant applications and services |  |  | **☑** |  |
| D.4. Build human and institutional capacity, provide data and statistics, promote digital inclusion and provide concentrated assistance to countries in special need |  | **☑** |  |  |
| D.5. Enhance environmental protection, climate-change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster-management efforts through telecommunications/ICTs | **☑** |  |  |  |
| **Intersectoral objectives** |  |  |  |  |
| I.1. Enhance international dialogue among stakeholders | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | **☑** |
| I.2. Enhance partnerships and cooperation within the telecommunication/ICT environment | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | **☑** |
| I.3. Enhance identification and analysis of emerging trends in the telecommunication/ICT environment | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | **☑** |
| I.4. Enhance/promote recognition of (importance of) the telecommunication/ICTs as a key enabler of social, economic and environmentally sustainable development |  | **☑** | **☑** |  |
| I.5. Enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs |  | **☑** |  |  |
| **Enablers** | 1. Ensure efficient and effective use of human, financial and capital resources, as well as a work-conducive, safe and secure working environment 2. Ensure efficient and accessible conferences, meetings, documentation, publications and information infrastructures 3. Ensure efficient membership-related, protocol, communication and resource mobilization services 4. Ensure efficient planning, coordination and execution of the strategic plan and operational plans of the Union 5. Ensure effective and efficient governance of the organization (internal and external) | | | | |

## 4.2 Objectives, outcomes and outputs

The Sectoral and intersectoral objectives will be met by achieving the related outcomes, implemented by the outputs presented in the table below:

Table 5: Objectives, outcomes and outputs

| **Objective** | **Outcomes** | **Outputs** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ITU-R objectives** | | |
| **R.1. Meet, in a rational, equitable, efficient and economical way, the ITU membership’s requirements for radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources, while avoiding harmful interference** | R.1-1: Increased number of countries having satellite networks and earth stations recorded in the Master International Frequency Register (MIFR)  R.1-2: Increased number of countries having terrestrial frequency assignments recorded in the MIFR  R.1-3: Increased percentage of assignments recorded in the MIFR with favourable finding  R.1-4: Increased percentage of countries which have completed the transition to digital terrestrial television broadcasting  R.1-5: Increased percentage of spectrum assigned to satellite networks which is free from harmful interference  R.1-6: Increased percentage of assignments to terrestrial services recorded in the master register which are free from harmful interference | 1. Final Acts of World Radiocommunication Conferences, updated Radio Regulations 2. Final Acts of Regional Radiocommunication Conferences, Regional Agreements 3. Rules of procedure adopted by Radio Regulations Board (RRB) 4. Results of the processing of space notices and other related activities 5. Results of the processing of terrestrial notices and other related activities 6. RRB decisions other than adoption of Rules of Procedure 7. Improvement of software of ITU-R |
| **R.2. Provide for worldwide connectivity and interoperability, improved performance, quality and affordability of service and overall system economy in radiocommunications, including through the development of international standards** | R.2-1: Increased access to radiocommunications services  **Reasons: The overall objective is focused broadly on radiocommunications, so the outcome should also be broad – or should include multiple outcomes related to different services.**  R.2-2: Reduced mobile broadband price basket[[38]](#footnote-42)50, as percentage of Gross national income (GNI) per capita  R.2-3: Increased number of fixed links and increased amount of traffic handled by the fixed service (Tbit/s)  R.2-4: Number of households with Digital Terrestrial Television reception  R.2-5: Number of satellite transponders (equivalent 36 MHz) in operation and corresponding capacity (Tbit/s). Number of VSAT terminals, Number of households with satellite television reception.  R.2-6: Increased number of devices with radionavigation-satellite reception  R.2-7: Number of Earth exploration satellites in operation, corresponding quantity and resolution of transmitted images and data volume downloaded (Tbytes) | 1. Decisions of Radio Assembly, ITU-R Resolutions 2. ITU-R Recommendations, Reports (including the CPM report) and Handbooks 3. Advice from the Radiocommunication Advisory Group |
| **R.3. Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on radiocommunications** | R.3-1: Increased knowledge and know-how on Radio Regulations, Rules of Procedures, Regional Agreements, Recommendations and best practices on spectrum use  R.3-2: Increased participation in ITU-R activities (including through remote participation), in particular by developing countries | 1. ITU-R publications 2. Assistance to members, in particular developing countries and LDCs 3. Liaison/support to development activities 4. Seminars, workshops and other events |
| **ITU-T objectives** | | |
| **T.1. Develop non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T Recommendations), in a timely manner, and foster interoperability and improved performance of equipment, networks, services and applications** | T.1-1: Increased utilization of ITU-T Recommendations  T.1-2: Improved interoperability utilizing ITU-T Recommendations  T.1-3: Enhanced standards in new technologies and services  **Reasons: To align the outcomes and outputs with the Conformance and Interoperability Action Plan.** | 1. Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) 2. WTSA regional consultation sessions 3. Advice and Decisions of Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) 4. ITU-T Recommendations and related results of ITU-T Study Groups to support the mutual recognition of test results 5. ITU-T general assistance and cooperation 6. Interoperability test centres and events |
| **T.2. Promote the active participation of the membership, in particular developing countries in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T Recommendations)** | T.2-1: Increased participation in the ITU-T standardization process, including attendance of meetings, submission of contributions, taking leadership positions and hosting of meetings/workshops, especially from developing countries  T.2-2: Increase of the ITU-T membership, including Sector Members, Associates and Academia | 1. Bridging the standardization gap (e.g. remote participation, fellowships, establishment of regional study groups) 2. Workshops and seminars including offline and online training activities, complementing the capacity building work on bridging the standardization gap undertaken in the ITU-D 3. Outreach and promotion |
| **T.3. Ensure effective allocation and database management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations and procedures**  **Reasons: The ITU maintains databases of international telecommunication codes, but does not manage resources for customers. ITU-T also on its web-sites refers to “databases”:** [**http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/dbase/**](http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/dbase/) | T.3-1: Timely and accurate allocation of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources, as specified in the relevant recommendations | 1. Relevant TSB databases 2. Allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations and procedures |
| **T.4 Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on the standardization activities of ITU-T** | T.4-1: Increased knowledge on ITU-T standards and on best practices in the implementation of ITU-T standards.  T.4-2: Increased participation in ITU-T's standardization activities and increased awareness of the relevance of ITU-T standards  T.4-3: Increased Sector visibility | 1. ITU-T publications 2. Database publications 3. Outreach and promotion 4. ITU Operational Bulletin |
| **T.5 Extend and facilitate cooperation with international and regional standardization bodies** | T.5-1: Increased communications with other standards organizations  T.5-2: Decreased number of conflicting standards  T.5-3: Increased number of Memoranda of Understanding / collaboration agreements with other organizations  T.5-4: Increased number of ITU-T A.4, A.5 and A.6 qualified organizations  T.5-5: Increased number of workshops/events organized jointly with other organizations  **Reasons: We fully support increased communication and cooperation to achieve positive standards outcomes. However, the goal T.5-1 and the final "Output" assume how to best achieve positive results, rather than facilitating the membership to determine what is the best for a specific technical area. Joint workshops/events (like in T.5-5) and liaison communications may be the best approach rather than increasing the number of common texts with other standards organizations.**  **There are various means that we can and should explore to improve coordination and communications between standards developers, but increasing joint text is not necessarily the appropriate solution to avoiding duplication or conflicting standards. These decisions should be membership-driven.** | 1. Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and collaboration agreements 2. ITU-T A.4/A.5/A.6 qualifications 3. Jointly organized workshop/events |
| **ITU-D objectives[[39]](#footnote-43)** | | |
| **D.1. Foster international cooperation on telecommunication/ICT development issues** | D.1-1: Draft strategic plan for ITU-D  D.1-2: WTDC Declaration  D.1-3: WTDC Action Plan  D.1-4: Resolutions and recommendations  D.1-5: New and revised Questions for study groups  D.1-6: Increased level of agreement on priority areas  D.1-7: Assessment of the implementation of the Action Plan and of the WSIS Plan of Action  D.1-8: Identification of regional initiatives  D.1-9: Increased number of contributions and proposals for the Action Plan  D.1-10: Enhanced review of priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies  D.1-11: Work programme  D.1-12: Comprehensive preparation of progress report to the Director of BDT on the implementation of the work programme  D.1-13: Enhanced knowledge-sharing and dialogue among Member States and Sector Members (including Associates and Academia) on emerging telecommunication/ICT issues for sustainable growth  D.1-14: Strengthened capacity of members to develop and implement ICT strategies and policies as well as to identify methods and approaches for the development and deployment of infrastructure and applications | 1. World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) 2. Regional preparatory meetings (RPMs) 3. Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) 4. Study groups |
| **D.2. Foster an enabling environment for ICT development and foster the development of telecommunication/ICT networks as well as relevant applications and services, including bridging the standardization gap** | D.2-1: Enhanced dialogue and cooperation among national regulators, policy-makers and other telecommunication/ICT stakeholders on topical policy, legal and regulatory issues to help countries achieve their goals of creating a more inclusive information society  D.2-2: Improved decision-making on policy and regulatory issues and conducive policy, legal and regulatory environment for the ICT sector  D.2-3: Enhanced awareness and capability of countries to enable planning, deployment, operation and maintenance of sustainable, accessible and resilient ICT networks and services, including broadband infrastructure, and improved knowledge of available broadband transmission infrastructure worldwide  D.2-4: Enhanced awareness and capability of countries to participate in and contribute to the development and deployment of ITU Recommendations and put in place sustainable and appropriate conformance and interoperability programmes, on the basis of ITU Recommendations, at national, regional and subregional levels by promoting the establishment of mutual recognition agreement (MRA) regimes and/or building testing labs, as appropriate  D.2-5: Enhanced awareness and capability of countries in the fields of frequency planning and assignment, spectrum management and radio monitoring, in efficient utilization of tools for managing the spectrum and in measurement and regulation related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF)  D.2-6: Enhanced awareness and capability of countries in the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting and in post-transition activities, and effectiveness of implementation of the guidelines prepared  D.2-7: Strengthened members' capacity to integrate telecommunication/ICT innovation in national development agendas  D.2-8: Enhanced public-private partnership to foster the development of telecommunications/ICTs | 1. Policy and regulatory frameworks 2. Telecommunication/ICT networks, including conformance and interoperability and bridging the standardization gap 3. Innovation and partnership |
| **D.3. Enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and roll-out of relevant applications and services** | D.3-1: Strengthened capacity of Member States to incorporate and implement cybersecurity policies and strategies into nationwide ICT plans, as well as appropriate legislation  D.3-2: Enhanced ability of Member States to respond to cyberthreats in a timely manner  D.3-3: Enhanced cooperation, information exchange and know-how transfer among Member States and with relevant players  D.3-4: Improved capacity of countries for the planning of national sectoral e-strategies to foster the enabling environment for upscaling ICT applications  D.3-5: Improved capacity of countries to leverage ICT/mobile applications to improve the delivery of value-added services in high-priority areas (e.g. health, governance, education, payments, etc.) in order to provide effective solutions for various challenges in sustainable development through public-private collaboration  D.3-6: Enhanced innovation, knowledge and skills of national institutions to use ICT and broadband for development | 1. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs 2. ICT applications and services |
| **D.4. Build human and institutional capacity, provide data and statistics, promote digital inclusion and provide concentrated assistance to countries in special need** | D.4-1: Enhanced capacity building of membership in international Internet governance  D.4-2:Improved knowledge and skills of ITU membership in the use of telecommunications/ICTs  D.4-3:Enhanced awareness of the role of human and institutional capacity building for telecommunications/ICTs and development for the ITU membership  D.4-4:Enhanced information and knowledge of policy-makers and other stakeholders on current telecommunication/ICT trends and developments based on high-quality, internationally comparable telecommunication/ICT statistics and data analysis  D.4-5:Enhanced dialogue between telecommunication/ICT data producers and users and increased capacity and skills of producers of telecommunication/ICT statistics to carry out data collections at the national level based on international standards and methodologies  D.4-6:Strengthened capacity of Member States to develop and implement digital inclusion policies, strategies and guidelines to ensure telecommunication/ICT accessibility for people with specific needs[[40]](#footnote-44) and the use of telecommunications/ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of people with specific needs  D.4-7: Improved capacity of members to provide people with specific needs with digital literacy training and training on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for social and economic development  D.4-8:Improved capacity of members in using telecommunications/ICTs for the social and economic development of people with specific needs, including telecommunication/ICT programmes to promote youth employment and entrepreneurship  D.4-9:Improved access to and use of telecommunications/ICTs in LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition  D.4-10:Enhanced capacity of LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs on telecommunication/ICT development | 1. Capacity building 2. Telecommunication/ICT statistics 3. Digital inclusion of people with specific needs 4. Concentrated assistance to least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS) and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) |
| **D.5. Enhance environmental protection, climate-change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster-management efforts through telecommunications/ICTs** | D.5-1: Improved availability of information and solutions for Member States, regarding climate-change mitigation and adaptation  D.5-2: Enhanced capacity of Member States in relation to climate-change mitigation and adaptation policy and regulatory frameworks  D.5-3: Development of e-waste policy  D.5-4: Developed standards-based monitoring and early-warning systems linked to national and regional networks  D.5-5: Collaboration to facilitate emergency disaster response  D.5-6: Established partnerships among relevant organizations dealing with the use of telecommunication/ICT systems for the purpose of disaster preparedness, prediction, detection and mitigation  D.5-7: Increased awareness of regional and international cooperation for easy access to, and sharing of, information related to the use of telecommunications/ICTs for emergency situations | 1. ICTs and climate-change adaptation and mitigation 2. Emergency telecommunications |
| **Intersectoral objectives** | | |
| **I.1. Enhance international dialogue among stakeholders** | I.1-1: Increased collaboration among relevant stakeholders, aiming to improve the efficiency of the telecommunication/ICT environment | 1. Intersectoral world conferences, fora, events and platforms for high-level debate (such as World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT), World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum (WTPF), World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)[[41]](#footnote-45), World Telecommunication and Information Society Day (WTISD), ITU Telecom) |
| **I.2. Enhance partnerships and cooperation within the telecommunication/ICT environment** | I.2-1: Increased synergies from partnerships on telecommunication/ICTs | 1. Knowledge-sharing, networking and partnerships 2. Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) |
| **I.3. Enhance identification and analysis of emerging trends in the telecommunication/ICT environment** | I.3-1: Timely identification and analysis of emerging trends in telecommunication/ICTs and establishment of new areas of activities related to them | 1. Intersectoral initiatives and reports on emerging telecommunication/ICT trends and other similar initiatives (including ITU News) |
| **I.4. Enhance/promote recognition of (importance of) the telecommunication/ICTs as a key enabler of social, economic and environmentally sustainable development** | I.4-1: Increased multilateral and inter-governmental recognition of telecommunication/ICTs as a cross-cutting enabler for all three pillars of sustainable development (economic growth, social inclusion and environmental balance) as defined in the outcome document of the United Nations Rio+20 Sustainable Development Conference, and in support of the UN mission for peace, security and human rights | 1. Reports and other inputs to UN inter-agency, multilateral and inter-governmental processes |
| **I.5. Enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs** | I.5-1 Increased availability and compliance of telecommunication/ICT equipment, services and applications with universal design principles  I.5-2 Increased engagement of organizations of persons with disabilities and specific needs in the work of the Union  I.5-3 Increased awareness, including multilateral and inter-governmental recognition, of the need to enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs | 1. Accessibility of telecommunications/ICTs reports, guidelines, and checklists 2. Mobilization of resources and technical expertise, for example, through promoting greater participation in international and regional meetings by persons with disabilities and specific needs 3. Further development and implementation of the ITU Accessibility Policy and related plans 4. Advocacy, both at UN level and at regional and national levels |
| The following Outputs of the activities of the ITU governing bodies contribute to the implementation of all the objectives of the Union: | | 1. Decisions, Resolutions, Recommendations and other results of the Plenipotentiary Conference 2. Decisions and Resolutions of the Council, as well as results of the Council Working Groups |

## 4.3 Enablers

The aim of the enablers of the strategic goals and the objectives of the Union is to support the activities of the ITU, towards achieving the objectives and strategic goals. The support processes contribute to the enablers of the strategic goals as presented in the table below:

Table 6: Support processes contribution to Enablers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Enablers**  **of the strategic goals**  **Support processes** | **Ensure efficient and effective use of human, financial and capital resources, as well as a work-conducive, safe and secure working environment** | **Ensure efficient and accessible conferences, meetings, documentation, publications and information infrastructures** | **Ensure efficient membership-related, protocol, communication and resource mobilization services** | **Ensure efficient planning, coordination and execution of the strategic plan and operational plans of the Union** | **Ensure effective and efficient governance of the organization (internal and external)** |
| Management of the Union | **X** |  |  | **X** | **X** |
| Organization of conferences, assemblies, seminars and workshops (including translation and interpretation) |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| Publication services |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| IT services |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| Human resources management | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| Financial resources management | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| Legal services |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| Internal audit | **X** |  |  |  | **X** |
| Engagement with Membership and external stakeholders (including UN) |  |  | **X** |  |  |
| Communication services (audio/visual services, Press release services, Social media, management of the web, branding, speechwriting, ICT Discovery) |  |  | **X** |  |  |
| Protocol services |  |  | **X** |  |  |
| Facilitation of the work of Governing bodies (PP, Council, Council Working Groups) |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| Safety and security services | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| Badging production and distribution |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| Resource mobilization services |  |  | **X** |  |  |
| Corporate strategic management and planning |  |  |  | **X** | **X** |

# 5 Implementation and evaluation

## 5.1 Linkage between strategic, operational and financial planning

The strong and coherent linkage between the Union’s strategic, operational and financial planning is ensured by implementing the ITU RBM framework in accordance with Resolutions 71, 72 and 151 (Rev. Busan, 2014), as per the following structure:

1. This four-year **strategic plan** defines the strategic goals of the Union and the Sectoral and intersectoral objectives/outcomes for the four-year period. It lays down the **implementation criteria** to be taken into consideration in the operational planning and budgeting processes. The strategic plan should be implemented within the context of the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
2. The four-year **financial plan**, Decision 5 (Rev. Busan, 2014) forecasts revenue and expenses for the four-year period, in full consistency with the strategic plan and defines resources available for its implementation.
3. Biennial **budgets**, approved by the Council, implement the results-based budgeting (RBB) mechanism, according to the provisions of the financial plan.
4. The four-year rolling **operational plans**, approved by the Council, follow the principles of the strategic plan and are set in accordance to the financial plan and the biennial budget. Operational plans define the Sectoral and intersectoral outputs produced to achieve the Union’s objectives and outcomes, and describe the corresponding activities of the Bureaux and the General Secretariat. The activities of the Bureaux contribute directly to Sectoral or intersectoral outputs. The activities of the General Secretariat either contribute directly to the intersectoral outputs (via intersectoral activities), or provide support services to the Bureaux and the intersectoral activities, as presented below:

Figure 3: Linkage between strategic, operational and financial planning



## 5.2 Implementation criteria

Implementation criteria set the framework to enable proper identification of appropriate activities of the Union, so that the objectives, outcomes and strategic goals of the Union are achieved in the most effective and efficient manner. They define the criteria for establishing priorities for the resource-allocation process within the biennial budget of the Union.

The implementation criteria set for the Union’s strategy for 2016-2019 are:

1. **Adherence to ITU values**: The core values of ITU shall drive the priorities and provide the basis for decision-making.
2. **Following results-based management principles**, including:
   1. **Performance monitoring and evaluation**: Performance against the achievement of the goals/objectives shall be monitored and evaluated in accordance to the operational plans, as approved by the Council, and opportunities for improvement shall be identified, in order to support the decision-making process.
   2. **Risk identification, assessment and treatment:** An integrated process to manage uncertain events that may impact achievement of objectives and goals shall be in place, to enhance informed decision-making.
   3. **Results-based budgeting principles**: The budgeting process shall allocate resources on the basis of the goals and objectives to be achieved, as defined within this strategic plan.
   4. **Impact-oriented reporting**: Progress towards the achievement of ITU’s strategic goals shall be clearly reported, focusing on the impact of the activities of the Union.
3. **Implementing efficiently**: Efficiency has become an overarching imperative for the Union. ITU shall assess whether its stakeholders obtain maximum benefit from the services ITU provides, according to the resources available (value for money).
4. **Aiming to mainstream UN recommendations and apply harmonized business practices**, as ITU is part of the UN system as a UN specialized agency.
5. **Working as One ITU**: Sectors shall work cohesively for the implementation of the strategic plan. The secretariat shall support coordinated operational planning, avoiding redundancies and duplication and maximizing synergies across the Sectors, the Bureaux and the General Secretariat.
6. **Long-term development of the organization to sustain performance and relevance of expertise**: Aspiring to the concept of the learning organization, the organization shall continue operating in an interconnected way and to invest further in staff so as to sustainably deliver most value.
7. **Prioritization**: It is important to define specific criteria for prioritizing among different activities and initiatives that the Union is willing to undertake. The factors to be considered are the following:
   1. **Added value**:
      1. Prioritize based on unique value contribution by ITU (outcomes that cannot be achieved otherwise)
      2. Be involved where and to the extent that ITU adds significant value
      3. Not prioritize activities that other stakeholders can undertake
      4. Prioritize based on ITU’s available expertise for implementation.
   2. **Impact and focus**:
      1. Focus on maximum impact for the wider constituency, while considering inclusiveness
      2. Undertake fewer activities with greater impact, rather than many activities with diluted impact
      3. Be consistent and undertake activities that clearly contribute to the big picture as determined by the ITU strategic framework
      4. Give priority to activities yielding tangible results.
   3. **Membership needs**:
      1. Prioritize membership demands, by following a customer-oriented approach
      2. Give priority to activities that Member States cannot implement without the support of the organization.

## 5.3 Monitoring, evaluation and risk management in the ITU RBM framework

Results will be the main focus of strategy, planning and budgeting in the ITU RBM framework. Performance monitoring and evaluation, and risk management will ensure that the strategic, operational and financial planning processes are based on informed decision-making and appropriate resource allocation.

The ITU performance monitoring and evaluation framework will be further developed according to the strategic framework outlined in the 2016-2019 strategic plan, to measure progress towards achievement of the ITU objectives and outcomes, strategic goals and targets set out in this strategic plan, evaluating performance and detecting issues that need to be addressed.

The ITU risk management framework will be further developed, to ensure an integrated approach to the ITU results-based management framework set in the 2016-2019 strategic plan of the Union.

MOD IAP/34A1/16

RESOLUTION 71 (Rev.Busan, 2014)

**Strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

*considering*

*a)* the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention relating to strategic policies and plans;

*b)* Article 19 of the Convention on the participation of Sector Members in the Union's activities;

*c)* Resolution 72 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) which underlines the importance of linking strategic, financial and operational plans as a basis for measuring progress in achieving the objectives and goals of ITU,

*noting*

the challenges faced by the Union in achieving its purposes in the constantly changing telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) environment as well as the context for the development and implementation of the Strategic plan, as outlined in Annex 1 to this resolution,

*recognizing*

*a)* the experience of implementing the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015;

*b)* the recommendations of the report by the Joint Inspection Unit of the UN (JIU) on Strategic Planning in the UN system published in 2012;

*c)* that the effective linkage between the Strategic Plan and the Financial Plan, that is detailed in Annex 1 to Decision 5 (Rev. Busan, 2014), can be achieved through the reallocation of the resources of the Financial Plan to the various Sectors, and then to the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan, as presented in Annex 3 to this resolution,

*resolves*

1to adopt the strategic plan for 2016-2019, contained in Annex 2 to this resolution,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 in coordination with the Directors of the three Bureaux, to develop and implement an ITU results framework for the strategic plan of the Union for 2016-2019 (Annex 2), following the principles of results-based budgeting (RBB) and result-based management (RBM);

2 in coordination with the Directors of the three Bureaux, when reporting annually to the ITU Council, to present annual progress reports on the implementation of the strategic plan for 2016-2019 and on the performance of the Union towards the achievement of its goals and objectives, including recommendations to adjust the plan in the light of changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and/or as a result of the performance evaluation, in particular by:

i) updating the sections of the strategic plan related to the objectives, outcomes and outputs;

1ii) making all modifications necessary to ensure that the strategic plan facilitates the accomplishment of ITU's mission, taking account of proposals by the competent Sector advisory groups, decisions by conferences and by assemblies of the Sectors and changes in the strategic focus of the Union's activities, within the context of the financial limits established by the plenipotentiary conference;

1iii) ensuring the linkage between the strategic, financial and operational plans in ITU, and developing the corresponding human resources Strategic plan;

23 to distribute these reports to all Member States, after consideration by the Council, urging them to circulate them to Sector Members, as well as to those entities and organizations referred to in No. 235 of the Convention which have participated in these activities,

*instructs the Council*

1 to oversee further development and implementation of the ITU results framework for the implementation of the strategic plan of the Union for 2016-2019 (Annex 2);

2 to oversee further development and implementation of the strategic plan for 2016-2019 in Annex 2 to this resolution, and when necessary adjust the strategic plan, on the basis of the Secretary-General’s reports;

23 to present an assessment of the results of the strategic plan for 2016-2019 to the next plenipotentiary conference, along with a proposed strategic plan for the period 2020-2023,

*invites the Member States*

to contribute national and regional insights on policy, regulatory and operational matters to the strategic planning process undertaken by the Union in the period before the next plenipotentiary conference, in order to:

− strengthen the effectiveness of the Union in fulfilling its purposes as set out in the instruments of the Union by cooperating in the implementation of the strategic plan;

− assist the Union in meeting the changing expectations of all its constituents as national structures for the provision of telecommunication/ICT services continue to evolve,

*invites Sector Members*

to communicate their views on the strategic plan of the Union through their relevant Sectors and the corresponding advisory groups.

Annex 1 to Resolution 71

**Background on the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019**

This background information document includes an introduction to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), its role as a Specialized United Nations (UN) Agency, and the role and mission of the ITU Sectors and governing bodies, as presented in Section 1.

The general assessment presented in Section 2, provides lessons learnt from the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2012-2015, and sets out main broad trends shaping the telecommunication / Information and Communication Technology (ICT) environment/sector as relevant for the strategic plan 2016-2019.

Section 3 introduces Sector-specific situational analyses presenting the role and future of each of the ITU Sectors.

**1 Introduction**

In accordance with the purposes of ITU, as defined in the Convention and Constitution (Article 1, §1-2), ITU is committed to connecting the world. In order to achieve this, ITU works to ensure that the global communications infrastructure runs smoothly and efficiently to enable everybody to access the benefits of telecommunication/ICTs and assist in mitigating new risks. ITU oversees international spectrum allocation and satellite coordination; works to develop and gain consensus on new telecommunication/ICT standards; and carries out policy analysis and work on the development of an enabling environment as well as provides technical assistance to its Member States.

ITU’s work, as determined and guided by its Member States and Sector Members, covers a broad range of issues: from the underlying standards for broadband to spectrum allocation; from basic access technologies to high-speed mobile broadband; from submarine cables to terrestrial optical fibre; from microwave links to satellites; from accessibility to e-health; and from gender empowerment to interoperability. The work accomplished in ITU in collaboration with governments, the private sector, academia and civil society helps ensure ubiquitous and efficient radio, telephone, television and Internet connectivity.

**1.1 ITU as a part of the United Nations system: contributing to a transformative post-2015 development agenda**

As the MDG deadline approaches, and the UN Post-2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) processes are well under way, UN Member States are engaged in the formulation of a single development framework embodying one coherent set of goals, which integrates in a balanced manner the three dimensions of sustainable development identified by the Rio+20 process (social development; economic development; and environmental protection).

Telecommunications/ICTs, including broadband, are essential in accelerating progress towards sustainable development. Such technologies are a key foundation for any development policy and a major enabling tool of any development plan at the national, regional and/or global levels.[[42]](#footnote-46)

Since 2003, the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) process has been an important instrument to drive global telecommunication/ICT development in support of the global development agenda. As part of its strategy to connect the world, ITU is striving to ensure that telecommunication/ICTs continue to receive the recognition they deserve in the international community and UN’s new approach to ensuring sustainable and equitable development.

As part of the UN efforts, ITU is also committed to mainstreaming UN priorities in its strategic planning and work, in such areas as gender equality, youth, persons with disabilities, rural populations, older persons and disaster risk reduction, among others. The UN system has also been engaged in a reform process which, *inter alia*, requires business practices to be harmonized, in particular applying the results-based management (RBM) methodology. ITU’s strategy takes into account these global priority efforts and reforms.

**1.2 Governing bodies / Role of Sectors**

The Union comprises: a) the Plenipotentiary Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Union; b) the Council, which acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference; c) World Conferences on telecommunications; d) the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), including world and regional radiocommunication conferences, radiocommunication assemblies and the Radio Regulations Board; e) the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), including world telecommunication standardization assemblies; f) the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), including world and regional telecommunication development conferences; and g) the General Secretariat. The three Bureaus (the Radiocommunication Bureau or BR; the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau or TSB; and the Telecommunication Development Bureau or BDT) serve as the Secretariat to each respective individual Sector.

**1.2.1 ITU governing bodies**

**1.2.1.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference**

The ITU is governed by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Plenipotentiary Conference is the supreme organ of the Union. It is the decision-making body which determines the direction of the Union and its activities.

**1.2.1.2 The Council**

The Council acts as the Union’s governing body in the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences. The Council takes all steps to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the ITU Constitution, the ITU Convention, the Administrative Regulations (International Telecommunications Regulations and Radio Regulations), and the decisions of Plenipotentiary Conferences and; where appropriate, the decisions of other conferences and meetings of the Union. ITU Council also acts on the policy and strategic planning of the ITU and is responsible for ensuring the smooth day-to-day running of the Union, coordinating work programmes, approving budgets and controlling finances and expenditure. Its role is to consider broad telecommunication policy issues to ensure that the Union’s activities, policies and strategies fully respond to today's dynamic, rapidly changing telecommunication/ICT environment/sector.

**1.2.2 The role and missions of the ITU Sectors**

**1.2.2.1 The ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R)**

The ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) plays a vital role in the global management of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits - limited natural resources which are increasingly in demand from a large and growing number of services such as fixed, mobile, broadcasting, amateur, space research, emergency telecommunications, meteorology, global positioning systems, environmental monitoring and communication services that ensure safety of life on land, at sea and in the skies.

The mission of ITU-R is to ensure the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including those using satellite orbits, and to carry out studies and approve Recommendations on radiocommunication matters.

***World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRC)***

World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRC) are held every three to four years. It is the mandate of WRC to review and, if necessary, revise the Radio Regulations, the international treaty governing the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and geostationary-satellite and non-geostationary-satellite orbits. Revisions are made on the basis of an agenda determined by the ITU Council, which takes into account recommendations made by previous world radiocommunication conferences.

***Radiocommunication Assemblies (RA)***

Radiocommunication Assemblies (RA) are responsible for the structure, programme and approval of radiocommunication studies. The Assemblies:

1. assign conference preparatory work and other questions to the Study Groups;
2. respond to other requests from ITU conferences;
3. suggest suitable topics for the agenda of future WRCs;
4. approve and issue ITU-R Recommendations and ITU-R Questions developed by the Study Groups;
5. set the programme for Study Groups, and disband or establish Study Groups according to need.

***Radio Regulations Board (RRB)***

The twelve members of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB) are elected at the Plenipotentiary Conference. They perform their duties independently and on a part-time basis. The Board:

1. approves Rules of Procedure, used by the Radiocommunication Bureau in applying the provisions of the Radio Regulations and registering frequency assignments made by the Member States;
2. addresses matters referred by the Bureau which cannot be resolved through application of the Radio Regulations and Rules of Procedure;
3. considers reports of unresolved interference investigations carried out by the Bureau at the request of one or more administrations and formulates Recommendations;
4. provides advice to Radiocommunication Conferences and Radiocommunication Assemblies;
5. considers appeals against decisions made by the Radiocommunication Bureau regarding frequency assignments;
6. performs any additional duties prescribed by a competent conference or by the Council.

***ITU-R Study Groups***

The ITU-R Study Groups, including the Special Committee, develop the technical, operational, regulatory and procedural bases for decisions taken by World Radiocommunication Conferences. These bases are consolidated by the Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM). The ITU-R Study Groups also develop international standards (Recommendations), Reports, Opinions and Handbooks on radiocommunication matters.

***Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG)***

According to Art 11A of the Convention, the RAG “shall: 1) review priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies related to radiocommunication assemblies, study groups and other groups and the preparation of radiocommunication conferences, and any specific matters as directed by a conference of the Union, a radiocommunication assembly or the Council; 1bis) review the implementation of the operational plan of the preceding period in order to identify areas in which the Bureau has not achieved or was not able to achieve the objectives laid down in that plan, and advise the Director on the necessary corrective measures; 2) review progress in the implementation of the programme of work […]; 3) provide guidelines for the work of study groups; 4) recommend measures, inter alia, to foster cooperation and coordination with other standards bodies, with the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, the Telecommunication Development Sector and the General Secretariat; […] 6) prepare a report for the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau indicating action in respect of the above items; 7) prepare a report for the Radiocommunication Assembly on the matters assigned to it in accordance with No.137A of this Convention and transmit it to the Director for submission to the assembly […]”.

**1.2.2.2 The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)**

The mission of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is to provide a unique forum for industry and government to work together to foster the development and use of interoperable, non-discriminatory and demand-driven international standards. These standards are based on openness and take into account needs of users, in order to create an environment where users can access affordable services worldwide regardless of underlying technology, particularly in developing countries, while establishing links between the activities of ITU-T and the relevant WSIS outcomes.

***World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly***

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) sets the overall direction and structure for ITU-T. It meets every four years and defines the general policy for the Sector, establishes study groups, approves their expected work programme for the next four-year period, and appoints their chairmen and vice-chairmen.

***Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG)***

According to Article 14A of the Convention, TSAG “shall 1) review ITU-T priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies for activities in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector; 1bis) review the implementation of the operational plan […]; 2) review progress in the implementation of the programme of work […]; 3) provide guidelines for the work of study groups; 4) recommend measures, inter alia, to foster cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies, with the Radiocommunication Sector, the Telecommunication Development Sector and the General Secretariat; […] 6) prepare a report for the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau indicating action in respect of the above items; 7) prepare a report for the world telecommunication standardization assembly on the matters assigned to it […]”.

***The ITU-T Study Groups***

ITU-T’s Study Groups assemble experts from around the world to develop international standards known as ITU-T Recommendations, which act as defining elements in the global infrastructure of telecommunication/ICTs. They enable global communications by ensuring that countries’ telecommunication/ICT networks and devices are interoperable.

**1.2.2.3 The ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)**

The core mission of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) is to foster international cooperation and solidarity in the delivery of technical assistance and in the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication/ICT equipment and networks in developing countries. ITU-D is required to discharge the Union’s dual responsibility as a UN specialized agency and also as an executing agency for implementing projects under the UN development system or other funding arrangements, so as to facilitate and enhance telecommunication/ICT development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities.

***World Telecommunication Development Conferences***

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) sets the agenda and guidelines for the ITU-D Sector for the following four-year cycle, while Regional Conferences review “work-in-progress” towards the overall objectives and ensure that goals are met. The Telecommunication Development Conferences serve as forums for the discussion of the digital divide, telecommunications and development by all stakeholders involved in and concerned with ITU-D’s work. In addition, they review the numerous programmes and projects of the Sector and Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT). Results are reported and new projects are launched.

Each Regional Preparatory Meeting brings together the countries in its region to explore and discuss their needs and the present and future projects of the Sector.

***Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG)***

According to Article 17A of the Convention, the TDAG “shall: 1) review priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies for activities in the Telecommunication Development Sector; 1bis) review the implementation of the operational plan of the preceding period in order to identify areas in which the Bureau has not achieved or was not able to achieve the objectives laid down in that plan, and advise the Director on the necessary corrective measures; 2) review progress in the implementation of the programme of work […]; 3) provide guidelines for the work of study groups; 4) recommend measures, inter alia, to foster cooperation and coordination with the Radiocommunication Sector, the Telecommunication Standardization Sector and the General Secretariat, as well as with other relevant development and financial institutions; […] 6) prepare a report for the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau indicating action in respect of the above items; 6bis) prepare a report for the world telecommunication development conference on the matters assigned to it in accordance with No.213A of this Convention and transmit it to the Director for submission to the conference […]”

***ITU-D Study Groups***

In support of the knowledge-sharing and capacity-building agenda of the BDT, the ITU-D study groups study and analyze specific task-oriented telecommunication/ICT questions of priority to developing countries. ITU-D has two Study Groups, providing a neutral forum for governments, industry and academia to address priority issues for the telecommunication/ICT Sector: Study Group 1 addresses issues related to the enabling environment, cybersecurity, ICT applications and Internet-related issues; Study Group 2 addresses issues related to information and communication infrastructure and technology development, emergency telecommunications and climate change adaptation.

**1.2.2.4 Intersectoral activities**

Plenipotentiary Resolutions and Decisions of the Council foresee other intersectoral events, fora and conferences, in accordance with the mandate of the Union.

***World Conference on International Telecommunications***

A world conference on international telecommunications may partially or in exceptional cases, completely revise the International Telecommunication Regulations and may deal with any question of a worldwide character within its competence and related to its agenda.

**2 General assessment**

The general assessment briefly reviews the implementation of the 2012-2015 strategic plan of the Union and identifies main trends and challenges of the telecommunication/ICT environment/sector that will influence and shape ITU’s work in future. It specifically recognizes that:

1. Telecommunications/ICTs are growing strongly, and becoming more widely available and pervasive.
2. As telecommunications/ICTs become more widespread, the challenges of inequalities and exclusion are becoming greater – special attention must be given to bridging the digital divide and ensuring inclusion.
3. New risks and challenges emerge with increasing growth and use of telecommunications /ICTs.
4. Convergence is occurring on different levels, breaking down silos between different technological sectors. Technologies are evolving rapidly, with accelerating rates of innovation, while becoming more pervasive. The Telecommunication/ICT environment/sector is becoming increasingly complex. The evolution and convergence of telecommunication/ICTs will also impact the changing telecommunication/ICT environment/sector.

**2.1 Brief review of the implementation of strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015**

The ITU strategic plan for 2012-2015 was adopted in 2010 by the Plenipotentiary Conference in Guadalajara (Mexico). It is structured with a view, *inter alia*, to facilitating implementation of the results-based management methodology and linking the strategic goals to ITU’s core activities.

The strategic plan for 2012-2015 has allowed ITU to progress towards fulfilling its mission and achieving its goals. A comprehensive overview of its results from 2011[[43]](#footnote-47) to 2014 can be found in the “Report on the Implementation of the strategic plan and on the activities of the Union 2011-2014” (Doc PP14/20).

***Lessons learned***

On the basis of analysis of the implementation of the current strategic plan and a thorough review of the practices of other UN organizations, key needed adjustments to the strategic plan for 2016-2019 have been identified, as follows:

1. **One vision, mission and set of core values**: The common vision and mission of the Union, and the core values that drive priorities and guide decision-making processes, shall be defined and stated up front in the strategic plan.
2. **Strong results-based framework**: Strategic planning and operational planning shall follow the same results-based framework, but in a different level of detail. To drill down the principles of RBM, the components of the ITU results-based framework shall include:
   1. **ITU strategic goals** and **targets**: there is a need to define Union-wide strategic goals, to which the three Sectors, the corresponding Bureaux and the General Secretariat all contribute. Global telecommunication/ICT targets may serve as the indicators of achievement at the level of strategic goals, providing baselines and targets for the period of the strategic plan.
   2. **Objectives and outcomes**: The Sectoral and intersectoral objectives and outcomes shall be set in order to achieve the strategic goals of the Union.
   3. **Outputs** and corresponding **activities**: Final products or services delivered by ITU and the corresponding activities that need to be undertaken to produce them shall be defined within the operational planning process. This will ensure proper alignment with the ITU strategic goals and objectives/outcomes and will allow for any corrective actions during the four-year period of the strategic plan, permitting proper adjustments required by the rapidly changing telecommunication/ICT environment/sector.
3. **Clear** **Implementation criteria:** appropriate criteria shall be defined to strengthen the linkage between strategic and operational planning, and provide the criteria for prioritizing among different activities of the Union
4. Strengthening **RBM methodology**: In order to further improve monitoring of the implementation of the strategic plan and allow for any corrective actions during the four-year period, a comprehensive ITU results framework shall be developed, and shall be supported by the enhancement of the following frameworks:
   1. **Performance-management framework**: The performance-management framework shall serve to evaluate not only performance with respect to ITU’s activities, but also progress towards achievement of the strategic goals by meeting the global telecommunication/ICT targets.
   2. **Risk-management framework:** The risk-management framework shall serve to identify, analyse, evaluate and address risks that might have an impact on the performance of the Union in pursuit of its goals and objectives. Risk-mitigation measures defined within the framework shall be considered, planned and implemented via the operational planning process.

**2.2 The telecommunication/ICT environment/sector**

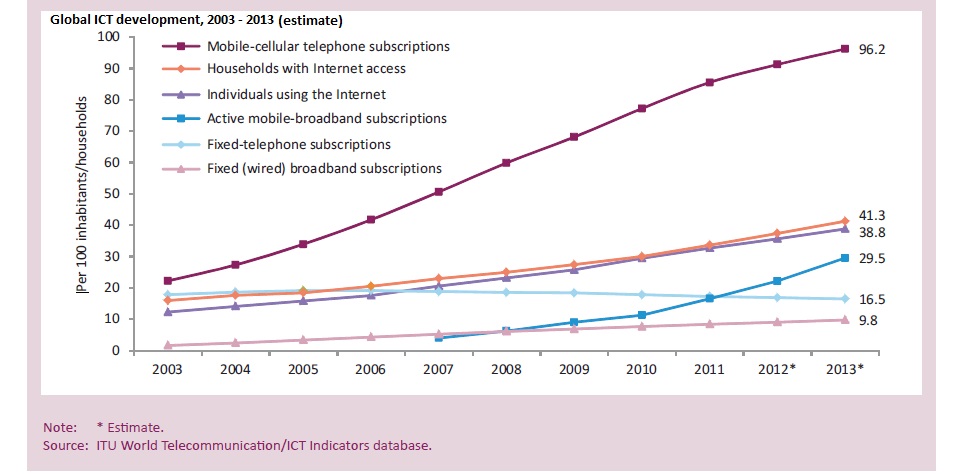
Telecommunications/ICTs are transforming virtually every facet of modern life – in work, business, social and cultural life, and entertainment. According to ITU estimates, there were 6.8 billion mobile-cellular subscriptions by the end of 2013 or almost as many as there were people on the planet, giving a mobile-cellular penetration rate of 96 per cent. There were close to five billion people with access to television, and 2.4 billion Internet users by the end of 2013. New telecommunication/ICTs continue to penetrate countries in all regions of the world, as more and more people get connected.

**2.2.1 Growth in and evolution of** **telecommunications/ICTs**

Telecommunications/ICTs are evolving rapidly, and have become more widespread and pervasive. Figure 1 shows global telecommunication/ICT development, i.e. increase in levels of access for different types of telecommunication/ICTs, over the last decade. They have become critical infrastructure, supporting not only communications for citizens and organizations, but also other integral services, such as power supply, healthcare and financial services.

The uptake of both fixed (wired)-broadband and, in particular, mobile-broadband services has continued to grow worldwide. Currently, there are three times as many mobile-broadband as fixed-broadband subscriptions (2.1 billion, as against 700 million). Indeed, mobile broadband is the telecommunication/ICT service displaying the sharpest growth rates globally (Figure 1 below), and is contributing to changes in telecommunication/ICT use and uptake and in the type of services that the industry is providing.

*Figure 1. Global telecommunication/ICT development 2003-2013*



These rapid growth rates will continue and accelerate in the future. For example, Ericsson predicts that the number of smartphone subscriptions is expected to exceed 4 billion by 2018, while mobile broadband subscriptions are projected to reach 7 billion subscriptions in 2018.[[44]](#footnote-48) Other analysts project that, globally, 4G subscriptions will grow tenfold over five years, from 88 million in 2012 to 864 million in 2017.[[45]](#footnote-49)

As a result of the growth in users, traffic and applications, overall revenues in the telecommunication/ICT sector are expected to continue to rise, but new industry participants seem poised to take an increasing share. Total revenues from traditional telecommunication operators are likely to grow, even though they may lose up to 6.9 per cent in cumulative voice revenues (representing USD 479 billion) to Over-the-Top (OTT) VoIP services by 2020.[[46]](#footnote-50) In another closely related area, the cloud computing market was worth USD 18 billion in 2011, and was estimated to reach USD 32 billion by 2013,[[47]](#footnote-51) driven by big data stored in the cloud now accounting for two-thirds of data centre traffic worldwide.[[48]](#footnote-52)

Annual global IP traffic is expected to surpass the zettabyte threshold (1.4 zettabytes) by the end of 2017, driven by the diversification of pay-TV and video streaming services, and other media-rich content.[[49]](#footnote-53) More than 4 billion hours of video are watched on YouTube each month, 30 billion pieces of content are shared on Facebook every month, and some 400 million tweets are sent per day by about 200 million monthly active users.[[50]](#footnote-54)

The Internet of Things (IoT) is rapidly becoming a reality, and machine-to-machine (M2M) communications are expected to grow significantly in the near future. By 2017, televisions, tablets, smartphones and business Internet M2M modules will register growth rates of 42 per cent, 116 per cent, 119 per cent and 86 per cent, respectively. Traffic from wireless devices will already exceed traffic from wired devices by 2014.[[51]](#footnote-55)

The term of “big data” is used to define high-volume, -velocity and -variety information assets that demand cost-effective, innovative forms of information processing for enhanced insight and decision making[[52]](#footnote-56). It is estimated that 40 Zettabytes of data will be created by 2020, an increase of 300 times from 2005. It is estimated that currently, 2.5 Quintillion bytes of data are created each day. Most companies in the U.S. have at least 100 Terabytes of data stored. Depending on the industry and the organization, big data encompasses information from multiple internal and external sources such as transactions, social media, enterprise content, sensors and mobile devices. As of 2011, the global size of data in healthcare was estimated to be 150 Exabytes, and in 2014, it is estimated that there are 420 million wearable, wireless health monitors.[[53]](#footnote-57)

Telecommunications/ICTs increasingly contribute to social and economic development by enabling access to and the exchange of information and services anywhere and anytime, as well as rapid processing and vast storage of such information, making provision of public and private services more effective, efficient, accessible and affordable. Telecommunication/ICTs are also expanding access to markets, improving disaster management and facilitating democratic participation in governance processes. Telecommunication/ICTs provide more cost-efficient and effective ways to preserve and promote local culture. They are bringing down the costs of economic and social activities (for example by replacing transport and postal services), and opening up entirely new business opportunities (such as cloud-based services, mobile applications and services, business process outsourcing and content-related businesses).

In the modern world, telecommunications/ICTs, and broadband networks and services in particular, are vital to countries’ economic growth (Box 1) and national competitiveness in the global digital economy. Telecommunication/ICT and broadband networks support rapid and efficient communications across different countries and continents. Not only that, but telecommunication/ICT products and services are part of the higher-value high-tech sector in their own right – the sector which is growing fastest in terms of international trade[[54]](#footnote-58), and which can sustain even faster growth in incomes. Telecommunication/ICTs are today an economic sector in their own right, as well as enablers leveraging technological competitiveness across other sectors. Broadband is essential for generating new skills and fuelling economic growth and technological change throughout the economy – from agriculture to finance, education, healthcare and modern services.

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| **Box 1: The contribution of telecommunication/ICTs to national development**  Widely cited research from the World Bank[[55]](#footnote-59) shows that ICTs, and in particular fast access to the Internet, accelerate economic growth, especially in less developed countries. Examples of the impact of utilization of telecommunication/ICTs include:   1. It is estimated that by 2025, ICTs could have a global economic impact of the order of trillions of USD[[56]](#footnote-60). The annual economic benefit of the mobile Internet will be between USD 3.7 trillion and USD 10.8 trillion globally by 2025. Bringing broadband penetration levels in emerging markets up to today‘s Western European levels could potentially add USD 300 - 420 billion in GDP and generate 10 - 14 million jobs.[[57]](#footnote-61) 2. A report by the Broadband Commission[[58]](#footnote-62) forecasts that health applications available via mobile broadband will reduce costs, e.g. by allowing physicians to provide care remotely via remote monitoring and diagnosis, or by supporting preventive care. It is estimated that mobile health could save developed countries USD 400 billion in 2017 and save a million lives over five years in Sub-Saharan Africa.[[59]](#footnote-63) 3. It is estimated that 2.5 billion individuals are unbanked worldwide. ICT financial services represent an opportunity for many nations to achieve financial inclusion of the poor. 4. Small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) which spend more than 30 per cent of their budget on web technologies grow their revenue nine times as fast as SMEs spending less than 10 per cent.[[60]](#footnote-64) 5. ICT solutions represent one of the most innovative and high-potential means of tackling environmental challenges. The ICT sector has been estimated to contribute 2-2.5 per cent of GHG emissions. However, at the same time the smart use of ICTs can reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by up to 25 per cent.[[61]](#footnote-65)   Source: Various |

**2.2.2 Inequality and Digital Exclusion**

**2.2.2.1 The digital divide**

Despite this rapid growth in access to and use of telecommunication/ICTs, around 4.4 billion people still do not have regular access to the Internet - nearly two-thirds of the world population. Furthermore, 92 per cent of the population of the 49 UN-designated least developed countries (LDCs) (which are home to some 890 million people) are still unable to access the world’s biggest and most valuable library and marketplace on a regular basis. With 53 per cent of the population in developing countries living in rural areas, the infrastructure challenge to connect all of these people to high-speed Internet is enormous.

Even more importantly, telecommunication/ICT networks and ICT skills are the foundations on which tomorrow’s digital economy will be built. Two-thirds of the global population are therefore currently unable to access or develop the digital skills, which shall determine future national competitiveness. Box 2 shows the significance of the gap between the developed and developing world.

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| **Box 2: Tracking the digital divide with the ICT Development Index**  *Box Figure 1: The digital divide: Active mobile-broadband (left graph) and fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions (right graph)*    *Box Figure 2: IDI, world and by level of development*    The ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) is a useful tool for comparing differences in the telecommunication/ICT development since, as a composite index, it consolidates several telecommunication/ICT indicators into one single value. An analysis of the IDI points to a significant divide between the developed and developing world. In 2012, the average developed-country IDI value was exactly twice as high as the developing-country average. At the same time, the developing-country average IDI value is growing faster, at a rate of 5.8 per cent, as against 3.5 per cent for developed countries. While developed countries are starting to reach saturation levels, in particular in terms of mobile-cellular subscriptions and household telecommunication/ICT access, developing countries, where penetration levels remain much lower, have ample potential for growth.  Source: ITU Measuring the Information Society Report 2013 |

**2.2.2.2 The gender digital divide**

Women in many countries suffer from a “gender gap” in regard to telecommunication/ICTs – lacking access to related skills, education, technology, networks and capital. A woman in the developing world is 21 per cent less likely to own a mobile phone than her male counterpart.[[62]](#footnote-66) In the developing world, 16 per cent fewer women than men use the Internet (as against only 2 per cent in the developed world), suggesting that, in many countries, women are coming online more slowly and later than men. This has serious implications for the ability of women to use the Internet to access information and develop the vital telecommunication/ICT skills needed to participate and work in today’s digital economy.

Closing the gender gap would bring the benefits of wireless to an additional 300 million women,[[63]](#footnote-67) enabling them to fully participate in the economy and unlock their potential. 1.3 billion Internet users are women (37 per cent of all women worldwide) and 1.5 billion are men (41 per cent of all men), i.e. the current global Internet gender gap is about 200 million fewer women online.[[64]](#footnote-68) Without action, the global Internet gender gap would be about 350 million in three years’ time. Bringing women online is beneficial to the society overall – e.g., bringing 600 million additional women and girls online could raise GDP by up to USD 13-18 billion.[[65]](#footnote-69)

**2.2.2.3 Telecommunications/ICTs and persons with disabilities**

There are around 1 billion persons with disabilities in the world (or some 15 per cent of the global population), 80 per cent of whom live in developing countries. This important group of people still faces significant barriers that limit their social and economic inclusion. While telecommunication/ICTs have become a fundamental technology to support the independent living of persons with disabilities, important challenges still need to be addressed, namely: (a) bringing down the high cost of assistive technologies (including the cost of the technology, as well as the cost of assessment, training and support services); (b) lack of access to telecommunication/ICTs for persons with disabilities, as well as the lack of policies which would foster widespread availability of such technologies; and (c) limited availability and use of telecommunication/ICTs in general.[[66]](#footnote-70)

**2.2.3 Risks and challenges accompanying the growth of telecommunications/ICTs**

The growing role of telecommunication/ICTs holds great promise, but the development of the environment has spawned some “collateral” issues. Breakthroughs in communications bring tremendous benefits, but also create new risks.

**2.2.3.1 Building confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs**

With the increasing volume of e-commerce and online financial transactions, the availability of government services, and the popularity of collaborative and social networks, building confidence and maintaining trust in the use of telecommunications/ICTs will continue to be a major challenge. As telecommunications/ICTs continue to be further integrated into the economy and our societies, their continuous availability, reliability and security will be increasingly vital to governments, businesses and individuals. Promoting cybersecurity and international cooperation and coordination in this domain remains a key priority.

The cost of global cyber-criminal activity is estimated at up to $1 trillion,[[67]](#footnote-71) a figure that could triple by 2020 unless companies step up their defences.[[68]](#footnote-72) Proliferation of threats continue to rise – for example, new malware is being discovered every day, hundreds of times more frequently than in the past decade. No fewer than 6.5 million new malwares have been discovered in 2013.[[69]](#footnote-73)

Some 69 per cent of the executives interviewed by the World Economic Forum[[70]](#footnote-74) feared that cyber attackers would remain more sophisticated and efficient than their companies’ defence mechanisms. With a large multinational company expecting up to 10,000 cyber-attacks per day, nearly 40 per cent of firms surveyed thought their spending on defences was “significantly too little”.

Currently, there is a shift from standard forms of cyber-attacks and related crimes to more sophisticated ones, exploiting new technological paradigms (e.g. cloud, big and open data, web 2.0, social networks, etc.). Yet countries are still trying to curb the current threats, and therefore will have difficulties in trying to catch up with the rapid evolution of the telecommunication/ICT environment/sector.

Future projections are difficult to acquire on account of the dynamic and fluid nature of cyberspace. However, it is clear that the growth and evolution of the telecommunication/ICT environment/sector is directly proportional to the growth and evolution of the risks and challenges related to its use. Therefore, cybersecurity — or rather building confidence and security in the use of telecommunication/ICTs — will remain at the top of the national, regional and international agendas.

**2.2.3.2 Protection of most vulnerable**

Young people all over the world are the most active users of telecommunication/ICTs. Thirty per cent of the youth population are “digital natives” today (a term broadly used to characterize the young people with solid telecommunication/ICT experience who are drivers of the information society). ITU’s “Measuring the Information Society 2013” report[[71]](#footnote-75) shows that within the next five years, the digital native population in the developing world is expected to double. However, young people and children are also vulnerable to novel forms of risks presented by telecommunication/ICTs, especially when they are ill-prepared to meet these challenges and inadequately protected by legislation. Young people and especially children encounter a range of risks online, including child pornography, grooming, cyberbullying, exposure to harmful content and privacy violations.

A Consumer Reports magazine survey found that one million children were harassed, threatened or subjected to other forms of cyberbullying on Facebook in 2011.[[72]](#footnote-76) Other statistics and studies are showing that 72 per cent of teens have a social networking profile. Nearly half (47 per cent)[[73]](#footnote-77) have a public profile viewable by anyone, and only the 15 per cent[[74]](#footnote-78) have checked the security and privacy settings on their social media account.

Recent initiatives on child online protection focus not only on combating and reducing risks, but also on empowering young people to participate actively in civic and social life online responsibly and ethically as digital citizens. A comprehensive protection and empowerment response requires a multi-stakeholder approach involving a diverse range of governmental and non-governmental actors.

While significant investments have been made in North America, Europe and parts of Asia to understand children’s online behaviour and implement strategies to protect children online, there are still many gaps in our knowledge of the vulnerabilities and needs of young online users in other parts of the world, especially in countries where Internet penetration remains low.

**2.2.3.3 Telecommunications/ICTs and climate change**

Central to the climate-change issue is the continuing production of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as a by-product of industrial and commercial life. While the telecommunication/ICT industry is a key in addressing climate change, it also accounts for 2 to 2.5 per cent of global GHG emissions or 1 Gigatonne of carbon dioxide (CO2) annually. Experts estimate that personal computers and other end-user devices are responsible for around 40 per cent of the GHG emissions from ICT, while telecommunication networks and data centres generate 24 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively. This is supported by the SMART 2020 report[[75]](#footnote-79), which further suggests that the growth rate of GHG emissions from the telecommunication/ICT industry was 6.1 per cent from 2002 to 2011, although it is expected to slow to 3.8 per cent from 2011 to 2020. The International Energy Agency (IEA) indicates that consumption related to ICT is already more than 5 percent of total final global electricity consumption and total ICT consumption could double by 2022 and be three times the 2010 rate by 2030.[[76]](#footnote-80) In addition, United Nations University indicates that in 2013 alone, 67 million metric tons of electrical and electronic equipment have been put on the market and 53 million metric tons of e-waste has been disposed of worldwide.

**2.2.4 Changing telecommunication/ICT environment/sector**

Fuelled by the evolution to all IP-based wired and wireless Next Generation Networks (NGNs), convergence is transforming the telecommunication/ICT sector and providing major opportunities, as well as challenges to industry operators, regulators and policy-makers alike, on both the national and international scale. Convergence is reshaping relations between previously disparate telecommunication and media platforms, enabling separate vertical services to be provided over unified horizontal platforms. As a result, previously siloed (service-specific) technology platforms are now supporting multiple voice, data and video services and applications. Convergence is blurring boundaries between previously separate service markets and giving rise to a need to review traditional policy and regulatory regimes, including reinforcing public safety issues. The boundaries between fixed and mobile, wireline and wireless are blurring, as telecommunication moves towards hybrid networks, where devices will be able to transfer seamlessly and smoothly from network to another, without any interruption in service.

New telecommunication/ICT developments such as the combination of mobile Internet and the Internet of Things (IoT) are heralded as some of the most disruptive technologies of the coming decade.[[77]](#footnote-81) In fact, the advent of new digital devices, networks, services and applications represent a profound change that is reshaping major industries.

Countries are updating and adapting their policies to accommodate and reflect the changes in technologies and markets. As a consequence, national telecommunication/ICT policies are increasingly focusing on broader, cross-sectoral considerations[[78]](#footnote-82) (Figure 2).

*Figure 2. Evolution in Countries’ telecommunication/ICT Policies over time, 1997-2013*



Source: Broadband Commission (2013): Planning for Progress; Why National Broadband Plans Matter

Adopting appropriate regulatory tools to respond to new market behaviours and the growing need for consumer protection is becoming an increasingly complex proposition for regulators in today’s converged environment. Such environment is becoming increasingly complex with multiple players operating in the same markets, but under different regimes: in the provision of voice services, for example, traditional telecommunication operators are not only competing with players in adjacent markets, such as Internet service providers (ISPs) and cable operators, but with players in the layers above, such as OTT content and application providers.

The nature of telecommunication/ICT as cross-sectoral and pervasive infrastructure means that telecommunication/ICT regulators are today forced to look beyond traditional models of regulation, which have historically consisted mainly of regulating access to networks and services, ensuring fair competition, protecting the interests of consumers and advancing universal access. More recently, electronic services, cybersecurity, data protection, privacy and environmental issues have entered into the purview of regulators.[[79]](#footnote-83) The increased use of online applications and services to communicate and do business (such as social media, cloud services, e-payment and other m-banking services) brings a host of new regulatory issues to the fore.

In this highly dynamic digital environment, regulators need to consider whether they are sufficiently equipped to ensure appropriate operation of markets. They also need to identify if additional measures should be adopted to help ensure a level playing field among operators. In addition, where public funds are requested, clear policies should be adopted with regard to how these should be used.

To adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment/sector, some governments have continued the move towards reform of their institutional and organizational structures by considering merging multiple, separate regulatory authorities, covering different areas of telecommunications and broadcasting, into converged communication/ICT authorities.[[80]](#footnote-84)

As many of the services carried over telecommunication/ICT networks are today transnational and borderless in nature, strengthening cross-border, regional and international cooperation will remain key in ensuring that all citizens of the world can benefit from affordable, secure and safe access anytime, anywhere.

Reviewing existing telecommunication/ICT policy and regulatory frameworks to adapt to the fast-changing digital environment is an ongoing process that requires coordination with multiple stakeholders so as to develop forward-looking approaches to attract and secure the huge and sustained investment in networks which is still needed.

Various international organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society, multinational companies, academia and foundations, are taking a role in this increasingly complex telecommunication/ICT environment/sector. For example, the World Bank Group’s new ICT Strategy aims at helping developing countries use telecommunication/ICT to transform delivery of basic services, drive innovations and productivity gains, and improve competitiveness.[[81]](#footnote-85) Other emerging initiatives, such as public-private and multi-stakeholder partnerships can potentially significantly contribute to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment/sector. Therefore collaboration among various established and new players will be important for the future of the telecommunication/ICT environment/sector.

**3 Situational analysis of ITU Sectors**

**3.1 Situational analysis of ITU-R Sector**

The biggest challenge for ITU-R is to remain abreast of the rapid and complex changes occurring in the world of international radiocommunications, coupled with a timely response to the needs of the radiocommunication and broadcasting industry in particular and to the membership as a whole. In an environment undergoing constant change and with ever greater demands from its members for products and services, the Sector should ensure that it remains as adaptable and responsive as possible to meet these challenges.

Pursuant to Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, ITU-R is committed to building an enabling environment through management of the international radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources. Since the global management of frequencies and orbit resources requires a high level of international cooperation, one of the principal tasks in ITU-R is to facilitate the complex intergovernmental negotiations needed to develop legally binding agreements between sovereign states. These agreements are embodied in the Radio Regulations and in world and regional plans adopted for different space and terrestrial services.

The field of radiocommunications addresses terrestrial and space services that are critical and increasingly important for the development of the global economy in the twenty-first century. The world is witnessing a phenomenal increase in the use of wireless systems in a myriad of applications. International radiocommunication standards (such as those contained in ITU-R Recommendations) underpin the entire global communications framework – and will continue to serve as the platform for a whole range of new wireless applications.

The domain of radiocommunications also includes aeronautical telemetry and telecommand systems, satellite services, mobile communications, maritime distress and safety signals, digital broadcasting, satellites for meteorology, and the prediction and detection of natural disasters.

In line with Radio Regulations, the recording of space and terrestrial notices and their associated publications are central to ITU-R's mission.

The need for continuing development of radiocommunication systems used in disaster mitigation and relief operations has increased and will be a key challenge for the future. Telecommunications are critical at all phases of disaster management. Aspects of emergency radiocommunication services associated with disasters include, inter alia, disaster prediction, detection, alerting and relief.

In the area of climate change, the work of ITU-R focuses on the use of telecommunication/ICT (different radio and telecommunication technologies and equipment) for weather and climate-change monitoring and for prediction, detection and mitigation of hurricanes, typhoons, thunderstorms, earthquakes, tsunamis, man-made disasters, etc.

Stakeholders, such as government agencies, public and private telecommunication operators, manufacturers, scientific or industrial bodies, international organizations, consultancies, universities, technical institutions, etc., through the processes linked with world radiocommunication conferences and study groups, will need to continue to make decisions on the most profitable and efficient ways to exploit the limited resource of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits, which will be critical and of increasing economic value for the development of the global economy in the twenty-first century.

In conducting its activities, the ITU-R should ensure to cast a proper balance:

1. between the need for worldwide harmonization (to benefit from economies of scale, connectivity and interoperability) and the need for flexibility in spectrum allocations,
2. between the need to accommodate new systems, applications and technologies as they arise and the need to protect existing radiocommunication services.

**3.2 Situational analysis of ITU-T Sector**

ITU-T operates in a competitive, complex and rapidly evolving environment and ecosystem.

There is a need for high-quality, demand-driven international standards, which should be developed rapidly in line with the principles of global connectivity, openness, affordability, reliability, interoperability and security. Key technologies, enabling new services and applications and promoting the building of the information society are emerging and should be taken into account in the work of ITU-T.

While retaining current ITU-T members, new members from industry and academia need to be attracted and encouraged, and the participation of developing countries in the standardization process (“Bridging the standardization gap”) needs to be boosted.

Cooperation and collaboration with other standardization bodies and relevant consortia and fora are key to minimize conflict of work and achieve efficient use of resources, as well as to incorporate expertise from outside ITU.

The review of the International Telecommunication Regulations will set a renewed worldwide framework for ITU-T activities.

**3.3 Situational analysis of ITU-D Sector**

Telecommunications/ICTs are increasingly being recognized by governments around the world as the key engine for economic growth and social development. Furthering development of telecommunications/ICTs around the world has long been at the core of the work of ITU, as a United Nations specialized agency, but has become even more vital over recent years, when technological developments have given telecommunications/ICTs an essential role in every aspect of human lives. Telecommunications/ICTs are not just an end in themselves, but are the key enablers of the other sectors.

The progress that has been made since the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 and of the telecommunication/ICT connectivity targets set by WSIS in 2003 and 2005 has been extremely important. Providing the right conditions is key to fully meeting these goals. The priority shall be the development of infrastructure, in particular for broadband communications, and the provision of telecommunication/ICT applications and services. The enhancement of human capacity building and a robust, predictable, enabling regulatory environment will ensure that technological development is sustainable.

Having regard to the importance of local content and its role in developing the use of broadband, countries with language and cultural barriers should pay adequate attention to the significant proportion of local content. Therefore, generating local content as an enabler for developing deployment of broadband services and enhancing its penetration, developing e-health, e-learning and e-commerce to satisfy demand for local content and encouraging countries with similar or common culture and language to construct local content could help speed up continuing access to broadband services.

In view of the borderless nature of the cyberspace community, ITU‑D acknowledges the importance of international cooperation in enhancing reliability, availability and security in the use of ICTs. Therefore, ITU‑D recognizes that there is an urgent need to support countries in developing specific measures in the implementation of their national cybersecurity frameworks to address the concerns of different stakeholders in this regard and to enable and assist in the sharing of best practices at the global level. Accordingly, ITU will play a key role in facilitating the above-mentioned cooperation.

Among those standing to derive the greatest benefit from telecommunications/ICTs are least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition, all of which deserve special attention. Emergency telecommunications and gender issues are also priority areas in ITU-D work. Given the magnitude of the task, success will depend on working closely with ITU members and mobilizing resources through public-private partnerships.

There is a need to encourage a culture of innovation in ITU-D. Constantly examining BDT’s activities under the lens of how products and services can be more innovative leads to critical consideration of its competitive position among telecommunication/ICT development agencies and provides the motivation to pursue new opportunities for improvement. The growing importance of innovation is recognized worldwide. Innovation is essential if countries and firms are to recover from the global economic downturn and thrive in today’s highly competitive and connected global economy. Innovation is a powerful engine for development and for addressing social and economic challenges. Innovative broadband-fuelled services such as m-payments, m-health and m-education can be literally “life-changing” for individuals, communities and societies at large. Access to telecommunications/ICTs can empower hundreds of millions of people in developing countries to directly enhance their own social and economic well-being.

The ITU-D mission is not just about connectivity for connectivity’s sake, but is more to aim at seeing innovative uses of telecommunications/ICTs that fundamentally improve people’s lives for the better.

Annex 2 to Resolution 71

**Strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019**

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The four-year strategy guides the activities of the Union in 2016-2019 in accordance with the Constitution and Convention of ITU.

The structure of the 2016-2019 strategic plan of the Union follows the structure of the ITU results-based management (RBM) framework, as shown in Section 1 below. Section 2 defines the vision, mission and values, Section 3 defines the ITU strategic goals and sets the targets, and Section 4 defines the Sectoral and intersectoral objectives, the outcomes, the enablers of the strategic goals and objectives of the Union and, for purposes of linkage of the strategic with the operational plans of the Union, the Sectoral and intersectoral outputs. Section 5 plots the roadmap from strategy to execution, by laying down the implementation criteria for prioritization. The activities and outputs are defined in detail in the operational planning process, thereby ensuring a strong linkage between strategic and operational planning (as described in Section 5.1).

1. **ITU results-based management (RBM) framework and structure of the strategic plan**

The RBM framework presented below describes the relationships between the activities of ITU, outputs they produce, and overall objectives and strategic goals of the Union, which contribute to the organization’s mission and vision.

The ITU results chain is divided into five levels: *activities*, *outputs*, *objectives* and *outcomes*, *strategic goals* and *targets*, and *vision* and *mission*. The ITU *values* represent overarching shared and common beliefs that drive priorities of the Union.

*Table 1: The ITU RBM framework (as presented in the ITU strategic and operational plans)*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 🡨 RBM planning | Implementation 🡪 | Vision & Mission  (Section 2) | Vision is the better world ITU wants to see.  Mission refers to the main overall purposes of the Union, as per the Basic Instruments of ITU. | Values: ITU’s shared and common beliefs that drive its priorities and guide all decision-making processes (Section 2) |
| Strategic goals & Targets  (Section 3) | Strategic goals refer to the Union’s high-level targets to which the objectives contribute, directly or indirectly. They relate to the whole of ITU.  Targets are the expected results during the period of the strategic plan; they provide an indication as to whether the Goal is being achieved. Targets may not always be achieved for reasons that may be beyond the control of the Union. |
| Objectives & Outcomes  (Section 4) | Objectives refer to the specific aims of the Sectoral and intersectoral activities in a given period.  Outcomes provide an indication as to whether the objective is being achieved. Outcomes are usually partly, but not entirely, within the organization’s control. |
| Outputs  (Section 4) | Outputs are the final tangible results, deliverables, products and services achieved by the Union in the implementation of the operational plans. |
| Activities | Activities are various actions/services for transforming resources (inputs) into outputs. Activities may be grouped into processes. |

Each of the levels above represents a distinct step in the causal logic of the ITU RBM framework. The bottom two levels (activities and outputs) relate to how financial contributions from the membership and other revenues of ITU are being invested in order to implement various functions, programmes and initiatives of the Union. The top three levels refer to the actual changes and impact that ITU envisages, i.e. the long-term economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental, technological or other effects of the Union’s work.

**2 ITU vision, mission and values**

**2.1 Vision**

*“An information society, empowered by the interconnected world, where telecommunication/ information and communication technologies enable and accelerate social, economic and environmentally sustainable growth and development for everyone”*

ITU is committed to enabling a connected world. In this interconnected world, information and communication technologies (ICTs) play a key role as an ultimate enabler for social, economic and environmentally sustainable development, benefiting each and every person on the planet. ICTs are redefining how development objectives may be achieved. Delivering affordable access to telecommunication/ICT networks, services and applications to all the world’s inhabitants is a vital driver of development.

**2.2 Mission**

*“To promote, facilitate and foster affordable and universal access to telecommunication/ information and communication technology networks, services and applications and their use for social, economic and environmentally sustainable growth and development”*

**2.3 Values**

The core values of ITU are the principles and common beliefs that drive the priorities of the Union and the decision-making process of the organization.

***People-centred, service-oriented and results-based***

Being people-centred, ITU is focused on people in order to deliver results that matter to each and every individual. Being service-oriented, ITU is committed to further delivering high-quality services and maximizing satisfaction of beneficiaries and stakeholders. Being results-based, ITU aims for tangible results and to maximize the impact of its work.

***Inclusiveness***

Recognizing inclusiveness as a universal value, ITU is committed to ensuring that the benefits of telecommunication/ICTs reach everyone in an equitable manner, including developing countries, persons with specific needs as well as marginal and vulnerable populations, including youth, indigenous peoples, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons with diverse income levels, rural and remote populations, as well as ensuring gender equality in telecommunication/ICTs. Significance of inclusiveness is twofold: everyone benefits from the work of ITU, and everyone can contribute.

***Universality and neutrality***

As a United Nations specialized agency, ITU reaches, covers and represents all parts of the world. Within the remit of the Basic Instruments of the Union, its operations and activities reflect the express will of its membership. Appreciating the significance of being neutral, ITU also recognizes the overarching pre-eminence of human rights. It is essential to protect the right to freedom of expression, the right to communicate and the right to privacy.

***Synergies through collaboration***

A diverse array of organizations contributes to the development of the telecommunication/ICT. ITU, as a major player in this diverse environment, embraces collaboration as the best way to contribute to the fulfilment of its mission.

***Innovativeness***

Innovation is a key element in the transformation of the telecommunication/ICT environment. In order to be successful in what it does, ITU recognizes that it must continuously contribute to shaping and adapting quickly to this rapidly changing telecommunication/ICT environment.

***Efficiency***

Efficiency is a concern for all stakeholders in the telecommunication/ICT environment. ITU is committed to providing increased value for money, focusing on its priorities and avoiding conflicting efforts and activities.

***Continuous improvement***

Recognizing that in a fast-moving, rapidly-evolving environment there are no permanent solutions, ITU embraces the value of *continuous improvement* of its products, services and processes, by adjusting focus as required and raising performance and quality standards.

***Transparency***

As an enabler for many of the above values, transparency allows accountability for decisions, actions and results. Embracing transparency, ITU communicates and demonstrates progress towards the achievement of its goals.

**3 Strategic goals and targets of the Union**

**3.1 Strategic goals**

The Council in its role in managing the Union between Plenipotentiary Conferences, and all three ITU Sectors will cooperate towards achievement of the ITU-wide goals: the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D). Successful coordination and collaboration among the Sectors, their three Bureaux and the General Secretariat shall underpin the Union’s progress in achieving these goals.

In 2016-2019 ITU will work to achieve its mission through the following four goals:

**3.1.1 Goal 1: Growth – Enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunications/ICTs**

Recognizing the role of telecommunication/ICTs as a key enabler for social, economic and environmentally sustainable development, ITU will work to enable and foster access to, and increase the use of telecommunication/ICTs. Growth in the use of telecommunication/ICTs has a positive impact on short- and long-term socio-economic development. The Union, including its members, are committed to working together and collaborating with all stakeholders in the telecommunication/ICT environment in order to achieve this goal.

**3.1.2 Goal 2: Inclusiveness – Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all**

Being committed to ensuring that everyone without exception benefits from telecommunication/ICTs, ITU will work to bridge the digital divide and enable the provision of broadband for all. Bridging the digital divide focuses on global telecommunication/ICT inclusiveness, fostering telecommunication/ICT access, accessibility, affordability and use in all countries and regions and by all peoples, including marginal and vulnerable populations, such as women, children, people with different income levels, Indigenous Peoples, older persons and persons with disabilities. The Union will continue to work towards enabling the provision of broadband for all, so everyone can take advantage of these benefits.

**3.1.3 Goal 3: Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from telecommunication/ICT development**

To promote the beneficial use of telecommunication/ICTs, the Union recognizes the need to manage challenges that emerge from the rapid growth of telecommunication/ICTs. The Union focuses on enhancing the sustainable and safe use of telecommunication/ICTs, in close collaboration with all organizations and entities. Accordingly, the Union will work towards minimizing the negative impact of undesired collaterals, such as cybersecurity threats, including potential harm to most vulnerable parts of the society, in particular children, and negative effects on the environment, including e-waste.

**3.1.4 Goal 4: Innovation and partnership – Lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment**

The fourth goal of the Union’s strategy for 2016-2019 is innovation: fostering an innovative ecosystem and adapting to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment. In the rapidly evolving environment, the goal set by the Union is to contribute to the development of an environment that is sufficiently conducive to innovation, where advances in new technologies and strategic partnerships become a key driver for the post-2015 development agenda. The Union recognizes the global need to adapt systems and practices continuously, since technological innovation is transforming the telecommunication/ICT environment. The Union recognizes the need to foster the engagement and cooperation with other entities and organizations in pursuing that goal.

**3.2 Targets of the Union**

Targets represent the effect and long-term impact of the Union’s work and provide an indication of progress towards achievement of the strategic goals. ITU will work collaboratively with the full range of other organizations and entities around the world committed to advancing the use of telecommunications/ICTs. The purpose of such targets is to provide the direction where the Union should focus its attention and materialize the ITU vision for an interconnected world for the four‑year period of the strategic plan.

**3.2.1 Principles for global telecommunication/ICT targets**

Following best practice for setting targets, the global telecommunication/ICT targets are set in compliance with the following criteria:

1. **Specific**: Targets describe the tangible impact that the Union would like to see from its efforts: the long-term economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental, technological or other effects sought, which may, however, be largely outside the Union’s direct control.
2. **Measurable**: Targets build on existing statistical indicators, leveraging ITU knowledge bases, are measurable and have an established baseline.
3. **Action-oriented**: Targets guide specific efforts under the strategic and operational plans of the Union.
4. **Realistic and relevant**: Targets are ambitious, but realistic, and are linked with the strategic goals of the Union.
5. **Time-bound and traceable**: Targets correspond to the time-frame within the four-year period of the strategic plan of the Union, i.e. by 2020.

**3.2.2 Global telecommunication/ICT targets**

Table 2 below presents the Global telecommunication/ICT targets for each of the strategic goals of the ITU.

*Table 2: Global telecommunication/ICT targets*

|  |
| --- |
| Goal 1 Growth – Enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunications/ICTs |
| 1. Target 1.1: Worldwide, 55% of households should have access to the Internet by 2020 2. Target 1.2: Worldwide, 60% of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020 3. Target 1.3: Worldwide, telecommunication/ICTs should be 40% more affordable by 2020[[82]](#footnote-86) |
| Goal 2 Inclusiveness –Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all |
| 1. Target 2.1.A: In the developing world, 50% of households should have access to the Internet by 2020 2. Target 2.1.B: In the least developed countries (LDCs), 15% of households should have access to the Internet by 2020 3. Target 2.2.A: In the developing world, 50% of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020 4. Target 2.2.B: In the least developed countries (LDCs), 20% of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020 5. Target 2.3.A: The affordability gap between developed and developing countries should be reduced by 40% by 2020[[83]](#footnote-87) 6. Target 2.3.B: Broadband services should cost no more than 5% of average monthly income in developing countries by 2020 7. Target 2.4: Worldwide, 90% of the rural population should be covered by broadband services by 2020[[84]](#footnote-88) 8. Target 2.5.A: Gender equality among Internet users should be reached by 2020 9. Target 2.5.B: Enabling environments ensuring accessible telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities should be established in all countries by 2020 |
| Goal 3 Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from the telecommunication/ICT development |
| 1. Target 3.1: Cybersecurity readiness should be improved by 40% by 2020[[85]](#footnote-89) 2. Target 3.2: Volume of redundant e-waste to be reduced by 50% by 2020[[86]](#footnote-90) 3. Target 3.3: Green House Gas emissions generated by the telecommunication/ICT sector to be decreased per device by 30% by 2020[[87]](#footnote-91) |
| Goal 4 Innovation and partnership – Lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment |
| 1. Target 4.1: Telecommunication/ICT environment conducive to innovation[[88]](#footnote-92) 2. Target 4.2: Effective partnerships of stakeholders in telecommunication/ICT environment[[89]](#footnote-93) |

**3.3 Strategic risk management and mitigation**

Bearing in mind the prevailing challenges, evolutions and transformations that have the most potential to impact activities of the ITU during the period of the strategic plan, the following list of top-level strategic risks presented in

Table *3* has been identified, analysed and evaluated. These risks have been considered when planning the strategy for 2016-2019, and the corresponding mitigation measures have been identified as necessary. It should be emphasized that the strategic risks are not meant to represent deficiencies of ITU’s operations. They represent forward-looking uncertainties that may affect efforts to fulfil the mission of the Union during the period of the strategic plan.

ITU has identified, analysed and assessed these strategic risks. Apart from the strategic planning processes, setting the overall framework on how to mitigate these risks, operational mitigation measures will be defined and implemented through the operational planning process of the Union.

*Table 3: Strategic risks and mitigation measures*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk** | Strategic mitigation measure | Reflected in |
| 1. **Diminishing relevance and ability to demonstrate clear added value**   Represents the risk of conflicting efforts, inconsistencies and competition with other relevant organizations and bodies, as well as the risk of misperception of ITU’s mandate, mission and role. | 1. Identify and concentrate on activities with unique added value | - Vision, Mission, Strategic goals and Objectives/Outcomes, Criteria for prioritization |
| 1. **Spreading too thin**   Represents the risk of mission dilution and the risk of losing sight of the organization’s core mandate. | 1. Ensure cohesiveness and strength of focus | - Criteria for prioritization |
| 1. **Failure to respond quickly to emerging needs and innovate sufficiently while still providing high-quality deliverables**   Represents the risk of unresponsiveness, leading to disengagement of membership and other stakeholders. | 1. Be fast moving, agile, responsive and innovative 2. Proactively engage stakeholders | - Goal 4 related to Innovation, ITU values  - Vision, Mission, Values, Strategic goals and Objectives/Outcomes, Criteria for prioritization |
| 1. **Inadequate adjustment of implementation strategies, tools, methodology and processes to keep up with best practices and changing needs**   Represents the risk of the study group structure, methods and tools becoming inadequate, of the implementation tools and methods becoming unreliable and failing to ensure maximum effectiveness, and of inadequate cooperation among the Sectors. | 1. Continuously improve strategies, tools, methodologies and processes according to best practice | - Values, Implementation criteria  - Process of monitoring the implementation and adjusting the strategic plan |
| 1. **Inadequacy of funding**   Represents the risk of reduced financial contributions from membership. | 1. Be more efficient and prioritize 2. Ensure effective financial planning | - Implementation criteria |

**4 Sectoral and intersectoral objectives, outcomes and outputs**

ITU will implement strategic goals of the Union for 2016-2019 through a number of objectives to be attained in this period. Each Sector will contribute to the overarching goals of the Union in the context of its specific remit, through the implementation of the sector-specific objectives and the overarching intersectoral objectives. The Council will ensure efficient coordination and oversight of this work.

**4.1 Sectoral and intersectoral objectives**

Sectoral and intersectoral objectives will contribute to the ITU Strategic Goals as presented in Table *4* below[[90]](#footnote-94), supported by the enablers of the goals and the objectives of the Union provided by the secretariat.

*Table 4: Linkage of Sectoral and intersectoral objectives to ITU strategic goals*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Goal 1: Growth | Goal 2: Inclusiveness | Goal 3: Sustainability | Goal 4: Innovation & partnership |
| Objectives | ITU-R objectives |  |  |  |  |
| R.1. Meet, in a rational, equitable, efficient and economical way, the ITU membership’s requirements for radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources, while avoiding harmful interference | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| R.2. Provide for worldwide connectivity and interoperability, improved performance, quality and affordability of service and overall system economy in radiocommunications, including through the development of international standards | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| R.3. Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on radiocommunications |  | ☑ |  |  |
| ITU-T objectives |  |  |  |  |
| T.1. Develop non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T Recommendations), in a timely manner, and foster interoperability and improved performance of equipment, networks, services and applications | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| T.2. Promote the active participation of the membership, in particular developing countries, in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T Recommendations) |  | ☑ |  |  |
| T.3. Ensure effective allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations and procedures | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| T.4 Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on the standardization activities of ITU-T | 🗸 | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| T.5 Extend and facilitate cooperation with international and regional standardization bodies | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | ☑ |
| ITU-D objectives |  |  |  |  |
| D.1. Foster international cooperation on telecommunication/ICT development issues |  | ☑ |  |  |
| D.2. Foster an enabling environment for ICT development and foster the development of telecommunication/ICT networks as well as relevant applications and services, including bridging the standardization gap | ☑ |  |  |  |
| D.3 Enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and roll-out of relevant applications and services |  |  | ☑ |  |
| D.4. Build human and institutional capacity, provide data and statistics, promote digital inclusion and provide concentrated assistance to countries in special need |  | ☑ |  |  |
| D.5. Enhance environmental protection, climate-change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster-management efforts through telecommunications/ICTs | ☑ |  |  |  |
| Intersectoral objectives |  |  |  |  |
| I.1. Enhance international dialogue among stakeholders | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | ☑ |
| I.2. Enhance partnerships and cooperation within the telecommunication/ICT environment | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | ☑ |
| I.3. Enhance identification and analysis of emerging trends in the telecommunication/ICT environment | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | ☑ |
| I.4. Enhance/promote recognition of (importance of) the telecommunication/ICTs as a key enabler of social, economic and environmentally sustainable development |  | ☑ | ☑ |  |
| I.5. Enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs |  | ☑ |  |  |
| Enablers | 1. Ensure efficient and effective use of human, financial and capital resources, as well as a work-conducive, safe and secure working environment 2. Ensure efficient and accessible conferences, meetings, documentation, publications and information infrastructures 3. Ensure efficient membership-related, protocol, communication and resource mobilization services 4. Ensure efficient planning, coordination and execution of the strategic plan and operational plans of the Union 5. Ensure effective and efficient governance of the organization (internal and external) | | | | |

**4.2 Objectives, outcomes and outputs**

The Sectoral and intersectoral objectives will be met by achieving the related outcomes, implemented by the outputs presented in the table below:

*Table 5: Objectives, outcomes and outputs*

| Objective | Outcomes | Outputs |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ITU-R objectives | | |
| R.1. Meet, in a rational, equitable, efficient and economical way, the ITU membership’s requirements for radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources, while avoiding harmful interference | R.1-1: Increased number of countries having satellite networks and earth stations recorded in the Master International Frequency Register (MIFR)  R.1-2: Increased number of countries having terrestrial frequency assignments recorded in the MIFR  R.1-3: Increased percentage of assignments recorded in the MIFR with favourable finding  R.1-4: Increased percentage of countries which have completed the transition to digital terrestrial television broadcasting  R.1-5: Increased percentage of spectrum assigned to satellite networks which is free from harmful interference  R.1-6: Increased percentage of assignments to terrestrial services recorded in the master register which are free from harmful interference | 1. Final Acts of World Radiocommunication Conferences, updated Radio Regulations 2. Final Acts of Regional Radiocommunication Conferences, Regional Agreements 3. Rules of procedure adopted by Radio Regulations Board (RRB) 4. Results of the processing of space notices and other related activities 5. Results of the processing of terrestrial notices and other related activities 6. RRB decisions other than adoption of Rules of Procedure 7. Improvement of software of ITU-R |
| R.2. Provide for worldwide connectivity and interoperability, improved performance, quality and affordability of service and overall system economy in radiocommunications, including through the development of international standards | R.2-1: Increased mobile broadband access including in frequency bands identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT)  R.2-2: Reduced mobile broadband price basket[[91]](#footnote-95)50, as percentage of Gross national income (GNI) per capita  R.2-3: Increased number of fixed links and increased amount of traffic handled by the fixed service (Tbit/s)  R.2-4: Number of households with Digital Terrestrial Television reception  R.2-5: Number of satellite transponders (equivalent 36 MHz) in operation and corresponding capacity (Tbit/s). Number of VSAT terminals, Number of households with satellite television reception.  R.2-6: Increased number of devices with radionavigation-satellite reception  R.2-7: Number of Earth exploration satellites in operation, corresponding quantity and resolution of transmitted images and data volume downloaded (Tbytes) | 1. Decisions of Radio Assembly, ITU-R Resolutions 2. ITU-R Recommendations, Reports (including the CPM report) and Handbooks 3. Advice from the Radiocommunication Advisory Group |
| R.3. Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on radiocommunications | R.3-1: Increased knowledge and know-how on Radio Regulations, Rules of Procedures, Regional Agreements, Recommendations and best practices on spectrum use  R.3-2: Increased participation in ITU-R activities (including through remote participation), in particular by developing countries | 1. ITU-R publications 2. Assistance to members, in particular developing countries and LDCs 3. Liaison/support to development activities 4. Seminars, workshops and other events |
| ITU-T objectives | | |
| T.1. Develop non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T Recommendations), in a timely manner, and foster interoperability and improved performance of equipment, networks, services and applications | T.1-1: Increased utilization of ITU-T Recommendations  T.1-2: Improved conformance to ITU-T Recommendations  T.1-3: Enhanced standards in new technologies and services | 1. Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) 2. WTSA regional consultation sessions 3. Advice and Decisions of Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) 4. ITU-T Recommendations and related results of ITU-T Study Groups 5. ITU-T general assistance and cooperation 6. Conformity database 7. Interoperability test centres and events 8. Development of test suites |
| T.2. Promote the active participation of the membership, in particular developing countries in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T Recommendations) | T.2-1: Increased participation in the ITU-T standardization process, including attendance of meetings, submission of contributions, taking leadership positions and hosting of meetings/workshops, especially from developing countries  T.2-2: Increase of the ITU-T membership, including Sector Members, Associates and Academia | 1. Bridging the standardization gap (e.g. remote participation, fellowships, establishment of regional study groups) 2. Workshops and seminars including offline and online training activities, complementing the capacity building work on bridging the standardization gap undertaken in the ITU-D 3. Outreach and promotion |
| T.3. Ensure effective allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations and procedures | T.3-1: Timely and accurate allocation of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources, as specified in the relevant recommendations | 1. Relevant TSB databases 2. Allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations and procedures |
| T.4 Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on the standardization activities of ITU-T | T.4-1: Increased knowledge on ITU-T standards and on best practices in the implementation of ITU-T standards.  T.4-2: Increased participation in ITU-T's standardization activities and increased awareness of the relevance of ITU-T standards  T.4-3: Increased Sector visibility | 1. ITU-T publications 2. Database publications 3. Outreach and promotion 4. ITU Operational Bulletin |
| T.5 Extend and facilitate cooperation with international and regional standardization bodies | T.5-1: Increased number of common texts with other standards organizations  T.5-2: Decreased number of conflicting standards  T.5-3: Increased number of Memoranda of Understanding / collaboration agreements with other organizations  T.5-4: Increased number of ITU-T A.4, A.5 and A.6 qualified organizations  T.5-5: Increased number of workshops/events organized jointly with other organizations | 1. Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and collaboration agreements 2. ITU-T A.4/A.5/A.6 qualifications 3. Jointly organized workshop/events 4. Joint texts with other organizations |
| ITU-D objectives[[92]](#footnote-96) | | |
| D.1. Foster international cooperation on telecommunication/ICT development issues | D.1-1: Draft strategic plan for ITU-D  D.1-2: WTDC Declaration  D.1-3: WTDC Action Plan  D.1-4: Resolutions and recommendations  D.1-5: New and revised Questions for study groups  D.1-6: Increased level of agreement on priority areas  D.1-7: Assessment of the implementation of the Action Plan and of the WSIS Plan of Action  D.1-8: Identification of regional initiatives  D.1-9: Increased number of contributions and proposals for the Action Plan  D.1-10: Enhanced review of priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies  D.1-11: Work programme  D.1-12: Comprehensive preparation of progress report to the Director of BDT on the implementation of the work programme  D.1-13: Enhanced knowledge-sharing and dialogue among Member States and Sector Members (including Associates and Academia) on emerging telecommunication/ICT issues for sustainable growth  D.1-14: Strengthened capacity of members to develop and implement ICT strategies and policies as well as to identify methods and approaches for the development and deployment of infrastructure and applications | 1. World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) 2. Regional preparatory meetings (RPMs) 3. Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) 4. Study groups |
| D.2. Foster an enabling environment for ICT development and foster the development of telecommunication/ICT networks as well as relevant applications and services, including bridging the standardization gap | D.2-1: Enhanced dialogue and cooperation among national regulators, policy-makers and other telecommunication/ICT stakeholders on topical policy, legal and regulatory issues to help countries achieve their goals of creating a more inclusive information society  D.2-2: Improved decision-making on policy and regulatory issues and conducive policy, legal and regulatory environment for the ICT sector  D.2-3: Enhanced awareness and capability of countries to enable planning, deployment, operation and maintenance of sustainable, accessible and resilient ICT networks and services, including broadband infrastructure, and improved knowledge of available broadband transmission infrastructure worldwide  D.2-4: Enhanced awareness and capability of countries to participate in and contribute to the development and deployment of ITU Recommendations and put in place sustainable and appropriate conformance and interoperability programmes, on the basis of ITU Recommendations, at national, regional and subregional levels by promoting the establishment of mutual recognition agreement (MRA) regimes and/or building testing labs, as appropriate  D.2-5: Enhanced awareness and capability of countries in the fields of frequency planning and assignment, spectrum management and radio monitoring, in efficient utilization of tools for managing the spectrum and in measurement and regulation related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF)  D.2-6: Enhanced awareness and capability of countries in the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting and in post-transition activities, and effectiveness of implementation of the guidelines prepared  D.2-7: Strengthened members' capacity to integrate telecommunication/ICT innovation in national development agendas  D.2-8: Enhanced public-private partnership to foster the development of telecommunications/ICTs | 1. Policy and regulatory frameworks 2. Telecommunication/ICT networks, including conformance and interoperability and bridging the standardization gap 3. Innovation and partnership |
| D.3. Enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and roll-out of relevant applications and services | D.3-1: Strengthened capacity of Member States to incorporate and implement cybersecurity policies and strategies into nationwide ICT plans, as well as appropriate legislation  D.3-2: Enhanced ability of Member States to respond to cyberthreats in a timely manner  D.3-3: Enhanced cooperation, information exchange and know-how transfer among Member States and with relevant players  D.3-4: Improved capacity of countries for the planning of national sectoral e-strategies to foster the enabling environment for upscaling ICT applications  D.3-5: Improved capacity of countries to leverage ICT/mobile applications to improve the delivery of value-added services in high-priority areas (e.g. health, governance, education, payments, etc.) in order to provide effective solutions for various challenges in sustainable development through public-private collaboration  D.3-6: Enhanced innovation, knowledge and skills of national institutions to use ICT and broadband for development | 1. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs 2. ICT applications and services |
| D.4. Build human and institutional capacity, provide data and statistics, promote digital inclusion and provide concentrated assistance to countries in special need | D.4-1: Enhanced capacity building of membership in international Internet governance  D.4-2:Improved knowledge and skills of ITU membership in the use of telecommunications/ICTs  D.4-3:Enhanced awareness of the role of human and institutional capacity building for telecommunications/ICTs and development for the ITU membership  D.4-4:Enhanced information and knowledge of policy-makers and other stakeholders on current telecommunication/ICT trends and developments based on high-quality, internationally comparable telecommunication/ICT statistics and data analysis  D.4-5:Enhanced dialogue between telecommunication/ICT data producers and users and increased capacity and skills of producers of telecommunication/ICT statistics to carry out data collections at the national level based on international standards and methodologies  D.4-6:Strengthened capacity of Member States to develop and implement digital inclusion policies, strategies and guidelines to ensure telecommunication/ICT accessibility for people with specific needs[[93]](#footnote-97) and the use of telecommunications/ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of people with specific needs  D.4-7: Improved capacity of members to provide people with specific needs with digital literacy training and training on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for social and economic development  D.4-8:Improved capacity of members in using telecommunications/ICTs for the social and economic development of people with specific needs, including telecommunication/ICT programmes to promote youth employment and entrepreneurship  D.4-9:Improved access to and use of telecommunications/ICTs in LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition  D.4-10:Enhanced capacity of LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs on telecommunication/ICT development | 1. Capacity building 2. Telecommunication/ICT statistics 3. Digital inclusion of people with specific needs 4. Concentrated assistance to least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS) and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) |
| D.5. Enhance environmental protection, climate-change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster-management efforts through telecommunications/ICTs | D.5-1: Improved availability of information and solutions for Member States, regarding climate-change mitigation and adaptation  D.5-2: Enhanced capacity of Member States in relation to climate-change mitigation and adaptation policy and regulatory frameworks  D.5-3: Development of e-waste policy  D.5-4: Developed standards-based monitoring and early-warning systems linked to national and regional networks  D.5-5: Collaboration to facilitate emergency disaster response  D.5-6: Established partnerships among relevant organizations dealing with the use of telecommunication/ICT systems for the purpose of disaster preparedness, prediction, detection and mitigation  D.5-7: Increased awareness of regional and international cooperation for easy access to, and sharing of, information related to the use of telecommunications/ICTs for emergency situations | 1. ICTs and climate-change adaptation and mitigation 2. Emergency telecommunications |
| Intersectoral objectives | | |
| I.1. Enhance international dialogue among stakeholders | I.1-1: Increased collaboration among relevant stakeholders, aiming to improve the efficiency of the telecommunication/ICT environment | 1. Intersectoral world conferences, fora, events and platforms for high-level debate (such as World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT), World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum (WTPF), World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)[[94]](#footnote-98), World Telecommunication and Information Society Day (WTISD), ITU Telecom) |
| I.2. Enhance partnerships and cooperation within the telecommunication/ICT environment | I.2-1: Increased synergies from partnerships on telecommunication/ICTs | 1. Knowledge-sharing, networking and partnerships 2. Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) |
| I.3. Enhance identification and analysis of emerging trends in the telecommunication/ICT environment | I.3-1: Timely identification and analysis of emerging trends in telecommunication/ICTs and establishment of new areas of activities related to them | 1. Intersectoral initiatives and reports on emerging telecommunication/ICT trends and other similar initiatives (including ITU News) |
| I.4. Enhance/promote recognition of (importance of) the telecommunication/ICTs as a key enabler of social, economic and environmentally sustainable development | I.4-1: Increased multilateral and inter-governmental recognition of telecommunication/ICTs as a cross-cutting enabler for all three pillars of sustainable development (economic growth, social inclusion and environmental balance) as defined in the outcome document of the United Nations Rio+20 Sustainable Development Conference, and in support of the UN mission for peace, security and human rights | 1. Reports and other inputs to UN inter-agency, multilateral and inter-governmental processes |
| I.5. Enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs | I.5-1 Increased availability and compliance of telecommunication/ICT equipment, services and applications with universal design principles  I.5-2 Increased engagement of organizations of persons with disabilities and specific needs in the work of the Union  I.5-3 Increased awareness, including multilateral and inter-governmental recognition, of the need to enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs | 1. Accessibility of telecommunications/ICTs reports, guidelines, and checklists 2. Mobilization of resources and technical expertise, for example, through promoting greater participation in international and regional meetings by persons with disabilities and specific needs 3. Further development and implementation of the ITU Accessibility Policy and related plans 4. Advocacy, both at UN level and at regional and national levels |
| The following Outputs of the activities of the ITU governing bodies contribute to the implementation of all the objectives of the Union: | | 1. Decisions, Resolutions, Recommendations and other results of the Plenipotentiary Conference 2. Decisions and Resolutions of the Council, as well as results of the Council Working Groups |

**4.3 Enablers**

The aim of the enablers of the strategic goals and the objectives of the Union is to support the activities of the ITU, towards achieving the objectives and strategic goals. The support processes contribute to the enablers of the strategic goals as presented in the table below:

*Table 6: Support processes contribution to Enablers*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Enablers  of the strategic goals  Support processes | Ensure efficient and effective use of human, financial and capital resources, as well as a work-conducive, safe and secure working environment | Ensure efficient and accessible conferences, meetings, documentation, publications and information infrastructures | Ensure efficient membership-related, protocol, communication and resource mobilization services | Ensure efficient planning, coordination and execution of the strategic plan and operational plans of the Union | Ensure effective and efficient governance of the organization (internal and external) |
| Management of the Union | X |  |  | X | X |
| Organization of conferences, assemblies, seminars and workshops (including translation and interpretation) |  | X |  |  |  |
| Publication services |  | X |  |  |  |
| IT services |  | X |  |  |  |
| Human resources management | X |  |  |  |  |
| Financial resources management | X |  |  |  |  |
| Legal services |  |  |  |  | X |
| Internal audit | X |  |  |  | X |
| Engagement with Membership and external stakeholders (including UN) |  |  | X |  |  |
| Communication services (audio/visual services, Press release services, Social media, management of the web, branding, speechwriting, ICT Discovery) |  |  | X |  |  |
| Protocol services |  |  | X |  |  |
| Facilitation of the work of Governing bodies (PP, Council, Council Working Groups) |  |  |  |  | X |
| Safety and security services | X |  |  |  |  |
| Badging production and distribution |  | X |  |  |  |
| Resource mobilization services |  |  | X |  |  |
| Corporate strategic management and planning |  |  |  | X | X |

**5 Implementation and evaluation**

**5.1 Linkage between strategic, operational and financial planning**

The strong and coherent linkage between the Union’s strategic, operational and financial planning is ensured by implementing the ITU RBM framework in accordance with Resolutions 71, 72 and 151 (Rev. Busan, 2014), as per the following structure:

1. This four-year **strategic plan** defines the strategic goals of the Union and the Sectoral and intersectoral objectives/outcomes for the four-year period. It lays down the **implementation criteria** to be taken into consideration in the operational planning and budgeting processes. The strategic plan should be implemented within the context of the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
2. The four-year **financial plan**, Decision 5 (Rev. Busan, 2014) forecasts revenue and expenses for the four-year period, in full consistency with the strategic plan and defines resources available for its implementation.
3. Biennial **budgets**, approved by the Council, implement the results-based budgeting (RBB) mechanism, according to the provisions of the financial plan.
4. The four-year rolling **operational plans**, approved by the Council, follow the principles of the strategic plan and are set in accordance to the financial plan and the biennial budget. Operational plans define the Sectoral and intersectoral outputs produced to achieve the Union’s objectives and outcomes, and describe the corresponding activities of the Bureaux and the General Secretariat. The activities of the Bureaux contribute directly to Sectoral or intersectoral outputs. The activities of the General Secretariat either contribute directly to the intersectoral outputs (via intersectoral activities), or provide support services to the Bureaux and the intersectoral activities, as presented below:

*Figure 3: Linkage between strategic, operational and financial planning*



**5.2 Implementation criteria**

Implementation criteria set the framework to enable proper identification of appropriate activities of the Union, so that the objectives, outcomes and strategic goals of the Union are achieved in the most effective and efficient manner. They define the criteria for establishing priorities for the resource-allocation process within the biennial budget of the Union.

The implementation criteria set for the Union’s strategy for 2016-2019 are:

1. **Adherence to ITU values**: The core values of ITU shall drive the priorities and provide the basis for decision-making.
2. **Following results-based management principles**, including:
   1. **Performance monitoring and evaluation**: Performance against the achievement of the goals/objectives shall be monitored and evaluated in accordance to the operational plans, as approved by the Council, and opportunities for improvement shall be identified, in order to support the decision-making process.
   2. **Risk identification, assessment and treatment:** An integrated process to manage uncertain events that may impact achievement of objectives and goals shall be in place, to enhance informed decision-making.
   3. **Results-based budgeting principles**: The budgeting process shall allocate resources on the basis of the goals and objectives to be achieved, as defined within this strategic plan.
   4. **Impact-oriented reporting**: Progress towards the achievement of ITU’s strategic goals shall be clearly reported, focusing on the impact of the activities of the Union.
3. **Implementing efficiently**: Efficiency has become an overarching imperative for the Union. ITU shall assess whether its stakeholders obtain maximum benefit from the services ITU provides, according to the resources available (value for money).
4. **Aiming to mainstream UN recommendations and apply harmonized business practices**, as ITU is part of the UN system as a UN specialized agency.
5. **Working as One ITU**: Sectors shall work cohesively for the implementation of the strategic plan. The secretariat shall support coordinated operational planning, avoiding redundancies and duplication and maximizing synergies across the Sectors, the Bureaux and the General Secretariat.
6. **Long-term development of the organization to sustain performance and relevance of expertise**: Aspiring to the concept of the learning organization, the organization shall continue operating in an interconnected way and to invest further in staff so as to sustainably deliver most value.
7. **Prioritization**: It is important to define specific criteria for prioritizing among different activities and initiatives that the Union is willing to undertake. The factors to be considered are the following:
   1. **Added value**:
      1. Prioritize based on unique value contribution by ITU (outcomes that cannot be achieved otherwise)
      2. Be involved where and to the extent that ITU adds significant value
      3. Not prioritize activities that other stakeholders can undertake
      4. Prioritize based on ITU’s available expertise for implementation.
   2. **Impact and focus**:
      1. Focus on maximum impact for the wider constituency, while considering inclusiveness
      2. Undertake fewer activities with greater impact, rather than many activities with diluted impact
      3. Be consistent and undertake activities that clearly contribute to the big picture as determined by the ITU strategic framework
      4. Give priority to activities yielding tangible results.
   3. **Membership needs**:
      1. Prioritize membership demands, by following a customer-oriented approach
      2. Give priority to activities that Member States cannot implement without the support of the organization.

**5.3 Monitoring, evaluation and risk management in the ITU RBM framework**

Results will be the main focus of strategy, planning and budgeting in the ITU RBM framework. Performance monitoring and evaluation, and risk management will ensure that the strategic, operational and financial planning processes are based on informed decision-making and appropriate resource allocation.

The ITU performance monitoring and evaluation framework will be further developed according to the strategic framework outlined in the 2016-2019 strategic plan, to measure progress towards achievement of the ITU objectives and outcomes, strategic goals and targets set out in this strategic plan, evaluating performance and detecting issues that need to be addressed.

The ITU risk management framework will be further developed, to ensure an integrated approach to the ITU results-based management framework set in the 2016-2019 strategic plan of the Union.

Annex 3 to Resolution 71

**Allocation of resources to objectives and strategic goals**



Annex 4 to Resolution 71

**Glossary of the Strategic Plan for the Union for 2016-2019**

| **Term** | **Working Version** |
| --- | --- |
| Activities | Activities are various actions/services for transforming resources (inputs) into outputs. |
| Financial plan | The Financial Plan covers a four-year period and sets up the financial basis from which biennial budgets can be elaborated.  The financial plan is elaborated within the context of Decision 5 (Revenue and expenses for the Union) which reflects, *inter alia*, the amount of the contributory unit approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference.  It should be aligned with the strategic plan. |
| Inputs | Inputs are resources, such as financial, human, material and technological resources, used by activities to produce outputs. |
| Mission | Mission refers to the main overall purposes of the Union, as per the Basic Instruments of ITU. |
| Objectives | Objectives refer to the specific aims of the Sectoral and intersectoral activities in a given period. |
| Operational plan | The operational plan is prepared on a yearly basis by each Bureau, in consultation with the relevant advisory group, and by the General Secretariat, in accordance with the strategic and financial plans. It contains the detailed plan for the subsequent year and a forecast for the following three‑year period for each Sector and the General Secretariat. The Council reviews and approves the four-year rolling operational plans. |
| Outcomes | Outcomes provide an indication as to whether the objective is being achieved. Outcomes are usually partly, but not entirely, within the control of the organization. |
| Outputs | The outputs are the final tangible results, deliverables, products and services achieved by the Union in the implementation of the operational plans. Outputs are cost objects and are represented in the applicable cost accounting system by internal orders. |
| Performance indicators | Performance indicators are the criteria used to measure the achievement of outputs or outcomes. These indicators may be qualitative or quantitative. |
| Processes | Set of consistent activities intended to meet an intended objective/goal. |
| Results-based budgeting (RBB) | Results-based budgeting (RBB) is the programme budget process in which (a) the programme is formulated in order to meet a set of predefined objectives and outcomes; (b) the outcomes justify resource requirements, which are derived from and linked to outputs produced to achieve the outcomes; and (c) actual performance in achieving outcomes is measured by outcome indicators. |
| Results-based management (RBM) | Results-based management is a management approach that directs organizational processes, resources, products and services towards the achievement of measurable results. It provides the management frameworks and tools for strategic planning, risk management, performance monitoring and evaluation and financing activities based on targeted results. |
| Results framework | A results framework is the strategic management tool used to plan, monitor, evaluate and report within the RBM methodology. It provides the necessary sequence to achieve desired results (results chain) – beginning with inputs, moving through activities and outputs, to outcomes – at the level of Sectoral and intersectoral objectives, and desired impact – at the level of ITU‑wide strategic goals and targets. It explains how results are to be achieved, including causal relationships and underlying assumptions and risks. The results framework reflects strategic level thinking across the entire organization. |
| Strategic goals | Strategic goals refer to the Union's high-level targets to which the objectives contribute, directly or indirectly. These relate to the whole of ITU. |
| Strategic plan | The strategic plan defines the strategy of the Union for a four-year period in order to fulfil its mission. It defines strategic goals and objectives and represents the plan of the Union within that period. It is the main instrument embodying the Union's strategic vision. The strategic plan should be implemented within the context of the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference. |
| Strategic risks | Strategic risks refer to the uncertainties and untapped opportunities that affect an organization's strategy and strategy execution. |
| Strategic risk management (SRM) | Strategic risk management is a management practice that identifies and focuses action on uncertainties and untapped opportunities that affect an organization’s ability to deliver on its mission. |
| Strategic target | Strategic targets are the expected results during the period of the strategic plan; they provide an indication as to whether the goal is being achieved. Targets may not always be achieved for reasons that may be beyond the control of the Union. |
| Values | ITU's shared and common beliefs that drive its priorities and guide all decision-making processes. |
| Vision | The better world ITU wants to see. |

**List of terms in all six official languages**

| English | **Arab** | Chinese | **French** | **Russian** | **Spanish** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activities | الأنشطة | 活动 | Activités | Виды деятельности | Actividades |
| Financial plan | الخطة المالية | 财务规划 | Plan financier | Финансовый план | Plan Financiero |
| Inputs | المدخلات | 投入，输入意见（取决于上下文） | Contributions | Исходные ресурсы | Insumos |
| Mission | الرسالة | 使命 | Mission | Миссия | Misión |
| Objectives | الغايات [ / أهداف] | 部门目标 | Objectifs | Задачи | Objetivos |
| Operational plan | الخطة التشغيلية | 运作规划 | Plan opérationnel | Оперативный план | Plan Operacional |
| Outcomes | النتائج | 结果 | Résultats | Конечные результаты | Resultados |
| Outputs | النواتج | 输出成果 | Produits | Намеченные результаты деятельности | Productos |
| Performance indicators | مؤشرات الأداء | 绩效指标 | Indicateurs de performance | Показатели деятельности | Indicadores de Rendimiento |
| Processes | العمليات | 进程 | Processus | Процессы | Procesos |
| Results-based budgeting | الميزنة على أساس النتائج | 基于结果的预算制定 | Budgétisation axée sur les résultats | Составление бюджета, ориентированного на результаты | [Elaboración del] Presupuesto basado en los resultados |
| Results-based management | الإدارة على أساس النتائج | 基于结果的管理 | Gestion axée sur les résultats | Управление, ориентированное на результаты | Gestión basada en los resultados |
| Results framework | إطار النتائج | 结果框架 | Cadre de présentation des résultats | Структура результатов | Marco de resultados |
| Strategic goals | الأهداف الاستراتيجية | 总体战略目标 | Buts stratégiques | Стратегические цели | Metas estratégicas |
| Strategic plan | الخطة الاستراتيجية | 战略规划 | Plan stratégique | Стратегический план | Plan Estratégico |
| Strategic risks | المخاطر الاستراتيجية | 战略风险 | Risques stratégiques | Стратегические риски | Riesgos estratégicos |
| Strategic risk management | إدارة المخاطر الاستراتيجية | 战略风险管理 | Gestion des risques stratégiques | Управление стратегическими рисками | Gestión de riesgos estratégicos |
| Strategic target | المقاصد الاستراتيجية | 具体战略目标 | Cible stratégique | Стратегический целевой показатель | Finalidad estratégica |
| Values | القيم | 价值/价值观 | Valeurs | Ценности | Valores |
| Vision | الرؤية | 愿景 | Vision | Концепция | Visión |

MOD IAP/34A1/17

RESOLUTION 72 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

that the process by which progress in achieving the goals and objectives of ITU can be measured and considerably enhanced through the linkage of strategic, financial and operational plans which set out the activities planned to be undertaken during the period of these plans,

recognizing

*a)* that operational and financial plans for ITU should set out the activities of the Union, the objectives of those activities and the associated resources, and could be effectively utilized, *inter alia*:

– to monitor progress in the implementation of the programmes of the Union;

– to enhance the capacity of the membership to evaluate, using performance indicators, progress in the achievement of programme activities;

– to improve the efficiency of these activities;

– to ensure transparency, particularly in the application of cost recovery;

– to promote complementarity between the activities of ITU and those of other relevant international and regional telecommunication organizations;

*b)* that the ongoing implementation of operational planning and its effective linkage to strategic and financial planning may make changes in the Financial Regulations necessary in order to elaborate the relationships between the corresponding documents and to harmonize presentation of the information they contain;

*c)* that effective and specific oversight mechanisms are required in order to enable the ITU Council adequately to audit progress in linking the strategic, operational and financial functions and to assess the implementation of operational plans;

*d)* that, in order to assist Member States in developing proposals to conferences, the secretariat should be invited to prepare guidelines for identifying the criteria to be applied in assessing the financial implications, and to distribute the guidelines in a form of circular letters by the Secretary-General or the Directors of the Bureaux;

*e)* that Member States, in taking into account the guidelines prepared by the secretariat, should, to the extent practicable, include relevant information in an annex to their proposals, in order to allow the Secretary-General/Directors of the Bureaux to identify the probable financial implications of such proposals,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to identify particular measures and elements, which should be considered indicative and not exclusive, to be included in the operational plans of the Sectors and the General Secretariat, to ensure coherence between them, that will assist the Union in implementing the strategic and financial plans and enable the Council to review their implementation;

2 to review the Financial Regulations of the Union, taking into account the views of Member States and the advice of the Sector advisory groups, and to make appropriate proposals for consideration by the Council in the light of *recognizing b)* and *c)* above;

3 to each prepare their coordinated and consolidated plans reflecting the linkages between strategic, financial and operational planning, for annual review by the Council;

4 to assist Member States in preparing estimates of the costs of their proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union if so requested;

5 to provide to conferences and assemblies the necessary information from the full range of new financial and planning mechanisms available in order to allow a reasonable estimate of the financial implications of their decisions to be made, including, to the extent practicable, cost "estimates" for any proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union, taking into account the provisions of Article 34 of the ITU Convention,

instructs the Council

1 to evaluate progress in linking the strategic, financial and operational functions and in implementing operational planning, and to take steps as appropriate to achieve the objectives of this resolution;

2 to take the necessary action to ensure that the future strategic, financial and operational plans will be prepared in line with this resolution;

3 to prepare a report, with any appropriate recommendations, for consideration by the 2018 plenipotentiary conference,

urges Member States

to liaise with the secretariat at an early stage in developing proposals with financial implications so that the work plan and associated resource requirements can be identified, and to the greatest extent practicable, included in such proposals.

MOD EUR/80A1/20

RESOLUTION 72 (Rev.busan, 2014)

Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* the adoption of Recommendation 11 (Valletta, 1998) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, highlighting the need for financial and operational planning to be considered for implementation on an ITU-wide basis by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* that, in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, as one of the priorities of ITU, operational planning extended to the three Sectors and the General Secretariat as a mechanism for increasing accountability and transparency and enhancing the linkage between this management tool and the strategic, planning and budgeting process,

recognizing

*a)* that the process by which progress in achieving the objectives of ITU can be measured could be considerably enhanced through the linkage of strategic, financial and operational plans which set out the activities planned to be undertaken during any given four-year period;

*b)* that operational and financial plans for ITU should set out the activities of the Union, the objectives of those activities and the associated resources, and could be effectively utilized, *inter alia*:

– to monitor progress in the implementation of the programmes of the Union;

– to enhance the capacity of the membership to evaluate, using performance indicators, progress in the achievement of programme activities;

– to improve the efficiency of these activities;

– to ensure transparency, particularly in the application of cost recovery;

– to promote complementarity between the activities of ITU and those of other relevant international and regional telecommunication organizations;

*c)* that the introduction of operational planning and its effective linkage to strategic and financial planning may make changes in the Financial Regulations necessary in order to elaborate the relationships between the corresponding documents and to harmonize presentation of the information they contain;

*d)* that an effective and specific oversight mechanism is required in order to enable the ITU Council adequately to audit progress in linking the strategic, operational and financial functions and to assess the implementation of operational plans;

*e)* that, in order to assist Member States in developing proposals to conferences, the secretariat should be invited to prepare guidelines for identifying the criteria to be applied in assessing the financial implications, and to distribute the guidelines in a form of circular letters by the Secretary-General or the Directors of the Bureaux;

*f)* that Member States, in taking into account the guidelines prepared by the secretariat, should, to the extent practicable, include relevant information in an annex to their proposals, in order to allow the Secretary-General/Directors of the Bureaux to identify the probable financial implications of such proposals,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to identify particular measures and elements, which should be considered indicative and not exclusive, to be included in the operational plan, that will assist the Union in implementing the strategic and financial plans and enable the Council to review their implementation;

2 to review the Financial Regulations of the Union, taking into account the views of Member States and the advice of the Sector advisory groups, and to make appropriate proposals for consideration by the Council in the light of *recognizing c)* and *d)* above;

3 to each prepare their consolidated plans reflecting the linkages between strategic, financial and operational planning, for annual review by the Council;

4 to assist Member States in preparing estimates of the costs of their proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union;

5 to contribute to the transparency of the ITU by publishing details of all costs incurred in the use made of or in the deployment of external human resources in delivering the requirements agreed by the ITU membership;

6 to provide to conferences and assemblies the necessary information from the full range of new financial and planning mechanisms available in order to allow a reasonable estimate of the financial implications of their decisions to be made, including, to the extent practicable, cost "estimates" for any proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union, taking into account the provisions of Article 34 of the ITU Convention,

instructs the Council

1 to evaluate progress in linking the strategic, financial and operational functions and in implementing operational planning, and to take steps as appropriate to achieve the objectives of this resolution;

2 to take the necessary action to ensure that the future strategic, financial and operational plans will be prepared in line with this resolution;

3 to prepare a report, with any appropriate recommendations, for consideration by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference,

urges Member States

to liaise with the secretariat at an early stage in developing proposals with financial implications so that the work plan and associated resource requirements can be identified, and to the greatest extent practicable, included in such proposals.

MOD USA/27A3/2

RESOLUTION 77 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Future conferences, assemblies and  
forums of the Union (2016-2019)

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* the strategic plan and the financial plan established for the Union and its Sectors for the period 2016-2019, and the priorities identified therein,

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 111 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 153 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* No. 91 of the ITU Constitution, that Radiocommunication assemblies shall also normally be convened every three to four years, and may be associated in place and time with world radiocommunication conferences,

having considered

*a)* Document PP-14/56 submitted by the Secretary‑General, on planned conferences and assemblies;

*b)* the need to take into account the financial resources of the Union when scheduling world conferences and assemblies, particularly the necessity for ensuring efficient Union operations within limited resources;

*c)* the growing importance to seek synergies with the numerous other forums, exhibitions and symposiums organized under the auspices of the ITU, including ITU Telecom, WTPF, WSIS Forum and Global Symposium for Regulators;

*d)* the increasing demands placed on administrations and on delegates involved in world conferences and assemblies of the Union;

*e)* the proposals submitted by several Member States,

bearing in mind

the necessary preparatory work to be carried out by Member States, Sector Members, the General Secretariat and the Sectors of the Union before each world conference or assembly,

noting

that the dates for the next Radiocommunication Assembly (RA) have been set for 26-30 October, 2015, and those for the next World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) for 2-27 November 2015,

resolves

1 that there shall not be more than one treaty conference in any calendar year;

2 that there shall not be more than one sector conference or assembly in any calendar year;

3 that exhibitions, forums, high level events, and symposiums of a worldwide character shall be limited to no more than one in any calendar year provided they could be accomplished within existing resources;

4 that the schedule of future conferences, assemblies and forums for the years 2016-2019 shall be as follows:

4.1 World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) shall be in the fourth quarter of 2016;

4.2 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) shall be held in the fourth quarter of 2017 and every 4 years hereafter;

4.3 Plenipotentiary Conference shall be held in the second half of 2018 and limited to a maximum duration of three weeks

4.4 World Radiocommunication Conference shall be held in 2019;

5 that the agendas of world and regional conferences shall be established in accordance with the relevant provisions of the ITU Convention and the agendas of assemblies shall be established, as appropriate, taking into account the resolutions and recommendations of the relevant conferences and assemblies;

6 i) that the dates and duration given in *noting* above for RA-15 and WRC-15, for which the agenda has been established and approved, must not be modified;

ii) that the conferences and assemblies mentioned in *resolves* 4 should be held within the periods indicated there, that the precise dates and places, where not already decided, will be set by the ITU Council after consultation of the Member States, leaving sufficient time between the various conferences, and that the precise duration shall be decided by the Council after their agendas have been established.

MOD ARB/79A1/5

RESOLUTION 77 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Future conferences and assemblies   
of the Union (2015‑2018)

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 111 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;

*b)* Resolution 153 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference,

having considered

*a)* Document PP-14/56 submitted by the Secretary‑General, on planned conferences and assemblies;

*b)* the proposals submitted by several Member States,

bearing in mind

the necessary preparatory work to be carried out by Member States, Sector Members, the General Secretariat and the Sectors of the Union before each session of a conference or assembly,

noting

that the dates for the next Radiocommunication Assembly (RA) have been set for 26‑30 October 2015, and those for the next World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) for 2‑27 November 2015,

resolves

1 that the schedule of future conferences, assemblies and forums for the years 2015-2018 shall be as follows:

1.1 World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA): December 2016;

1.2 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC): November-December 2017;

1.3 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP): last quarter of 2018;

2 that the agendas of world and regional conferences shall be established in accordance with the relevant provisions of the ITU Convention and the agendas of assemblies shall be established, as appropriate, taking into account the resolutions and recommendations of the relevant conferences and assemblies;

3 i) that the dates and duration given in *noting* above for WRC‑15, for which the agenda has been established and approved, must not be modified;

ii) that the conferences and assemblies mentioned in *resolves* 1 should be held within the periods indicated there, that the precise dates and places will be set by the ITU Council, taking into consideration Resolution 153 (Rev. Busan, 2014), after consultation of the Member States, and that the precise duration shall be decided by the Council after their agendas have been established.

MOD ARG/MEX/PRG/URG/78/1

RESOLUTION 86 (Rev. BUSAN, 2014)

Advance publication, coordination, notification and   
recording procedures for frequency assignments   
pertaining to satellite networks

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* that the Voluntary Group of Experts (VGE) created to study allocation and improved use of the radio‑frequency spectrum and the simplification of the Radio Regulations proposed changes to the Radio Regulations, including the coordination and notification procedures for satellite networks, with the aim of simplifying the procedures;

*b)* that Resolution 18 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) to initiate a review of some issues concerning international satellite network coordination;

*c)* that the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) (Geneva, 1997) adopted changes to the Radio Regulations that entered into force 1 January 1999,

considering

*a)* that successive WRCs have adopted later amendments to the Radio Regulations within the scope of the provisions of, and in application of, this resolution and its intended objectives;

*b)* that the coordination and notification procedures for satellite networks are the foundation for discharging ITU's role and mandate in space telecommunication matters;

*c)* that in applying this resolution, it is important to bear in mind the principles set out in the Constitution of the Union and in the Preamble to the Radio Regulations in order to properly achieve the objectives set forth therein, considering also that it is important that these procedures be kept as current and simple as possible in order to reduce the cost for administrations and BR,

noting

*a)* that all matters relating to administrative due diligence are covered in Resolution 85 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and Resolution 49 (Rev. WRC-2000) of WRC;

*b)* Resolution 80 (Rev. WRC-07), and its annexes, of WRC, regarding due diligence in applying the principles embodied in the ITU Constitution, which instructed the Radiocommunication Sector, in accordance with No. 1 of Article 12 of the Constitution, to carry out studies on procedures for measurement and analysis of the application of the basic principles contained in Article 44 of the Constitution, and to consider provisions linking the formal notification, coordination and registration procedures with the principles contained in said Article 44 and No. 03 of the Preamble to the Radio Regulations;

*c)* Resolution 86 (Rev. WRC‑07) of WRC, on the implementation of Resolution 86 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*d)* the constant need to review and update the advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to satellite networks, including the associated technical characteristics, and the related appendices of the Radio Regulations, in order to analyse the shortcomings in those procedures and consider improvements thereto,

resolves to request the 2015 and subsequent world radiocommunication conferences

to continue to review and update the advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to satellite networks, including the associated technical characteristics, and the related appendices of the Radio Regulations, so as to:

i) facilitate, in accordance with Article 44 of the Constitution, the rational, efficient, and economical use of radio frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit, in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to those orbits and frequencies, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and the geographical situation of particular countries;

ii) ensure that these procedures, characteristics and appendices reflect the latest technologies;

iii) achieve simplification and cost savings for BR and administrations;

iv) reflect in a clear and reasonable form the prevailing physical and scientific realities affecting the processes of design, construction, launch and entry into service of the satellite systems needed to bring frequency assignments into use, bearing in mind the significant differences in capacities for satellite technology development and the telecommunication needs of developing countries;

v) allow clear and reasonable time-limits for actions required of administrations, especially with regard to aspects that affect their rights with respect to the bringing into use of frequency assignments;

vi) provide for means of reliable notification that will safeguard the rights of administrations,

further resolves to request the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference

to ensure that the revisions of the procedures provided for in the framework of the implementation of this resolution reflect the principles set out in the Constitution of the Union and strengthen their linkage with the principles and objectives set out in the Preamble to the Radio Regulations and the provisions of Resolution 80 (Rev. WRC‑07) and its annexes.

NOC USA/27A3/3

RESOLUTION 86 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002)

Advance publication, coordination, notification and   
recording procedures for frequency assignments   
pertaining to satellite networks

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Marrakesh, 2002),

MOD ARB/79A2/5

RESOLUTION 99 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Status of Palestine in ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

*b)* Resolution 67/19 of the United Nations General Assembly,which decides to accord to Palestine non-member observer State status in the United Nations;

*c)* Resolutions 32 (Kyoto, 1994) and 125 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*d)* Resolution 18 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;

*e)* that Nos 6 and 7 of Article 1 of the ITU Constitution provide "*to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants" and "to promote the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations*",

considering

*a)* that the basic instruments of the Union have as a purpose to strengthen peace and security in the world by means of international cooperation and better understanding among peoples;

*b)* that, to achieve the above purpose, ITU needs to have a universal character,

considering further

*a)* the outcomes of both the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society;

*b)* the participation of the State of Palestine in the Regional Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2006), and the acceptance of Palestinian requirements in the digital broadcasting plan, subject to its notifying the ITU Secretary-General that it accepts the rights and commits to observe the obligations arising therefrom;

*c)* successive developments and changes in the information and communication technology sector under the responsibility of the State of Palestine, towards restructuring and liberalization of the sector and competition;

*d)* that Palestine is a member of the League of Arab States, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);

*e)* that many, but not all, ITU Member States recognize the State of Palestine,

bearing in mind

the basic principles in the preamble to the Constitution,

resolves

that, pending any further change in the current status of Palestine as observer in ITU, the following shall apply:

1 the State of Palestine shall be granted all the rights of a Member State except the right to vote, and the provisions of the Administrative Regulations, and related resolutions and recommendations, shall be applied to it in the same manner as they are applied to administrations, and the General Secretariat and the three Bureaux shall act accordingly, in particular in relation to international access code;

2 the Palestinian delegation shall be seated according to alphabetical order;

3 Palestinian operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and financial and development institutions dealing with telecommunication matters may apply directly to the Secretary-General to participate in the activities of the Union as Sector Members or Associates, and said requests will be duly acted upon; the provisions of the latter pertain to the adoption of questions and recommendations having policy or regulatory implications, and decisions relating to the working methods and procedures of the Sector concerned,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to ensure the implementation of this resolution and all other resolutions adopted by plenipotentiary conferences on Palestine, particularly decisions relating to international access code and processing of frequency assignment notifications, and to report periodically to the Council on progress in these matters;

2 to coordinate activities of the three Sectors of the Union in accordance with *resolves* above in order to ensure maximum effectiveness of actions taken by the Union in favour of the State of Palestine and to report progress in these matters to the next session of the Council and the next plenipotentiary conference.

MOD ARG/B/PRG/76/1

RESOLUTION 101 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Internet Protocol-based networks

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 101 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), especially §§ 27 c) and 50 d) of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, relating to international Internet connectivity;

*c)* the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, in its Statement (Geneva, 2014) on the implementation of WSIS outcomes and the WSIS Vision Beyond 2015, determined that one of the priority areas that must be addressed by the Post-2015 Development Agenda must be: “(…) *Encouraging the full deployment of IPv6 to ensure the long-term sustainability of the addressing space, including in light of future developments in the Internet of Things*”;

*d)* No. 196 of the ITU Convention, which stipulates that telecommunication standardization study groups shall pay due attention to the study of Questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries at both the regional and international levels;

*e)* Resolution 23 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection;

*f)* Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources;

*g)* Recommendation ITU-T D.50, on general charging principles – principles applicable to international Internet connection;

*h)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6,

aware

*a)* that one of the purposes of the Union is to promote the extension of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;

*b)* that, in order to fulfil its purposes, the Union should, among other things, facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service,

considering

*a)* that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and especially the Internet, and future IP developments, continue to be an issue of crucial importance, as an important engine for growth in the world economy and prosperity in the twenty-first century;

*b)* that the increased use of the Internet introduces new additional applications in telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) services based on its highly advanced technology, e.g. the utilization of social networks, steady progress in adopting cloud computing, and e-mail and text messaging, voice over IP, video, and real-time TV (IPTV) over the Internet continue to record high levels of use, even though there are challenges regarding quality of service, uncertainty of origin, and the high cost of international connectivity;

*c)* that current and future IP-based networks and future IP developments will continue to introduce dramatic changes in the way we acquire, produce, circulate and consume information,

*d)* that broadband development and rising demand for Internet access being experienced in developing countries lead to the need for affordable international connectivity;

*e)* that Internet service providers (ISPs) of developing countries have voiced their concern that international Internet connection agreements have not struck the balance that is needed with respect to charging between developed and developing countries;

*f)* that costs for operators, whether regional or local, depend heavily on the type of connection (transit or peering) and the availability and cost of the backhaul network;

*g)* that carrier costs are an obstacle to Internet development in developing countries;

*h)* that Opinion 1 (Geneva, 2013) of the World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum deems that the establishment of Internet Exchange Points (IXP) is a priority to tackle connectivity problems, improve service quality and reduce interconnection costs, and that IXPs play an important role in rolling out Internet infrastructure and achieving the general objectives of improving quality, increasing network connectivity and resilience, fostering competition and reducing interconnection costs;

*i)* that a rise in international connectivity costs shall lead to lags in Internet access and benefits;

*j)* that it is necessary to review the models currently being applied in international interconnection;

*k)* Resolution 1 *“Special measures for landlocked developing countries (LLDC) and small-island developing States (SIDS) for access to international optical fibre networks”* of the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT-12),

considering further

*a)* that, at the 2014 ITU Council, the Secretary General presented a Report on Activities relative to Internet Protocol-based networks (IP), the development of next-generation networks (NGN) and the Internet of the future, including policymaking and regulatory issues, that inform about international cooperation activities and initiatives undertaken by ITU;

*b)* that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) has made significant progress and carried out several studies on the promotion of infrastructure and the use of the Internet in developing countries under its 2002 Istanbul Action Plan, through human capacity building efforts such as its Internet training centre initiative, and through the outcomes of WTDC-06, which endorsed the continuation of these studies, and called on ITU-D to give assistance to developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, to set up high-speed backbone networks for the Internet, as well as national, subregional and regional access points for the Internet, and WTDC-14 which confirmed that Internet protocol issues, such as NGN interconnection, VoIP, access technologies for broadband telecommunications, including international mobile telecommunications (IMT) and strategies to switch existing networks to NGN for developing countries, continue to be examined;

*c)* that studies are ongoing in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on IP‑based network issues, including service interoperability with other telecommunication networks, numbering, signalling requirements and protocol aspects, security and infrastructure component costs, issues associated with the evolution to next-generation networks (NGN), including the migration from existing networks to NGNs, and implementation of the requirements of Recommendation ITU-T D.50;

*d)* that the general cooperation agreement between ITU-T and the Internet Society (ISOC)/Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), as referred to in Supplement 3 to the ITU-T Series A recommendations, continues to exist,

recognizing

*a)* that IP-based networks have evolved to a widely accessible medium used for global commerce and communication, and there is therefore a need to identify the global and regional activities related toIP-based networks with respect to, for example:

i) infrastructure, interoperability and standardization;

ii) Internet naming and addressing;

iii) dissemination of information about IP-based networks and the implications of their development for ITU Member States, particularly the developing countries;

*b)* that significant work on IP-related issues and the future internet[[95]](#footnote-99)1 is being conducted within ITU and many other international bodies;

*c)* that the quality of service of IP-based networks should be consistent with ITU-T recommendations and other recognized international standards;

*d)* that it is in the public interest that IP-based networks and other telecommunication networks should be both interoperable and provide, at a minimum, the level of quality of service provided by traditional networks, consistent with ITU-T recommendations and other recognized international standards;

*e)* that IP-based networks must provide security arrangements in line with the progress that is being achieved in other international organizations,

requests the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

to continue its collaborative activities on IP-based networks with ISOC/IETF and other relevant recognized organizations, in respect of interconnectivity with existing telecommunication networks and migration to NGN and future networks,

requests the three Sectors

to continue to consider and update their work programmes on IP-based networks, especially with respect to security and on migration to NGN and future networks,

resolves

1 to promote actions that lead to greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations[[96]](#footnote-100)2 involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance and in those Internet issues that are relevant to the 11 WSIS Action Lines and the priorities areas to be addressed in the implementation of WSIS Outcomes Beyond 2015 so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

2 that ITU shall fully embrace the opportunities for telecommunication/ICT development that arise from the growth of IP-based services, in conformity with the ITU purposes and the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS, taking into account the quality and security of services and the affordability of international connectivity for developing countries, especially for LLDC and SIDS;

3 that ITU shall clearly identify, for its Member States, Sector Members, multistakeholders and the general public, the range of Internet-related issues that fall within the responsibilities incumbent on the Union under its basic texts and the activities in the WSIS outcome documents and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015, where ITU has a role;

4 that ITU shall continue to collaborate with other relevant organizations to ensure that growth in IP-based networks, along with and taking into consideration traditional networks, delivers maximum benefits to the global community, and shall continue to participate, as appropriate, in any directly related new international initiatives, particularly the recent initiative in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the United Nations Broadband Commission formed for this purpose;

5 to continue the study of international Internet connectivity as an urgent matter, as called for in § 50 d) of the Tunis Agenda*,* and to call upon ITU‑T, in particular Study Group 3 which has responsibility for Recommendation ITU-T D.50, and to continue working on the supplement that will have to submitted to the next WTSA, for its adoption;

6 especially take into account the provisions of Resolution 23 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the 2014 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-14), in particular conducting studies on the international Internet connection cost structure for developing countries, with emphasis on the influence and effects of the connection model (transit and peering) and a review of the current models applied in international interconnection,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to prepare an annual report to the ITU Council with the appropriate input from Member States, Sector Members, the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, that provides a comprehensive summary both of the activities that ITU is already undertaking in regard to IP-based networks and any changes thereto, including the development of NGNs and future networks, and of the roles and activities of other relevant international organizations, describing their involvement in IP-based network issues; the report shall indicate the degree of cooperation between ITU and these organizations, drawing the required information wherever possible from existing sources, and containing concrete proposals on improving ITU activities and such cooperation, and shall be distributed widely among the Member States and Sector Members, the advisory groups of the three Sectors and other groups involved one month before the Council session;

2 based on this report, to continue collaborative activities related to IP-based networks, especially those related to the implementation of the relevant outcomes of the two phases of WSIS, Geneva 2003 and Tunis 2005, and to consider the WSIS+10 Statement on the implementation of the WSIS and the emergence of new challenges to achieve the goals of the Post-2015 Development Agenda,

invites the Council

to consider the above-mentioned report and take into account comments, if any, made by the advisory groups of the three Sectors through their respective Bureau Directors on implementation of this resolution and, when appropriate, undertake further steps, and to study the Secretary-General's proposal calling for a forum under Resolution 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) or workshop to address all issues related to this resolution and to Resolutions 102 and 133 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to participate in, and follow the progress of, the current work of the Sectors of the Union;

2 to increase awareness at national, regional and international level among all interested non-governmental parties and to encourage their participation in relevant ITU activities, and in any other activities relevant to the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS and with respect to the debate about the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

MOD ARB/79A3/1

RESOLUTION 101 (Rev. BUSAN, 2014)

Internet Protocol-based networks

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 101 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), especially §§ 27 c) and 50 d) of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, relating to international Internet connectivity;

*c)* No. 196 of the ITU Convention, which stipulates that telecommunication standardization study groups shall pay due attention to the study of Questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries at both the regional and international levels;

*d)* Resolution 23 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection;

*e)* Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources;

*f)* Recommendation ITU-T D.50, on general tariff principles – principles applicable to international Internet connection;

*g)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on IP address allocation and facilitating the transition to and deployment of IPv6;

*h)* the decision to convene the fifth World Telecommunication Policy Forum and its resulted opinions in regard to international Internet-related public policy matters

aware

*a)* that one of the purposes of the Union is to promote the extension of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;

*b)* that, in order to fulfil its purposes, the Union should, among other things, facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service,

considering

*a)* that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and especially the Internet, and future IP developments, continue to be an issue of crucial importance, as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;

*b)* that the increased use of the Internet introduces new additional applications in telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) services based on its highly advanced technology, e.g. the utilization of e-mail and text messaging, voice over IP, video, and real-time TV (IPTV) over the Internet, which has become commonplace, even though there are challenges regarding quality of service, uncertainty of origin, and the high cost of international connectivity;

*c)* that current and future IP-based networks and future IP developments will continue to introduce dramatic changes in the way we acquire, produce, circulate and consume information,

considering further

*a)* that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) has made significant progress and carried out several studies on the promotion of infrastructure and the use of the Internet in developing countries under its 2002 Istanbul Action Plan, through human capacity building efforts such as its Internet training centre initiative, and through the outcomes of WTDC-06, which endorsed the continuation of these studies, and called on ITU-D to give assistance to developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, to set up high-speed backbone networks for the Internet, as well as national, subregional and regional access points for the Internet;

*b)* that studies are ongoing in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on IP‑based network issues, including service interoperability with other telecommunication networks, numbering, signalling requirements and protocol aspects, security and infrastructure component costs, issues associated with the evolution to next-generation networks (NGN), including the migration from existing networks to NGNs, and implementation of the requirements of Recommendation ITU-T D.50;

*c)* that the general cooperation agreement between ITU-T and the Internet Society (ISOC)/Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), as referred to in Supplement 3 to the ITU-T Series A recommendations, continues to exist,

recognizing

*a)* that IP-based networks have evolved to a widely accessible medium used for global commerce and communication, and there is therefore a need to identify the global activities related toIP-based networks with respect to, for example:

i) infrastructure, interoperability and standardization;

ii) Internet naming and addressing;

iii) dissemination of information about IP-based networks and the implications of their development for ITU Member States, particularly the developing countries;

*b)* that significant work on IP-related issues and the future internet[[97]](#footnote-101)1 is being conducted within ITU and many other international bodies;

*c)* that the quality of service of IP-based networks should be consistent with ITU-T recommendations and other recognized international standards;

*d)* that it is in the public interest that IP-based networks and other telecommunication networks should be both interoperable and provide, at a minimum, the level of quality of service provided by traditional networks, consistent with ITU-T recommendations and other recognized international standards,

requests the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

to continue its collaborative activities on IP-based networks with ISOC/IETF and other relevant recognized organizations, in respect of interconnectivity with existing telecommunication networks and migration to NGN and future networks,

requests the three Sectors

to continue to consider their future work programmes on IP-based networks and on migration to NGN and future networks,

resolves

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations[[98]](#footnote-102)2 involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

2 that ITU shall fully embrace the opportunities for telecommunication/ICT development that arise from the growth of IP-based services, in conformity with the ITU purposes and the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS, taking into account the quality and security of services;

3 that ITU shall clearly identify, for its Member States and Sector Members and for the general public, the range of Internet-related issues that fall within the responsibilities incumbent on the Union under its basic texts and the activities in the WSIS outcome documents where ITU has a role;

4 that ITU shall continue to collaborate with other relevant organizations to ensure that growth in IP-based networks, along with and taking into consideration traditional networks, delivers maximum benefits to the global community, and shall continue to participate, as appropriate, in any directly related new international initiatives, particularly the recent initiative in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the United Nations Broadband Commission formed for this purpose;

5 to continue the study of international Internet connectivity as an urgent matter, as called for in § 50 d) of the Tunis Agenda*,* and to call upon ITU‑T, in particular Study Group 3 which has responsibility for Recommendation ITU-T D.50, to complete as soon as possible its studies that have been ongoing since WTSA-2000,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to prepare an annual report to the ITU Council with the appropriate input from Member States, Sector Members, the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, that provides a comprehensive summary both of the activities that ITU is already undertaking in regard to IP-based networks and any changes thereto, including the development of NGNs and future networks, and of the roles and activities of other relevant international organizations, describing their involvement in IP-based network issues; the report shall indicate the degree of cooperation between ITU and these organizations, drawing the required information wherever possible from existing sources, and containing concrete proposals on improving ITU activities and such cooperation, and shall be distributed widely among the Member States and Sector Members, the advisory groups of the three Sectors and other groups involved one month before the Council session;

2 based on this report, to continue collaborative activities related to IP-based networks, especially those related to the implementation of the relevant outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

3 to propose to the 2015 session of the Council that a World Telecommunication Policy Forum be convened in the first quarter of 2017 to discuss pertinent emerging issues related to IP-based networks and the future internet in order to ensure sustainable development of the telecommunication/ICT sector,

invites the Council

to consider the above-mentioned report and take into account comments, if any, made by the advisory groups of the three Sectors through their respective Bureau Directors on implementation of this resolution and, when appropriate, undertake further steps, and to study the Secretary-General's proposal for a World Telecommunication Policy Forum,

invites Member States

1 to continue to participate actively in the discussions and development of international public policy issues related to Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, their possible evolution and the impact of new usages and applications, cooperating with the relevant organizations, and to contribute to the CWG-Internet and ITU study groups in this regards;

2 to protect their Internet Protocol-based networks from unlawful surveillance at the international level through the development of international Internet-related public policy,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to participate in, and follow the progress of, the current work of the Sectors of the Union;

2 to increase awareness at national, regional and international level among all interested non-governmental parties and to encourage their participation in relevant ITU activities, and in any other relevant activities emanating from the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS.

MOD EUR/80A1/1

RESOLUTION 101 (Rev.busan, 2014)

Internet Protocol-based networks

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 101 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), especially §§ 27 c) and 50 d) of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, relating to international Internet connectivity;

*c)* No. 196 of the ITU Convention, which stipulates that telecommunication standardization study groups shall pay due attention to the study of Questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries at both the regional and international levels;

*d)* Resolution 23 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection;

*e)* Resolution 69Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources;

*f)* Recommendation ITU-T D.50, on general tariff principles – principles applicable to international Internet connection;

*g)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6;

*h)* United Nations General Assembly 2nd Committee process on the review of WSIS;

*i)* Opinion 1 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Promoting Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) as a long term solution to advance connectivity;

*j)* Opinion 2 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Fostering an enabling environment for the greater growth and development of broadband connectivity;

*k)* Opinion 3 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Supporting capacity building for the deployment of IPv6;

*l)* Opinion 4 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on In support of IPv6 adoption and transition from IPv4

*m)* Opinion 5 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Supporting multistakeholderism in Internet governance; and

*n)* Opinion 6 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Supporting operationalizing the enhanced cooperation process,

aware

*a)* that one of the purposes of the Union is to promote the extension of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;

*b)* that, in order to fulfil its purposes, the Union should, among other things, facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service,

considering

*a)* that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and especially the Internet, and future IP developments, continue to be an issue of crucial importance, as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;

*b)* that the existence of the Internet permits the introduction of new additional applications in telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) services based on its highly advanced technology, e.g. the utilization of e-mail and text messaging, voice over IP, video, and real-time TV (IPTV) over the Internet, which has become commonplace, even though there are challenges regarding quality of service, uncertainty of origin, and the high cost of international connectivity;

*c)* that current and future IP-based networks and future IP developments will continue to introduce dramatic changes in the way we acquire, produce, circulate and consume information,

considering further

*a)* that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) has made significant progress and carried out several studies on the promotion of infrastructure and the use of the Internet in developing countries under its 2010 Hyderabad Action Plan, through human capacity building efforts such as its Internet training centre initiative, and through the outcomes of WTDC-14 – Dubai Action Plan, which endorsed the continuation of these studies;

*b)* that studies are ongoing in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on IP‑based network issues, including service interoperability with other telecommunication networks, numbering, signalling requirements and protocol aspects, security and infrastructure component costs, issues associated with the evolution to future networks and the migration from existing networks to NGNs;

*c)* that the general cooperation agreement between ITU-T and the Internet Society (ISOC)/Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), as referred to in Supplement 3 to the ITU-T Series A recommendations, continues to exist,

recognizing

*a)* that IP-based networks have evolved to a widely accessible medium used for global commerce and communication, and there is therefore a need to continue to identify the global activities related toIP-based networks with respect to, for example:

i) infrastructure, interoperability and standardization;

ii) Internet naming and addressing;

iii) dissemination of information about IP-based networks and the implications of their development for ITU Member States, particularly the developing countries;

*b)* that significant work on IP-related issues and future network is being conducted within ITU and many other international bodies;

*c)* that the quality of service of IP-based networks should be consistent with ITU-T recommendations and other recognized international standards;

*d)* that it is in the public interest that IP-based networks and other telecommunication networks should be both interoperable and provide global reachability,

requests the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

to continue its collaborative activities on IP-based networks with ISOC/IETF and other relevant organizations, in respect of interconnectivity with existing telecommunication networks and migration to NGN and future networks,

requests the three Sectors

to continue to consider their future work programmes on IP-based networks and on migration to NGN and future networks,

resolves

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations~~[[99]](#footnote-104)2~~1 involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

2 that ITU shall fully embrace the opportunities for telecommunication/ICT development that arise from the growth of IP-based services, in conformity with the ITU purposes and the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS, taking into account the quality and security of services;

3 that ITU shall clearly identify, for its Member States and Sector Members and for the general public, the range of non-content related Internet issues that fall within the responsibilities incumbent on the Union under its basic texts and the activities in the WSIS outcome documents where ITU has a role as an action line facilitator and WSIS coordinator;

4 that ITU shall continue to collaborate with other relevant organizations to ensure that growth in IP-based networks, along with and taking into consideration traditional networks, delivers maximum benefits to the global community, and shall continue to participate, as appropriate, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the United Nations Broadband Commission formed for this purpose;

5 to continue the study of international Internet connectivity as an urgent matter, as called for in § 50 d) of the Tunis Agenda,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to prepare an annual report to the ITU Council with the appropriate input from Member States, Sector Members, the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, that provides a comprehensive summary both of the activities that ITU is already undertaking in regard to IP-based networks and any changes thereto, including the development of NGNs and future networks, and of the roles and activities of other relevant international organizations, describing their involvement in IP-based network issues; the report shall indicate the degree of cooperation between ITU and these organizations, drawing the required information wherever possible from existing sources, and containing concrete proposals on improving ITU activities and such cooperation, and shall be distributed widely among the Member States and Sector Members, the advisory groups of the three Sectors and other groups involved one month before the Council session;

2 based on this report, to continue collaborative activities related to IP-based networks, especially those related to the implementation of the relevant outcomes of the two phases of WSIS,

invites the Council

to consider the above-mentioned report and take into account comments, if any, made by the advisory groups of the three Sectors through their respective Bureau Directors on implementation of this resolution and, when appropriate, undertake further steps,

*instructs the Director of Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to provide capacity building to developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, to connect the unconnected, including ITU Regional Offices providing necessary assistance to achieve this goal,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to participate in, and follow the progress of, the current work of the Sectors of the Union;

2 to increase awareness at national, regional and international level among all interested non-governmental parties and to encourage their participation in relevant ITU activities, in any other relevant activities emanating from the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS as well as any other initiatives of entities involved in Internet governance.

MOD IAP/34A1/22

RESOLUTION 102 (Rev.busan, 2014)

ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues  
 pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet  
 resources, including domain names and addresses

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* all relevant resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* all relevant outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS),

considering

*a)* that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broad approach to the issues of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the efforts of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;

*b)* that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and the Internet, taking into account the requirements, features and interoperability of next-generation networks (NGN) and future networks, are of crucial importance as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;

*c)* that the development of the Internet is essentially market-led and driven by private and government initiatives;

*d)* that initiatives by the private sector, public sector, as well as public-private and regional initiatives continue to play a very important role in the expansion and development of the Internet, for example through investments in infrastructures and services;

*e)* that management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names and addresses must fully reflect the geographical nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders;

*f)* the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and that the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, have been endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;

*g)* that the management of the Internet is a subject of valid international interest and must flow from full international and multistakeholder cooperation on the basis of the outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

*h)* that, as stated in the WSIS outcomes, all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the existing Internet and its future development and of the future internet, and that the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders is also recognized,

recognizing further

*a)* that ITU is dealing with technical and policy issues related to IP-based networks, including the existing Internet and evolution to NGN as well as studies into the future internet;

*b)* that ITU performs worldwide coordination of a number of radiocommunication-related and telecommunication-related resource allocation systems and acts as a forum for policy discussion in this area;

*c)* that significant effort has been put in by ITU on ENUM, ".int", internationalized domain name (IDN), and country code top-level domain (ccTLD) issues through workshops and standardization activities;

*d)* that ITU has published a comprehensive and useful Handbook on Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and related topics and Issues;

*e)* §§ 71 and 78a) of the Tunis Agenda with regard to the establishment of enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and the establishment of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), as two distinct processes;

*f)* the relevant WSIS outcomes in §§ 29-82 of the Tunis Agenda concerning Internet governance;

*g)* that ITU should be encouraged to facilitate cooperation with all stakeholders as referred to in § 35 of the Tunis Agenda;

*h)* that Member States represent the interests of the population of the country or territory for which a ccTLD has been delegated;

*i)* that countries should not be involved in decisions regarding another country's ccTLD,

emphasizing

*a)* that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations in accordance with §§ 35 a)-e) of the Tunis Agenda;

*b)* that the role of governments includes providing a clear, consistent and predictable legal framework, in order to promote a favourable environment in which global ICT networks are interoperable with Internet networks and widely accessible to all citizens without any discrimination and to ensure adequate protection of public interests in the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

*c)* that WSIS recognized the need for enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues;

*d)* that ITU, for its part, has started the process towards enhanced cooperation as one of the relevant organizations referred to in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, and that the Council Working Group on international Internet-related public policy issues (CWG-Internet) should continue its work on Internet-related public policy issues;

*e)* that ITU can play a positive role by offering all interested parties a platform for encouraging discussions and for the dissemination of information on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU,

noting

*a)* the decision to convene the fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum and the results of this forum, in particular Opinion 1 in regard to public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, and taking into consideration Resolutions 47, 48, 49, 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and 64, 69 and 75 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA);

*b)* that the CWG-Internet has furthered the objectives of that resolution regarding public policy issues pertaining to the Internet;

*c)* Resolution 1336, adopted by the ITU Council at its 2011 session, which instructed the Secretary-General to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of the CWG‑Internet to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes,

resolves

to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations[[100]](#footnote-105)1 involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future of the Internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to ensure that ITU’s role in Internet governance is duly fulfilled so as to provide the maximum benefits to the global community,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to take a significant role in international discussions and initiatives on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, taking into account future developments of the Internet, the purposes of the Union and the interests of its membership as expressed in its instruments, resolutions and decisions;

2 to take the necessary steps for ITU to continue to play a facilitating role in the coordination of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, as expressed in §35 d) of the Tunis Agenda, interacting as necessary with other intergovernmental organizations in these domains;

3 in line with § 78 a) of the Tunis Agenda, to continue to contribute as appropriate to the work of IGF, taking into account that its mandate was extended for five more years by the 2010 session of the United Nations General Assembly;

4 to continue to take the necessary steps for ITU to play an active and constructive role in the process towards enhanced cooperation as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda;

5 to continue to take the necessary steps in ITU's own internal process towards enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, involving all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities;

6 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects and to submit proposals as appropriate;

7 to continue to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of the CWG-Internet to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to contribute to the CWG-Internet concerning the activities undertaken by their Bureaux which are relevant to the work of the group;

2 to provide assistance, within the Union's expertise, and within available resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to Member States, if so requested, in order to achieve their stated policy objectives with respect to the management of Internet domain names and addresses, other Internet resources, international Internet connectivity, within the remit of the ITU, in terms of capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure and with respect to Internet-related public policy issues, as stated in the annex to Council Resolution 1305, which identifies the role of the CWG-Internet, within their mandate;

3 to liaise and to cooperate with the regional telecommunication organizations pursuant to this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to ensure that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) performs its role in technical issues, and to continue to contribute ITU-T expertise and to liaise and cooperate with appropriate entities on issues related to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources and international Internet connectivity, within the remit of the ITU, in terms of capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure, within the mandate of ITU, such as IP version 6 (IPv6), ENUM and IDNs, as well as any other related technological developments and issues, including facilitating appropriate studies on these issues by relevant ITU-T study groups and other groups;

2 in accordance with ITU rules and procedures, and calling upon contributions from the ITU membership, to continue to play a facilitating role in coordination and assistance in the development of public policy issues pertaining to Internet domain names and addresses, other Internet resources and international Internet connectivity, within the remit of the ITU, in terms of capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure, within the mandate of ITU and their possible evolution;

3 to work with Member States and Sector Members, recognizing the activities of other appropriate entities, on issues concerning Member States' ccTLDs and related experiences;

4 to report annually to the Council, and also to WTSA, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to organize international and regional forums and carry out necessary activities, in conjunction with appropriate entities, for the period 2015-2018, to discuss policy, operational and technical issues on the Internet in general, and on the management of Internet domain names and addresses, other Internet resources and international Internet connectivity, within the remit of the ITU, in terms of capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure, within the mandate of ITU in particular, including with regard to multilingualism, for the benefit of Member States, especially for developing countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition, taking into consideration the content of the relevant resolutions of this conference, including this resolution, in addition to the content of the relevant resolutions of the 2014 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

2 to continue promoting, through the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector programmes and study groups, the exchange of information, fostering debate and the development of best practices on Internet issues, and to continue to play a key role in outreach by contributing to capacity building, providing technical assistance and encouraging the involvement of developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, in international Internet forums and issues, as outlined in the WTDC-14 Dubai Action Plan which defines in Objective 4 that one of the outcomes to be achieved is “enhanced capacity building of membership in international Internet governance”;

3 to continue reporting annually to the Council and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group, and also to WTDC, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

4 to coordinate with the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and other relevant organizations involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future of the Internet in contributing to the development of voluntary guidelines and best practices for the design, installation and operation of Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) taking into account existing best common practices.

invites the Council Working Group on international Internet-related public policy issues

1 to consider and discuss the activities of the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux in relation to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to prepare ITU inputs into the above-mentioned activities as appropriate,

instructs the Council

1 to open the CWG-Internet to the participation of Member States, Sector Members and Academia Members, maintaining open consultations to all stakeholders;

2 taking into account annual reports presented by the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux, to take appropriate measures in order to contribute actively to international discussions and initiatives related to issues on international management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU;

3 to consider the reports of CWG-Internet and take actions as appropriate;

4 to report to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference on the activities undertaken and achievements on the objectives of this resolution, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

invites Member States

1 to participate in the discussions on international management of Internet resources, including international Internet connectivity, within the remit of the ITU, in terms of capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure, domain names and addresses, and in the process towards enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, so that worldwide representation in the debates can be ensured;

2 to continue to participate actively in the discussions and development of public policy issues related to Internet resources, including and international Internet connectivity, within the remit of the ITU, in terms of capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure, domain names and addresses, their possible evolution and the impact of new usages and applications, cooperating with the relevant organizations, and to contribute to the CWG-Internet and ITU study groups on related matters,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to seek the appropriate means to contribute to enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues relating to the Internet, in their respective roles and responsibilities.

MOD RCC/73A1/14

RESOLUTION 102 (Rev. BUSAN, 2014)

ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues  
 pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet  
 resources, including domain names and addresses

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* all relevant resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 68/198, on information and communication technologies (ICTs) for development;

*c)* UNGA Resolution 68/167, on the right to privacy in the digital age;

*d)* UNGA Resolution 68/243, on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security;

*e)* all relevant outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

*f)* the outcome documents of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, endorsed by all of the WSIS+10 participants, containing the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015;

*g)* the Dubai Declaration adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) (Dubai, 2014), under the theme "Broadband for sustainable development",

taking into account

*a)* Resolution 3 (Dubai, 2012) of the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT), on fostering an enabling environment for greater growth of the Internet;

*b)* Resolutions 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 64, 69 and 75 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) and Resolutions 23 and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and 82 (Dubai, 2014) of WTDC;

*c)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on IP address allocation and facilitating the transition to and deployment of IPv6, which takes into account the opinion of many developing countries that want the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to become a registry of IP addresses in order to give the developing countries the option of obtaining IP addresses directly from ITU, while other countries prefer to use the current system,

considering

*a)* that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broad approach to the issues of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the efforts of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;

*b)* that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and the Internet, taking into account the requirements, features and interoperability of next-generation networks (NGN) and future networks, are of crucial importance as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;

*c)* that the development of the Internet is essentially market-led and driven by private and government initiatives;

*d)* that the private sector continues to play a very important role in the expansion and development of the Internet, for example through investments in infrastructures and services;

*e)* that management of the registration and allocation of domain names and IP addresses must fully reflect the international and multicultural nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders;

*f)* the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and that the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, have been endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;

*g)* the successful preparation, organization and holding, under the auspices of ITU, of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, devoted to an analysis of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes and development of a vision for WSIS beyond 2015, which testifies to ITU's effectiveness as the organizer of a global process for the development of proposals on the deployment of ICT for development;

*h)* that the management of the Internet is a subject of valid international interest and must flow from full international and multistakeholder cooperation on the basis of the outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

*i)* that, as stated in the WSIS outcomes, all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the existing Internet and its future development and of the future internet, and that the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders is also recognized,

recognizing further

*a)* that international public policy issues pertaining to management and use of the Internet include, among others, the following aspects:

– multilingualization of the Internet, including internationalized (multilingual) domain names;

– development of international Internet connectivity;

– management of Internet resources, including allocation of domain names and distribution of IP addresses;

– ensuring the protection, security, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet infrastructure;

– building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, among other things by combating the illicit use of Internet resources, fraud and spam;

– ensuring equitable access to the Internet, including technical and economic aspects, reliability and quality of service;

– contributing to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries;

– respect for privacy and the protection of personal information and data;

– child online protection;

*b)* that ITU is dealing with technical and policy issues related to IP-based networks, including the existing Internet and evolution to NGN as well as studies into the future internet, and is making a significant contribution to the development of principles and rules in the area of international public policy pertaining to management and use of the Internet;

*c)* that ITU performs worldwide coordination of a number of radiocommunication-related and telecommunication-related resource allocation systems and acts as a forum for policy discussion in this area;

*d)* that significant effort has been put in by ITU on ENUM, ".int", internationalized domain name (IDN), and country code top-level domain (ccTLD) issues through workshops and standardization activities;

*e)* that ITU has published a comprehensive and useful Handbook on Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and related topics and Issues;

*f)* §§ 71 and 78a) of the Tunis Agenda with regard to the establishment of enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and the establishment of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), as two distinct processes;

*g)* the relevant WSIS outcomes in §§ 29-82 of the Tunis Agenda concerning Internet governance;

*h)* that ITU should be encouraged to facilitate cooperation with all stakeholders as referred to in § 35 of the Tunis Agenda;

*i)* that Member States represent the interests of the population of the country or territory for which a ccTLD has been delegated;

*j)* that countries should not be involved in decisions regarding another country's ccTLD,

emphasizing

*a)* that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations in accordance with §§ 35 a)-e) of the Tunis Agenda;

*b)* that the role of governments includes providing a clear, consistent and predictable legal framework, in order to promote a favourable environment in which global ICT networks are interoperable with Internet networks and widely accessible to all citizens without any discrimination and to ensure adequate protection of public interests in the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

*c)* that WSIS recognized the need for enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues;

*d)* that ITU, for its part, has started the process towards enhanced cooperation as one of the relevant organizations referred to in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, and that the Council Working Group on international Internet-related public policy issues (CWG-Internet) should continue its work on Internet-related public policy issues;

*e)* that ITU is a platform for Member States for encouraging discussions and for the dissemination of information on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, taking account of consultations with other stakeholders;

*f)* the need to continue establishing Internet governance mechanisms at the global level, with equitable participation by the stakeholders according to their roles and responsibilities, as indicated in § 35 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, including the internationalization of Internet governance functions and allocation and use of critical Internet resources,

noting

*a)* the outcomes of the fifth World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum (2013), which was devoted exclusively to discussion of the issues raised in this resolution, as well as in Resolutions 101 and 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* the outcomes of the work done by ITU as a whole, and by CWG-Internet in particular, in pursuit of the objectives of this resolution regarding public policy issues pertaining to the Internet,

concerned

*a)* about the use of the Internet as a means for the large-scale violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to personal privacy and protection of personal data, in contravention of both national legislation and international law, while at the same time undermining confidence in the conscientious governance and use of the Internet in the interests of all Member States;

*b)* that more than half of the world's population is still not connected to the Internet, and that the information and communication infrastructure, capacity and local content development requirements therefore need to continue to be addressed, especially in rural and remote areas;

*c)* about the lack of international legal norms, elaborated under the auspices of the United Nations, constituting uniform rules, with binding force for States and other stakeholders, for governance and use of the Internet, and the lack of a mechanism for settling disputes in the event of conflicts with national legislation;

*d)* that, owing to the lack of uniform international legal norms, it is not possible to ensure respect for human rights or safeguard the interests and rights of the various social strata or of States as a whole, and that this considerably reduces the level of confidence and security in use of the Internet and could lead to its fragmentation;

*e)* that with the virtual exhaustion of the IPv4 address resource, many developing countries[[101]](#footnote-106)1 are encountering difficulties in the transition from IPv4 to IPv6, owing to limited technical know-how in that sphere and a lack of the financial resources required for full-scale transition to IPv6;

*f)* that States, as the guarantors of the rights and freedoms of their respective populations, have thus far not enjoyed equitable participation in the multifaceted Internet governance model, including in the management of critical Internet resources,

resolves

1 to endorse the outcomes of the Internet-related activities and efforts deployed by the General Secretariat and Sectors of ITU in pursuit of the implementation of this and other relevant ITU resolutions;

2 that studies should continue on approaches, ways and means for implementing an international Internet-related public policy, including the provision of assistance to Member States, particularly developing and least developed countries, in meeting the challenges of Internet connectivity and development of an information and communication infrastructure;

3 that strategies and regulatory principles need to be developed for internationalization of the Internet governance system so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community, assist Member States in implementing an international Internet-related public policy, and enhance ITU's role in the Internet governance process;

4 that collaboration should continue between ITU and relevant organizations[[102]](#footnote-108)2 involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to ensure the coordination of joint efforts in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

5 that CWG-Internet, which is open to ITU Member States, shall continue its studies aimed at developing relevant proposals, with particular attention to the issues referred to in *concerned* above, as well as ways of achieving the equitable participation of all States in the development, governance and use of the Internet at the international level,

instructs the Secretary-General

Option 1

1 to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a report on ITU's activities pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Tunis Agenda and on the implementation of this resolution, with proposals regarding the need to develop and adopt internationally agreed principles and legal norms in the area of Internet governance and the desirability of bringing the matter before the United Nations General Assembly for a decision;

Option 2

1 to transmit the text of this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, regarding the need to establish an international public policy in regard to Internet governance, through the development of appropriate principles, norms and rules designed to ensure the sustainability, reliability, security, stability and ongoing development of the Internet, taking into account the interests of all ITU Member States and, in particular, the concerns and needs of developing countries;

Option 3 (a combination of Options 1 and 2)

1 to transmit the text of this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and also to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a report on ITU's activities pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Tunis Agenda and on the implementation of this resolution, with proposals regarding the need to develop and adopt internationally agreed principles and legal norms in the area of Internet governance and the desirability of bringing the matter before the United Nations General Assembly for a decision, with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations;

2 to offer the United Nations and other concerned specialized organizations the Union's assistance and express ITU's interest in coordinating the process of establishing an international public policy in regard to Internet governance;

3 to continue to take a significant role in international discussions and initiatives on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, taking into account future developments of the Internet, the purposes of the Union and the interests of its membership as expressed in its instruments, resolutions and decisions, and in particular in the discussion of transfer of oversight over functions relating to the allocation and management of critical Internet resources (IANA functions);

4 to take the necessary steps for ITU to continue to play a facilitating role in the coordination of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, as expressed in §35 d) of the Tunis Agenda, interacting as necessary with other intergovernmental organizations in these domains;

5 in line with § 78 a) of the Tunis Agenda, to continue to contribute as appropriate to the work of IGF;

6 to continue to take the necessary steps for ITU to play an active and constructive role in the process towards enhanced cooperation as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda;

7 to continue to take the necessary steps in ITU's own internal process towards enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, involving all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities;

8 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects and to submit proposals as appropriate;

9 to continue to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of CWG-Internet to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to contribute to CWG-Internet concerning the activities undertaken by their Bureaux which are relevant to the work of the group;

2 to provide assistance, within the Union's expertise, and within available resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to Member States, if so requested, in order to achieve their stated policy objectives with respect to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources, and with respect to Internet-related public policy issues;

3 to liaise and to cooperate with the regional telecommunication organizations pursuant to this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to ensure that ITU-T performs its role in accordance with Resolution 2 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, and to continue to contribute ITU-T expertise and to liaise and cooperate with appropriate entities on issues related to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, such as IP version 6 (IPv6), ENUM and IDNs, as well as any other related technological developments and issues, including facilitating appropriate studies on these issues by relevant ITU-T study groups and other groups;

2 in accordance with ITU rules and procedures, and calling upon contributions from the ITU membership, to continue to play a facilitating role in coordination and assistance in the development of public policy issues pertaining to Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU and their possible evolution;

3 to work with Member States and Sector Members, recognizing the activities of other appropriate entities, on issues concerning Member States' ccTLDs and related experiences;

4 to report annually to the Council, and also to WTSA, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to organize international and regional forums and carry out necessary activities, in conjunction with appropriate entities, for the period 2015-2018, to discuss policy, operational and technical issues on the Internet in general, and on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU in particular, including with regard to multilingualism, for the benefit of Member States, especially for developing countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition, taking into consideration the content of the relevant resolutions of this conference, including this resolution, in addition to the content of the relevant resolutions of WTDC (Dubai, 2014);

2 to continue promoting, through the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector programmes and study groups, the exchange of information, fostering debate and the development of best practices on Internet issues, and to continue to play a key role in outreach by contributing to capacity building, providing technical assistance and encouraging the involvement of developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, in international Internet forums and issues;

3 to continue reporting annually to the Council and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group, and also to WTDC, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

instructs the Council Working Group on international Internet-related public policy issues

1 to continue its studies aimed at the development of proposals on international public policy issues pertaining to governance and use of the Internet at the international level, with particular attention to the issues referred to in *concerned* above;

2 to take into account, in its work, resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, all resolutions of this conference and any other ITU resolutions having a bearing on international public policy issues pertaining to governance and use of the Internet;

3 to consider and discuss the activities of the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux in relation to the implementation of this resolution;

4 to prepare ITU inputs into the above-mentioned activities as appropriate, including proposals, reviews of best practices, reports and guidelines relating to all aspects of Internet governance, including those referred to in *recognizing further a)* above;

5 to continue to hold open consultations with all stakeholders on implementation of an international Internet-related public policy;

6 to prepare its output documents on the basis of contributions received from ITU Member States, taking into account the proposals formulated by ITU's General Secretariat and Sectors within the scope of their responsibility, and, as appropriate, opinions expressed in the course of the open consultations with all stakeholders;

7 to strive to ensure that its output documents include positions which, to the extent possible, reconcile the differences in the approaches reflected in the source material, or, in the event that those approaches cannot be reconciled, that they include the differing views and corresponding justifications;

8 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects and to submit proposals as appropriate,

instructs the Council

1 to revise its appropriate resolutions to ensure the efficient operation of CWG-Internet, with participation limited to Member States and with open consultation to all stakeholders;

2 taking into account annual reports presented by the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux, to take appropriate measures in order to contribute actively to international discussions and initiatives related to issues on international management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU;

3 to consider the reports of CWG-Internet and take actions as appropriate;

4 to report to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference on the activities undertaken and achievements on the objectives of this resolution, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

invites Member States

1 to participate in the discussions on international management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, and in the process towards enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, so that worldwide representation in the debates can be ensured;

2 to continue to participate actively in the discussions and development of public policy issues related to Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, their possible evolution and the impact of new usages and applications, cooperating with the relevant organizations, and to contribute to the Dedicated Group and ITU study groups on related matters,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to take an active part in and contribute to enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues relating to the Internet, in their respective roles and responsibilities.

MOD ARB/79A3/2

RESOLUTION 102 (Rev. busan, 2014)

ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues  
 pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet  
 resources, including domain names and addresses

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* all relevant resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* all relevant outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS),

considering

*a)* that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broad approach to the issues of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunication/ICT technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the efforts of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;

*b)* that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and the Internet, taking into account the requirements, features and interoperability of next-generation networks (NGN) and future networks, are of crucial importance as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;

*c)* that the development of the Internet is essentially market-led and driven by private and government initiatives;

*d)* that the private sector continues to play a very important role in the expansion and development of the Internet, for example through investments in infrastructures and services;

*e)* that management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names and addresses must fully reflect the geographical nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders;

*f)* the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and that the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, have been endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;

*g)* that the management of the Internet is a subject of valid international interest and must flow from full international and multistakeholder cooperation on the basis of the outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

*h)* that, as stated in the WSIS outcomes, Policy authority for international Internet-related public policy issues is the sovereign right of states and all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the existing Internet and its future development and of the future internet, and that the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders is also recognized,

recognizing further

*a)* that ITU is dealing with technical and policy issues related to IP-based networks, including the existing Internet and evolution to NGN as well as studies into the future internet;

*b)* that ITU performs worldwide coordination of a number of radiocommunication-related and telecommunication-related resource allocation systems and acts as a forum for policy discussion in this area;

*c)* that significant effort has been put in by ITU on ENUM, ".int", internationalized domain name (IDN), and country code top-level domain (ccTLD) issues through workshops and standardization activities;

*d)* that ITU has published a comprehensive and useful Handbook on Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and related topics and Issues;

*e)* §§ 71 and 78a) of the Tunis Agenda with regard to the establishment of enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and the establishment of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), as two distinct processes;

*f)* the relevant WSIS outcomes in §§ 29-82 of the Tunis Agenda concerning Internet governance;

*g)* that ITU should be encouraged to facilitate cooperation with all stakeholders as referred to in § 35 of the Tunis Agenda;

*h)* that Member States represent the interests of the population of the country or territory for which a ccTLD has been delegated;

*i)* that countries should not be involved in decisions regarding another country's ccTLD,

emphasizing

*a)* that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations in their respective roles in accordance with §§ 35 a)-e) of the Tunis Agenda;

*b)* that the role of governments includes providing a clear, consistent and predictable legal framework, in order to promote a favourable environment in which global ICT networks are interoperable with Internet networks and widely accessible to all citizens without any discrimination and to ensure adequate protection of public interests in the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

*c)* that WSIS recognized the need for enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues, and that as yet the enhanced cooperation to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, has not been implemented;

*d)* that ITU, for its part, has started the process towards enhanced cooperation as one of the relevant organizations referred to in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, and that the Council Working Group on international Internet-related public policy issues should continue its work on Internet-related public policy issues;

*e)* that ITU can play a positive role by offering all interested parties a platform for encouraging discussions and for the dissemination of information on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU,

noting

*a)* the decision to convene the fifth World Telecommunication Policy Forum and the results of this forum in regard to international Internet-related public policy matters, and taking into consideration Resolutions 101, 102 and 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010);

*b)* Resolution 1305, adopted by the ITU Council at its 2009 session, which instructed the Secretary-General to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of the Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes and which identified a number of public policy issues within the mandate of ITU;

*c)* Resolution 1336, adopted by the ITU Council at its 2011 session, which made the Dedicated Group into a Council Working Group (CWG-Internet), limited to Member States, with open consultation to all stakeholders and with terms of reference which include identifying, studying and developing matters related to international Internet-related public policy issues, including those issues identified in Council Resolution 1305 (2009);

*d)* Resolution 1344, adopted by the ITU Council at its 2012 session, which defined the modality of open consultation of CWG-Internet, and that this modality has been tested and allows all stakeholders on an equal and balanced opportunity to participate in the consultation process;

*e)* that CWG-Internet shall include in its work all relevant decisions of this conference and all other resolutions relevant to the work of the group as stated in Council Resolution 1305 and the annex thereto,

*recalling*

*a)* Opinion 6 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Supporting operationalizing the enhanced cooperation process;

*b)* ITU-T study group 3 activities related to Tariff and accounting principles including related telecommunication economic and policy issues;

*c)* ITU-D study group 1 activities related to policy, regulatory and technical aspects of the migration from existing networks to broadband networks in developing countries, including next-generation networks, m-services, OTT services and the implementation of IPv6,

deeply concerned

*a)* about the international management of the Internet, where it shall involve all governments on an equal footing to carry out their roles and responsibilities for international Internet-related public policy issues;

*b)* about the lack of international Internet-related public policy, in particular those related to protection of privacy and personal information and data;

*c)* at the negative impact of mass surveillance as well as the collection of personal data on the sovereign right of states,

resolves

to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations[[103]](#footnote-109)1 involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to continue to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to take a leading role in international discussions and initiatives on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, taking into account future developments of the Internet and relevant activities of the future internet, the purposes of the Union and the interests of its membership as expressed in its instruments, resolutions and decisions;

2 to take the necessary steps for ITU to continue to play a facilitating role in the coordination of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, as expressed in §35 d) of the Tunis Agenda, interacting as necessary with other intergovernmental organizations in these domains;

3 in line with § 78 a) of the Tunis Agenda, to continue to contribute as appropriate to the work of IGF, should the mandate of the IGF be extended by the 2015 session of the United Nations General Assembly;

4 to continue to take the necessary steps for ITU to play an active and constructive role in the process towards enhanced cooperation as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda;

5 to continue to take the necessary steps in ITU's own internal process towards enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, involving all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities;

6 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects and to submit proposals as appropriate;

7 to continue to disseminate, as appropriate, the outcomes of the CWG-Internet which include the reports and the international Internet-related public policy to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to contribute to CWG-Internet concerning the activities undertaken by their Bureaux which are relevant to the work of the Group;

2 to provide assistance, within the Union's expertise, and within available resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to Member States, if so requested, in order to achieve their stated policy objectives with respect to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources, and with respect to Internet-related public policy issues, as stated in the annex to Council Resolution 1305;

3 to liaise and to cooperate with the regional telecommunication organizations pursuant to this resolution,

4 to collaborate with each other as appropriate to develop standards on regulatory, policy and technical aspects of OTT services, including treatment of and charging for OTT services,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to ensure that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) performs its role in technical issues, and to continue to contribute ITU-T expertise and to liaise and cooperate with appropriate entities on issues related to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, such as IP version 6 (IPv6), ENUM, IDNs and OTT services, as well as any other related technological developments and issues, including facilitating appropriate studies on these issues by relevant ITU-T study groups and other groups;

2 in accordance with ITU rules and procedures, and calling upon contributions from the ITU membership, to continue to play a facilitating role in coordination and assistance in the development of public policy issues pertaining to Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU and their possible evolution;

3 to work with Member States and Sector Members, recognizing the activities of other appropriate entities, on issues concerning Member States' ccTLDs and related experiences;

4 to report annually to the Council, and also to WTSA, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to organize international and regional forums and carry out necessary activities, in conjunction with appropriate entities, for the period 2014-2018, to discuss policy, operational and technical issues on the Internet in general, and on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU in particular, including with regard to multilingualism, for the benefit of Member States, especially for developing countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition, taking into consideration the content of the relevant resolutions of this conference, including this resolution, in addition to the content of the relevant resolutions of the 2014 world telecommunication development conference (WTDC);

2 to continue promoting, through the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector programmes and study groups, the exchange of information, fostering debate and the development of best practices on Internet issues, and to continue to play a key role in outreach by contributing to capacity building, providing technical assistance and encouraging the involvement of developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, in international Internet forums and issues;

3 to continue reporting annually to the Council and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group, and also to WTDC, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

instructs the Council Working Group on international Internet-related public policy issues

1 to consider and discuss the activities of the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux in relation to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to prepare ITU inputs into the above-mentioned activities as appropriate;

3 to cooperate with all relevant ITU Study groups and ITU related activities;

4 to meet twice a year, during the cluster of Council working groups meetings and during the ordinary session of council meetings;

5 to prepare a full report on all ITU activities related to Internet and future plans for any possible Questions or studies to be carried out by ITU study groups,

instructs the Council

1 taking into account annual reports presented by the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux, to take appropriate measures in order to contribute actively to international discussions and initiatives related to issues on international management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU;

2 to consider the reports of CWG-Internet and take actions as appropriate;

3 to report to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference on the activities undertaken and achievements on the objectives of this resolution, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

invites Member States

1 to participate in the discussions on international management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, and in the process towards enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, so that worldwide representation in the debates can be ensured;

2 to continue to participate actively in the discussions and development of international public policy issues related to Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, their possible evolution and the impact of new usages and applications, cooperating with the relevant organizations, and to contribute to the CWG-Internet and ITU study groups on in this regard;

3 to protect their sovereignty from unlawful surveillance at the international level through the development of international Internet-related public policy,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to seek the appropriate means to contribute, in their respective roles and responsibilities, to the enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues relating to the Internet to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet.

MOD EUR/80A1/2

RESOLUTION 102 (Rev. BUSAN, 2014)

ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues  
 pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet  
 resources, including domain names and addresses

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* all relevant resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* all relevant outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

*c)* Opinion 1 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Promoting Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) as a long term solution to advance connectivity;

*d)* Opinion 2 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Fostering an enabling environment for the greater growth and development of broadband connectivity;

*e)* Opinion 3 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Supporting capacity building for the deployment of IPv6;

*f)* Opinion 4 (Geneva 2013) of WTPF on In support of IPv6 adoption and transition from IPv4

*g)* Opinion 5 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Supporting multistakeholderism in Internet governance; and

*h)* Opinion 6 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Supporting operationalizing the enhanced cooperation process;

*i)* The examples of enhanced cooperation that were identified by the CSTD working Group on Enhanced Cooperation,

considering

*a)* that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broad approach to the issues of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the efforts of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;

*b)* that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and the Internet, taking into account the requirements, features and interoperability of next-generation networks (NGN) and future networks, are of crucial importance as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;

*c)* that the development of the Internet is essentially market-led and driven by private and government initiatives;

*d)* that the private sector continues to play a very important role in the expansion and development of the Internet, for example through investments in infrastructures and services;

*e)* that management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names and addresses must fully reflect the global nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders;

*f)* the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and that the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, have been endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;

*g)* that the management of the Internet is a subject of valid international interest and must flow from full international and multistakeholder cooperation on the basis of the outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

*h)* that, as stated in the WSIS outcomes, all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the existing Internet and its future development and of the future internet, and that the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders is also recognized,

recognizing further

*a)* that ITU is dealing with technical and policy issues related to IP-based networks, including the existing Internet and evolution to NGN as well as studies into the future internet;

*b)* that ITU performs worldwide coordination of a number of radiocommunication-related and telecommunication-related resource allocation systems and acts as a forum for policy discussion in this area;

*c)* that significant effort has been put in by ITU on ENUM, ".int", internationalized domain name (IDN), and country code top-level domain (ccTLD) issues through workshops and standardization activities;

*d)* that ITU has published a comprehensive and useful Handbook on Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and related topics and Issues;

*e)* §§ 71 and 78a) of the Tunis Agenda with regard to the establishment of enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and the establishment of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF);

*f)* the relevant WSIS outcomes in §§ 29-82 of the Tunis Agenda concerning Internet governance;

*g)* that ITU should be encouraged to facilitate cooperation with all stakeholders as referred to in the Tunis Agenda;

*h)* that Member States represent the interests of the population of the country or territory for which a ccTLD has been delegated;

*i)* that Member States should not be involved in decisions regarding another country's ccTLD,

emphasizing

*a)* that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations in accordance with §§ 35 a)-e) of the Tunis Agenda;

*b)* that the role of governments includes providing a clear, consistent and predictable legal framework, in order to promote a favourable environment in which global ICT networks are interoperable with Internet networks and widely accessible to all citizens without any discrimination and to ensure adequate protection of public interests in the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

*c)* that WSIS recognized the need for enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues;

*d)* that ITU, for its part, has started the process towards enhanced cooperation as one of the relevant organizations referred to in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, and that the Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues should continue its work on Internet-related public policy issues;

*e)* that ITU can play a positive role by offering all interested parties a platform for encouraging discussions and for the dissemination of information on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU,

noting

*a)* the UNGA resolution A/68/302 on modalities on the overall review by the UN General Assembly of the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS;

*b)* that the Council Working Group on international Internet related public policy issues (CWG Internet) has furthered the objectives of that resolution regarding public policy issues pertaining to the Internet;

*c)* Resolution 1336, adopted by the ITU Council at its 2011 session, which instructed the Secretary-General to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of the CWG Internet to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes;

*d)* that the CWG Internet shall include in its work all relevant decisions of this conference and all other resolutions relevant to the work of the group as stated in Council Resolution 1305 and the annex thereto;

*e)* the need to conduct Internet governance debates in an open and transparent manner,

resolves

1 that ITU should work with all stakeholders[[104]](#footnote-111) on a cooperative, collaborative and reciprocal basis in order to contribute to the multistakeholder Internet governance for the greater benefit of global users;

2 that all ITU documents related to Internet governance issues shall be accessible to all stakeholders without password protection,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to take a significant collaboration role in international discussions and initiatives on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, taking into account future developments of the Internet, the purposes of the Union and the interests of its membership as expressed in its instruments, resolutions and decisions;

2 to take the necessary steps for ITU to continue to play a facilitating role in the coordination of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, as expressed in §35 d) of the Tunis Agenda, interacting as appropriate with other intergovernmental organizations in these domains;

3 in line with § 78 a) of the Tunis Agenda, to continue to contribute as appropriate to the work of IGF;

4 to continue to take the necessary steps for ITU to play an active and constructive role in the process towards enhanced cooperation as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda;

5 to continue to take the necessary steps in ITU's own internal process towards enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, involving all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities;

6 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects and to submit proposals as appropriate;

7 to publish without password protection, the documents and reports of the CWG Internet, so that all international organizations and stakeholders can collaborate fully,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to contribute to the CWG Internet concerning the activities undertaken by their Bureaux which are relevant to the work of the group;

2 to provide assistance, within the Union's expertise, and within available resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to Member States, if so requested, in order to achieve their stated policy objectives with respect to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources, and with respect to Internet-related public policy issues, as stated in the annex to Council Resolution 1305, which identifies the role of the Dedicated Group, within their mandate;

3 to liaise and to cooperate with the regional telecommunication organizations pursuant to this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to ensure that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) performs its role in technical issues, and to continue to contribute ITU-T expertise and to liaise and cooperate with appropriate entities on issues related to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, such as IP version 6 (IPv6), ENUM and IDNs, as well as any other related technological developments and issues, including facilitating appropriate studies on these issues by relevant ITU-T study groups and other groups;

2 in accordance with ITU rules and procedures, and calling upon contributions from the ITU membership, to continue to play a facilitating role in coordination and assistance in the development of public policy issues pertaining to Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU and their possible evolution;

3 to work with Member States, Sector Members and relevant international organizations on issues concerning Member States' ccTLDs and related experiences;

4 to report annually to the Council, and also to WTSA, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to organize international and regional forums and carry out necessary activities, in conjunction with appropriate entities, for the period 2016-2019, to discuss policy, operational and technical issues on the Internet in general, and on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU in particular, including with regard to multilingualism, for the benefit of Member States, especially for developing countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition, taking into consideration the content of the relevant resolutions of this conference, including this resolution, in addition to the content of the relevant resolutions of the 2014 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

2 to continue promoting, through the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector programmes and study groups, the exchange of information, fostering debate and the development of best practices on Internet issues, and to continue to play a key role in outreach by contributing to capacity building, providing technical assistance and encouraging the involvement of developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, in international Internet forums and issues;

3 to continue reporting annually to the Council and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group, and also to WTDC, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

invites the CWG Internet,

1 to consider and discuss openly with all interested stakeholders the activities of the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux in relation to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to prepare ITU inputs into the above-mentioned activities as appropriate,

instructs the Council

1 to ensure that all stakeholders are able to contribute to and participate in the ITU CWG Internet to ensure maximum collaboration for the benefit of the global community;

2 taking into account annual reports presented by the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux, to take appropriate measures in order to contribute actively to international discussions and initiatives related to issues on international management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU;

3 to consider the reports of CWG Internet and take actions as appropriate;

4 to report to the 2018 Plenipotentiary Conference on the activities undertaken and achievements on the objectives of this resolution, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

invites Member States

1 to participate in the discussions on international management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, and in the process towards enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, so that worldwide multistakeholder representation in the debates can be ensured;

2 to continue to participate actively in the discussions and development of public policy issues related to Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, their possible evolution and the impact of new usages and applications, cooperating with the relevant organizations, and to contribute to the CWG Internet and ITU study groups on related matters,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to seek the appropriate means to contribute to enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues relating to the Internet, in their respective roles and responsibilities.

MOD ARB/79A1/4

RESOLUTION 111 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Scheduling of ITU conferences, assemblies and Council sessions

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

having considered

*a)* the importance of mutual respect for the religious and spiritual requirements of delegates to ITU conferences, assemblies and Council sessions;

*b)* the importance of including all delegates in the crucial work of ITU conferences and assemblies and of not precluding such participation;

*c)* the scheduling and invitation process for ITU conferences and assemblies as set out in the ITU Convention,

resolves

1 that the Union and its Member States should make every effort, as far as practicable, in order that the planned period of any ITU conference or assembly not be scheduled on any period which is considered a major religious period by a Member State;

2that the inviting government for a given ITU conference or assembly or, in the absence of an inviting government, the Secretary-General, shall be responsible for verifying with Member States that the proposed period of that conference or assembly does not coincide with a major religious period, at least for the last four days of that conference or assembly;

3 that the Union and the Member States of the Council should make every effort, as far as practicable, in order that the planned period of any ITU Council session not be scheduled on any period which is considered a major religious period by a Member State;

4 that the Union should make every effort, as far as practicable, in order that the planned period of any important ITU meeting not be scheduled on any period which is considered a major religious period by any of the six regions.

MOD EUR/80A1/7

RESOLUTION 119 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Methods to improve the efficiency and effectiveness   
of the Radio Regulations Board

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 119 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* that the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2003) (WRC‑03) introduced important amendments to Article 13 of the Radio Regulations, including two new important additions in Nos 13.0.1 and 13.0.2, and that the same conference also introduced amendments to the working methods of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB),

considering

*a)* that WRC-03 considered that further improvements are both possible and necessary in order to ensure a high degree of transparency in the Board’s work;

*b)* that WRC-03 introduced improvements to the working methods of the Board on the basis of Resolution 119 (Marrakesh, 2002), such as, *inter alia*, inclusion of the reasons for every RRB decision in the summary of decisions;

*c)* the continued importance of efficient and effective RRB working methods in meeting the requirements of the Radio Regulations and in preserving the rights of Member States;

*d)* the continued concerns expressed by some Member States at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and at this conference in regard to transparency and efficiency of the RRB’s working methods;

*e)* that, since RRB has an important role to consider appeals by Member States as prescribed in the Radio Regulations, appropriate facilities and resources are necessary for it to continue discharging its responsibilities expeditiously,

recognizing

the importance that the Union attaches to the RRB’s activities,

resolves to instruct the Radio Regulations Board

1 to continue to review periodically its working methods and internal processes and develop appropriate changes in its methods and decision‑making processes and their overall effectiveness in order to attain a higher degree of transparency, and report the results to the next WRC through the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR);

2 to continue to include in the summary of its decisions (No. 13.18 of the Radio Regulations):

– the reasons for each decision taken by the Board;

– comments received from administrations on the Rules of Procedure;

this summary of decisions, including the associated reasons, shall be published by circular letter and on the RRB website;

3 to continue to give advice to WRC and regional radiocommunication conferences, at an appropriate time, on difficulties in the application of any regulatory provision in force as well as those under discussion at the conference;

4 to prepare the necessary input to the report of the Director of BR to the next WRC in accordance with Nos 13.0.1 and 13.0.2 of the Radio Regulations with respect to the implementation of the above-mentioned provisions;

5 to schedule its meetings with a view to facilitating consideration and action by administrations in accordance with No. 13.14 of the Radio Regulations;

6 to ensure that the RRB is free of any real or perceived conflict of interest by implementing the mechanism of signing an annual declaration and statement of private, financial and other interests by each member of the RRB (see Appendix to this Resolution);

7 to document the appeal process of an RRB decision in its internal arrangements and working methods as published in the Rules of Procedures, in cases not covered by the section *requests the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference* below,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to continue to provide to RRB:

− detailed explanations from BR on matters to be considered at Board meetings;

− any relevant information from appropriate staff within BR,

calls upon all Member States

to continue to provide all necessary assistance and support to RRB members individually, and the Board as a whole, in carrying out their functions,

invites the world radiocommunication conferences

to review, and to continue developing, principles, applied or to be applied by RRB in the preparation of new Rules of Procedure in accordance with Article 13 of the Radio Regulations, with particular attention to Nos 13.0.1 and 13.0.2 thereof,

requests the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference

to develop a procedure for review of a decision of the RRB taken under No. 14.6 of the Radio Regulations between the WRCs, if an administration disagrees with the Board’s decision,

instructs the Secretary‑General

1 to continue to make available the necessary facilities and resources for RRB members in conducting their meetings;

2 to continue to facilitate the recognition of the status of RRB members pursuant to No. 142A of the ITU Convention;

3 to provide the necessary logistical support, such as computer hardware and software, to RRB members from developing countries, if required, in order to perform their duties as Board members,

further instructs the Secretary‑General

to report to the 2015 session of the Council, to subsequent sessions of the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on actions taken pursuant to this resolution and the results thereof.

APPENDIX to RESOLUtion 119

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)  
Radio Regulations Board (RRB)  
Declaration & Statement of Private, Financial   
and Other Interests Form

|  |
| --- |
| **1. Details** |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | | Name |  | |
| **2. Private, financial or other Interests (tick appropriate box)** |
| I have **no personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of RRB.  I **have personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of RRB.  I have **no personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of RRB**. However, I have decided to provide my current personal, financial or other interests.** |
| **3. Private, financial or other Interests of family members\* (tick appropriate box)** |
| To my knowledge, **no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of RRB.  **A member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of RRB.  To my knowledge, **no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of RRB. However, I have **decided to provide my immediate family's current financial or other interests.**  (\* Note: for the purposes of this declaration, 'family member' has the same meaning as DEFINED IN the ITU STAFF REGULATIONS and staff Rules). |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name |  | Date | |

Declaration & Statement of Private,   
Financial and Other Interests Form   
(Appendix A, page 2/4)

|  |
| --- |
| **4. Disclosure of relevant private, financial or other interests** |
| If you ticked the first box at Item 2 and the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Item 5.  Please list you and/or your immediate family member's personal, financial or other interests that **could, or could be seen to, influence** the decisions or actions you take or the advice you provide in the course of your official duties. Please also state the reasons why you think these interests could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions you take or the advice you provide in the course of your official duties.  The types of interests you may need to disclose include real-estate investments, shareholdings, trusts or nominee companies, company directorships or partnerships, relationships with lobbyists, other significant sources of income, significant liabilities, gifts, private business, employment, voluntary, social or personal relationships.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name |  | Date | |

Declaration & Statement of Private,   
Financial and Other Interests Form   
(Appendix A, page 3/4)

|  |
| --- |
| **5. Declaration** |
| **I declare that:**  • As a member of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB), I am aware of my responsibilities under No. 99 of the ITU Constitution:  – 99 2) No member of the Board shall request or receive instructions relating to the exercise of his duties for the Union from any government or a member thereof, or from any public or private organization or person. Members of the Board shall refrain from taking any action or from participating in any decision which may be incompatible with their status defined in No. 98 of the ITU Constitution.  **I declare that:**  • I have understood the requirement for me to disclose any private, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of RRB.  • I undertake to immediately inform the Chairman of RRB (who shall inform the Chairman of the Council) of any changes to my personal circumstances or work responsibilities that could affect the contents of this disclosure and to provide an amended disclosure/s using this pro forma.  • I undertake to disclose any private, financial or other interests of my immediate family that I am aware of, should circumstances arise in which I consider that they could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my official duties.  • I understand that this would require the consent of the family member to the collection by ITU of personal information and a declaration that he/she is aware of the purpose for which the personal information has been collected, the legislative requirements authorizing the collection and the third parties to whom the personal information may be disclosed, and consents. |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name |  | Date | |

Declaration & Statement of Private,   
Financial and Other Interests Form   
(Appendix A, page 4/4)

|  |
| --- |
| **6. Declaration of consent by immediate family member to disclosure of their personal, financial and other interests** |
| If you ticked the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Step 7.  This declaration is to be completed by the immediate family member/s of the RRB member where the RRB member considers that the personal, financial and other interests of the family member/s could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions he/she is taking or the advice he/she is giving in the course of his/her membership of RRB.  Family member name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Relationship to RRB member \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  RRB member name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name of immediate family member |  | Date | |
| **7. Submit this form** |
| **Once completed and signed, this form should be sent to the Chairman of the ITU Council.** |

MOD IAP/34A1/14

RESOLUTION 123 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Bridging the standardization gap between developing and  
 developed countries

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

considering

*a)* that "*the Union shall in particular facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service"* (No. 13 in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution);

*b)* that, in connection with the functions and structure of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), in Article 17, the Constitution indicates that those functions shall be "..., *bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, to fulfil the purposes of the Union*...";

*c)* that the Strategic Plan for the Union for 2016-2019, approved by means of Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) and Annexes, expresses that the ITU-T’s Mission is “…to provide a unique forum for industry and government to work together to foster the development and use of interoperable, non-discriminatory and demand-driven international standards. These standards are based on openness and take into account needs of users, in order to create an environment where users can access affordable services worldwide regardless of underlying technology, particularly in developing countries, while establishing links between the activities of ITU-T and the relevant WSIS outcomes.”,

considering further

*a)* that the 2014 ITU Council adopted, by means of Resolution 1364, the Four-year Rolling Operational Plan of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector for the 2015‑2018 period, establishing the following strategic goals:

• to develop interoperable, non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T recommendations)

• to assist in bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;

• to extend and facilitate international cooperation among international and regional standardization bodies

*b)* that Objective 3 of said Plan, “Bridging the standardization gap”, established that ITU-T has “to provide support and assistance to developing countries in bridging the standardization gap in relation to standardization matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and relevant training materials for capacity building, taking into account the characteristics of the telecommunication environment of the developing countries.”,

noting

*a)* the moderate level of participation by representatives of developing countries in ITU standardization activities, whether through lack of awareness of these activities, difficulties in accessing information, lack of training for human talent in standardization-related matters, or lack of financial resources to travel to meeting sites, which are factors with impact in terms of widening the existing knowledge gap;

*b)* that technological needs and realities vary from country to country and region to region, and in many cases developing countries do not have opportunities or mechanisms to make them known;

*c)* ongoing challenges relating to capacity building, in particular for developing countries, in the light of rapid technological innovation and increased convergence of services,

recognizing

*a)* the need for high-quality, demand-driven international standards, which should be developed rapidly in line with the principles of global connectivity, openness, affordability, reliability, interoperability and security;

*b)* the emergence of key technologies, enabling new services and applications and promoting the building of the information society, which must be taken into account in the work of ITU-T;

*c)* cooperation and collaboration with other standardization bodies and relevant consortia and fora are key to avoiding duplication of work and achieving efficient use of resources;

*d)* that initiatives to assist in bridging the standardization gap are intrinsic to, and are a high priority task of, the Union;

*e)* that although ITU is making efforts to reduce the standardization gap, major disparities in knowledge and management of standards remain between developing and developed countries,

taking into account

*a)* Resolution 7 (Rev. Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly “Telecommunication development, including liaison and collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector”, which resolves that Director of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG) and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau shall continue to cooperate actively with the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau in identifying and implementing means facilitating developing countries to participate in the Study Group’s activities;

*b)* that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted Resolutions 32, 33, 44 and 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), all of which share the clear objective of contributing to bridge the standardization gap between developing and developed countries by means of:

1. providing installations, facilities and capacities in electronic working methods (EWM) in the ITU-T meetings, workshops and training courses, especially for developing countries in order to promote their participation;
2. intensify the participation of the ITU Regional Offices in the activities of the TSB, in order to promote and coordinate standardization activities in their regions to apply the relevant parts of this Resolution, and to initiate campaigns aimed at encouraging the affiliation to the ITU of new Sector Members, Associates and academic institutions from developing countries;
3. invite the new regions and Member States to create regional groups within the sphere of the ITU-T Study Groups, and to create corresponding regional standardization bodies in order to work closely with the Study Groups and the TDAG;

*c)* Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC on “Bridging the Digital Divide”, which aims at the establishment of international methods and mechanisms that strengthen international cooperation to bridge the digital divide by means of studies, projects and joint activities with the ITU-R that endeavor to build capacities for the efficient use of satellite orbit/spectrum resources to provide satellite services, seeking affordable access to satellite broadband and to facilitate network connectivity between different zones, countries, and regions, especially in developing countries, in accordance with the Geneva Action Plan and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

*d)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC on “Enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU Recommendations in developing countries, including conformance and interoperability testing of systems manufactured on the basis of ITU Recommendations”, which invited the Member States and Sector Members to continue participating in the activities to improve the application of the ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations in the developing countries, and instructs the Directors of the TSB and the BDT, in close collaboration, to encourage the participation of developing countries in training courses, workshops and seminars by means of scholarship grants,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to work closely with each other on the follow-up and implementation of this resolution, as well as Resolutions 32, 33, 44 and 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the 32, 33, 44 y 54 of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, Resolutions 37 and 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, and Resolution 7 of the Radiocommunication Assembly (Rev. Geneva, 2012) in order to step up actions intended and to reduce the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

2 to maintain a close coordination mechanism among the three Sectors at the regional level for bridging the digital divide, through activities carried out by the ITU regional offices to that end;

3 to identify ways and means to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the meetings of the three Sectors of ITU and the dissemination of information on standardization;

4to further collaborate with the relevant regional organizations and academic institutions from developing countries and support their work in this area,

5 to strengthen the mechanisms to prepare and submit reports on the implementation of the action plan associated with Resolution 44 (Rev.Dubai, 2012) taking into account the annual operational plans of each Bureau;

6 provide assistance to developing countries in their studies, particularly those related to priority standardization issues, and in the preparation and application of the ITU Recommendations;

invites Member States and Sector Members

to make voluntary contributions (financial and inkind) to the fund for bridging the standardization gap, as well as to undertake concrete actions to support ITU's actions and the initiatives of its three Sectors and its regional offices in this matter.

MOD ACP/67A1/10

RESOLUTION 123 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Bridging the standardization gap between developing and  
 developed countries

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

Resolution 123 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

considering

*a)* that "*the Union shall in particular facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service"* (No. 13 in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution);

*b)* that, in connection with the functions and structure of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), in Article 17, the Constitution indicates that those functions shall be "..., *bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, to fulfil the purposes of the Union*...";

*c)* that, over the recent period, ITU-T’s objectives included working to "*provide support and assistance to developing countries in bridging the standardization gap in relation with standardization matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and relevant training materials for capacity building, taking into account the characteristics of the telecommunication environment of the developing countries";*

*d)* that, one of the strategic goals and target of the Union for 2016-2019 is “Inclusiveness – Bridge the digital divide to provide broadband for all”;

*e)* that, under the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, ITU-T is to work to *"Promote and assist the active participation of the membership, with special support for developing countries, in the definition and adoption of telecommunication/ICT standards (ITU-T Recommendations) with a view to bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries”*,

considering further

*a)* that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted Resolution 54 to assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*b)* that the World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), which calls for activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of recommendations of ITU-T and of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) in developing countries, and Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), which recognizes the need to create digital opportunities in developing countries,

recalling

that the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) emphasize efforts to overcome the digital divide and development divides,

noting

the following outcomes for ITU-T in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference:

1. Increased participation in the ITU-T standardization process, including attendance of meetings, submission of contributions, taking leadership positions and hosting of meetings/workshops, especially from developing countries,

noting further

the following ITU’s on-going actions are still in need:

• to develop interoperable, non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T recommendations)

• to assist in bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;

• to extend and facilitate international cooperation among international and regional standardization bodies

• to provide assistance to developing countries in bridging the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development,

recognizing

*a)* the continued shortage of skilled human resources in the standardization field in developing countries, resulting in a low level of developing-country participation in ITU-T and ITU-R meetings, in spite of the improvement observed in such participation lately, and, consequently, in the standards-making process, leading to difficulties when interpreting ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

*b)* ongoing challenges relating to capacity building, in particular for developing countries, in the light of rapid technological innovation and increased convergence of services;

*c)* the moderate level of participation by representatives of developing countries in ITU standardization activities, whether through lack of awareness of these activities, difficulties in accessing information, lack of training for human talent in standardization-related matters, or lack of financial resources to travel to meeting sites, which are factors with impact in terms of widening the existing knowledge gap;

*d)* that technological needs and realities vary from country to country and region to region, and in many cases developing countries do not have opportunities or mechanisms to make them known;

*e)* that in implementation of the provisions of the Annex to Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and of Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), ITU actions have been carried out through ITU-T to assist in reducing the standardization gap between developing and developed countries,

taking into account

*a)* that developing countries could benefit from improved capability in the application and development of standards;

*b)* that ITU-T and ITU-R activities and the telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) market could also benefit from better involvement of developing countries in standards-making and standards application;

*c)* that initiatives to assist in bridging the standardization gap are intrinsic to, and are a high priority task of, the Union;

*d)* that although ITU is making efforts to reduce the standardization gap, major disparities in knowledge and management of standards remain between developing and developed countries,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to work closely with each other on the follow-up and implementation of this resolution, as well as Resolution ITU-R 7 (Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly, Resolutions 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and to step up actions intended and to reduce the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

2 to maintain a close coordination mechanism among the three Sectors at the regional level for bridging the digital divide, through activities of the ITU regional offices to that end;

3 to provide developing Member States with assistance to enhance human capacity building in the standardization field;

4 to identify ways and means to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the meetings of the three Sectors of ITU and the dissemination of information on standardization;

5to further collaborate with the relevant regional organizations and support their work in this area;

6 to strengthen the reporting mechanisms on the implementation of the action plan associated with Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) through, for example, the annual operational plans,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to make voluntary contributions (financial and inkind) to the fund for bridging the standardization gap, as well as to undertake concrete actions to support ITU's actions and the initiatives of its three Sectors and its regional offices in this matter.

MOD RCC/73A1/15

RESOLUTION 123 (Rev. BUSAN, 2014)

Bridging the standardization gap between developing and  
 developed countries

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

considering

*a)* that "*the Union shall in particular facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service"* (No. 13 in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution);

*b)* that, in connection with the functions and structure of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), in Article 17, the Constitution indicates that those functions shall be "..., *bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, to fulfil the purposes of the Union*...";

*c)* that, under the terms of the outputs of Objective T.2 of the strategic plan for the Union for 2016‑2019, ITU-T is to work to *reduce the standardization gap (for example, through fellowships, remote participation, creation of regional working groups), hold seminars and training courses, and endeavour to achieve universal coverage and progress*,

considering further

*a)* that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted Resolutions 44 and 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) to assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*b)* that the World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), which calls for activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of recommendations of ITU-T and of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) in developing countries, and Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), which recognizes the need to create digital opportunities in developing countries,

recalling

that the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) emphasize efforts to overcome the digital divide and development divides,

noting

the following goals for ITU-T in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference:

• to develop interoperable, non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T recommendations);

• to assist in bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;

• to extend and facilitate international cooperation among international and regional standardization bodies;

and the following strategic goal of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014):

• to provide assistance to developing countries in bridging the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development,

recognizing

*a)* the continued shortage of human resources in the standardization field in developing countries, resulting in a low level of developing-country participation in ITU-T and ITU-R meetings, in spite of the improvement observed in such participation lately, and, consequently, in the standards-making process, leading to difficulties when interpreting ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

*b)* ongoing challenges relating to capacity building, in particular for developing countries, in the light of rapid technological innovation and increased convergence of services;

*c)* the moderate level of participation by representatives of developing countries in ITU standardization activities, whether through lack of awareness of these activities, difficulties in accessing information, lack of training for human talent in standardization-related matters, or lack of financial resources to travel to meeting sites, which are factors with impact in terms of widening the existing knowledge gap;

*d)* that technological needs and realities vary from country to country and region to region, and in many cases developing countries do not have opportunities or mechanisms to make them known;

*e)* that when introducing and/or switching to new technologies, for every new technology there exist a considerable number of interrelated ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations, which complicates the timely introduction of these new technologies in developing countries constrained by limited human resources and the need to comply with national standardization procedures;

*f)* that for developing countries at the initial stage of introducing and/or switching to a new technology, it is important to have guiding principles for the new technology in question that can be used for developing a national standard, which would make it possible to introduce and/or switch to the new technology in a timely manner;

*g)* that in implementation of the provisions of the Annex to Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and of Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), ITU actions have been carried out through ITU-T to assist in reducing the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*h)* the importance for developing countries of developing guiding principles regarding the implementation of ITU recommendations pursuant to Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014),

taking into account

*a)* that developing countries could benefit from improved capability in the application and development of standards;

*b)* that ITU-T and ITU-R activities and the telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) market could also benefit from better involvement of developing countries in standards-making and standards application;

*c)* that initiatives to assist in bridging the standardization gap are intrinsic to, and are a high priority task of, the Union;

*d)* that although ITU is making efforts to reduce the standardization gap, major disparities in knowledge and management of standards remain between developing and developed countries,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to work closely with each other on the follow-up and implementation of this resolution, as well as Resolution ITU-R 7 (Geneva, 2007) of the Radiocommunication Assembly, Resolutions 44 and 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and to step up actions intended and to reduce the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

2 to maintain a close coordination mechanism among the three Sectors at the regional level for bridging the digital divide, through activities of the ITU regional offices to that end;

3 to identify ways and means to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the meetings of the three Sectors of ITU and the dissemination of information on standardization;

4to further collaborate with the relevant regional organizations and support their work in this area,

5 to strengthen the reporting mechanisms on the implementation of the action plan associated with Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) through, for example, the annual operational plans;

6 to promote the timely development of guiding principles on the basis of existing ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations, within the mandates of the relevant ITU-R and ITU-T study groups, at the request of regional organizations, on issues pertaining to the introduction of and/or switchover to new technologies, with a view to simplifying the process of introduction,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to make voluntary contributions (financial and in kind) to the fund for bridging the standardization gap, as well as to undertake concrete actions to support ITU's actions and the initiatives of its three Sectors and its regional offices in this matter.

MOD ARB/79A2/6

RESOLUTION 125 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Assistance and support to Palestine   
for rebuilding its telecommunication networks

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolutions 125 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), 125 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), 125 (Marrakesh, 2002), 99 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) and 32 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolutions 18 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), 18 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), 18 (Rev. Doha, 2006), 18 (Rev. Istanbul, 2002) and 18 (Valletta, 1998) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

*c)* the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

*d)* Nos 6 and 7 of the ITU Constitution indicating among the purposes of the Union "*to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants*" and "*to promote the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations*";

*e)* the terms of Resolution 67/19 of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), under which it was decided to accord to Palestine non-member observer State status in the United Nations;

*f)* UNGA Resolution 67/229, which recognizes the right to permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem,

considering

*a)* that the ITU Constitution and Convention are designed to strengthen peace and security in the world for the development of international cooperation and better understanding among the peoples concerned;

*b)* that ITU's policy of assistance to Palestine for the development of its telecommunication sector has been efficient but has not yet fulfilled its goals, due to the prevailing situation;

*c)* that, for Palestine to take an effective part in the new information society, it has to build its information society;

*d)* Resolution 9 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, which recognizes that it is the sovereign right of every State to manage spectrum use within its territories,

considering further

*a)* that the establishment of a reliable and modern telecommunication network is an essential part of economic and social development and is of the utmost importance to the future of the Palestinian people;

*b)* that the international community has an important role in assisting Palestine to develop a modern and reliable telecommunication network;

*c)* that the Palestinian telecommunication network has been destroyed several times by repeated Israeli strikes on Palestinian territory;

*d)* that Palestine at present does not have international telecommunication networks on account of difficulties for their establishment,

mindful

of the fundamental principles contained in the Preamble of the Constitution,

noting

the Telecommunication Development Bureau's (BDT) long-term technical assistance to Palestine for the development of its telecommunications in implementation of Resolution 32 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the urgent need for assistance to be provided in the various fields of communication and information,

noting with grave concern

the restrictions, difficulties and measures imposed by Israel, the occupying power, which prevent Palestine from being able to access ICT means in Palestine,

resolves

1 that the plan of action initiated after the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) within the framework of the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, with the specialized assistance of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, shall be continued and enhanced in order to provide assistance and support to Palestine for rebuilding and developing its telecommunication infrastructure, re-establishing institutions in this sector, developing telecommunication legislation and a regulatory framework including a numbering plan, radio-frequency spectrum management, tariff and human resource development and all other forms of assistance;

2 to place the frequency spectrum for Palestine under the mandate of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in collaboration with the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR), with spectrum planning and management to be exclusively in the interests of Palestine, and to prepare and implement an urgent plan, to commence immediately, to assist Palestine in completing the process of transition and migration to digital terrestrial broadcasting in the frequency band 470-694 MHz and in exploiting the 694-862 MHz frequency band resulting from the digital transition for broadband mobile service uses and applications for the benefit of Palestine;

3 until such time as the current situation changes, the causes and obstacles are removed and the State of Palestine is able to manage, oversee and plan its own frequency spectrum, and without prejudice to any of its sovereign rights, the State of Palestine shall have the right to request the lifting of the mandate, by addressing a letter to the Secretary-General at the time it deems appropriate,

calls upon Member States

to make every effort with a view to:

i) preserving the Palestinian telecommunication infrastructure;

ii) facilitating the establishment of Palestine's own international gateway networks, including satellite earth stations, submarine cables, optical fibres and microwave systems;

iii) providing all forms of assistance and support to Palestine, bilaterally or through executive measures taken by ITU, in rebuilding, restoring and developing the Palestinian telecommunication network;

iv) assisting Palestine in recovering its entitlements accruing from incoming and outgoing international traffic;

v) providing assistance to Palestine in support of the implementation of BDT projects, including human resources capacity building,

invites the Council

to allocate the necessary funds within available resources for the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue and enhance the technical assistance provided to Palestine for the development of its telecommunications, taking into consideration the need to overcome the increasing and escalating difficulties encountered in the provision of this assistance during the previous cycle since 2002;

2 to take appropriate measures within the mandate of BDT aimed at facilitating the establishment of international access networks, including terrestrial and satellite stations, submarine cables, optical fibre and microwave systems;

3 to implement e-health, e-education, e-government, spectrum planning and management and human resources development projects and all other forms of assistance;

4 to submit an annual report to the ITU Council on progress made in implementing this resolution and similar resolutions and the mechanisms employed to deal with the increasing difficulties arising,

invites the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to ensure that ITU‑R continues the collaboration with ITU‑D in the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to ensure that this resolution and all other resolutions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference on Palestine, in particular in relation to the international access code and the processing of frequency assignment notifications, are implemented, and to submit periodic reports to the Council on progress on these questions;

2 to coordinate the activities carried out by the three ITU Sectors in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of Palestine is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress achieved on these issues.

NOC USA/27A3/4

RESOLUTION 130 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence  
and security in the use of information and  
communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

MOD CUB/70/2

RESOLUTION 130 (Rev. BUsan, 2014)

Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence  
and security in the use of information and  
communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 130 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the creation of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs), particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

*c)* that ITU Council Resolution 1305, adopted at its 2009 session, identified the security, safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet as public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU,

considering

*a)* the crucial importance of information and communication infrastructures and their applications to practically all forms of social and economic activity;

*b)* that, with the application and development of information and communication technologies (ICTs), new threats from various sources have emerged, such as phishing, botnets, distributed denial of service, and so on – the serious consequences of which include the possible covert and illegal use by individuals, organizations and States of the computer systems of other nations to attack third countries – that have had an impact on confidence and security in the use of ICTs by all Member States, Sector Members and other stakeholders, including all users of ICTs, and on the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all Member States, and that threats to and vulnerabilities of networks continue to give rise to ever-growing security challenges across national borders for all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, while noting in this context the strengthening of ITU's role in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the need to further enhance international cooperation and develop appropriate existing national, regional and international mechanisms (for example, agreements, best practices, memorandums of understanding, etc.);

*c)* that the ITU Secretary-General has been invited to support the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber-Threats (IMPACT), the Forum for Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST) and other global or regional cybersecurity projects, as appropriate, and all countries, particularly developing countries, have been invited to take part in their activities;

*d)* the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA);

*e)* that, in order to protect these infrastructures and address these challenges and threats, coordinated national, regional and international action is required for prevention, preparation, response and recovery from computer security incidents, on the part of government authorities, at the national (including the creation of national CIRTs), and sub-national levels, the private sector and citizens and users, in addition to international and regional cooperation and coordination, and that ITU has a lead role to play within its mandate and competencies in this field;

*f)* the need for continual evolution in new technologies to support the early detection of, and coordinated and timely response to, events or incidents compromising computer security, or computer network security incidents that could compromise the availability, integrity and confidentiality of critical infrastructures in ITU Member States, and for strategies that will minimize the impact of such incidents and mitigate the growing risks and threats to which such platforms are exposed*,*

recognizing

*a)* that the development of ICTs has been and continues to be instrumental for the growth and development of the global economy, underpinned by security and trust;

*b)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) affirmed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the great importance of multistakeholder implementation at the international level, and established Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs), with ITU identified in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society as moderator/facilitator for the action line, and that this task has been carried out by the Union in recent years, for example under GCA;

*c)* that WTDC-14 has adopted the Dubai Action Plan and its Programme on Cybersecurity, which identifies cybersecurity as a priority activity of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and defines activities to be undertaken by BDT; and has also adopted Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, calling on the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the next plenipotentiary conference for consideration and required action, as appropriate; and Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them; and that moreover, a national IP-based public network security centre for developing countries is under study by Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

*d)* that, to support the creation of national CIRTs in Member States where these are needed and are currently absent, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) adopted Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on encouraging the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries; and WTDC-14 adopted Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

*e)* § 15 of the Tunis Commitment, which states that: "*Recognizing the principles of universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations, the need to take into account the level of social and economic development of each country, and respecting the development-oriented aspects of the information society, we underscore that ICTs are effective tools to promote peace, security and stability, to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law, at national, regional and international levels. ICTs can be used to promote economic growth and enterprise development. Infrastructure development, human capacity building, information security and network security are critical to achieve these goals. We further recognize the need to effectively confront challenges and threats resulting from use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security. It is necessary to prevent the abuse of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights*", and that the challenges created by this misuse of ICT resources have only continued to increase since WSIS;

*f)* that Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at the national, regional and international levels, may require assistance from ITU in establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, on request from these Member States, while noting that there are a number of regional and international initiatives which may support these countries in elaborating such legal measures;

*g)*  Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*h)* the relevant outcomes of WTSA-12, notably:

i) Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on cybersecurity;

ii) Resolution 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on countering and combating spam;

*i)* that Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) provides for the establishment of CIRTs,

aware

*a)* that ITU and other international organizations, through a variety of activities, are examining issues related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including stability and measures to combat spam, malware, etc., and to protect personal data and privacy;

*b)* that ITU-T Study Group 17, Study Groups 1 and 2 of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and other relevant ITU study groups continue to work on technical means for the security of information and communication networks, in accordance with Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and Resolutions 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014);

*c)* that ITU has a fundamental role to play in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*d)* that Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009), on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs, invites ITU to pursue, principally on the basis of membership contributions and direction, further initiatives and activities, in close partnership with other concerned national, regional and international entities and organizations, consistent with Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015*,* and all other relevant ITU resolutions;

*e)* that ITU-D Study Group 1 continues to carry out the studies called for in ITU-D Question 22‑1/1 (Securing information and communications networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity), which has been reflected in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/211,

noting

*a)* that, as an intergovernmental organization with private-sector participation, ITU is well-positioned to play an important role, together with other relevant international bodies and organizations, in addressing threats and vulnerabilities, which affect efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*b)* §§ 35 and 36 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles and § 39 of the Tunis Agenda, on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*c)* that although there are no universally agreed upon definitions of spam and other terms in this sphere, spam was characterized by ITU-T Study Group 2, at its June 2006 session, as a term commonly used to describe unsolicited electronic bulk communications over e-mail or mobile messaging (SMS, MMS), usually with the objective of marketing commercial products or services;

*d)* the Union's initiative concerning IMPACT and FIRST;

*e)* that BDT Programme 2 in the Dubai Action Plan was adopted with the understanding of the delegations to WTDC-14 that BDT does not draft laws,

bearing in mind

the work of ITU established by Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012); Resolutions 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014); the BDT Programme on Cybersecurity in the Dubai Action Plan; the relevant ITU-T Questions on technical aspects regarding the security of information and communication networks; and ITU-D Question 22-1/1,

resolves

1 to continue to give this work high priority within ITU, in accordance with its competences and expertise;

2 to give high priority to the work in ITU described under *bearing in mind* above, in accordance with its competences and areas of expertise, while being mindful of the need to avoid duplicating work among the Bureaux or the General Secretariat or work which more appropriately falls within the mandates of other intergovernmental and relevant international bodies;

3 that ITU shall focus resources and programmes on those areas of cybersecurity within its core mandate and expertise, notably the technical and development spheres, and not including areas related to Member States' application of legal or policy principles related to national defence, national security, content and cybercrime, which are within their sovereign rights, although this does not however exclude ITU from carrying out its mandate to develop technical recommendations designed to reduce vulnerabilities in the ICT infrastructure, nor from providing all the assistance that was agreed upon at WTDC-14, including Programme on Cybersecurity activities such as "*assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats*" and in activities under Question 22-1/1,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to continue to review:

i) the work done so far in the three Sectors, under the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda initiative and in other relevant organizations, and initiatives to address existing and future threats in order to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, such as the issue of countering spam, which is growing and on the rise;

ii) the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution, with ITU continuing to play a lead facilitating role as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5, with the help of the advisory groups, consistent with the ITU Constitution and the ITU Convention;

2 consistent with Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014),to submit an annual report to the Council containing an analysis of the incident data provided by Member States together with an assessment of the effectiveness of the action plan to strengthen the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

3 to facilitate access to tools and resources, within the available budget, required for enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs for all Member States, consistent with WSIS provisions on universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations;

4 to continue to maintain the cybersecurity gateway as a way to share information on national, regional and international cybersecurity-related initiatives worldwide;

5 to report annually to the Council on these activities and to make proposals as appropriate;

6 to further enhance coordination between the study groups and programmes concerned,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to intensify work within existing ITU-T study groups in order to:

i) address existing and future threats and vulnerabilities affecting efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, by developing reports or recommendations, as appropriate, with the goal of implementing the resolutions of WTSA-12, particularly Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), allowing work to begin before a Question is approved;

ii) seek ways to enhance the exchange of technical information in these fields, promote the adoption of protocols and standards that enhance security, and promote international cooperation among appropriate entities;

iii) facilitate projects deriving from the outcomes of WTSA-12, in particular:

a) Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on cybersecurity;

b) Resolution 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on countering and combating spam;

2 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions and joint coordination activity groups, and, by invitation, through written contributions from relevant organizations,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to develop, consistent with the results of WTDC-10 and pursuant to Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan, the project for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity and combating spam in response to the needs of developing countries, in close collaboration with the relevant partners;

2 upon request, to support ITU Member States in their efforts to build capacity, by facilitating Member States' access to resources developed by other relevant international organizations that are working on national legislation to combat cybercrime; supporting ITU Member States' national and regional efforts to build capacity to protect against cyberthreats/cybercrime, in collaboration with one another; consistent with the national legislation of Member States referred to above, assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at national, regional and international levels; establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, taking into the account the work of the relevant ITU-T study groups and, as appropriate, other relevant organizations; establishing organizational structures, such as CIRTs, to identify, manage and respond to cyberthreats, and cooperation mechanisms at the regional and international level;

3 to provide the necessary financial and administrative support for this project within existing resources, and to seek additional resources (in cash and in kind) for the implementation of this project through partnership agreements;

4 to ensure coordination of the work of this project within the context of ITU's overall activities in its role as moderator/facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5, and to eliminate any duplication regarding this important subject with the General Secretariat and ITU-T;

5 to coordinate the work of this project with that of the ITU-D study groups on this topic, and with the relevant programme activities and the General Secretariat;

6 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions;

7 to report annually to the Council on these activities and make proposals as appropriate,

further instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

each within the scope of his responsibilities:

1 to implement relevant resolutions of both WTSA-12 and WTDC-14, including the programme of action on providing support and assistance to developing countries in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to identify and promote the availability of information on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, specifically related to the ICT infrastructure, for Member States, Sector Members and relevant organizations;

3 without duplicating the work under ITU-D Question 22-1/1, to identify best practices in establishing CIRTs, to prepare a reference guide for the Member States and, where appropriate, to contribute to Question 22-1/1;

4 to cooperate with relevant organizations and other relevant international and national experts, as appropriate, in order to identify best practices in the establishment of CIRTs;

5 to take action with a view to new Questions being examined by the study groups within the Sectors on the establishment of confidence and security in the use of ICT;

6 to support strategy, organization, awareness-raising, cooperation, evaluation and skills development;

7 to provide the necessary technical and financial support, within the constraints of existing budgetary resources, in accordance with Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012);

8 to mobilize appropriate extrabudgetary resources, outside the regular budget of the Union, for the implementation of this resolution, to help developing countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

pursuant to his initiative on this matter:

1 to examine within the Council, taking into account the activities of the three Sectors in this regard, the implementation of an effective action plan to strengthen the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to cooperate with relevant international organizations, including through the adoption of MoUs, subject to the approval of the Council in this regard, in accordance with Resolution 100 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

requests the Council

to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

invites Member States

1 to consider joining appropriate competent international and regional initiatives for enhancing national legislative frameworks relevant to the security of information and communication network;

2 to strengthen regional and international cooperation, taking into account Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), through the conclusion of agreements and implementation of measures to facilitate the reduction of risks and threats to confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

3 to refrain from using ICTs for activities:

i) involving the extraterritorial interception and monitoring of communications in a way which violates the privacy of communications and users’ personal data protection;

ii) that undermine confidence and security in the use of ICTs, the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of other Member States; and

iii) that affect traffic routing and telecommunication quality of service;

4 to inform the Secretary-General of any incident of the kinds referred to above,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to contribute on this subject to the relevant ITU study groups and to any other activities for which the Union is responsible;

2 to contribute to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs at the national, regional and international levels, by undertaking activities as outlined in § 12 of the Geneva Plan of Action, and to contribute to the preparation of studies in these areas;

3 to promote the development of educational and training programmes to enhance user awareness of risks in cyberspace.

MOD RCC/73A1/16

RESOLUTION 130 (Rev. BUSAN, 2014)

Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence  
and security in the use of information and  
communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 68/198, on information and communication technologies (ICTs) for development;

*b)* UNGA Resolution 68/167, on the right to privacy in the digital age;

*c)* UNGA Resolution 68/243, on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security;

*d)* the outcome documents of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, containing the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015;

*e)* Resolution 174 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*f)* Resolution 181 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*g)* Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam;

*h)* WTDC Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the creation of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs), particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

*i)* that ITU Council Resolution 1305, adopted at its 2009 session, identified the security, safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet as public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU,

considering

*a)* that the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 identified, *inter alia*, the following as priority areas to be addressed in the implementation of the WSIS Vision:

– building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, notably on topics such as personal data protection, privacy, security and robustness of networks;

– promoting a culture of online security and safety, empowering users, and encouraging national, regional and international cybersecurity strategies to protect users, including children;

*b)* the crucial importance of information and communication infrastructures and their applications to practically all forms of social and economic activity;

*c)* that, with the application and development of information and communication technologies (ICTs), new threats from various sources have emerged that have had an impact on confidence and security in the use of ICTs by all Member States, Sector Members and other stakeholders, including all users of ICTs, and on the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all Member States, and that threats to and vulnerabilities of networks continue to give rise to ever-growing security challenges across national borders for all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, while noting in this context the strengthening of ITU's role in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the need to further enhance international cooperation and develop appropriate existing national, regional and international mechanisms (for example, agreements, best practices, memorandums of understanding, etc);

*d)* that the ITU Secretary-General has been invited to support the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber-Threats (IMPACT), the Forum for Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST) and other global or regional cybersecurity projects, as appropriate, and all countries, particularly developing countries, have been invited to take part in their activities;

*e)* the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA), which encourages international cooperation aimed at proposing strategies for solutions to enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs;

*f)* that, in order to protect these infrastructures and address these challenges and threats, coordinated national, regional and international action is required for prevention, preparation, response and recovery from computer security incidents, on the part of government authorities, at the national (including the creation of national CIRTs), and sub-national levels, the private sector and citizens and users, in addition to international and regional cooperation and coordination, and that ITU has a lead role to play within its mandate and competencies in this field;

*g)* the need for continual evolution in new technologies to support the early detection of, and coordinated and timely response to, events or incidents compromising computer security, or computer network security incidents that could compromise the availability, integrity and confidentiality of critical infrastructures in ITU Member States, and for strategies that will minimize the impact of such incidents and mitigate the growing risks and threats to which such platforms are exposed;

*h)* that the number of cyberattacks is growing, and they are becoming increasingly subtle, while at the same time our dependence on the Internet and other networks that are essential for accessing critical services and information is increasing;

*i)* that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) has adopted around 300 standards relating to cybersecurity;

*j)* the final report on Question 22-1/1 (Securing information and communication networks: Best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity) of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D),

recognizing

*a)* that the development of ICTs has been and continues to be instrumental for the growth and development of the global economy, underpinned by security and trust;

*b)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) affirmed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the great importance of multistakeholder implementation at the international level, and established Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs), with ITU identified in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society as moderator/facilitator for the action line, and that this task has been carried out by the Union in recent years, for example under GCA;

*c)* that WTDC-14 has adopted the Dubai Action Plan and its Objective 3, on enhancing confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and roll-out of relevant applications and services, which identifies cybersecurity as a priority activity of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and defines the main areas of work to be undertaken by BDT; and has also adopted Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, calling on the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the next plenipotentiary conference for consideration and required action, as appropriate; and Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them; and that moreover, a national IP-based public network security centre for developing countries is under study by ITU-T Study Group 17;

*d)* that, to support the creation of national CIRTs in Member States where these are needed and are currently absent, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) adopted Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on encouraging the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries; and WTDC-14 adopted Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the creation of national CIRTs, including CIRTs responsible for government-to-government cooperation, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

*e)* § 15 of the Tunis Commitment, which states that: "*Recognizing the principles of universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations, the need to take into account the level of social and economic development of each country, and respecting the development-oriented aspects of the information society, we underscore that ICTs are effective tools to promote peace, security and stability, to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law, at national, regional and international levels. ICTs can be used to promote economic growth and enterprise development. Infrastructure development, human capacity building, information security and network security are critical to achieve these goals. We further recognize the need to effectively confront challenges and threats resulting from use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security. It is necessary to prevent the abuse of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights*", and that the challenges created by this misuse of ICT resources have only continued to increase since WSIS;

*f)* that Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at the national, regional and international levels, may require assistance from ITU in establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, on request from these Member States, while noting that there are a number of regional and international initiatives which may support these countries in elaborating such legal measures;

*g)*  Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*h)* the relevant outcomes of WTSA-12, notably:

i) Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on cybersecurity;

ii) Resolution 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on countering and combating spam;

*i)* that Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) provides for the establishment of national CIRTs, including CIRTs responsible for government-to-government cooperation, where needed or currently lacking,

aware

*a)* that ITU and other international organizations, through a variety of activities, are examining issues related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including stability and measures to combat spam, malware, etc., and to protect personal data and privacy;

*b)* that ITU-T Study Group 17, ITU-D Study Groups 1 and 2 and other relevant ITU study groups continue to work on technical means for the security of information and communication networks, in accordance with Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and Resolutions 45 and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014);

*c)* that ITU has a fundamental role to play in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*d)* that Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009), on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs, invites ITU to pursue, principally on the basis of membership contributions and direction, further initiatives and activities, in close partnership with other concerned national, regional and international entities and organizations, consistent with Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019*,* and all other relevant ITU resolutions;

*e)* that ITU-D Study Group 2 continues to carry out the studies called for in ITU-D SG2 Question 3/2 (Securing information and communications networks: Best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity), which has been reflected in UNGA Resolution 64/211;

*f)* that ITU is also assisting developing countries in this domain and supporting the establishment of CIRTs,

noting

*a)* that, as an intergovernmental organization with private-sector participation, ITU is well-positioned to play an important role, together with other relevant international bodies and organizations, in addressing threats and vulnerabilities, which affect efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*b)* §§ 35 and 36 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles and § 39 of the Tunis Agenda, on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*c)* that although there are no universally agreed upon definitions of spam and other terms in this sphere, spam was characterized by ITU-T Study Group 2, at its June 2006 session, as a term commonly used to describe unsolicited electronic bulk communications over e-mail or mobile messaging (SMS, MMS), usually with the objective of marketing commercial products or services;

*d)* the Union's initiative concerning IMPACT and FIRST,

bearing in mind

the work of ITU established by Resolutions 50, 52 and 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012); Resolutions 45 and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014); Objective 3 in the Dubai Action Plan; the relevant ITU-T Questions on technical aspects regarding the security of information and communication networks; and ITU-D SG 2 Question 3/2,

resolves

1 to continue to give this work high priority within ITU, in accordance with its competences and expertise;

2 to give high priority to the work in ITU described under *bearing in mind* above, in accordance with its competences and areas of expertise, while being mindful of the need to avoid duplicating work among the Bureaux or the General Secretariat or work which more appropriately falls within the mandates of other intergovernmental and relevant international bodies;

3 that ITU shall focus resources and programmes on those areas of cybersecurity within its core mandate and expertise, notably the technical and development spheres, and not including areas related to Member States' application of legal or policy principles related to national defence, national security, content and cybercrime, which are within their sovereign rights, although this does not however exclude ITU from carrying out its mandate to develop technical recommendations designed to reduce vulnerabilities in the ICT infrastructure, nor from providing all the assistance that was agreed upon at WTDC-14, including work under Objective 3 such as strengthening the capacity of Member States to incorporate and implement cybersecurity policies and strategies into nationwide ICT plans, as well as appropriate legislations, and in activities under ITU-D SG 2 Question 3/2,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to continue to review:

i) the work done so far in the three Sectors, under the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda initiative and in other relevant organizations, and initiatives to address existing and future threats in order to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, such as the issue of countering spam, which is growing and on the rise;

ii) the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution, with ITU continuing to play a lead facilitating role as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5, with the help of the advisory groups, consistent with the ITU Constitution and the ITU Convention;

2 consistent with Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), to report on memoranda of understanding (MoUs) between countries, as well as existing forms of cooperation, providing analysis of their status, scope and applications of these cooperative mechanisms to strengthen cybersecurity and combat cyberthreats, with a view to enabling Member States to identify whether additional memoranda or mechanisms are required;

3 to facilitate access to tools and resources, within the available budget, required for enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs for all Member States, consistent with WSIS provisions on universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations;

4 to continue to maintain the cybersecurity gateway as a way to share information on national, regional and international cybersecurity-related initiatives worldwide;

5 to report annually to the Council on these activities and to make proposals as appropriate;

6 to further enhance coordination between the study groups and programmes concerned,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to intensify work within existing ITU-T study groups in order to:

i) address existing and future threats and vulnerabilities affecting efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, by developing reports or recommendations, as appropriate, with the goal of implementing the resolutions of WTSA-12, particularly Resolutions 50, 52 and 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), allowing work to begin before a Question is approved;

ii) seek ways to enhance the exchange of technical information in these fields, promote the adoption of protocols and standards that enhance security, and promote international cooperation among appropriate entities;

iii) facilitate projects deriving from the outcomes of WTSA-12, in particular:

a) Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on cybersecurity;

b) Resolution 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on countering and combating spam;

2 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions and joint coordination activity groups, and, by invitation, through written contributions from relevant organizations,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to develop, consistent with the results of WTDC-14 and pursuant to Resolutions 45 and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and the programme under Output 3.1 of ITU-D Objective 3 in the ITU-D Action Plan, the project for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity and combating spam in response to the needs of developing countries, in close collaboration with the relevant partners;

2 upon request, to support ITU Member States in their efforts to build capacity, by facilitating Member States' access to resources developed by other relevant international organizations that are working on national legislation to combat cybercrime; supporting ITU Member States' national and regional efforts to build capacity to protect against cyberthreats/cybercrime, in collaboration with one another; consistent with the national legislation of Member States referred to above, assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at national, regional and international levels; establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, taking into the account the work of the relevant ITU-T study groups and, as appropriate, other relevant organizations; establishing organizational structures, such as CIRTs, to identify, manage and respond to cyberthreats, and cooperation mechanisms at the regional and international level;

3 to provide the necessary financial and administrative support for this project within existing resources, and to seek additional resources (in cash and in kind) for the implementation of this project through partnership agreements;

4 to ensure coordination of the work of this project within the context of ITU's overall activities in its role as moderator/facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5, and to eliminate any duplication regarding this important subject with the General Secretariat and ITU-T;

5 to coordinate the work of this project with that of the ITU-D study groups on this topic, and with the relevant programme activities and the General Secretariat;

6 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions;

7 to report annually to the Council on these activities and make proposals as appropriate,

further instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

each within the scope of his responsibilities:

1 to implement relevant resolutions of both WTSA-12 and WTDC-14, including Objective 3, on providing support and assistance to developing countries in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to identify and promote the availability of information on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, specifically related to the ICT infrastructure, for Member States, Sector Members and relevant organizations;

3 without duplicating the work under ITU-D SG 2 Question 3/2, to identify best practices in establishing CIRTs, to prepare a reference guide for the Member States and, where appropriate, to contribute to SG 2 Question 3/2;

4 to cooperate with relevant organizations and other relevant international and national experts, as appropriate, in order to identify best practices in the establishment of CIRTs;

5 to take action with a view to new Questions being examined by the study groups within the Sectors on the establishment of confidence and security in the use of ICT;

6 to develop a roadmap on cybersecurity, setting out the roles and responsibilities of Member States in combating cyberattacks;

7 to support strategy, organization, awareness-raising, cooperation, evaluation and skills development;

8 to provide the necessary technical and financial support, within the constraints of existing budgetary resources, in accordance with Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012);

9 to mobilize appropriate extrabudgetary resources, outside the regular budget of the Union, for the implementation of this resolution, to help developing countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

pursuant to his initiative on this matter:

1 to propose to the Council, taking into account the activities of the three Sectors in this regard, an action plan to strengthen the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to strengthen cooperation with relevant international organizations, including through the adoption of MoUs, subject to the approval of the Council in this regard, in accordance with Resolution 100 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

requests the Council

to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

invites Member States

to consider joining appropriate competent international and regional initiatives for enhancing national legislative frameworks relevant to the security of information and communication network,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to contribute on this subject to the relevant ITU study groups and to any other activities for which the Union is responsible;

2 to contribute to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs at the national, regional and international levels, by undertaking activities as outlined in the relevant provisions of the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Agenda, the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015, and to contribute to the preparation and implementation of studies in these areas;

3 to promote the development of educational and training programmes to enhance user awareness of risks in cyberspace.

MOD B/75/4

RESOLUTION 130 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence  
and security in the use of information and  
communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union ( Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 130 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the creation of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs), particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

*c)* that ITU Council Resolution 1305, adopted at its 2009 session, identified the security, safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet as public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU;

*d)* that the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 68/167, on the right to privacy in the digital age, affirms, inter alia, "that the same rights the people have off line must also be protected on line, including the right to privacy”,

considering

*a)* the crucial importance of information and communication infrastructures and their applications to practically all forms of social and economic activity;

*b)* that, with the application and development of information and communication technologies (ICTs), new threats from various sources have emerged that have had an impact on confidence and security in the use of ICTs by all Member States, Sector Members and other stakeholders, including all users of ICTs, and on the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all Member States, and that threats to and vulnerabilities of networks continue to give rise to ever-growing security challenges across national borders for all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, while noting in this context the strengthening of ITU's role in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the need to further enhance international cooperation and develop appropriate existing national, regional and international mechanisms (for example, agreements, best practices, memorandums of understanding, etc);

*c)* that the ITU Secretary-General has been invited to support the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber-Threats (IMPACT), the Forum for Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST) and other global or regional cybersecurity projects, as appropriate, and all countries, particularly developing countries, have been invited to take part in their activities;

*d)* the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA);

*e)* that, in order to protect these infrastructures and address these challenges and threats, coordinated national, regional and international action is required for prevention, preparation, response and recovery from computer security incidents, on the part of government authorities, at the national (including the creation of national CIRTs), and sub-national levels, the private sector and citizens and users, in addition to international and regional cooperation and coordination, and that ITU has a lead role to play within its mandate and competencies in this field;

*f)* the need for continual evolution in new technologies to support the early detection of, and coordinated and timely response to, events or incidents compromising computer security, or computer network security incidents that could compromise the availability, integrity and confidentiality of critical infrastructures in ITU Member States, and for strategies that will minimize the impact of such incidents and mitigate the growing risks and threats to which such platforms are exposed*,*

recognizing

*a)* that the development of ICTs has been and continues to be instrumental for the growth and development of the global economy, underpinned by security and trust;

*b)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) affirmed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the great importance of multistakeholder implementation at the international level, and established Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs), with ITU identified in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society as moderator/facilitator for the action line, and that this task has been carried out by the Union in recent years, for example under GCA;

*c)* that the ITU coordinated WSIS+10 High Level Event reaffirmed the building of confidence and security in the use of ICTs, notably on topics such as personal data protection, privacy and robustness of networks, as well as supporting and encouraging stakeholder, in their respectives roles and responsibilities, to work together for the continued evolution of the ICTs to address known weaknesses and to increase capability, while maintain full interoperability and stability, as priority areas in the implementation of WSIS Beyond 2015;

*d)* that WTDC-14 has adopted the Dubai Action Plan and its Objective 3, , in particular, output 3.1 on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs,, which identifies cybersecurity as a priority activity of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and defines activities to be undertaken by BDT; and has also adopted Resolution 45 (Dubai, 2014), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, calling on the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the next plenipotentiary conference for consideration and required action, as appropriate; and Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them; and that moreover, a national IP-based public network security centre for developing countries is under study by Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

*e)* that, to support the creation of national CIRTs in Member States where these are needed and are currently absent, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) adopted Resolution 58 (Dubai, 2012), on encouraging the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries; and WTDC-10 adopted Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

*f)* § 15 of the Tunis Commitment, which states that: "*Recognizing the principles of universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations, the need to take into account the level of social and economic development of each country, and respecting the development-oriented aspects of the information society, we underscore that ICTs are effective tools to promote peace, security and stability, to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law, at national, regional and international levels. ICTs can be used to promote economic growth and enterprise development. Infrastructure development, human capacity building, information security and network security are critical to achieve these goals. We further recognize the need to effectively confront challenges and threats resulting from use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security. It is necessary to prevent the abuse of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights*", and that the challenges created by this misuse of ICT resources have only continued to increase since WSIS;

*g)* that the ITU coordinated WSIS+10 High Level Event identified several challenges in the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines that still remain and would need to be addressed beyond 2015, among them the need to call upon States to take steps to avoid and to refrain from taking any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the need to increase the awareness of all stakeholders of the ethical dimension in the of ICTs and the ethical challenges of emerging technologies and the Information Society, including regarding the protection of personal data and privacy;

*h)* that Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at the national, regional and international levels, may require assistance from ITU in establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, on request from these Member States, while noting that there are a number of regional and international initiatives which may support these countries in elaborating such legal measures;

*i)*  Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*j)* the relevant outcomes of WTSA-12, notably:

i) Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on cybersecurity;

ii) Resolution 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on countering and combating spam;

*i)* that Resolution 69 (Rev.Dubai, 2014) provides for the establishment of CIRTs,

aware

*a)* that ITU and other international organizations, through a variety of activities, are examining issues related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including stability and measures to combat spam, malware, etc., and to protect personal data and privacy;

*b)* that ITU-T Study Group 17, Study Groups 1 and 2 of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and other relevant ITU study groups continue to work on technical means for the security of information and communication networks, in accordance with Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai,2012) and Resolutions 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and 69 (Rev. Dubai,2014);

*c)* that ITU has a fundamental role to play in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*d)* that the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) promotes international cooperation aimed at proposing strategies for solutions to enhance confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*e)* that ITU-D Study Group 1 continues to carry out the studies called for in ITU-D Question 3/2 (Securing information and communications networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity), which has been reflected in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/211,

noting

*a)* that, as an intergovernmental organization with private-sector participation, ITU is well-positioned to play an important role, together with other relevant international bodies and organizations, in addressing threats and vulnerabilities, which affect efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*b)* §§ 35 and 36 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles and § 39 of the Tunis Agenda, on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*c)* that although there are no universally agreed upon definitions of spam and other terms in this sphere, spam was characterized by ITU-T Study Group 2, at its June 2006 session, as a term commonly used to describe unsolicited electronic bulk communications over e-mail or mobile messaging (SMS, MMS), usually with the objective of marketing commercial products or services;

*d)* the Union's initiative concerning IMPACT and FIRST;

resolves

1 to continue to give this work high priority within ITU, in accordance with its competences and expertise;

2 to support a human rights based approach to cybersecurity to foster a proper balance between security and privacy, and in this regard encourage ITU to work closely with other bodies/agencies within the United Nations, including but not limited to UNESCO, UNODC and HRC, taking into account the specific mandates and areas of expertise of the different agencies;

3 that ITU shall focus resources and programmes on those areas of cybersecurity within its core mandate and expertise, notably the technical and development spheres, and not including areas related to Member States' application of legal or policy principles related to national defence, national security, content and cybercrime, which are within their sovereign rights, although this does not however exclude ITU from carrying out its mandate to develop technical recommendations designed to reduce vulnerabilities in the ICT infrastructure, nor from providing all the assistance that was agreed upon at WTDC-10, including Objective 3 2 activities such as "*Strengthened capacity of Member States Strengthened capacity of Member States to incorporate and implement cybersecurity policies and strategies into nation-wide ICT plans, as well as appropriate legislation*" and in activities under Question 3/2,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to continue to review:

i) the work done so far in the three Sectors, under the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda initiative and in other relevant organizations, and initiatives to address existing and future threats in order to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, such as the issue of countering spam, which is growing and on the rise;

ii) the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution, with ITU continuing to play a lead facilitating role as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5, with the help of the advisory groups, consistent with the ITU Constitution and the ITU Convention;

2 consistent with Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) to report on memoranda of understanding (MoU) between countries, as well as existing forms of cooperation, providing analysis of their status, scope and applications of these cooperative mechanisms to strengthen cybersecurity and combat cyberthreats, with a view to enabling Member States to identify whether additional memoranda or mechanisms are required;

3 to facilitate access to tools and resources, within the available budget, required for enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs for all Member States, consistent with WSIS provisions on universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations;

4 to continue to maintain the cybersecurity gateway as a way to share information on national, regional and international cybersecurity-related initiatives worldwide;

5 to encourage further strengthening of the trust and security framework with complementary and mutually reinforcing initiatives in the fields of security in the use of ICTs, with initiatives or guidelines with respect to rights to privacy, data and consumer protection;

6 to report annually to the Council on these activities and to make proposals as appropriate;

7 to further enhance coordination between the study groups and programmes concerned,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to intensify work within existing ITU-T study groups in order to:

i) address existing and future threats and vulnerabilities affecting efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, by developing reports or recommendations, as appropriate, with the goal of implementing the resolutions of WTSA-12, particularly Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), allowing work to begin before a Question is approved;

ii) seek ways to enhance the exchange of technical information in these fields, promote the adoption of protocols and standards that enhance security, and promote international cooperation among appropriate entities;

iii) facilitate projects deriving from the outcomes of WTSA-12, in particular:

a) Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on cybersecurity;

b) Resolution 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on countering and combating spam;

2 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions and joint coordination activity groups, and, by invitation, through written contributions from relevant organizations,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to develop, consistent with the results of WTDC-14 and pursuant to Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and Objective 3 in the Dubai Action Plan, the project for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity and combating spam in response to the needs of developing countries, in close collaboration with the relevant partners;

2 upon request, to support ITU Member States in their efforts to build capacity, by facilitating Member States' access to resources developed by other relevant international organizations that are working on national legislation to combat cybercrime; supporting ITU Member States' national and regional efforts to build capacity to protect against cyberthreats/cybercrime, in collaboration with one another; consistent with the national legislation of Member States referred to above, assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at national, regional and international levels; establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, taking into the account the work of the relevant ITU-T study groups and, as appropriate, other relevant organizations; establishing organizational structures, such as CIRTs, to identify, manage and respond to cyberthreats, and cooperation mechanisms at the regional and international level;

3 to provide the necessary financial and administrative support for this project within existing resources, and to seek additional resources (in cash and in kind) for the implementation of this project through partnership agreements;

4 to ensure coordination of the work of this project within the context of ITU's overall activities in its role as moderator/facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5, and to eliminate any duplication regarding this important subject with the General Secretariat and ITU-T;

5 to coordinate the work of this project with that of the ITU-D study groups on this topic, and with the relevant programme activities and the General Secretariat;

6 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions;

7 to report annually to the Council on these activities and make proposals as appropriate,

further instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

each within the scope of his responsibilities:

1 to implement relevant resolutions of both WTSA-12 and WTDC-14, including Objective 3 on providing support and assistance to developing countries in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to identify and promote the availability of information on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, specifically related to the ICT infrastructure, for Member States, Sector Members and relevant organizations;

3 without duplicating the work under ITU-D Question 3/2, to identify best practices in establishing CIRTs, to prepare a reference guide for the Member States and, where appropriate, to contribute to Question 3/2;

4 to cooperate with relevant organizations and other relevant international and national experts, as appropriate, in order to identify best practices in the establishment of CIRTs;

5 to take action with a view to new Questions being examined by the study groups within the Sectors on the establishment of confidence and security in the use of ICT;

6 to support strategy, organization, awareness-raising, cooperation, evaluation and skills development;

7 to provide the necessary technical and financial support, within the constraints of existing budgetary resources, in accordance with Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012);

8 to mobilize appropriate extrabudgetary resources, outside the regular budget of the Union, for the implementation of this resolution, to help developing countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

pursuant to his initiative on this matter:

1 to propose to the Council, taking into account the activities of the three Sectors in this regard, an action plan to strengthen the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to cooperate with relevant international organizations, including through the adoption of MoUs, subject to the approval of the Council in this regard, in accordance with Resolution 100 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

requests the Council

to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

invites Member States

1 to consider joining appropriate competent international and regional initiatives for enhancing national legislative frameworks relevant to the security of information and communication network;

2 to support the Global Cybersecurity Index initiative and other evidence-based approaches to cybersecurity, in order to promote government strategies and publicize efforts across industries and sectors,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to contribute on this subject to the relevant ITU study groups and to any other activities for which the Union is responsible;

2 to contribute to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs at the national, regional and international levels, by undertaking activities as outlined in § 12 of the Geneva Plan of Action, and to contribute to the preparation of studies in these areas;

3 to promote the development of educational and training programmes to enhance user awareness of risks in cyberspace.

MOD ARB/79A2/13

RESOLUTION 130 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence   
and security in the use of information and   
communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Article 6, on security and robustness of networks, and Article 7, on unsolicited bulk electronic communications, of the International Telecommunication Regulations;

*b)* Resolution 130 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on facilitating the creation of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs), particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

*d)* that ITU Council Resolution 1305, adopted at its 2009 session, identified the security, safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet as public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU;

*e)* that Council Resolution 1336, adopted at its 2011 session, established a working group of the Council on international Internet-related public policy issues (CWG-Internet), whose terms of reference are to identify, study and develop matters related to international Internet-related public policy issues, including those issues identified in Council Resolution 1305 (2009);

*f)* Resolution 68/167 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2013 emphasized that unlawful or arbitrary surveillance and/or interception of communications, as well as unlawful or arbitrary collection of personal data, as highly intrusive acts, violate the rights to privacy and to freedom of expression and may contradict the tenets of a democratic society, and expressed deep concern at the negative impact that surveillance and/or interception of communications, including extraterritorial surveillance and/or interception of communications, as well as the collection of personal data, in particular when carried out on a mass scale, may have on the exercise and enjoyment of human rights,

considering

*a)* the crucial importance of information and communication infrastructures and their applications to practically all forms of social and economic activity;

*b)* that, with the application and development of information and communication technologies (ICTs), new threats from various sources have emerged that have had an impact on confidence and security in the use of ICTs by all Member States, Sector Members and other stakeholders, including all users of ICTs, and on the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all Member States, and that threats to and vulnerabilities of networks continue to give rise to ever-growing security challenges across national borders for all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, while noting in this context the strengthening of ITU's role in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the need to further enhance international cooperation and develop appropriate existing national, regional and international mechanisms (for example, agreements, best practices, memorandums of understanding, etc);

*c)* that the ITU Secretary-General has been invited to support the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber-Threats (IMPACT), the Forum for Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST) and other global or regional cybersecurity projects, as appropriate, and all countries, particularly developing countries, have been invited to take part in their activities;

*d)* the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA);

*e)* that, in order to protect these infrastructures and address these challenges and threats, coordinated national, regional and international action is required for prevention, preparation, response and recovery from computer security incidents, on the part of government authorities, at the national (including the creation of national CIRTs), and sub-national levels, the private sector and citizens and users, in addition to international and regional cooperation and coordination, and that ITU has a lead role to play within its mandate and competencies in this field;

*f)* the need for continual evolution in new technologies to support the early detection of, and coordinated and timely response to, events or incidents compromising computer security, or computer network security incidents that could compromise the availability, integrity and confidentiality of critical infrastructures in ITU Member States, and for strategies that will minimize the impact of such incidents and mitigate the growing risks and threats to which such platforms are exposed*,*

recognizing

*a)* that the development of ICTs has been and continues to be instrumental for the growth and development of the global economy, underpinned by security and trust;

*b)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) affirmed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the great importance of multistakeholder implementation at the international level, and established Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs), with ITU identified in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society as moderator/facilitator for the action line, and that this task has been carried out by the Union in recent years, for example under GCA;

*c)* that WTDC‑14 has adopted the Dubai Action Plan and its Objective 3, on enhancing confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and roll-out of relevant applications and services, in particular Output 3.1, which identifies cybersecurity as a priority activity of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and defines activities to be undertaken by BDT; and has also adopted Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, requesting the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the next plenipotentiary conference for consideration and required action, as appropriate, and to report the results of these activities to the Council and to the Plenipotentiary Conference in 2018; and Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on facilitating the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them; and that moreover, a national IP-based public network security centre for developing countries is under study by Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), in accordance with the ITU‑T X‑series recommendations;

*d)* that, to support the creation of national CIRTs in Member States where these are needed and are currently absent, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) adopted Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on encouraging the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries; and WTDC‑14 adopted Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on facilitating the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

*e)* § 15 of the Tunis Commitment, which states that: "*Recognizing the principles of universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations, the need to take into account the level of social and economic development of each country, and respecting the development-oriented aspects of the information society, we underscore that ICTs are effective tools to promote peace, security and stability, to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law, at national, regional and international levels. ICTs can be used to promote economic growth and enterprise development. Infrastructure development, human capacity building, information security and network security are critical to achieve these goals. We further recognize the need to effectively confront challenges and threats resulting from use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security. It is necessary to prevent the abuse of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights*", and that the challenges created by this misuse of ICT resources have only continued to increase since WSIS;

*f)* that the establishment of international rules and policies for the exchange of electronic information over reliable and safe networks will serve to build trust between the users of these networks, particularly in the developing countries;

*g)* that Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at the national, regional and international levels, may require assistance from ITU in establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, on request from these Member States, while noting that there are a number of regional and international initiatives which may support these countries in elaborating such legal measures;

*h)*  Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*i)* the relevant outcomes of WTSA‑12, notably:

i) Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on cybersecurity;

ii) Resolution 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on countering and combating spam;

*j)* that Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) provides for the establishment of CIRTs,

aware

*a)* that ITU and other international organizations, through a variety of activities, are examining issues related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including stability and measures to combat spam, malware, etc., and to protect personal data and privacy;

*b)* that ITU-T Study Group 17, Study Groups 1 and 2 of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and other relevant ITU study groups continue to work on technical means for building confidence and security of information and communication networks, in accordance with Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and with Resolutions 45 and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and Resolution 80 (Dubai, 2014) of WTDC;

*c)* that ITU has a fundamental role to play in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*d)* that Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009), on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs, invites ITU to pursue, principally on the basis of membership contributions and direction, further initiatives and activities, in close partnership with other concerned national, regional and international entities and organizations, consistent with Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019*,* and all other relevant ITU resolutions;

*e)* that ITU-D Study Group 1 continues to carry out the studies called for in ITU‑D Question 3/2 (Securing information and communications networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity), which has been reflected in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/211,

noting

*a)* that, as an intergovernmental organization with private-sector participation, ITU is well-positioned to play an important role, together with other relevant international bodies and organizations, in addressing threats and vulnerabilities, which affect efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*b)* §§ 35 and 36 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles and § 39 of the Tunis Agenda, on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*c)* that although there are no universally agreed upon definitions of spam and other terms in this sphere, spam was characterized by ITU-T Study Group 2, at its June 2006 session, as a term commonly used to describe unsolicited electronic bulk communications over e-mail or mobile messaging (SMS, MMS), usually with the objective of marketing commercial products or services;

*d)* the Union's initiative concerning IMPACT and FIRST;

*e)* that BDT Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan was adopted with the understanding of the delegations to WTDC-10 that BDT does not draft laws,

bearing in mind

the work of the ITU established by Resolutions 50, 52 and 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012); Resolutions 45 and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and 80 (Dubai, 2014); Objective 3, on enhancing confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and roll-out of relevant applications and services, under the Dubai Action Plan; the relevant ITU‑T Questions on technical aspects regarding the security of information and communication networks; and ITU‑D Question 22-1/1,

resolves

1 to continue to give this work high priority within ITU, in accordance with its competences and expertise;

2 to give high priority to the work in ITU described under *bearing in mind* above, in accordance with its competences and areas of expertise, while being mindful of the need to avoid duplicating work among the Bureaux or the General Secretariat or work which more appropriately falls within the mandates of other intergovernmental and relevant international bodies;

3 that ITU shall focus resources and programmes on those areas of cybersecurity within its core mandate and expertise, notably the technical and development spheres, and not including areas related to Member States' application of legal or policy principles related to national defence, national security, content and cybercrime, which are within their sovereign rights, although this does not however exclude ITU from carrying out its mandate to develop technical recommendations designed to reduce vulnerabilities in the ICT infrastructure, nor from providing all the assistance that was agreed upon at WTDC‑14, including Objective 3, on enhancing confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and roll-out of relevant applications and services, as well as activities under Question 3/2,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to continue to review:

i) the work done so far in the three Sectors, under the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda initiative and in other relevant organizations, and initiatives to address existing and future threats in order to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, such as the issue of countering spam, which is growing and on the rise;

ii) the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution, with ITU continuing to play a lead facilitating role as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5, with the help of the advisory groups, consistent with the ITU Constitution and the ITU Convention;

iii) the preparation of international rules and policies to maintain confidence and security in the use of ICTs, and the protection of privacy and confidentiality of users' data;

2 consistent with Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) to work towards the preparation of a document relating to a possible memorandum of understanding (MoU), among interested Member States, to report on MoUs between countries, as well as existing forms of cooperation, providing analysis of their status, scope and applications of these cooperative mechanisms to strengthen cybersecurity and combat cyberthreats, with a view to enabling Member States to identify whether additional memoranda or mechanisms are required, to support regional and global cybersecurity projects, such as IMPACT, FIRST, OAS, APCERT, among others, and to invite all countries, particularly developing ones, to take part in these activities;

3 to facilitate access to tools and resources, within the available budget, required for enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs for all Member States, consistent with WSIS provisions on universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations;

4 to continue to maintain the cybersecurity gateway as a way to share information on national, regional and international cybersecurity-related initiatives worldwide;

5 to report annually to the Council on these activities and to make proposals as appropriate;

6 to further enhance coordination between the study groups and programmes concerned,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to intensify work within existing ITU‑T study groups in order to:

i) address existing and future threats and vulnerabilities affecting efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, by developing reports or recommendations, as appropriate, with the goal of implementing the resolutions of WTSA‑12, particularly Resolutions 50, 52 and 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), allowing work to begin before a Question is approved;

ii) seek ways to enhance the exchange of technical information in these fields, promote the adoption of protocols and standards that enhance security, and promote international cooperation among appropriate entities;

iii) facilitate projects deriving from the outcomes of WTSA‑12, in particular:

a) Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on cybersecurity;

b) Resolution 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on countering and combating spam;

2 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions and joint coordination activity groups, and, by invitation, through written contributions from relevant organizations,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to develop, consistent with the results of WTDC‑14 and pursuant to Resolutions 45 and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and 80 (Dubai, 2014) and Objective 3 in the Dubai Action Plan, the project for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, combating spam and establishing reliable information frameworks in response to the needs of developing countries, in close collaboration with the relevant partners;

2 upon request, to support ITU Member States in their efforts to build capacity, by facilitating Member States' access to resources developed by other relevant international organizations that are working on national legislation to combat cybercrime; supporting ITU Member States' national and regional efforts to build capacity to protect against cyberthreats/cybercrime, in collaboration with one another; consistent with the national legislation of Member States referred to above, assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at national, regional and international levels; establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, taking into the account the work of the relevant ITU-T study groups and, as appropriate, other relevant organizations; establishing organizational structures, such as CIRTs, to identify, manage and respond to cyberthreats, and cooperation mechanisms at the regional and international level;

3 to provide the necessary financial and administrative support for this project within existing resources, and to seek additional resources (in cash and in kind) for the implementation of this project through partnership agreements;

4 to ensure coordination of the work of this project within the context of ITU's overall activities in its role as moderator/facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5, and to eliminate any duplication regarding this important subject with the General Secretariat and ITU-T;

5 to coordinate the work of this project with that of the ITU-D study groups on this topic, and with the relevant programme activities and the General Secretariat;

6 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions;

7 to report annually to the Council on these activities and make proposals as appropriate,

further instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

each within the scope of his responsibilities:

1 to implement relevant resolutions of both WTSA‑12 and WTDC‑14, including Objective 3 on providing support and assistance to developing countries in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to identify and promote the availability of information on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, specifically related to the ICT infrastructure, for Member States, Sector Members and relevant organizations;

3 without duplicating the work under ITU-D Question 3/2, to identify best practices in establishing CIRTs, to prepare a reference guide for the Member States and, where appropriate, to contribute to Question 3/2;

4 to cooperate with relevant organizations and other relevant international and national experts, as appropriate, in order to identify best practices in the establishment of CIRTs;

5 to take action with a view to new Questions being examined by the study groups within the Sectors on the establishment of confidence and security in the use of ICT;

6 to support strategy, organization, awareness-raising, cooperation, evaluation and skills development;

7 to provide the necessary technical and financial support, within the constraints of existing budgetary resources, in accordance with Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012);

8 to mobilize appropriate extrabudgetary resources, outside the regular budget of the Union, for the implementation of this resolution, to help developing countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

pursuant to his initiative on this matter:

1 to propose to the Council, taking into account the activities of the three Sectors in this regard, an action plan to strengthen the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to cooperate with relevant international organizations, including through the adoption of MoUs, subject to the approval of the Council in this regard, in accordance with Resolution 100 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

requests the Council

to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

invites Member States

to consider joining appropriate competent international and regional initiatives for enhancing national legislative frameworks relevant to the security of information and communication network,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to contribute on this subject to the relevant ITU study groups and to any other activities for which the Union is responsible;

2 to contribute to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs at the national, regional and international levels, by undertaking activities as outlined in § 12 of the Geneva Plan of Action, and to contribute to the preparation of studies in these areas;

3 to promote the development of educational and training programmes to enhance user awareness of risks in cyberspace.

MOD EUR/80A1/14

RESOLUTION 130 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence  
and security in the use of information and  
communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 130 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the creation of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs), particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

*c)* that ITU Council Resolution 1305, adopted at its 2009 session, identified the security, safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet as public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU,

considering

*a)* the crucial importance of information and communication infrastructures and their applications to practically all forms of social and economic activity;

*b)* that, with the application and development of information and communication technologies (ICTs), new threats from various sources have emerged that have had an impact on confidence and security in the use of ICTs by all Member States, Sector Members and other stakeholders, including all users of ICTs, and on the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all Member States, and that threats to and vulnerabilities of networks continue to give rise to ever-growing security challenges across national borders for all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, while noting in this context the strengthening of ITU's role in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the need to further enhance international cooperation and develop appropriate existing national, regional and international mechanisms (for example, agreements, best practices, memorandums of understanding, etc);

*c)* that the ITU Secretary-General has been invited to support the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber-Threats (IMPACT), the Forum for Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST) and other global or regional cybersecurity projects, as appropriate, and all countries, particularly developing countries, have been invited to take part in their activities;

*d)* the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA);

*e)* that, in order to protect these infrastructures and address these challenges and threats, coordinated national, regional and international action is required for prevention, preparation, response and recovery from computer security incidents, on the part of government authorities, at the national (including the creation of national CIRTs), and sub-national levels, the private sector and citizens and users, in addition to international and regional cooperation and coordination, and that ITU has a lead role to play within its mandate and competencies in this field;

*f)* the need for continual evolution in new technologies to support the early detection of, and coordinated and timely response to, events or incidents compromising computer security, or computer network security incidents that could compromise the availability, integrity and confidentiality of critical infrastructures in ITU Member States, and for strategies that will minimize the impact of such incidents and mitigate the growing risks and threats to which such platforms are exposed*,*

recognizing

*a)* that the development of ICTs has been and continues to be instrumental for the growth and development of the global economy, underpinned by security and trust;

*b)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) affirmed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the great importance of multistakeholder implementation at the international level, and established Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs), with ITU identified in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society as moderator/facilitator for the action line, and that this task has been carried out by the Union in recent years, for example under GCA;

*c)* that WTDC-14 has adopted the Dubai Action Plan and its Programme 2, on cybersecurity and ICT applications and IP-based network related issues, which identifies cybersecurity as a priority activity of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and defines activities to be undertaken by BDT; and has also adopted Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, calling on the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the next plenipotentiary conference for consideration and required action, as appropriate; and Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them; and that moreover, a national IP-based public network security centre for developing countries is under study by Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

*d)* that, to support the creation of national CIRTs in Member States where these are needed and are currently absent, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) adopted Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on encouraging the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries; and WTDC-14 adopted Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

*e)* § 15 of the Tunis Commitment, which states that: "*Recognizing the principles of universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations, the need to take into account the level of social and economic development of each country, and respecting the development-oriented aspects of the information society, we underscore that ICTs are effective tools to promote peace, security and stability, to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law, at national, regional and international levels. ICTs can be used to promote economic growth and enterprise development. Infrastructure development, human capacity building, information security and network security are critical to achieve these goals. We further recognize the need to effectively confront challenges and threats resulting from use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security. It is necessary to prevent the abuse of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights*", and that the challenges created by this misuse of ICT resources have only continued to increase since WSIS;

*f)* that Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at the national, regional and international levels, may require assistance from ITU in establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, on request from these Member States, while noting that there are a number of regional and international initiatives which may support these countries in elaborating such legal measures;

*g)*  Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*h)* the relevant outcomes of WTSA-12, notably:

i) Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on cybersecurity;

ii) Resolution 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on countering and combating spam;

*i)* that Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) provides for the establishment of CIRTs,

aware

*a)* that ITU and other international organizations, through a variety of activities, are examining issues related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including stability and measures to combat spam, malware, etc., and to protect personal data and privacy;

*b)* that ITU-T Study Group 17, Study Groups 1 and 2 of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and other relevant ITU study groups continue to work on technical means for the security of information and communication networks, in accordance with Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and Resolutions 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014);

*c)* that ITU has a fundamental role to play in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*d)* that Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009), on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs, invites ITU to pursue, principally on the basis of membership contributions and direction, further initiatives and activities, in close partnership with other concerned national, regional and international entities and organizations, consistent with Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015*,* and all other relevant ITU resolutions;

*e)* that ITU-D Study Group 1 continues to carry out the studies called for in ITU-D Question 22‑1/1 (Securing information and communications networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity), which has been reflected in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/211,

noting

*a)* that, as an intergovernmental organization with private-sector participation, ITU is well-positioned to play an important role, together with other relevant international bodies and organizations, in addressing threats and vulnerabilities, which affect efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*b)* §§ 35 and 36 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles and § 39 of the Tunis Agenda, on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*c)* that although there are no universally agreed upon definitions of spam and other terms in this sphere, spam was characterized by ITU-T Study Group 2, at its June 2006 session, as a term commonly used to describe unsolicited electronic bulk communications over e-mail or mobile messaging (SMS, MMS), usually with the objective of marketing commercial products or services;

*d)* the Union's initiative concerning IMPACT and FIRST;

*e)* that BDT Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan was adopted with the understanding of the delegations to WTDC-14 that BDT does not draft laws,

bearing in mind

the work of the ITU established by Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012); Resolutions 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014); BDT Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan; the relevant ITU-T Questions on technical aspects regarding the security of information and communication networks; and ITU-D Question 22-1/1,

resolves

1 to continue to give this work high priority within ITU, in accordance with its competences and expertise;

2 to give high priority to the work in ITU described under *bearing in mind* above, in accordance with its competences and areas of expertise, while being mindful of the need to avoid duplicating work among the Bureaux or the General Secretariat or work which more appropriately falls within the mandates of other intergovernmental and relevant international bodies;

3 that ITU shall focus resources and programmes on those areas of cybersecurity within its core mandate and expertise, notably the technical and development spheres, and not including areas related to Member States' application of legal or policy principles related to national defence, national security, content and cybercrime, which are within their sovereign rights, although this does not however exclude ITU from carrying out its mandate to develop technical recommendations designed to reduce vulnerabilities in the ICT infrastructure, nor from providing all the assistance that was agreed upon at WTDC-14, including Programme 2 activities such as "*assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats*" and in activities under Question 22-1/1,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to continue to review:

i) the work done so far in the three Sectors, under the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda initiative and in other relevant organizations, and initiatives to address existing and future threats in order to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, such as the issue of countering spam, which is growing and on the rise;

ii) the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution, with ITU continuing to play a lead facilitating role as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5, with the help of the advisory groups, consistent with the ITU Constitution and the ITU Convention;

2 consistent with Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014)to report on memoranda of understanding (MoU) between countries, as well as existing forms of cooperation, providing analysis of their status, scope and applications of these cooperative mechanisms to strengthen cybersecurity and combat cyberthreats, with a view to enabling Member States to identify whether additional memoranda or mechanisms are required;

3 to facilitate access to tools and resources, within the available budget, required for enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs for all Member States, consistent with WSIS provisions on universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations;

4 to continue to maintain the cybersecurity gateway as a way to share information on national, regional and international cybersecurity-related initiatives worldwide;

5 to report annually to the Council on these activities and to make proposals as appropriate;

6 to further enhance coordination between the study groups and programmes concerned,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to intensify work within existing ITU-T study groups in order to:

i) address existing and future threats and vulnerabilities affecting efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, by developing reports or recommendations, as appropriate, with the goal of implementing the resolutions of WTSA-12, particularly Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), allowing work to begin before a Question is approved;

ii) seek ways to enhance the exchange of technical information in these fields, promote the adoption of protocols and standards that enhance security, and promote international cooperation among appropriate entities;

iii) facilitate projects deriving from the outcomes of WTSA-12, in particular:

a) Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on cybersecurity;

b) Resolution 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on countering and combating spam;

2 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions and joint coordination activity groups, and, by invitation, through written contributions from relevant organizations,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to develop, consistent with the results of WTDC-14 and pursuant to Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and Programme 2 in the Dubai Action Plan, the project for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity and combating spam in response to the needs of developing countries, in close collaboration with the relevant partners;

2 upon request, to support ITU Member States in their efforts to build capacity, by facilitating Member States' access to resources developed by other relevant international organizations that are working on national legislation to combat cybercrime; supporting ITU Member States' national and regional efforts to build capacity to protect against cyberthreats/cybercrime, in collaboration with one another; consistent with the national legislation of Member States referred to above, assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at national, regional and international levels; establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, taking into the account the work of the relevant ITU-T study groups and, as appropriate, other relevant organizations; establishing organizational structures, such as CIRTs, to identify, manage and respond to cyberthreats, and cooperation mechanisms at the regional and international level;

3 to provide the necessary financial and administrative support for this project within existing resources, and to seek additional resources (in cash and in kind) for the implementation of this project through partnership agreements;

4 to ensure coordination of the work of this project within the context of ITU's overall activities in its role as moderator/facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5, and to eliminate any duplication regarding this important subject with the General Secretariat and ITU-T;

5 to coordinate the work of this project with that of the ITU-D study groups on this topic, and with the relevant programme activities and the General Secretariat;

6 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions;

7 to report annually to the Council on these activities and make proposals as appropriate,

further instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

each within the scope of his responsibilities:

1 to implement relevant resolutions of both WTSA-12 and WTDC-14, including Programme 2 on providing support and assistance to developing countries in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to identify and promote the availability of information on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, specifically related to the ICT infrastructure, for Member States, Sector Members and relevant organizations;

3 without duplicating the work under ITU-D Question 22-1/1, to identify best practices in establishing CIRTs, to prepare a reference guide for the Member States and, where appropriate, to contribute to Question 22-1/1;

4 to cooperate with relevant organizations and other relevant international and national experts, as appropriate, in order to identify best practices in the establishment of CIRTs;

5 to take action with a view to new Questions being examined by the study groups within the Sectors on the establishment of confidence and security in the use of ICT;

6 to support strategy, organization, awareness-raising, cooperation, evaluation and skills development;

7 to provide the necessary technical and financial support, within the constraints of existing budgetary resources, in accordance with Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012);

8 to mobilize appropriate extrabudgetary resources, outside the regular budget of the Union, for the implementation of this resolution, to help developing countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

pursuant to his initiative on this matter:

1 to propose to the Council, taking into account the activities of the three Sectors in this regard, an action plan to strengthen the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to cooperate with relevant international organizations, including through the adoption of MoUs, subject to the approval of the Council in this regard, in accordance with Resolution 100 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

requests the Council

to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

invites Member States

to consider joining appropriate competent international and regional initiatives for enhancing national legislative frameworks relevant to the security of information and communication network,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to contribute on this subject to the relevant ITU study groups and to any other activities for which the Union is responsible;

2 to contribute to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs at the national, regional and international levels, by undertaking activities as outlined in § 12 of the Geneva Plan of Action, and to contribute to the preparation of studies in these areas;

3 to promote the development of educational and training programmes to enhance user awareness of risks in cyberspace.

MOD INS/82/2

RESOLUTION 130 (Rev.busan, 2014)

Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence  
and security in the use of information and  
communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the creation of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs), particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

*c)* that ITU Council Resolution 1305, adopted at its 2009 session, identified the security, safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet as public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU,

considering

*a)* the crucial importance of information and communication infrastructures and their applications to practically all forms of social and economic activity;

*b)* that, with the application and development of information and communication technologies (ICTs), new threats from various sources have emerged that have had an impact on confidence and security in the use of ICTs by all Member States, Sector Members and other stakeholders, including all users of ICTs, and on the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all Member States, and that threats to and vulnerabilities of networks continue to give rise to ever-growing security challenges across national borders for all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, while noting in this context the strengthening of ITU's role in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the need to further enhance international cooperation and develop appropriate existing national, regional and international mechanisms (for example, agreements, best practices, memorandums of understanding, etc);

*c)* that the ITU Secretary-General has been invited to support the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber-Threats (IMPACT), the Forum for Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST) and other global or regional cybersecurity projects, as appropriate, and all countries, particularly developing countries, have been invited to take part in their activities;

*d)* the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA);

*e)* that, in order to protect these infrastructures and address these challenges and threats, coordinated national, regional and international action is required for prevention, preparation, response and recovery from computer security incidents, on the part of government authorities, at the national (including the creation of national CIRTs), and sub-national levels, the private sector and citizens and users, in addition to international and regional cooperation and coordination, and that ITU has a lead role to play within its mandate and competencies in this field;

*f)* the need for continual evolution in new technologies to support the early detection of, and coordinated and timely response to, events or incidents compromising computer security, or computer network security incidents that could compromise the availability, integrity and confidentiality of critical infrastructures in ITU Member States, and for strategies that will minimize the impact of such incidents and mitigate the growing risks and threats to which such platforms are exposed*,*

recognizing

*a)* that the development of ICTs has been and continues to be instrumental for the growth and development of the global economy, underpinned by security and trust;

*b)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) affirmed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the great importance of multistakeholder implementation at the international level, and established Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs), with ITU identified in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society as moderator/facilitator for the action line, and that this task has been carried out by the Union in recent years, for example under GCA;

*c)* that WTDC-10 has adopted the Hyderabad Action Plan and its Programme 2, on cybersecurity and ICT applications and IP-based network related issues, which identifies cybersecurity as a priority activity of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and defines activities to be undertaken by BDT; and has also adopted Resolution 45 (Hyderabad, 2010), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, calling on the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the next plenipotentiary conference for consideration and required action, as appropriate; and Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them; and that moreover, a national IP-based public network security centre for developing countries is under study by Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

*d)* that, to support the creation of national CIRTs in Member States where these are needed and are currently absent, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) adopted Resolution 58 (Johannesburg, 2008), on encouraging the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries; and WTDC-10 adopted Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

*e)* § 15 of the Tunis Commitment, which states that: "*Recognizing the principles of universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations, the need to take into account the level of social and economic development of each country, and respecting the development-oriented aspects of the information society, we underscore that ICTs are effective tools to promote peace, security and stability, to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law, at national, regional and international levels. ICTs can be used to promote economic growth and enterprise development. Infrastructure development, human capacity building, information security and network security are critical to achieve these goals. We further recognize the need to effectively confront challenges and threats resulting from use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security. It is necessary to prevent the abuse of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights*", and that the challenges created by this misuse of ICT resources have only continued to increase since WSIS;

*f)* that Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at the national, regional and international levels, may require assistance from ITU in establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, on request from these Member States, while noting that there are a number of regional and international initiatives which may support these countries in elaborating such legal measures;

*g)*  Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*h)* the relevant outcomes of WTSA-08, notably:

i) Resolution 50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on cybersecurity;

ii) Resolution 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on countering and combating spam;

*i)* that Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010) provides for the establishment of CIRTs,

aware

*a)* that ITU and other international organizations, through a variety of activities, are examining issues related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including stability and measures to combat spam, malware, etc., and to protect personal data and privacy;

*b)* that ITU-T Study Group 17, Study Groups 1 and 2 of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and other relevant ITU study groups continue to work on technical means for the security of information and communication networks, in accordance with Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and Resolutions 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and 69 (Hyderabad, 2010);

*c)* that ITU has a fundamental role to play in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*d)* that Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009), on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs, invites ITU to pursue, principally on the basis of membership contributions and direction, further initiatives and activities, in close partnership with other concerned national, regional and international entities and organizations, consistent with Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015*,* and all other relevant ITU resolutions;

*e)* that ITU-D Study Group 1 continues to carry out the studies called for in ITU-D Question 22‑1/1 (Securing information and communications networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity), which has been reflected in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/211,

noting

*a)* that, as an intergovernmental organization with private-sector participation, ITU is well-positioned to play an important role, together with other relevant international bodies and organizations, in addressing threats and vulnerabilities, which affect efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*b)* §§ 35 and 36 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles and § 39 of the Tunis Agenda, on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*c)* that although there are no universally agreed upon definitions of spam and other terms in this sphere, spam was characterized by ITU-T Study Group 2, at its June 2006 session, as a term commonly used to describe unsolicited electronic bulk communications over e-mail or mobile messaging (SMS, MMS), usually with the objective of marketing commercial products or services;

*d)* the Union's initiative concerning IMPACT and FIRST;

*e)* that BDT Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan was adopted with the understanding of the delegations to WTDC-10 that BDT does not draft laws,

bearing in mind

the work of the ITU established by Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 58 (Johannesburg, 2008); Resolutions 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and 69 (Hyderabad, 2010); BDT Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan; the relevant ITU-T Questions on technical aspects regarding the security of information and communication networks; and ITU-D Question 22-1/1,

resolves

1 to continue to give this work high priority within ITU, in accordance with its competences and expertise, and to provide governments, in cooperation with other stakeholders, within their respective roles, to develop necessary safety and appropriate measures for preventing cybercrime, in obtaining common understanding and/or agreement on a Regional basis, aside from legislation for the investigation and prosecution of cybercrime, at a national, regional and international level pursuant to *considering* a) of Resolution 181 (Guadalajara 2010) and *considering* b) of this Resolution;

2 to continue to encourage and facilitate governments to develop measures to combat misuse as elaborated under the “Notes with appreciation” of UNGA Resolution number 55/63:

a) States should ensure that their laws and practice eliminate safe havens for those who criminally misuse information technologies;

b) Law enforcement cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of international cases of criminal misuse of information technologies should be coordinated among all concerned States;

c) Information should be exchanged between States regarding the problems that they face in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies;

d) Law enforcement personnel should be trained and equipped to address the criminal misuse of information technologies;

e) Legal systems should protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data and computer systems from unauthorized impairment and ensure that criminal abuse is penalized;

f) Legal systems should permit the preservation of and quick access to electronic data pertaining to particular criminal investigations;

g) Mutual assistance regimes should ensure timely investigation of the criminal misuse of information technologies and the timely gathering and exchange of evidence in such cases;

h) The general public should be made aware of the need to prevent and combat the criminal misuse of information technologies;

i) To the extent practicable, information technologies should be designed to help to prevent and detect criminal misuse, trace criminals and collect evidence;

j) The fight against the criminal misuse of information technologies requires the development of solutions taking into account both the protection of individual freedoms and privacy and the preservation of the capacity of Governments to fight such criminal misuse.

3 to give high priority to the work in ITU described under *bearing in mind* above, in accordance with its competences and areas of expertise, while being mindful of the need to avoid duplicating work among the Bureaux or the General Secretariat or work which more appropriately falls within the mandates of other intergovernmental and relevant international bodies;

4 that ITU shall focus resources and programmes on those areas of cybersecurity within its core mandate and expertise, notably the technical and development spheres, and not including areas related to Member States' application of legal or policy principles related to national defence, national security, content and cybercrime, which are within their sovereign rights, although this does not however exclude ITU from carrying out its mandate to develop technical recommendations designed to reduce vulnerabilities in the ICT infrastructure, nor from providing all the assistance that was agreed upon at WTDC-10, including Programme 2 activities such as "*assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats*" and in activities under Question 22-1/1,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to continue to review:

i) the work done so far in the three Sectors, under the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda initiative and in other relevant organizations, and initiatives to address existing and future threats in order to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, such as the issue of countering spam, which is growing and on the rise;

ii) the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution, with ITU continuing to play a lead facilitating role as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5, with the help of the advisory groups, consistent with the ITU Constitution and the ITU Convention;

2 consistent with Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) to work towards the preparation of a document relating to a possible memorandum of understanding (MoU), including the legal analysis of the MoU and its scope of application, among interested Member States, to strengthen cybersecurity and combat cyberthreats, in order to protect developing countries and any country interested in acceding to this possible MoU, with the outcome of the meeting to be submitted to the Council session in 2011 for its consideration and any action, as appropriate;

3 to facilitate access to tools and resources, within the available budget, required for enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs for all Member States, consistent with WSIS provisions on universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations;

4 to continue to maintain the cybersecurity gateway as a way to share information on national, regional and international cybersecurity-related initiatives worldwide;

5 to report annually to the Council on these activities and to make proposals as appropriate;

6 to further enhance coordination between the study groups and programmes concerned,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to intensify work within existing ITU-T study groups in order to:

i) address existing and future threats and vulnerabilities affecting efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, by developing reports or recommendations, as appropriate, with the goal of implementing the resolutions of WTSA-08, particularly Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 58 (Johannesburg, 2008), allowing work to begin before a Question is approved;

ii) seek ways to enhance the exchange of technical information in these fields, promote the adoption of protocols and standards that enhance security, and promote international cooperation among appropriate entities;

iii) facilitate projects deriving from the outcomes of WTSA-08, in particular:

a) Resolution 50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on cybersecurity;

b) Resolution 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on countering and combating spam;

2 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions and joint coordination activity groups, and, by invitation, through written contributions from relevant organizations,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to develop, consistent with the results of WTDC-10 and pursuant to Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010) and Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan, the project for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity and combating spam in response to the needs of developing countries, in close collaboration with the relevant partners;

2 upon request, to support ITU Member States in their efforts to build capacity, by facilitating Member States' access to resources developed by other relevant international organizations that are working on national legislation to combat cybercrime; supporting ITU Member States' national and regional efforts to build capacity to protect against cyberthreats/cybercrime, in collaboration with one another; consistent with the national legislation of Member States referred to above, assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at national, regional and international levels; establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, taking into the account the work of the relevant ITU-T study groups and, as appropriate, other relevant organizations; establishing organizational structures, such as CIRTs, to identify, manage and respond to cyberthreats, and cooperation mechanisms at the regional and international level;

3 to provide the necessary financial and administrative support for this project within existing resources, and to seek additional resources (in cash and in kind) for the implementation of this project through partnership agreements;

4 to ensure coordination of the work of this project within the context of ITU's overall activities in its role as moderator/facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5, and to eliminate any duplication regarding this important subject with the General Secretariat and ITU-T;

5 to coordinate the work of this project with that of the ITU-D study groups on this topic, and with the relevant programme activities and the General Secretariat;

6 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions;

7 to report annually to the Council on these activities and make proposals as appropriate,

further instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

each within the scope of his responsibilities:

1 to implement relevant resolutions of both WTSA-08 and WTDC-10, including Programme 2 on providing support and assistance to developing countries in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to identify and promote the availability of information on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, specifically related to the ICT infrastructure, for Member States, Sector Members and relevant organizations;

3 without duplicating the work under ITU-D Question 22-1/1, to identify best practices in establishing CIRTs, to prepare a reference guide for the Member States and, where appropriate, to contribute to Question 22-1/1;

4 to cooperate with relevant organizations and other relevant international and national experts, as appropriate, in order to identify best practices in the establishment of CIRTs;

5 to take action with a view to new Questions being examined by the study groups within the Sectors on the establishment of confidence and security in the use of ICT;

6 to support strategy, organization, awareness-raising, cooperation, evaluation and skills development;

7 to provide the necessary technical and financial support, within the constraints of existing budgetary resources, in accordance with Resolution 58 (Johannesburg, 2008);

8 to mobilize appropriate extrabudgetary resources, outside the regular budget of the Union, for the implementation of this resolution, to help developing countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

pursuant to his initiative on this matter:

1 to propose to the Council, taking into account the activities of the three Sectors in this regard, an action plan to strengthen the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to cooperate with relevant international organizations, including through the adoption of MoUs, subject to the approval of the Council in this regard, in accordance with Resolution 100 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

requests the Council

to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

invites Member States

to consider joining appropriate competent international and regional initiatives for enhancing national legislative frameworks relevant to the security of information and communication network,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to contribute on this subject to the relevant ITU study groups and to any other activities for which the Union is responsible;

2 to contribute to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs at the national, regional and international levels, by undertaking activities as outlined in § 12 of the Geneva Plan of Action, and to contribute to the preparation of studies in these areas;

3 to promote the development of educational and training programmes to enhance user awareness of risks in cyberspace.

MOD IAP/34A1/39

RESOLUTION 131 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Measuring Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to build an integrating and inclusive information society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

aware

*a)* that technological innovation, digitization and telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) have the potential to achieve sustainability, while contributing to enhancing socioeconomic development and quality of life;

*b)* that there is still an ongoing need to call for the promotion of knowledge and the development of skills in all populations in order to achieve greater economic, social and cultural development and to raise the standard of living of the world's citizens;

*c)* that each Member State is seeking to establish its own policies and regulatory frameworks based on ICT statistical data in order to narrow as effectively as possible the digital divide between those who have access to communication and information and those who do not,

recognizing

*a)* that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) represented an opportunity to identify a global strategy for narrowing the digital divide from the development standpoint;

*b)* that the outcome of the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development has resulted in agreement on the identification of a set of basic indicators and a methodological framework for producing internationally comparable data for the measurement of ICT for development, as called for by § 115 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;

*c)* that the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, in its WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015, highlights that: “*ICTs will play a critical role in achieving the sustainable development goals. Taking into account the ongoing dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (MDG review process) and the WSIS implementation process, all stakeholders have indicated the necessity of increased interaction between both processes in order to ensure that efforts across the UN System are coherent and coordinated to achieve maximum and sustainable impact”*,

considering

*a)* that the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS provides for the following: "*In cooperation with each country concerned, develop and launch a composite ICT Development (Digital Opportunity) Index. It could be published annually, or every two years, in an ICT Development Report. The index could show the statistics while the report would present analytical work on policies and their implementation, depending on national circumstances, including gender analysis*";

*b)* that key stakeholders, among which ITU (represented by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)), involved in the production of ICT statistics for the measurement of the information society, joined forces to create a "global Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development";

*c)* the contents of Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) as well as Dubai Action Plan, on collection and dissemination of telecommunication/ICT information and statistics, with particular emphasis on consolidation of information and statistical data by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in order to avoid duplication in this field;

*d)* that, through Dubai Action Plan, WTDC called upon ITU-D to:

– collect and disseminate in a timely fashion data and statistics, including sex-disaggregated data where applicable;

– analyse telecommunication/ICT trends and produce regional and global research reports;

– benchmark ICT developments and clarify the magnitude of the digital divide (using tools such as the ICT Development Index and the ICT Price Basket);

– coordinate the development of ICT standards, methodologies, definitions, and indicators on ICT statistics agreed at the international level;

– contribute to the monitoring of internationally agreed goals and targets (such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the WSIS targets);

– maintain a leading role in the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development;

– provide capacity building and technical assistance to Member States in the area of ICT statistics production and measurement;

*e)* the WSIS outcomes in relation to ICT indicators, especially the following paragraphs in the Tunis Agenda:

• § 113, which called for formulating appropriate indicators and benchmarking, among them, indicators of ICT access and use, including community connectivity indicators, to clarify the magnitude of the digital divide, in both its domestic and international dimensions, and keep it under regular assessment, and tracking global progress in the use of ICTs to achieve internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals;

• § 114, which recognized the importance of the development of ICT indicators for measuring the digital divide and noted the launch of the Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development;

• § 115, which noted the launch of the ICT Opportunity Index and the Digital Opportunity Index, based on the core indicators defined by the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development;

• § 116, which stressed the need to take into account different levels of development and national circumstances;

• § 117, which called for further development of these indicators, in collaboration with the global partnership, in order to ensure cost-effectiveness and non-duplication in this field;

• § 118, which invited the international community to strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries by giving appropriate support at national and regional levels;

1. § 119, in which a commitment is made to review and follow up progress in bridging the digital divide, taking into account the different levels of development among nations, so as to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, assessing the effectiveness of investment and international cooperation efforts in building the Information Society, identifying gaps as well as deficits in investment and devising strategies to address them;
2. § 120, which indicates that the sharing of information related to the implementation of WSIS outcomes is an important element of evaluation,

highlighting

*a)* the responsibilities that the ITU Development Sector (ITU-D) had to take up as a result of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, especially its § 112 to 120;

*b)* that the Declaration of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) (Dubai, 2014) declares that: “*the transparent and collaborative collection and dissemination of quality indicators and statistics that measure and provide comparative analysis of advancements in the use and adoption of ICTs continue to be a major factor for supporting socio-economic growth. These indicators and their analysis provide governments and stakeholders with a mechanism to better understand key drivers of telecommunication/ICT adoption and assist in ongoing national policy formulation. They also serve to monitor the digital divide as well as progress towards achievement of internationally agreed goals in the post-2015 development agenda”*;

*c)* that the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, in its WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015, states that: “*The evolution of the information society over the past 10 years is contributing towards, inter alia, the development of knowledge societies around the world that are based on principles of freedom of expression, quality education for all, universal and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge, and respect for cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage. When mentioning the information society, we also refer to the above mentioned evolution and to the vision of inclusive knowledge societies*”,

recognizing further

*a)* that, with a view to providing their populations with faster access to telecommunication/ICT services, many countries have continued to implement public policies for digital inclusion, including community connectivity in those communities that are poorly served with telecommunication facilities;

*b)* that the approach of achieving universal service through community connectivity and broadband access instead of seeking in the short term to ensure that all households have a telephone line has become one of the main goals of ITU;

*c)* that the index of the ICT development is consider as the most important indicator of the digital gap,

bearing in mind

*a)* that, in order to keep each country's public policy makers properly informed, ITU-D shall continue to strive to gather and periodically publish a variety of ICT statistics which provide some indication of the degree of progress in and penetration of telecommunication/ICT services in the different regions of the world;

*b)* that, according to the guidelines of the Plenipotentiary Conference, it is necessary to ensure as far as possible that the policies and strategies of the Union are fully in tune with the constantly changing telecommunication environment,

noting

*a)* that the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS identifies indicators and appropriate reference points, including indicators of ICT access and use, as elements for the follow-up and evaluation thereof;

*b)* that the single ICT Development Index (IDI) was developed by ITU-D and has been published annually since 2009;

*c)* that Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) instructs the Director of BDT, among other actions, to prepare and compile community connectivity indicators and to participate in the establishment of core indicators to measure efforts to build the information society and, by doing so, to illustrate the scale of the digital divide and efforts made by developing countries to reduce it,

resolves

*a)* that the ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, should spearhead the tasks of compiling information and statistical data on telecommunications/ICTs; data for evaluating ICT trends; and for measuring impact in narrowing the digital divide, showing to the extent possible, impact on matters related to gender, persons with disabilities, and the different social sectors, as well as social inclusion, as a result of access in the areas of education, health, and e-government, etc., including their influence on the development and quality of life of all persons, highlighting their contribution to progress and sustainable development;

b) that the ITU should strengthen its coordination with other relevant international organizations involved in the collection of ICT data and establish a standardized set of indicators through the Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development improving its availability and quality of ICT data and indicators favoring the development of strategies and national, regional and international public policy,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to take the measures necessary to enable the ITU carry out the tasks described in *resolves* *a* and *b* above;

2 to continue to promote the adoption of measures necessary to ensure that indicators of community connectivity and ICT access and use are taken into account in regional and world meetings convened for the purpose of evaluating and following up the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda, also considering the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the emergence of new challenges in achieving the development of an inclusive Information Society in the wider context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda;

3 to ensure that the projects, although with highly different goals and scopes, take account of the data, indicators and indices for measuring ICTs for their comparative analysis and measurement of their results,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue to promote the adoption of the ICT statistics of the ITU, and to publish them regularly;

2 to promote the activities required to define and adopt new indicators for the purpose of measuring the real impact of ICTs on countries' development;

3 to promote efforts to disseminate the internationally agreed ICT methodologies and indicators;

4 in order to give full effect to Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), to maintain a group of experts on ICT indicators and statistics so that Member States develop existing indicators and systematically review their methodologies and definitions, commencing this review in accordance with Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and, as appropriate, to formulate any other ICT indicators that may be required;

5 to continue to hold the World Telecommunications/ICT Indicators Symposium, at least once a year, within budget availability with participation by all Member States, Sector Members, experts on ICT indicators and statistics, and others interested in measuring ICTs and the Information Society;

6 to give the necessary support for the implementation of Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014 and to stress the importance of implementing the WSIS outcomes in relation to the indicators mentioned, and to continue to avoid duplication in statistical work in this field;

7 to continue to work to promote an ICT Development Index as the means by which ITU responds to *considering a)* above;

8 to cooperate with relevant international bodies, in particular those involved in the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, for the implementation of this resolution;

9 to work on the development of indicators of community connectivity and ICT access and use and forward the results on an annual basis;

10 to adapt the data collection and the ICT Development Index in order to reflect the changing access to and use of ICTs, and to invite Member States to participate in such processes,

instructs the Secretary-General

to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on progress in the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States

1 to participate in the submission to ITU-D of their national statistics on ICT access and use and community connectivity;

2 to participate actively in these endeavours, by providing the requested information to ITU-D so as to produce telecommunication/ICT benchmarks, with a view to developing an ICT Development Index .

MOD ACP/67A1/11

RESOLUTION 131 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Information and communication technology index[[105]](#footnote-114)1   
and community connectivity indicators[[106]](#footnote-115)2

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

aware

*a)* that technological innovation, digitization and telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) have developed significantly and have continued to modify the ways in which people access knowledge and communicate with one another;

*b)* that there is still an ongoing need to call for the promotion of knowledge and the development of skills in all populations in order to achieve greater economic, social and cultural development and to raise the standard of living of the world's citizens;

*c)* that each Member State is seeking to establish its own policies and regulations in order to narrow as effectively as possible the digital divide between those who have access to communication and information and those who do not,

recognizing

*a)* that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) represented an opportunity to identify a global strategy for narrowing the digital divide from the development standpoint;

*b)* that the outcome of the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development has resulted in agreement on the identification of a set of basic indicators for measuring ICT for development, as called for by § 115 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,

considering

*a)* that the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS provides for the following: "*In cooperation with each country concerned, develop and launch a composite ICT Development (Digital Opportunity) Index. It could be published annually, or every two years, in an ICT Development Report. The index could show the statistics while the report would present analytical work on policies and their implementation, depending on national circumstances, including gender analysis*";

*b)* that key stakeholders, among which ITU (represented by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)), involved in the measurement of information society statistics, joined forces to create a "global Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development";

*c)* the contents of Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) as well as Programme 4 of the Dubai Action Plan, on collection and dissemination of telecommunication/ICT information and statistics, with particular emphasis on consolidation of information and statistical data by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in order to avoid duplication in this field;

*d)* that, through Programme 4 of the Dubai Action Plan, WTDC called upon ITU-D to:

1. collect, harmonize and disseminate data and official statistics in the area of telecommunications/ICTs using a variety of data sources and dissemination tools, such as the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (WTI) Database, the ICT Eye ITU online portal, the UN Data portal and others;
2. analyse telecommunication/ICT trends and producing regional and global research reports, such as the Measuring the Information Society (MIS) report as well as statistical and analytical briefs;
3. benchmark telecommunication/ICT developments and clarifying the magnitude of the digital divide (using tools such as the ICT Development Index and the ICT Price Basket) and measuring the impact of ICTs on development and the gender digital divide;
4. develop international standards, definitions and methodologies on telecommunication/ICT statistics, in close cooperation with other regional and international organizations, including the United Nations, Eurostat, OECD and the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, for consideration by the United Nations Statistical Commission;
5. provide a global forum for discussing information society measurements for ITU members and other national and international stakeholders, by organizing the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium and its related statistical expert groups;
6. encourage Members States to bring together different stakeholders in government, academia and civil society in raising national awareness about the importance of production and dissemination of high-quality data for policy purposes;
7. contribute to the monitoring of internationally agreed goals and targets, including the MDG and WSIS targets as well as the targets set by the Broadband Commission, and developing related measurement frameworks;
8. maintain a leading role in the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development and its relevant task groups;
9. provide capacity building and technical assistance to Member States for the collection of telecommunication/ICT statistics, in particular by means of national surveys, through the delivery of training workshops and the production of methodological manuals and handbooks,

*e)* the WSIS outcomes in relation to ICT indicators, especially the following paragraphs in the Tunis Agenda:

• § 113, which called for formulating appropriate indicators and benchmarking, including community connectivity indicators, to clarify the magnitude of the digital divide, in both its domestic and international dimensions, and keep it under regular assessment, and tracking global progress in the use of ICTs to achieve internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals;

• § 114, which recognized the importance of the development of ICT indicators for measuring the digital divide and noted the launch of the Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development;

• § 115, which noted the launch of the ICT Opportunity Index and the Digital Opportunity Index, based on the set of basic indicators defined by the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development;

• § 116, which stressed the need to take into account different levels of development and national circumstances;

• § 117, which called for further development of these indicators, in collaboration with the global partnership, in order to ensure cost-effectiveness and non-duplication in this field;

• § 118, which invited the international community to strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries by giving appropriate support at national and regional levels,

recognizing further

*a)* that, with a view to providing their populations with faster access to telecommunication/ICT services, many countries have continued to implement public community connectivity policies in those communities that are poorly served with telecommunication facilities;

*b)* that the approach of achieving universal service through community connectivity and broadband access instead of seeking in the short term to ensure that all households have a telephone line has become one of the main goals of ITU,

bearing in mind

*a)* that, in order to keep each country's public policy makers properly informed, ITU-D shall continue to strive to gather and periodically publish a variety of statistics which provide some indication of the degree of progress in and penetration of telecommunication/ICT services in the different regions of the world;

*b)* that, according to the guidelines of the Plenipotentiary Conference, it is necessary to ensure as far as possible that the policies and strategies of the Union are fully in tune with the constantly changing telecommunication environment,

noting

*a)* that the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS identifies indicators and appropriate reference points, including community connectivity indicators, as elements for the follow-up and evaluation thereof;

*b)* that the single ICT Development Index (IDI) was developed by ITU-D and has been published annually since 2009;

*c)* that Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) instructs the Director of BDT to establish and collect community connectivity indicators and to participate in the establishment of core indicators to measure efforts to build the information society and, by doing so, to illustrate the scale of the digital divide,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to continue, if justified, to promote the adoption of measures necessary to ensure that community connectivity indicators are taken into account in regional and world meetings convened for the purpose of evaluating and following up the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue to promote the adoption of ITU statistics based primarily on official data provided by Member States, and to publish them regularly;

2 to promote the activities required to define and adopt new indicators including e-application indicators for the purpose of measuring the real impact of ICTs on countries' development;

3 in order to give full effect to Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), to continue convening a seminar for Member States and experts to develop existing indicators and systematically review their methodologies, commencing this review in accordance with Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and, as appropriate, to formulate any other indicators that may be required;

4 to call for a conference on ICT indicators at least once every two years;

5 to give the necessary support for the implementation of Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and to stress the importance of implementing the WSIS outcomes in relation to the indicators mentioned, and to continue to avoid duplication in statistical work in this field;

6 to continue to work to promote a single ICT index using available internationally recognized methodologies as the means by which ITU responds to *considering a)* above;

7 to cooperate with relevant international bodies, in particular those involved in the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, for the implementation of this resolution;

8 to work on the development of community connectivity indicators and forward the results on an annual basis;

9 to adapt the data collection and the single ICT index in order to reflect the changing access to and use of ICTs, and to invite Member States to participate in such processes,

instructs the Secretary-General

to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on progress in the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States

1 to participate in the submission of their national community connectivity statistics to ITU-D;

2 to participate actively in these endeavours, by providing the requested information to ITU-D so as to produce telecommunication/ICT benchmarks, with a view to developing a single ICT index.

MOD EUR/80A1/3

RESOLUTION 133 (Rev. BUSAN, 2014)

Role of administrations of Member States in the management   
of internationalized (multilingual) domain names

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

the ITU's role within a multistakeholder environment with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses,

recalling further

*a)* the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T), as defined in resolutions adopted at the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008), including, *inter alia*, Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on country code top-level domain names, and Resolution 48 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on internationalized domain names, and ongoing activities in ITU-T Study Group 16 in this regard;

*b)* the commitment of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) to advance the process for the introduction of multilingualism in a number of areas including domain names, e-mail, Internet addresses and keyword look-up;

*c)* the benefits that internationalized domain names are bringing to overcome linguistic barriers to Internet access,

aware

*a)* of the continuing progress towards integration of telecommunications and the Internet;

*b)* that Internet users are generally more comfortable reading or browsing through texts in their own language and that, for the Internet to become more widely available to a large number of users, it is necessary to make the Internet (DNS system) available in non-Latin based scripts, taking into account the progress recently made in this regard;

*c)* that, recalling the results of WSIS and resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), there should be a continuing commitment to working earnestly towards multilingualization of the Internet, as part of a multilateral, transparent and democratic process, involving governments and all stakeholders in partnership, and that multistakeholder model has allowed a major programme of the introduction of IDNs within gTLDs and ccTLDs;

*d)* of the significant progress made towards the provisions of Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) and the benefits of using non-latin character sets available on the Internet;

*e)* the progress made in providing multi-lingualism on the Internet,

emphasizing

*a)* the success that coordinating the domain name system has had in moving towards reflecting the diverse and growing language needs of all users;

*b)* that internationalized Internet domain names, and more generally information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the Internet, must be widely accessible to all citizens without regard to gender, race, religion, country of residence or language;

*c)* that Internet domain names should not privilege any country or region of the world to the detriment of others, and should take into account the global diversity of languages;

*d)* that, recalling the results of WSIS and the needs of linguistic groups, there is an urgent need to:

• advance for the introduction of multilingualism in a number of areas, including domain names, e-mail addresses and keyword look-up;

• implement programmes that allow for the presence of multilingual domain names and content on the Internet and the use of various software models in order to fight against the linguistic digital divide and to ensure that everyone can participate in the emerging new society;

• strengthen cooperation between relevant bodies for the further development of technical standards and to foster their global deployment,

recognizing

*a)* that there are a number of challenges with regard to intellectual property and the deployment of internationalized domain names, and adequate solutions should be explored;

*b)* the role played by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) with regard to dispute resolution for domain names;

*c)* the role played by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) with regard to promoting cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content;

*d)* that ITU enjoys close cooperation with both WIPO and UNESCO;

*e)* the role played by technical community and other stakeholders to advance the introduction of multilingualism in IDNs;

*f)* that it is paramount to maintain global interoperability as domain names expand to include non-Latin character sets,

resolves

that ITU should work with all stakeholders on a cooperative, collaborative and reciprocal basis in order to contribute to the multistakeholder Internet governance for the greater benefit of global users,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to take an active part in all international discussions, initiatives and activities on the deployment and management of internationalized Internet domain names, in cooperation with relevant organizations, including WIPO and UNESCO,

2 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations[[107]](#footnote-117)1 involved in the development of IP-based networks and future Internet;

3 to encourage the ITU members, as appropriate, to develop and deploy the internationalized domain names in their respective language scripts using their specific character sets;

4 to support Member States in meeting the commitments of the Geneva Plan of Action and the Tunis Agenda in respect of internationalized domain names;

5 to bring this resolution to the attention of WIPO and UNESCO, which is facilitator for implementation of WSIS Action Line C8, stressing the concerns and requests for assistance of Member States, in particular the developing countries, with regard to internationalized (multilingual) domain names, and their insistence on help from the Union in this field, in order to ensure Internet use and advancement across language barriers, thereby increasing the international use of the Internet;

6 to report annually to the ITU Council on the activities undertaken and achievements attained on this subject,

instructs the Council

to consider the activities of the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux with regard to the implementation of this resolution and to take necessary actions, as appropriate,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to take an active part in all international discussions and initiatives on the development and deployment of internationalized Internet domain names, including the initiatives of relevant language groups;

2 to increase awareness at national and regional levels among all interested parties to the Union's work, and that of ITU-T in particular, to collaborate and engage in the development and deployment of internationalized domain names with relevant organizations such as UNESCO, ICANN and regional ccTLD organizations in order to help implement this resolution;

3 to urge all relevant entities working to develop and implement internationalized domain names in order to expedite their activities in this domain.

MOD IAP/34A1/12

RESOLUTION 135 (Rev. busan, 2014)

ITU's role in the development of telecommunications/information  
 and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance  
 and advice to developing countries[[108]](#footnote-118)1, and in implementing relevant  
 national, regional and interregional projects

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 135 ( Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 34 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on assistance and support to countries in special need for rebuilding their telecommunication sector;

*c)* relevant resolutions of the World Telecommunication Development Conference especially Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), the Dubai Action Plan on implementation of initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels approved by the six[[109]](#footnote-119)2 regions; Resolution 32 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on international and regional cooperation on regional initiatives; and Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technology in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response – as well as the provisions of the outputs adopted by the conference and their linkage with those resolutions,

considering

*a)* the development goals which require that telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) be accessible to humanity as a whole, especially the peoples of developing countries;

*b)* the accumulated and advanced experience of ITU in implementing the above-mentioned resolutions;

*c)* the tasks assigned to ITU as regards Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, and required participation by ITU in implementing other action lines that depend on the availability of telecommunications/ICTs, in agreement with the United Nations agencies that collaborate in implementing these action lines;

*d)* the continued success achieved by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in its partnerships to implement many development actions, including developing telecommunication/ICT networks in several developing countries;

*e)* the Dubai Action Plan and the necessary optimization of resources to achieve the proposed goals;

*f)* the actions undertaken to implement Resolution 157 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening of the project execution function in ITU,

*g)* Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the three ITU Sectors on matters of mutual interest;

*h)* that technological advances in telecommunication systems are enabling sustainable and affordable access to information and knowledge through the provision of highly connected communications services (broadband) of broad coverage (regional or global scope),so that countries can be connected directly, rapidly, and reliably;

i) that broadband satellite and radiocommunication services in turn are providing highly connected, rapid, reliable, and cost efficient communications solutions in both metropolitan and rural and remote areas, efficiently complementing fiber optic and other technologies and serving as a fundamental driver of economic and social growth of countries and regions;

*j)* that it is deemed relevant to deepen collaboration and interrelated work among the different ITU Sectors with a view to carrying out studies and activities, including capacity-building, for better advice and technical assistance to developing countries for optimal resource use and the execution of national, regional, and interregional projects,

resolves

1 that ITU should:

i) continue to coordinate efforts for the harmonization, development and enhancement of telecommunications/ICTs throughout the world towards building the information society, and to take appropriate measures to adapt itself to the trends in the telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development environment;

ii) maintain contacts with the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to revise the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), with a view to the continued implementation of Action Line C7 in the Tunis Agenda relating to education and cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

iii) contribute, in its areas of competence, to the evolution of the integrating Information Society, through, among other things, creation of Knowledge Societies worldwide based on principles such as freedom of expression, equality, quality education for all, equitable and nondiscriminatory universal access to ICTs, information and knowledge, and respect for linguistic and cultural diversity and cultural heritage.

2 that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) shall:

i) continue to provide highly qualified technical experts to offer advice in subjects of importance to developing countries, on an individual and collective basis, and to ensure adequate expertise through recruitment or short-term contracts, as appropriate;

ii) continue cooperating with financing sources, whether under the United Nations system, UNDP or other financing arrangements, and multiplying partnerships with Member States, Sector Members, financial institutions and international and regional organizations, to finance the activities related to the implementation of this resolution;

iii) continue its Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, based on financial contributions, expert services or any other form of assistance, to help better meet the requests of developing countries in the telecommunication/ICT field as far as possible;

iv) take into account, when establishing the above-mentioned actions, previous national or regional connectivity plans, so that the actions carried out give effect to the priority aspects of these plans and the impact of the action undertaken in essential aspects serves the achievement of national, regional and ITU goals; if the administrations do not have these plans, the projects may also consider developing them,

1. promote and facilitate collaborative actions with the different Sectors of the Union in order to carry out studies and interrelated activities to complement the use of telecommunication technologies and systems so as to achieve optimal use of resources, including orbital resources and associated spectrum resources, and to improve access to and the connectivity of telecommunication/ICT networks and systems to address the telecommunication needs of developing countries.
2. promote collaborative activities in coordination with the different Sectors of the Union to create and build capacities so as to deepen and provide universal access to knowledge of optimal use of telecommunication resources, including orbital resources and associated spectrum resources, and to increase access to and the connectivity of telecommunication/ICT systems and networks included in national and regional telecommunication projects and plans.

invites regional and international financial organizations and agencies, equipment providers, operators, and all potential partners

to consider the possibility of ensuring complete or partial financing to implement cooperation programmes for developing telecommunications/ICTs, including the regionally approved initiatives under the Dubai Action Plan and Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014),

instructs the Secretary-General

to submit an annual detailed report to the ITU Council on the results of the implementation of this resolution, including any recommendations which the Secretary-General may deem necessary, in agreement with the Director of BDT, to enhance the impact of this resolution,

invites the Council

to review the results achieved and to take all necessary steps to expedite the implementation of this resolution in the best possible way.

MOD IAP/34A1/30

RESOLUTION 136 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

The use of telecommunications/information and communication  
 technologies for monitoring and management in emergency  
and disaster situations for early warning,  
prevention, mitigation and relief

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) in the service of humanitarian assistance;

*b)* Resolution 182 (Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment;

*c)* Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technology in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response;

*d)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on Information and Communication technology and climate change;

*e)* Resolution 48 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on strengthening cooperation among telecommunication regulators;

*f)* Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-12) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations;

*g)* Resolution 646 (WRC-12) of WRC, on public protection and disaster relief;

*h*) Resolution 673 (WRC-12) of WRC, on radiocommunication use for Earth observation applications;

*i)* Article 5 of the International Telecommunication Regulations on the safety of human life and the priority of telecommunications;

*j)* the emergency telecommunication/ICT coordination mechanisms established by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,

taking into account

Resolution 60/125, on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in March 2006,

noting

*a)* § 51 of the Geneva Declaration of Principlesadopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), on the use of ICT applications for disaster prevention;

*b)* § 20 (c) of the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS, on e-environment, which calls for the establishment of monitoring systems, using ICTs, to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries, least developed countries and small economies;

*c)*  § 30 of the Tunis Commitment adopted by WSIS, on disaster mitigation;

*d)* § 91 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by WSIS, on disaster reduction;

*e)* the effective coordination work of the Partnership Coordination Panel for Telecommunication for Disaster Relief and Mitigation, led by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector;

*f)* the work of the ITU‑R and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) study groups in adopting Recommendations that have helped to provide technical information on satellite and terrestrial radiocommunication systems and wired networks and their role in disaster management, including important Recommendations pertaining to the use of satellite networks in times of disasters;

*g)* the work of the ITU‑T study groups in developing and adopting Recommendations for priority/preferential emergency telecommunications and emergency telecommunication services (ETS), including consideration of use of both terrestrial and wireless telecommunication systems during emergencies,

considering

*a)* the devastation suffered from disasters around the world, particularly in developing countries that may suffer disproportionately due to a lack of infrastructure and, therefore, have the most to gain from information on the subject of disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;

*b)* that modern telecommunications/ICTs facilitate disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;

*c)* the ongoing cooperation between ITU study groups and other standards development organizations dealing with emergency telecommunications, alert and warning systems;

*d)* Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference referring to strengthening coordination and cooperation between ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D in matters of mutual interest;

*e)* the International Telecommunication Regulations, establishes that safety of life telecommunications, such as distress telecommunications, shall be entitled to transmission as of right and, where technically practicable have absolute priority over all other telecommunications, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Constitution and Convention and taking due account of the ITU-T’s relevant recommendations;

*f)* the need to plan for immediate availability of telecommunication services in emergency or disaster situations in affected areas or regions, through primary or redundant telecommunication systems, to minimize impacts and facilitate relief operations;

*g)* that satellite services among other radiocommunication services constitute a reliable platform for public safety, especially in natural disasters when existing terrestrial networks often are incapacitated, and are highly useful for the coordination of government operations in the implementation of humanitarian aid services,

recognizing

*a)* the activities being undertaken at the international and regional levels within ITU and other relevant organizations to establish internationally agreed means for the operation of systems for public protection and disaster relief on a harmonized and coordinated basis;

*b)* the ongoing development by ITU, in coordination with the United Nations and other United Nations specialized agencies, of guidelines for applying the international content standard for all-media public warning in all disaster and emergency situations;

*c)* the contribution of the private sector, in the prevention, mitigation and relief of emergency and disaster situations, which is proving to be effective;

*d)* the need for a common understanding of the network infrastructure components required to provide rapidly installed, interoperable, robust telecommunication capabilities in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations;

*e)* the importance of working towards the establishment of standards-based monitoring and worldwide early-warning systems, based on telecommunications/ICTs, that are linked to national and regional networks and that facilitate emergency disaster response all over the world, particularly in high-risk regions;

f) the importance of considering redundancy, infrastructure resiliency, and the supply of energy when planning disaster situations;

*g)* the role that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector can play, through such means as the Global Symposium for Regulators and the ITU-D Study Groups, in collecting and disseminating national regulatory best practices for telecommunication/ICT facilities for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief,

convinced

that an international standard for communication of alert and warning information can assist in the provision of effective and appropriate humanitarian assistance and in mitigating the consequences of disasters, in particular in developing countries,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to continue their technical studies and to develop recommendations, through the ITU study groups, concerning technical and operational implementation, as necessary, of advanced solutions to meet the needs of public-protection and disaster-relief telecommunications/ICTs, taking into account the capabilities, evolution and any resulting transition requirements of existing systems, particularly those of many developing countries, for national and international operations;

2 to support the development of robust, comprehensive, all-hazards emergency and disaster early-warning, mitigation and relief systems, at national, regional and international levels, including monitoring and management systems involving the use of telecommunications/ICTs (e.g. remote sensing), in collaboration with other international agencies, in order to support coordination at the global and regional level;

3 to promote implementation by appropriate alerting authorities of the international content standard for all-media public warning, in concert with ITU guidelines for application to all disaster and emergency situations;

4 to continue to collaborate with organizations that are working in the area of standards for emergency telecommunications/ICTs and for communication of alert and warning information, in order to study the appropriate inclusion of such standards in ITU's work and their dissemination, in particular in developing countries;

5 to analyze and promote inter-related and cooperation actions and/or activities between the different sectors of the ITU and other expert organizations regarding development and use of Telecommunications/ICT and Radiocommunication Systems, including Satellite Systems, when there are emergencies, natural disasters, and disaster relief operations;

6 to assist Member States in enhancing and strengthening the use of all available services, including satellite, amateur radio and broadcasting services in emergency situations, when conventional electricity supply or telecommunications are often interrupted,

encourages Member States

1 in emergency and disaster relief situations, to satisfy temporary needs for spectrum in addition to what may be normally provided for in agreements with the administrations concerned, while seeking international assistance for spectrum coordination and management, in accordance with the legal framework in force in each country;

2 to work in close collaboration with the Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux, as well as emergency telecommunication/ICT coordination mechanisms of the United Nations, in the development and dissemination of tools, procedures and best practices for the effective coordination and operation of telecommunications/ICTs in disaster situations;

3 to facilitate the use by emergency organizations of both existing and new technologies and solutions (satellite and terrestrial), to the extent practicable, in order to satisfy interoperability requirements and to further the goals of public protection and disaster relief;

4 to develop and support national and regional centres of excellence for research, pre-planning, equipment pre-positioning and deployment of telecommunication/ICT resources for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief coordination;

5 to promote policies to encourage public and private investment in the development and building of Telecommunications/ICTs and Radiocommunication Systems, including satellite systems, in their countries and regions, and to envisage including such systems in National and/or Regional Communication Plans for the management of emergencies and early warning systems, as an additional tool to tackle these emergencies and disaster relief operations;

6 to encourage authorized operating companies to inform all users, including roaming, users, in good time and free of charge, of the number to be used for calls to the emergency services;

7 to introduce, in addition to their existing national emergency numbers, a globally harmonized national number for access to emergency services, taking into account the relevant ITU-T Recommendations,

invites the Members of the Sector

1 to make the necessary efforts to enable the operation of telecommunication services in emergency or disaster situations, giving priority, in all cases, to telecommunications concerning safety of life in the affected areas, and providing for such purpose contingency plans, and

2 to inform Member States of modern technological solutions for monitoring and management of emergency and disaster situations for Early warning, prevention, and relief,

invites the Secretary-General

1. to inform the United Nations and, in particular the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, of this resolution;
2. to coordinate the activities conducted by the Union’s Sectors in line with *resolves* 5, in order to ensure the most effective action possible by the ITU in this matter.

MOD ACP/67A1/12

RESOLUTION 136 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

The use of telecommunications/information and communication  
 technologies for monitoring and management in emergency  
and disaster situations for early warning,  
prevention, mitigation and relief

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) in the service of humanitarian assistance;

*b)* Resolution 182 (Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment;

*c)* Resolution 34 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technology in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response;

*d)* Resolution 48 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on strengthening cooperation among telecommunication regulators;

*e)* Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-07) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations;

*f)* Resolution 646 (WRC-03) of WRC, on public protection and disaster relief;

g) Resolution 673 (WRC-07) of WRC, on radiocommunication use for Earth observation applications;

*h)* the emergency telecommunication/ICT coordination mechanisms established by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,

taking into account

Resolution 60/125, on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in March 2006,

noting

*a)* § 51 of the Geneva Declaration of Principlesadopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), on the use of ICT applications for disaster prevention;

*b)* § 20 (c) of the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS, on e-environment, which calls for the establishment of monitoring systems, using ICTs, to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries, least developed countries and small economies;

*c)*  § 30 of the Tunis Commitment adopted by WSIS, on disaster mitigation;

*d)* § 91 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by WSIS, on disaster reduction;

*e)* the effective coordination work of the Partnership Coordination Panel for Telecommunication for Disaster Relief and Mitigation, led by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector,

considering

*a)* the devastation suffered from disasters including but not limited to tsunami, earthquake and storm around the world, particularly in developing countries that may suffer disproportionately due to a lack of infrastructure and, therefore, have the most to gain from information on the subject of disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;

*b)* modern telecommunications/ICTs play an important role in early warning of disaster, facilitate disaster prevention, mitigation, relief and recovery efforts;

*c)* the ongoing cooperation between ITU study groups and other standards development organizations dealing with emergency telecommunications, alert and warning systems,

recognizing

*a)* the activities being undertaken at the international and regional levels within ITU and other relevant organizations to establish internationally agreed means for the operation of systems for public protection and disaster relief on a harmonized and coordinated basis;

*b)* the ongoing development by ITU, in coordination with the United Nations and other United Nations specialized agencies, of guidelines for applying the international content standard for all-media public warning in all disaster and emergency situations;

*c)* the contribution of the private sector, in the prevention, mitigation and relief of emergency and disaster situations, which is proving to be effective;

*d)* the need for a common understanding of the network infrastructure components required to provide rapidly installed, interoperable, robust telecommunication capabilities in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations;

*e)* the importance of working towards the establishment of standards-based monitoring and worldwide early-warning systems, based on telecommunications/ICTs, that are linked to national and regional networks and that facilitate emergency disaster response all over the world, particularly in high-risk regions;

*f)* the role that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector can play, through such means as the Global Symposium for Regulators, in collecting and disseminating a set of national regulatory best practices for telecommunication/ICT facilities for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief,

convinced

that an international standard for communication of alert and warning information can assist in the provision of effective and appropriate humanitarian assistance and in mitigating the consequences of disasters, in particular in developing countries,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the Bureaux and the three Sectors Advisory Groups

1 to continue their technical studies and to develop recommendations, through the ITU relevant study groups, concerning technical and operational implementation, as necessary, of advanced solutions to meet the needs of public-protection and disaster-relief telecommunications/ICTs, taking into account the capabilities, evolution and any resulting transition requirements of existing systems, particularly those of many developing countries, for national and international operations;

2 to conduct training programs for trainers of relevant organisations and entities, especially in developing countries, on technical and operational aspects of network for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations;

3 to support the development of robust, comprehensive, all-hazards emergency and disaster early-warning, mitigation and relief systems, at national, regional and international levels, including monitoring and management systems involving the use of telecommunications/ICTs (e.g. remote sensing), in collaboration with other international agencies, in order to support coordination at the global and regional level;

4 to promote implementation by appropriate alerting authorities of the international content standard for all-media public warning, in concert with ongoing development of guidelines by all ITU Sectors for application to all disaster and emergency situations through the relevant ITU study groups;

5 to continue to collaborate with organizations that are working in the area of standards for emergency telecommunications/ICTs and for communication of alert and warning information, in order to study the appropriate inclusion of such standards in ITU's work and their dissemination, in particular in developing countries,

encourages Member States

1 in emergency and disaster relief situations, to satisfy temporary needs for spectrum in addition to what may be normally provided for in agreements with the administrations concerned, while seeking international assistance for spectrum coordination and management, in accordance with the legal framework in force in each country;

2 to work in close collaboration with the Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux, emergency telecommunication/ICT coordination mechanisms of the United Nations as well as with other Member States, in the development and dissemination of tools, procedures and best practices for the effective coordination and operation of telecommunications/ICTs in disaster situations;

3 to facilitate the use by emergency organizations of both existing and new technologies and solutions (satellite and terrestrial), to the extent practicable, in order to satisfy interoperability requirements and to further the goals of public protection and disaster relief;

4 to develop and support national and regional centres of excellence for research, pre-planning, equipment pre-positioning and deployment of telecommunication/ICT resources for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief coordination,

invites the Secretary-General

to inform the United Nations and, in particular the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, of this resolution.

MOD IND/85/1

RESOLUTION 136 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

The use of telecommunications/information and communication  
 technologies for monitoring and management in emergency  
and disaster situations for early warning,  
prevention, mitigation and relief

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) in the service of humanitarian assistance;

*b)* Resolution 182 (Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment;

*c)* Resolution 34 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technology in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response;

*d)* Resolution 48 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on strengthening cooperation among telecommunication regulators;

*e)* Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-07) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations;

*f)* Resolution 646 (WRC-03) of WRC, on public protection and disaster relief;

g) Resolution 673 (WRC-07) of WRC, on radiocommunication use for Earth observation applications;

*h)* the emergency telecommunication/ICT coordination mechanisms established by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,

taking into account

Resolution 60/125, on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in March 2006,

noting

*a)* § 51 of the Geneva Declaration of Principlesadopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), on the use of ICT applications for disaster prevention;

*b)* § 20 (c) of the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS, on e-environment, which calls for the establishment of monitoring systems, using ICTs, to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries, least developed countries and small economies;

*c)*  § 30 of the Tunis Commitment adopted by WSIS, on disaster mitigation;

*d)* § 91 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by WSIS, on disaster reduction;

*e)* the effective coordination work of the Partnership Coordination Panel for Telecommunication for Disaster Relief and Mitigation, led by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector,

considering

*a)* the devastation suffered from disasters around the world, particularly in developing countries that may suffer disproportionately due to a lack of infrastructure and, therefore, have the most to gain from information on the subject of disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;

*b)* the potential of modern telecommunications/ICTs to facilitate disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;

*c)* that broadband networks will play important role for public safety by providing multi-media communication capabilities;

*d)* that Smart grid for power, intelligent transports systems, e-health etc. will be users of commercial mobile networks and will play critical role in PPDR; the type of traffic generated by these will also require resilience, restoration, recovery of communication network or services during disaster management;

*e)* the ongoing cooperation between ITU study groups and other standards development organizations dealing with emergency telecommunications, alert and warning systems,

recognizing

*a)* the activities being undertaken at the international and regional levels within ITU and other relevant organizations to establish internationally agreed means for the operation of systems for public protection and disaster relief on a harmonized and coordinated basis;

*b)* the ongoing development by ITU, in coordination with the United Nations and other United Nations specialized agencies, of guidelines for applying the international content standard for all-media public warning in all disaster and emergency situations;

*c)* the contribution of the private sector, in the prevention, mitigation and relief of emergency and disaster situations, which is proving to be effective;

*d)* the need for a common understanding of the network infrastructure components required to provide rapidly installed, interoperable, robust telecommunication capabilities in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations;

*e)* the importance of working towards the establishment of standards-based monitoring and worldwide early-warning systems, based on telecommunications/ICTs, that are linked to national and regional networks and that facilitate emergency disaster response all over the world, particularly in high-risk regions;

*f)* the role that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector can play, through such means as the Global Symposium for Regulators, in collecting and disseminating a set of national regulatory best practices for telecommunication/ICT facilities for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief;

*g)* that standardization of many public safety features like Proximity Service, Group Call, in IMT networks (e.g. LTE) have been finalized and many more public safety network or devices features are being considered in later releases e.g. High power in specific bands for better coverage etc.;

*h)* the need of interworking between IMT networks and PPDR networks e.g. TETRA, P25, DMR etc.;

*i)* IMT network with public safety features will provided voice, video and data capabilities like high definition video surveillance, social media platforms,

convinced

*a)* that an international standard for communication of alert and warning information can assist in the provision of effective and appropriate humanitarian assistance and in mitigating the consequences of disasters, in particular in developing countries;

*b)* that crowdsourcing will be an important source of information for rescue & relief agencies for PPDR and disaster management;

*c)* that rescue and relief agencies would involve citizens/ residents in disaster affected area who will play an important role in managing disaster;

*d)* that digital tools will be more effective and efficient in training not only rescue & relief agencies but also common public at the time of need (including pre-disaster phase) to follow safety measures,resolves to instruct the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to continue their technical studies and to develop recommendations, through the ITU study groups, concerning technical and operational implementation, as necessary, of advanced solutions to meet the needs of public-protection and disaster-relief telecommunications/ICTs, taking into account the capabilities, evolution and any resulting transition requirements of existing systems, particularly those of many developing countries, for national and international operations;

2 to support the development of robust, comprehensive, all-hazards emergency and disaster early-warning, mitigation and relief systems, at national, regional and international levels, including monitoring and management systems involving the use of telecommunications/ICTs (e.g. remote sensing), in collaboration with other international agencies, in order to support coordination at the global and regional level;

3 to promote implementation by appropriate alerting authorities of the international content standard for all-media public warning, in concert with ongoing development of guidelines by all ITU Sectors for application to all disaster and emergency situations;

4 to continue to collaborate with organizations that are working in the area of standards for emergency telecommunications/ICTs and for communication of alert and warning information, in order to study the appropriate inclusion of such standards in ITU's work and their dissemination, in particular in developing countries,

resolves to instruct the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) and the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR)

*a)* to collaborate with international or regional entities, standardization bodies related to public safety networks to foster work on inter-working between PPDR networks and IMT networks,

*b)* to prioritize efforts on standardization of public safety features in IMT networks and IMT devices;

*c)* to take actions to standardize requirements of roaming PPDR agency users in IMT networks;

*d)* to develop guidelines for end to end priority treatment and guaranteed access for traffic from PPDR users while roaming on commercial IMT networks and packet switched networks;

*e)* to develop suitable reports and recommendations regarding PPDR spectrum requirements, use of frequency bands identified under WRC Resolution 646 and cross border movement of PPDR terminals,

resolves to instruct the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)

*a)* to conduct workshops for role of ICT in disaster management, utilizing capabilities of broadband networks during disaster;

*b)* capacity building at strategic vision level and operation level for utilizing capabilities of IMT networks and public safety features for disaster management, digital/ ICT tools combined with IMT networks for trainings to rescue & relief agencies, public for taking necessary safety measures etc.;

*c)* to conduct “PPDR Drills” with an aim to enhance readiness and capabilities of regional members to better respond to PPDR requirements, monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief as well as to strengthen regional networking, communication, and cooperation procedures for a successful and continuous collaboration,

encourages Member States

1 in emergency and disaster relief situations, to satisfy temporary needs for spectrum in addition to what may be normally provided for in agreements with the administrations concerned, while seeking international assistance for spectrum coordination and management, in accordance with the legal framework in force in each country;

2 to work in close collaboration with the Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux, as well as emergency telecommunication/ICT coordination mechanisms of the United Nations, in the development and dissemination of tools, procedures and best practices for the effective coordination and operation of telecommunications/ICTs in disaster situations;

3 to facilitate the use by emergency organizations of both existing and new technologies and solutions (satellite and terrestrial), to the extent practicable, in order to satisfy interoperability requirements and to further the goals of public protection and disaster relief;

4 to develop and support national and regional centres of excellence for research, pre-planning, equipment pre-positioning and deployment of telecommunication/ICT resources for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief coordination,

invites the Secretary-General

to inform the United Nations and, in particular the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, of this resolution.

MOD ACP/67A1/13

RESOLUTION 137 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Next-generation network deployment in developing countries[[110]](#footnote-120)1

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

Resolution 137 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

considering

*a)* that, as stated in § 22 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), a well-developed information and communication network infrastructure and applications, adapted to regional, national and local conditions, easily accessible and affordable, and making greater use of broadband and other innovative technologies, where possible, can accelerate the social and economic progress of countries, and the well-being of all individuals, communities and peoples, and that this is covered by Action Line C2, expanded to include Action Line C6;

*b)* that the existence, at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, of coherent telecommunication networks and services for the development of national, regional and international economies is a very important element in the improvement of the social, economic and financial situation of Member States,

welcoming

the Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), and annexes to Resolution 17 (Rev.  Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC)),

noting

*a)* that developing countries are still being challenged by rapid change of technologies and service convergence trends;

*b)* ongoing shortages of resources, experience and capacity building within developing countries in planning and deploying and operating networks, especially next-generation networks (NGN), and the delay in implementing and adopting NGNs in developed countries,

recalling

*a)* the efforts and collaboration of the three Bureaux to continue enhancing work aimed at providing information and advice on subjects of importance to developing countries for the planning, organization, development and operation of their telecommunication systems;

*b)* that technical knowledge and experience of great value to the developing countries is also obtainable from the work of the ITU Radiocommunication (ITU-R), Telecommunication Standardization (ITU-T) and Telecommunication Development (ITU-D) Sectors;

*c)* that, in accordance with Resolution 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, the provisions in all ITU documents relating to developing countries shall be extended to apply adequately to the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

recognizing

*a)* that the developing countries have limited human and financial resources to cope with the ever-increasing technology gap;

*b)* that the existing digital divide is liable to be aggravated further with the emergence of new technologies, including post-NGNs, and if developing countries are not able to introduce NGNs fully and in a timely manner,

taking into account

*a)* that, for countries, especially developing countries and many developed countries, that have already invested heavily in the traditional public switched telephone network, it is a pressing task for them to conduct a smooth migration from existing networks to NGNs;

*b)* that NGNs are potential tools to meet the new challenges facing the telecommunication industry, and NGN deployment and standards development activities are essential for developing countries, especially for their rural areas where the majority of the population live;

*c)* that many developing countries have largely invested in deployment of NGN networks to provide advanced services but still not be able to exploit and operate effectively;

*d)* that the migration of legacy network to NGN will affect the point of interconnections, quality of service and other operational issues; this will also have its effect on costs to the end user;

*e)* that countries can benefit from NGNs, which can facilitate the delivery of a wide range of advanced information and communication technology (ICT)-based services and applications for building the information society, resolving difficult issues such as the development and implementation of systems for public protection and disaster relief, especially telecommunications for early warning and the dissemination of emergency information;

*f)* that the challenge, as perceived by WSIS, is to harness the potential of ICTs and ICT applications for promoting the development goals of the Millennium Declaration, namely the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and so forth,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to continue and consolidate their efforts on NGN and future networks[[111]](#footnote-121)2 deployment studies, study on tariff and cost, standards-development, training activities and operational guidelines, especially for those designed for rural areas and for bridging the digital divide and the development divide;

2 to coordinate studies and programmes under the Next-Generation Network Global Standards Initiative (NGN-GSI) of ITU-T and of the Global Network Planning initiatives (GNPi) of ITU-D; coordinate ongoing work being carried out by study groups and the relevant programmes as defined in Dubai Action Plan of WTDC-14, to assist the membership in deploying NGN effectively, especially in conducting a smooth migration from existing telecommunication infrastructures to NGNs; seek appropriate solutions to expedite affordable deployment in rural areas, taking into consideration the successes of several developing countries in migrating and operating these networks, and benefiting from the experience of these countries,

instructs the Secretary‑General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to take appropriate action in order to seek support and financial provision sufficient for the implementation of this resolution, within available financial resources, including financial support through partnership agreements;

2 to highlight the importance and benefits of NGN development and deployment to other United Nations specialized agencies and financial institutions,

instructs the Council

to consider the reports and proposals made by the Secretary-General and the three Bureaux relating to the implementation of this resolution, making the appropriate linkage with the operative paragraphs of Resolution 44 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, and to take appropriate action so that the Union continues to pay attention to addressing the needs of developing countries,

invites all Member States and Sector Members

1 to undertake concrete actions, to support ITU's actions and to develop their own initiatives in order to implement this resolution;

2 to strengthen cooperation between developed and developing countries, and among developing countries themselves, in improving national, regional and international capabilities in the implementation of NGNs, especially in regard to NGN planning, deployment, operation and maintenance, and the development of NGN-based applications, especially for rural areas, taking into consideration also development in the near future, in order to handle future networks.

MOD RCC/73A1/17

RESOLUTION 137 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Next-generation network deployment in developing countries[[112]](#footnote-122)1

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

Resolution 137 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

considering

*a)* that, as stated in § 22 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), a well-developed information and communication network infrastructure and applications, adapted to regional, national and local conditions, easily accessible and affordable, and making greater use of broadband and other innovative technologies, where possible, can accelerate the social and economic progress of countries, and the well-being of all individuals, communities and peoples, and that this is covered by Action Line C2, expanded to include Action Line C6;

*b)* that the existence, at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, of coherent telecommunication networks and services for the development of national, regional and international economies is a very important element in the improvement of the social, economic and financial situation of Member States,

welcoming

the efforts made by ITU in paying attention to the interests of developing countries (cf. Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC)),

noting

*a)* that developing countries are still being challenged by rapid change of technologies and service convergence trends;

*b)* ongoing shortages of resources, experience and capacity building within developing countries in planning and deploying networks, in particular next-generation networks (NGN),

recalling

*a)* the efforts and collaboration of the three Bureaux to continue enhancing work aimed at providing information and advice on subjects of importance to developing countries for the planning, organization, development and operation of their telecommunication systems;

*b)* that technical knowledge and experience of great value to the developing countries is also obtainable from the work of the ITU Radiocommunication (ITU-R), Telecommunication Standardization (ITU-T) and Telecommunication Development (ITU-D) Sectors;

*c)* that, in accordance with Resolution 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), the provisions in all ITU documents relating to developing countries shall be extended to apply adequately to the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

recognizing

*a)* that the developing countries have limited human and financial resources to cope with the ever-increasing technology gap;

*b)* that one of the most important expected outcomes of the introduction of NGNs for developing countries is the reduction of operating costs relating to the operation and technical maintenance of network infrastructure;

*c)* that the existing digital divide is liable to be aggravated further with the emergence of new technologies, including post-NGNs, and if developing countries are not able to introduce NGNs fully and in a timely manner,

taking into account

*a)* that, for countries, especially developing countries and many developed countries, that have already invested heavily in the traditional public switched telephone network, it is a pressing task for them to conduct a smooth migration from existing networks to NGNs;

*b)* that NGNs are considered a potential tool to meet the new challenges facing the telecommunication industry, and NGN deployment and standards development activities are essential for developing countries, especially for their rural areas where the majority of the population live;

*c)* that countries can benefit from NGNs, which can facilitate the delivery of a wide range of advanced information and communication technology (ICT)-based services and applications for building the information society, resolving difficult issues such as the development and implementation of systems for public protection and disaster relief, especially telecommunications for early warning and the dissemination of emergency information;

*d)* the fact that software-defined networking (SDN) will profoundly change the telecommunication and ICT industry's landscape in the decades to come;

*e)* that the challenge, as perceived by WSIS, is to harness the potential of ICTs and ICT applications for promoting the development goals of the Millennium Declaration, namely the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and so forth,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to continue and consolidate their efforts on NGN, software-defined networks and future networks[[113]](#footnote-123)2 deployment studies and standards-development activities, particularly those designed for rural areas and for bridging the digital divide and the development divide;

2 to coordinate studies and programmes under the Next-Generation Network Global Standards Initiative (NGN-GSI) of ITU-T and of the Global Network Planning initiatives (GNPi) of ITU-D; coordinate ongoing work being carried out by study groups and the relevant programmes as defined in Hyderabad Action Plan of WTDC-10, to assist the membership in deploying NGN effectively, particularly ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 26 and the activities of BDT Programme 1, especially in conducting a smooth migration from existing telecommunication infrastructures to NGNs; and seek appropriate solutions to expedite affordable NGN deployment in rural areas, taking into consideration the successes of several developing countries in migrating to these networks, and benefiting from the experience of these countries,

instructs the Secretary‑General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to take appropriate action in order to seek support and financial provision sufficient for the implementation of this resolution, within available financial resources, including financial support through partnership agreements;

2 to highlight the importance and benefits of NGN development and deployment to other United Nations specialized agencies and financial institutions,

instructs the Council

to consider the reports and proposals made by the Secretary-General and the three Bureaux relating to the implementation of this resolution, making the appropriate linkage with the operative paragraphs of Resolution 44 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, and to take appropriate action so that the Union continues to pay attention to addressing the needs of developing countries,

invites all Member States and Sector Members

1 to undertake concrete actions, to support ITU's actions and to develop their own initiatives in order to implement this resolution;

2 to strengthen cooperation between developed and developing countries, and among developing countries themselves, in improving national, regional and international capabilities in the implementation of NGNs, especially in regard to NGN planning, deployment, operation and maintenance, the long-term prospects offered by software-defined networks and the development of NGN-based applications, especially for rural areas, taking into consideration also development in the near future, in order to handle future networks.

MOD IAP/34A1/38

RESOLUTION 139 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Use of telecommunications/information and communication   
technologies to bridge the digital divide and build   
an inclusive information society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

Resolution 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

recognizing

*a)* that the social and economic underdevelopment of a large part of the world is one of the most serious problems affecting not only the countries concerned but also the international community as a whole;

*b)* that there is a need to create opportunities for digital services in developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, taking advantage of the benefits of the revolution in information and communication technologies (ICTs);

*c)* that the new architecture of telecommunication networks shows potential for offering more efficient and economic telecommunication and ICT services and applications, particularly for rural and remote areas;

*d)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) highlighted that the ICT infrastructure is an essential foundation for an inclusive information society, and called for the commitment of all States to placing ICTs and ICT applications at the service of development;

*e)* that the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, an expanded version of the WSIS, held by the ITU in collaboration with UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNPD, recognizes in its Declaration on the application of the WSIS Outcomes that, since the Tunis Phase was held in 2005, the use of ICTs has increased considerably, which are now part of our everyday lives, accelerate socio-economic growth, contribute to sustainable development, increase transparency and accountability (when applicable), and offer new opportunities for both developed and developing countries to leverage the benefits offered by these new technologies;

*f)* that, in turn, the Declaration of the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 reaffirms that the objective of this Summit is bridging the digital, technology and knowledge divide and creating a people-centric, inclusive, open and development-oriented information society where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge;

*g)* that the declarations of previous world telecommunication development conferences (WTDC) (Istanbul 2002, Doha 2006, Hyderabad 2010, and Dubai 2014) have continued to affirm that ICTs and ICT applications are essential for political, economic, social and cultural development, that they play an important role in poverty alleviation, job creation, environmental protection and the prevention and mitigation of natural and other disasters (in addition to the importance of disaster prediction), and that they must be placed at the service of development in other sectors; and that, therefore, opportunities offered by new ICTs should be fully exploited in order to foster sustainable development;

*h)* that Goal 2 in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference about the Strategic Plan for the Union for 2016-2019, continues to declare that the aim is for ITU to assist in bridging the national, regional and international digital divide in ICTs and ICT applications by facilitating interoperability, interconnection and global connectivity of telecommunication networks and services, and by playing a leading role, within its mandate, in the multistakeholder participation process for follow-up and implementation of the relevant goals and objectives of WSIS;

*i)* that, even prior to WSIS, in addition to ITU activities, various activities were being executed by many organizations and entities to bridge the digital divide;

*j)* that such activity by the Union has been increasing since the conclusion of WSIS and the adoption of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, particularly in relation to implementation and follow-up, in accordance with the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 and the resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Antalya, 2006 and Guadalajara, 2010),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 24 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of ITU in the development of world telecommunications, Resolution 31 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunication infrastructure and ICTs for socio-economic and cultural development, and Resolution 129 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the digital divide;

*b)* that the Union's World Telecommunication Development Report has highlighted the unacceptable imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications and the imperative and urgent need to remedy that imbalance;

*c)* that, in this context, the first WTDC (Buenos Aires, 1994), *inter alia*, called on governments, international agencies and all other parties concerned to accord, particularly in developing countries, an appropriate higher priority to investment and other related actions for the development of telecommunications;

*d)* that, since that time, WTDCs have established study groups, developed work programmes and approved resolutions to promote digital opportunities, highlighting the role of ICT in a number of areas;

*e)* that Resolutions 30 and 143 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference highlight that what countries need, as reflected in these two resolutions, is for the digital divide to be bridged, as a fundamental goal,

endorsing

Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC on this subject,

considering

*a)* that, even with all the developments described above and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries ICTs and ICT applications are still not affordable to the majority of people, particularly those living in rural or remote areas;

*b)* that each region, country and area must tackle its own specific issues regarding the digital divide, with emphasis on cooperation with others in order to benefit from experience gained;

*c)* that many countries do not have the necessary basic infrastructure, long-term plans, laws, regulations and such like in place for the development of ICT and ICT applications;

*d)* that the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition still face particular problems in bridging the digital divide;

*e)* that it is necessary to study and analyze the social, demographic, economic and technological context of the communities in which it is intended to deploy infrastructure and implement plans for capacity building,

considering further

*a)* that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are not only the consequence of economic growth, but a prerequisite for overall development, including economic growth;

*b)* that telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, are an integral part of the national, regional and international development process;

*c)* that currently a favorable environment - the necessary policies, content and capacities to adequately use development technologies - is considered to be as important as infrastructure investments;

*d)* that recent progress, and particularly the convergence of telecommunication, information, broadcasting and computer technologies and services, are agents of change for the age of information and knowledge;

*e)* that there is a continuing need in most developing countries for investment in various development sectors, while giving priority to investment in the telecommunication/ICT sector, in view of the pressing need for telecommunications/ICTs to support growth and development in other sectors;

*f)* that, in this situation, national e-strategies should be linked to overall development goals and guide national decisions;

*g)* that it continues to be necessary to provide decision-makers with relevant and timely information on the role and general contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development plans;

*h)* that past studies undertaken at the initiative of the Union for assessing the benefits of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the sector have had a salutary effect in other sectors and are a necessary condition for their development;

*i)* that the use of terrestrial and satellite systems to give access to local communities located in rural or remote areas without increasing connection costs due to distance and other geographic characteristics, must be considered an extremely useful tool to bridge the digital divide;

*j)* that satellite broadband services make it possible to provide cost-effective communications solutions with great connectivity, speed, and reliability in metropolitan, rural and even remote areas, becoming an essential engine for the economic and social development of our countries and regions;

*k)* that the development of technologies allow sustainable, affordable access to information and knowledge through the provision of large-connectivity (broadband) communications services that significantly contribute to bridge the digital divide, efficiently complementing other technologies and making it possible to connect countries in a direct, quick and reliable fashion;

*l)* that BDT Programme 1 of the Hyderabad Action Plan on the development of infrastructure and information and communication technologies provides assistance to developing countries on issues related to spectrum management and the efficient, economical development of rural, national and international broadband telecommunication networks, including satellite networks;

*m)* Resolution 11 (WRC-12) of the World Radiocommunication Conferences, which referred to the “Use of satellite orbital positions and associated frequency spectrum to deliver international public telecommunication services in developing countries”;

*n)* Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference on Strengthening coordination and cooperation among ITU-R, ITU-T, and ITU-D on matters of common interest;

*o)* Resolution COM 3/2 (Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference on “Broadband technologies and applications for greater growth of telecommunication/ICT services and broadband connectivity”,

stressing

*a)* the important role played by telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the development of e-government, labour, agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human rights, environmental protection, trade and transfer of information for social welfare, and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries;

*b)* that telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and applications are central to achieving the goal of digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to information;

*c)* the role played by telecommunications in e-health programs to provide distance healthcare services on the basis of which effective access to healthcare services shall be promoted in highly marginal and demographically scattered regions,

mindful

*a)* that the Dubai 2014 declaration stated that, with convergence, policy-makers and regulators should continue to promote widespread, affordable access to telecommunications/ICTs, including Internet access, through fair, transparent, stable, predictable and non-discriminatory enabling policy, legal and regulatory environments, including common approaches to conformance and interoperability that promote competition, increase consumer choices, foster continued technological and service innovation and provide investment incentives at national, regional and international levels;

*b)* that goals in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 are aimed at enabling and fostering the growth and sustained development of telecommunication networks and services, at facilitating universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society, and at providing assistance to developing countries in order to bridge the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development;

*c)* that the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by WSIS recognized that policies that create a favourable climate for stability, predictability and fair competition at all levels should be developed and implemented in a manner that attracts more private investment in telecommunications and in ICT infrastructure;

*d)* that, in many ITU Member States, independent regulatory bodies have been established to deal with regulatory issues such as interconnection, determination of tariffs, licensing and competition, designed to promote digital opportunities at the national level,

appreciating

the various studies that have been carried out as part of the programme of technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union,

resolves

1 that implementation of Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) should continue to be followed;

2 that the Union should continue to organize, sponsor and conduct necessary studies in order to highlight, in a different and changing context, the contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development;

3 that the Union should continue to act as a clearing-house mechanism for the exchange of information and expertise in this regard, within the implementation of the Dubai 2014 Action Plan and in partnership with other appropriate organizations, and implement initiatives, programmes and projects aimed at promoting access to telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications;

4 that the ITU, in cooperation with the relevant organizations, continue its task of preparing adequate ICT reference indicators for measuring the digital divide, collecting statistical data, measuring the impact of ICTs, and facilitating a comparative analysis of digital integration, which will continue to be a fundamental need in support of economic growth,

continues to invite

the administrations and governments of Member States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions and providers of telecommunication equipment and services and ICTs to extend their support for the satisfactory implementation of this resolution,

continues to encourage

all agencies responsible for development aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and regional and national development funds, as well as donor and recipient Member States of the Union, to continue to attach importance to ICTs in the development process and to accord a high priority for resource allocation to this sector,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to bring this resolution to the attention of all interested parties including, in particular, UNDP, IBRD, regional funds and national development funds for cooperation in implementing this resolution;

2 to report annually to the ITU Council on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution;

3 to arrange for the wide dissemination of the findings resulting from the activities carried out in accordance with this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Directors of the other Bureaux, as appropriate

1 to continue to assist the Member States and Sector Members in developing a pro‑competitive policy and regulatory framework for ICTs and ICT applications;

2 to continue to assist Member States and Sector Members with strategies that expand access to telecommunication infrastructure, particularly for rural or remote areas;

3 to evaluate models for affordable and sustainable systems for access to information in rural or remote areas, communications and ICT applications on the global network, based on studies of these models;

4 to continue to conduct, within available resources, case studies concerning telecommunications/ICTs in rural areas and, if appropriate, to deploy a pilot model using IP-based technology, or equivalent thereof in the future, to extend rural access;

5 to promote and facilitate collaborative actions between the different Sectors of the Union to carry out studies, projects, and inter-related activities whose aim is, on the one hand, to complement the national telecommunication networks, including and satellite radiocommunication systems, and, on the other hand, to increase the knowledge and capacity of these systems to achieve optimal use of their orbit spectrum resources, in order to drive broadband development and coverage and bridge the digital divide,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to implement actions, in coordination with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in order to support studies, projects or systems and, at the same time, promote joint activities whose aim is to build capacities for an efficient use of the orbital spectrum resource to provide public international services via satellite with the purpose of achieving affordable access to satellite broadband and facilitate connectivity between networks, and between different zones, countries and regions, especially in developing countries,

instructs the Council

1 to allocate adequate funds, within approved budgetary resources, for the implementation of this resolution;

2 to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of this resolution;

3 to submit a progress report on this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

invites Member States

1 to continue to undertake concerted action in order to achieve the objectives of Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC, as was the case for Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), by supporting this resolution as revised at this conference;

2 to conduct consultations with the citizens who shall be the beneficiaries of the infrastructure plans, programs and investment, considering current differences stemming from the social conditions and dynamics of the population so that there will be a correct appropriation of ICTs;

3 to promote the implementation of policies to promote public and private investments for the development and construction of Radiocommunication Systems, including satellite systems, in their own countries and regions, and to contemplate the inclusion of their use in the National and/or Regional Broadband Plans as an additional tool that will help bridge the digital divide and meet telecommunication needs, especially in developing countries.

MOD AFCP/69A1/8

RESOLUTION 139 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Telecommunications/information and communication   
technologies to bridge the digital divide and build   
an inclusive information society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

Resolution 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

recognizing

*a)* that the social and economic underdevelopment of a large part of the world is one of the most serious problems affecting not only the countries concerned but also the international community as a whole;

*b)* that there is a need to create opportunities for digital services in developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, taking advantage of the benefits of the revolution in information and communication technologies (ICTs);

*c)* that the new architecture of telecommunication networks shows potential for offering more efficient and economic telecommunication and ICT services and applications, particularly for rural and remote areas;

*d)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) highlighted that the ICT infrastructure is an essential foundation for an inclusive information society, and called for the commitment of all States to placing ICTs and ICT applications at the service of development;

*e)* that the declarations of previous world telecommunication development conferences (WTDC) (Istanbul 2002, Doha 2006, Hyderabad 2010 and Dubai 2014) have continued to affirm that ICTs and ICT applications are essential for political, economic, social and cultural development, that they play an important role in poverty alleviation, job creation, environmental protection and the prevention and mitigation of natural and other disasters (in addition to the importance of disaster prediction), and that they must be placed at the service of development in other sectors; and that, therefore, opportunities offered by new ICTs should be fully exploited in order to foster sustainable development;

*f)* that Goal 2 in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 focuses on bridging the digital divide and provide broadband for all, being committed to ensuring that everyone without exception benefits from telecommunication/ICTs, ITU will work to bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all. Bridging the digital divide focuses on global telecommunication/ICT inclusiveness, fostering telecommunication/ICT access, accessibility affordability and use in all countries and regions and by all peoples, including marginal and vulnerable populations, such as women, children, people with different income levels, Indigenous Peoples, older persons and persons with disabilities. Broadband has been recognized as a transformative technology with the potential to spark advances across all three pillars of sustainable development: economic prosperity, social inclusion and environmental sustainability. Providing affordable broadband connectivity, services and applications for all is essential to modern society, offering widely recognized social and economic benefits. The Union will be working towards providing broadband for all, so everyone can take advantage of these benefits;

*g)* that, even prior to WSIS, in addition to ITU activities, various activities were being executed by many organizations and entities to bridge the digital divide;

*h)* that such activity by the Union has been increasing since the conclusion of WSIS and the adoption of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, particularly in relation to implementation and follow-up, in accordance with the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 and the resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 24 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of ITU in the development of world telecommunications, Resolution 31 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunication infrastructure and ICTs for socio-economic and cultural development, and Resolution 129 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the digital divide;

*b)* that the Union's World Telecommunication Development Report has highlighted the unacceptable imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications and the imperative and urgent need to remedy that imbalance;

*c)* that, in this context, the first WTDC (Buenos Aires, 1994), *inter alia*, called on governments, international agencies and all other parties concerned to accord, particularly in developing countries, an appropriate higher priority to investment and other related actions for the development of telecommunications;

*d)* that, since that time, WTDCs have established study groups, developed work programmes and approved resolutions to promote digital opportunities, highlighting the role of ICT in a number of areas;

*e)* that Resolutions 30 and 143 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference highlight that what countries need, as reflected in these two resolutions, is for the digital divide to be bridged, as a fundamental goal;

*f)* Resolution 143 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;

*g)* Resolution 16 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC on "Special actions and measures for the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition", which calls upon other Member States and Sector Members to establish partnerships with these countries, either directly or through BDT, in order to bring increased investment into the ICT sector and to stimulate the modernization and expansion of networks in these countries in a bold attempt to reduce the digital divide and to achieve the ultimate goal of universal access in line with the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda,

endorsing

1. Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC on this subject “Bridging the digital divide”;
2. Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC on "Optimal integration of information and communication technologies";
3. Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA on "Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries",

considering

*a)* that, even with all the developments described above and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries ICTs and ICT applications are still not affordable to the majority of people, particularly those living in rural areas;

*b)* that each region, country and area must tackle its own specific issues regarding the digital divide, with emphasis on cooperation with others in order to benefit from experience gained;

*c)* that many countries do not have the necessary basic infrastructure, long-term plans, laws, regulations and such like in place for the development of ICT and ICT applications;

*d)* that the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition still face particular problems in bridging the digital divide,

considering further

*a)* that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are not only the consequence of economic growth, but a prerequisite for overall development, including economic growth;

*b)* that telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, are an integral part of the national, regional and international development process;

*c)* that recent progress, and particularly the convergence of telecommunication, information, broadcasting and computer technologies and services, are agents of change for the information age;

*d)* that there is a continuing need in most developing countries for investment in various development sectors, while giving priority to investment in the telecommunication/ICT sector, in view of the pressing need for telecommunications/ICTs to support growth and development in other sectors;

*e)* that, in this situation, national e-strategies should be linked to overall development goals and guide national decisions;

*f)* that it continues to be necessary to provide decision-makers with relevant and timely information on the role and general contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development plans;

*g)* that past studies undertaken at the initiative of the Union for assessing the benefits of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the sector have had a salutary effect in other sectors and are a necessary condition for their development,

stressing

*a)* the important role played by telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the development of e-government, labour, agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human rights, environmental protection, trade and transfer of information for social welfare, and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries;

*b)* that telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and applications are central to achieving the goal of digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to information,

mindful

*a)* that the Dubai Declaration emphasized that policy-makers and regulators should continue to promote widespread, affordable access to telecommunications/ICTs, including Internet access, through fair, transparent, stable, predictable and non-discriminatory enabling policy, legal and regulatory environments, including common approaches to conformance and interoperability that promote competition, increase consumer choices, foster continued technological and service innovation and provide investment incentives at national, regional and international levels;

*b)* also it declares that the increased participation of developing countries in ITU activities to bridge the standardization gap is needed to ensure that they experience the economic benefits associated with technological development, and to better reflect the requirements and interests of developing countries in this area;

*c)* that goals in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 are aimed at inclusiveness – bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all, being committed to ensuring that everyone without exception benefits from telecommunication/ICTs, ITU will work to bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all. Bridging the digital divide focuses on global telecommunication/ICT inclusiveness, fostering telecommunication/ICT access, accessibility, affordability and use in all countries and regions and by all peoples, including marginal and vulnerable populations, such as women, children, people with different income levels, Indigenous Peoples, older persons and persons with disabilities. Broadband has been recognized as a transformative technology with the potential to spark advances across all three pillars of sustainable development: economic prosperity, social inclusion and environmental sustainability. Providing affordable broadband connectivity, services and applications for all is essential to modern society, offering widely recognized social and economic benefits. The Union will be working towards providing broadband for all, so everyone can take advantage of these benefits;

*d)* that the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by WSIS recognized that policies that create a favourable climate for stability, predictability and fair competition at all levels should be developed and implemented in a manner that attracts more private investment in telecommunications and in ICT infrastructure;

*e)* that, in many ITU Member States, independent regulatory bodies have been established to deal with regulatory issues such as interconnection, determination of tariffs, licensing and competition, designed to promote digital opportunities at the national level,

appreciating

the various studies that have been carried out as part of the programme of technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union,

resolves

1 that implementation of Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) should be followed up without delay;

2 that the Union should continue to organize, sponsor and conduct necessary studies in order to highlight, in a different and changing context, the contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development;

3 that the Union should continue to act as a clearing-house mechanism for the exchange of information and expertise in this regard, within the implementation of the Dubai Action Plan and in partnership with other appropriate organizations, and implement initiatives, programmes and projects aimed at promoting access to telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications,

continues to invite

the administrations and governments of Member States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions and providers of telecommunication equipment and services and ICTs to extend their support for the satisfactory implementation of this resolution,

continues to encourage

all agencies responsible for development aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and regional and national development funds, as well as donor and recipient Member States of the Union, to continue to attach importance to ICTs in the development process and to accord a high priority for resource allocation to this sector,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to bring this resolution to the attention of all interested parties including, in particular, UNDP, IBRD, regional funds and national development funds for cooperation in implementing this resolution;

2 to report annually to the ITU Council on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution;

3 to arrange for the wide dissemination of the findings resulting from the activities carried out in accordance with this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Directors of the other Bureaux, as appropriate

1 to continue to assist the Member States and Sector Members in developing a pro‑competitive policy and regulatory framework for ICTs and ICT applications;

2 to continue to assist Member States and Sector Members with strategies that expand access to telecommunication infrastructure, particularly for rural areas;

3 to evaluate models for affordable and sustainable systems for rural access to information, communications and ICT applications on the global network, based on studies of these models;

4 to continue to conduct, within available resources, case studies concerning telecommunications/ICTs in rural areas and, if appropriate, to deploy a pilot model using IP-based technology, or equivalent thereof in the future, to extend rural access;

5 to continue to support member states by providing experts database within the required field;

6 to continue to fund the necessary actions for bridging the digital divide for developing countries within available resources,

instructs the Council

1 to allocate adequate funds, within approved budgetary resources, for the implementation of this resolution;

2 to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of this resolution;

3 to submit a progress report on this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

invites Member States

to continue to undertake concerted action in order to achieve the objectives of Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), as was the case for Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), by supporting this resolution as revised at this conference.

MOD ARB/79A3/3

RESOLUTION 139 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Telecommunications/information and communication   
technologies to bridge the digital divide and build   
an inclusive information society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

Resolution 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

recognizing

*a)* that the social and economic underdevelopment of a large part of the world is one of the most serious problems affecting not only the countries concerned but also the international community as a whole;

*b)* that there is a need to create opportunities for digital services in developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, taking advantage of the benefits of the revolution in information and communication technologies (ICTs);

*c)* that the new architecture of telecommunication networks shows potential for offering more efficient and economic telecommunication and ICT services and applications, particularly for rural and remote areas;

*d)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) highlighted that the ICT infrastructure is an essential foundation for an inclusive information society, and called for the commitment of all States to placing ICTs and ICT applications at the service of development;

*e)* that the declarations of previous world telecommunication development conferences (WTDC) (Istanbul 2002, Doha 2006, Hyderabad 2010 and Dubai 2014) have continued to affirm that ICTs and ICT applications are essential for political, economic, social and cultural development, that they play an important role in poverty alleviation, job creation, environmental protection and the prevention and mitigation of natural and other disasters (in addition to the importance of disaster prediction), and that they must be placed at the service of development in other sectors; and that, therefore, opportunities offered by new ICTs should be fully exploited in order to foster sustainable development;

*f)* Goal 2 in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019;

*g)* that, even prior to WSIS, in addition to ITU activities, various activities were being executed by many organizations and entities to bridge the digital divide;

*h)* that such activity by the Union has been increasing since the conclusion of WSIS and the adoption of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, particularly in relation to implementation and follow-up, in accordance with the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 and the resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 24 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of ITU in the development of world telecommunications, Resolution 31 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunication infrastructure and ICTs for socio-economic and cultural development, and Resolution 129 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the digital divide;

*b)* that the Union's World Telecommunication Development Report has highlighted the unacceptable imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications and the imperative and urgent need to remedy that imbalance;

*c)* that, in this context, the first WTDC (Buenos Aires, 1994), *inter alia*, called on governments, international agencies and all other parties concerned to accord, particularly in developing countries, an appropriate higher priority to investment and other related actions for the development of telecommunications;

*d)* that, since that time, WTDCs have established study groups, developed work programmes and approved resolutions to promote digital opportunities, highlighting the role of ICT in a number of areas;

*e)* that Resolutions 30 and 143 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference highlight that what countries need, as reflected in these two resolutions, is for the digital divide to be bridged, as a fundamental goal;

*f)* Resolution 143 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;

endorsing

1 Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC;

2 Resolution 16 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC on "Special actions and measures for the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition", which calls upon other Member States and Sector Members to establish partnerships with these countries, either directly or through BDT, in order to bring increased investment into the ICT sector and to stimulate the modernization and expansion of networks in these countries in a bold attempt to reduce the digital divide and to achieve the ultimate goal of universal access in line with the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda,

3 Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC on "Optimal integration of information and communication technologies";

4 Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA on "Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries", which instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in collaboration with the Directors of Telecommunication Development Bureau and the Radiocommunication Bureau, within available resources to continue implementing the objectives of the action plan (for the implementation of Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference) annexed to this resolution,

considering

*a)* that, even with all the developments described above and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries ICTs and ICT applications are still not affordable to the majority of people, particularly those living in rural areas;

*b)* that each region, country and area must tackle its own specific issues regarding the digital divide, with emphasis on cooperation with others in order to benefit from experience gained;

*c)* that many countries do not have the necessary basic infrastructure, long-term plans, laws, regulations and such like in place for the development of ICT and ICT applications;

*d)* that the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition still face particular problems in bridging the digital divide,

considering further

*a)* that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are not only the consequence of economic growth, but a prerequisite for overall development, including economic growth;

*b)* that telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, are an integral part of the national, regional and international development process;

*c)* that recent progress, and particularly the convergence of telecommunication, information, broadcasting and computer technologies and services, are agents of change for the information age;

*d)* that there is a continuing need in most developing countries for investment in various development sectors, while giving priority to investment in the telecommunication/ICT sector, in view of the pressing need for telecommunications/ICTs to support growth and development in other sectors;

*e)* that, in this situation, national e-strategies should be linked to overall development goals and guide national decisions;

*f)* that it continues to be necessary to provide decision-makers with relevant and timely information on the role and general contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development plans;

*g)* that past studies undertaken at the initiative of the Union for assessing the benefits of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the sector have had a salutary effect in other sectors and are a necessary condition for their development,

stressing

*a)* the important role played by telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the development of e-government, labour, agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human rights, environmental protection, trade and transfer of information for social welfare, and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries;

*b)* that telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and applications are central to achieving the goal of digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to information,

mindful

*a)* that the Dubai Declaration emphasized with convergence, policy-makers and regulators should continue to promote widespread, affordable access to telecommunications/ICTs, including Internet access, through fair, transparent, stable, predictable and non-discriminatory enabling policy, legal and regulatory environments, including common approaches to conformance and interoperability that promote competition, increase consumer choices, foster continued technological and service innovation and provide investment incentives at national, regional and international levels;

*b)* also it declares that the increased participation of developing countries in ITU activities to bridge the standardization gap is needed to ensure that they experience the economic benefits associated with technological development, and to better reflect the requirements and interests of developing countries in this area;

*c)* that goals in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 are aimed at inclusiveness – bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all, being committed to ensuring that everyone without exception benefits from telecommunication/ICTs, ITU will work to bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all;

*d)* that the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by WSIS recognized that policies that create a favourable climate for stability, predictability and fair competition at all levels should be developed and implemented in a manner that attracts more private investment in telecommunications and in ICT infrastructure;

*e)* that, in many ITU Member States, independent regulatory bodies have been established to deal with regulatory issues such as interconnection, determination of tariffs, licensing and competition, designed to promote digital opportunities at the national level,

appreciating

the various studies that have been carried out as part of the programme of technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union,

resolves

1 that implementation of Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) should be followed up without delay;

2 that the Union should continue to organize, sponsor and conduct necessary studies in order to highlight, in a different and changing context, the contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development;

3 that the Union should continue to act as a clearing-house mechanism for the exchange of information and expertise in this regard, within the implementation of the Dubai Action Plan and in partnership with other appropriate organizations, and implement initiatives, programmes and projects aimed at promoting access to telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications,

continues to invite

the administrations and governments of Member States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions and providers of telecommunication equipment and services and ICTs to extend their support for the satisfactory implementation of this resolution,

continues to encourage

all agencies responsible for development aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and regional and national development funds, as well as donor and recipient Member States of the Union, to continue to attach importance to ICTs in the development process and to accord a high priority for resource allocation to this sector,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to bring this resolution to the attention of all interested parties including, in particular, UNDP, IBRD, regional funds and national development funds for cooperation in implementing this resolution;

2 to report annually to the ITU Council on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution;

3 to arrange for the wide dissemination of the findings resulting from the activities carried out in accordance with this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Directors of the other Bureaux, as appropriate

1 to continue to assist the Member States and Sector Members in developing a pro‑competitive policy and regulatory framework for ICTs and ICT applications;

2 to continue to assist Member States and Sector Members with strategies that expand access to telecommunication infrastructure, particularly for rural areas;

3 to evaluate models for affordable and sustainable systems for rural access to information, communications and ICT applications on the global network, based on studies of these models;

4 to continue to conduct, within available resources, case studies concerning telecommunications/ICTs in rural areas and, if appropriate, to deploy a pilot model using IP-based technology, or equivalent thereof in the future, to extend rural access;

5 to continue to support member states and sector members with experts database within the required field;

6 to continue to fund the necessary actions for bridging the digital divide for developing countries within available resources;

7 to strengthen cooperation and coordination with the relevant regional organizations, in particular those of the developing countries in the activities related to bridge the digital divide,

instructs the Council

1 to allocate adequate funds, within approved budgetary resources, for the implementation of this resolution;

2 to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of this resolution;

3 to submit a progress report on this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

invites Member States

to continue to undertake concerted action in order to achieve the objectives of Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), as was the case for Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), by supporting this resolution as revised at this conference.

MOD IAP/34A1/27

RESOLUTION 140 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the  
World Summit on the Information Society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which achieved its aims in regard to the holding of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

*b)* Resolution 113 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on WSIS;

*c)* Decision 8 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU input to the WSIS Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action and the information document on ITU activities related to the Summit,

recalling further

1. the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, all of which were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;
2. the outcomes of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) referring to the role of the ICTs for sustainable development;
3. the outcomes of the Ministerial Round Table held at the WSIS Forum 2013, where the Ministers “encouraged the WSIS Process to continue beyond 2015”;
4. the WSIS+10 Statement on implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015,

considering

*a)* the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of WSIS;

*b)* that the core competences of ITU in the fields of information and communication technologies (ICTs) – assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information – are of crucial importance for building the information society, as stated in § 64 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles;

*c)* that the Tunis Agenda stated that "*each UN agency should act according to its mandate and competencies, and pursuant to decisions of their respective governing bodies, and within existing approved resources*" (§ 102 (b));

*d)* the establishment of a United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the request of the Summit, with the main objective of coordinating substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations' implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and that ITU is a permanent member of UNGIS, and shares a rotating chairmanship thereof;

*e)* that ITU, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are playing lead facilitation roles in the multistakeholder implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda, as called upon by WSIS;

*f)* that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Lines C2 (Information and communication infrastructure) and C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Tunis Agenda, and a potential partner for a number of other action lines, as identified by WSIS;

*g)* that the parties involved in implementing the Summit outcomes agreed, in 2008, to designate ITU as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C6 (Enabling environment), for which it had previously acted only as a co-facilitator;

*h)* that the ITU is given specific responsibility for maintaining the WSIS stocktaking database (§ 120 of the Tunis Agenda);

*i)* that ITU is capable of providing expertise relevant to the Internet Governance Forum as demonstrated during the WSIS process (§ 78a of the Tunis Agenda);

*j)* that ITU has, *inter alia*, specific responsibility to study and report on international Internet connectivity (§§ 27 and 50 of the Tunis Agenda);

*k)* that ITU has a specific responsibility to ensure rational, efficient and economic use of, and equitable access to, the radio-frequency spectrum by all countries, based on relevant international agreements (§ 96 of the Tunis Agenda);

*l)* that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,

*m)* that "*building an inclusive development-oriented information society will require unremitting multistakeholder effort… Taking into account the multifaceted nature of building the Information Society, effective cooperation among governments, private sector, civil society and United Nations and other international organizations, according to their roles and responsibilities and leveraging on their expertise, is essential*" (§ 83 of the Tunis Agenda),

considering further

*a)* that ITU plays a fundamental role in providing global perspectives on the development of the information society;

*b)* the need for ITU to evolve constantly in response to changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and, in particular, in respect of evolving technologies and new regulatory challenges;

*c)* the needs of developing countries, including in the areas of building telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, strengthening confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICT and implementation of the other WSIS goals;

*d)* the desirability of using ITU's resources and expertise in a way which takes account of the rapid changes in the telecommunication environment and of the WSIS outcomes;

*e)* the need to carefully deploy the Union's human and financial resources in a manner consistent with the priorities of the membership and cognizant of budgetary constraints, and the need to avoid duplication among the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

*f)* that the full involvement of the membership, including Sector Members, as well as other stakeholders, is critical to successful ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes;

*g)* that the Strategic Plan for the Union for 2016-2019 set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference contains a commitment to the implementation of the relevant WSIS outcomes, in response to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment and its effects on the Union;

*h)* that the Council Working Group on WSIS (WG-WSIS) has proven to be an effective mechanism for facilitating Member State inputs on the role of ITU in implementing WSIS outcomes, as envisaged by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);

*i)* that greater ITU Membership input to and guidance on ITU activities pursuant to WSIS, particularly activities with respect to those Action Lines for which ITU is the sole moderator/facilitator, is desirable, and would be facilitated by dialogue between the General Secretariat and ITU Membership on related activities;

*j)* that the ITU Council has approved roadmaps for Action Lines C2, C5 and C6, which have been updated and made available on the web, as well as WSIS related activities have been included in the ITU Operational Plans for 2015-2018;

*k)* that the international community is invited to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes;

*l)* that ITU is capable of providing expertise in the field of statistical work by developing ICT indicators, using appropriate indicators and benchmarking to track global progress, and measuring the digital divide (§§ 113-118 of the Tunis Agenda),

noting

1. the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum, organized annually by the International Telecommunication Union in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, and the first 10-year review event of the World Summit on the Information Society, organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris, from 25 to 27 February 2013;
2. the establishment of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development at the invitation of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, taking note of the “Broadband targets for 2015”, which set targets for making broadband policy universal and for increasing affordability and uptake in support of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

taking into account

*a)* that WSIS acknowledged that multistakeholder participation is essential to the successful building of a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented information society;

*b)* the nexus between issues of telecommunication development and those of economic, social and cultural development, as well as its impact on social and economic structures in all Member States;

*c)* § 98 of the Tunis Agenda, which encourages strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders and welcomes, in that respect, the ITU-led Connect the World initiative;

*d)* that, in recent decades, ICT landscape has changed dramatically progress in natural science, mathematics, engineering and technology, rapid innovation, diffusion and uptake of mobile technologies and improved access to the Internet have greatly expanded the gamut of opportunities that ICTs offer to promote inclusive development and bring the benefits of the information society to an increasing number of people around the world;

*e)* that UNGIS proposes that “in collaboration with other stakeholders, the UN system should seek to take full advantage of ICTs in addressing the development challenges of the 21st century and to recognize them as cross-cutting enablers for the achievement of all three pillars of sustainable development and the potential of ICTs as key enablers of development,” and “as critical components of innovative development solutions, is fully recognized in the Post-2015 Development Agenda”;

*f)* the outcomes of the ITU coordinated WSIS+10 High-Level Event together with other UN agencies and inclusive to all WSIS stakeholders conducted as an extended version of the WSIS Forum - WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 under mandates of the participating agencies;

*g)* that the ITU Secretary-General created the ITU WSIS Task Force, chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General, in order to fulfil, among others, the instructions handed down to the Secretary-General in Resolution 140 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*h)* the ITU report "WSIS+10" on ITU's WSIS implementation and follow-up activities for the ten years 2005-2014, outlining the progress made on the Action Lines set out in the Geneva Plan of Action,

endorsing

*a)* Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

*b)* Resolution 139 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;

*c)* the relevant results of the 2013 and 2014 session of the ITU Council, including Resolution 1334 (Rev. 2013);

*d)* programmes, activities and regional activities established by WTDC‑14 with the objective of bridging the digital divide;

*e)* the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS;

*f)* Resolution 75 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on ITU-T's contribution in implementing the outcomes of WSIS,

bearing in mind

the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS and the WSIS Task Force,

recognizing

*a)* the importance of ITU's role and participation in UNGIS, as a permanent member, and sharing a rotating chairmanship;

*b)* ITU's commitment to the implementation of the goals and objectives of WSIS, as one of the most important goals for the Union;

*c)* that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015, and in Resolution 68/198 defined the modalities for the overall review by the General Assembly of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, in accordance with paragraph § 111 of the Tunis Agenda,

resolves

1 that ITU should play a leading facilitating role in the implementation process, along with UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP, as stated in § 109 of the Tunis Agenda;

2 that ITU should continue to play a lead facilitation role in the WSIS implementation process, as a moderator/facilitator for implementing Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;

3 that ITU should continue carrying out those activities that come within its mandate, and participate with other stakeholders, as appropriate, in the implementation of Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C7, C8, C9 and C11 and all other relevant action lines and other WSIS outcomes, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

4 that ITU should continue to adapt itself, taking into account technological developments and its potential to contribute significantly to building an inclusive information society;

5 to express its satisfaction with the successful outcomes of the Summit, in which the expertise and core competence of ITU were noted several times;

6 to express its thanks to the staff of the Union, the host countries and WG-WSIS for their efforts in the preparation of both phases Geneva 2003 and Tunis 2005 of WSIS, and WSIS+10, as well as all members of ITU actively involved in implementing the WSIS outcomes;

7 that there is a need to integrate the implementation of the Dubai Action Plan, and in particular Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and relevant resolutions of plenipotentiary conferences, with the multistakeholder implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

8 that ITU, in coordination with UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP, contribute on the issue of ICT for development in the debate on Development Agenda Beyond 2015 arranged by the General Assembly, taking into consideration WSIS+10 Outcome Documents that include a WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and a WSIS+10 Vision Beyond 2015; with a focus on bridging the digital divide through sustainable development;

9 that ITU should, within available resources, continue to maintain the current public WSIS stocktaking database, as one of the valuable tools for assisting with the follow-up of WSIS, as instructed in § 120 of the Tunis Agenda;

10 that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) shall give high priority to building information and communication infrastructure (WSIS Action Line C2), this being the physical backbone for all e‑applications, calling also upon Programme 1 and the ITU-D study groups to do the same;

11 that taking into account the overall review decisions adopted by the General Assembly concerning the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,ITU, should submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of WSIS outcomes,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to take all necessary measures for ITU to fulfil its role, as outlined in *resolves*1, 2, and 3 above, in accordance with the appropriate roadmaps;

2 to continue to coordinate, with the Coordination Committee, the activities related to WSIS implementation for implementing *resolves* 1, 2, and 3 above, with the aim of avoiding duplication of work among the ITU Bureaux and the ITU General Secretariat;

3 to continue to raise public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities and provide broader access to the Union's resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging information society;

4 to formulate specific tasks and deadlines for implementing the action lines referred to above, and incorporate them in the operational plans of the General Secretariat and the Sectors;

5 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects, including their financial implications;

6 to prepare and submit a comprehensive report on the ITU activities for WSIS implementation to the next plenipotentiary conference in 2018, taking into account on the basis of the overall review and decisions adopted by the General Assembly concerning the balance of the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

7 to ensure that the ITU makes available its expertise and competencies, in coordination with the CSTD, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNDP and other UN Agencies, in the preparatory process and during the event of the overall review by the United Nations General Assembly of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, to be initiated in July 2015;

8 to submit the WSIS+10 High-Level Event output documents - WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015, as well as any relevant updates, as a contribution to the overall review to be conducted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, concerning the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and the establishment of a Development Agenda Beyond 2015,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to ensure that concrete objectives and deadlines for WSIS activities are developed and reflected in the operational plans of each Sector and update the relevant roadmaps,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to follow, as soon as possible and in accordance with Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), a partnership approach in ITU‑D activities related to its roles in the implementation and follow-up of the WSIS outcomes, in accordance with the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention, and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council,

requests the Council

1 to establish, as an integral part of the WG-WSIS, a Sub-Working Group to oversee ITU's implementation of the WSIS outcomes, particularly those Action Lines for which the ITU is the sole moderator/facilitator, and, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, to make resources available as appropriate;

2 to oversee ITU's adaptation to the information society, in line with *resolves* 4 above;

3 to maintain WG-WSIS, in order to facilitate the participation of all stakeholders on the ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes and to elaborate, in collaboration with other Council working groups, proposals to the Council that may be necessary for adapting ITU to its role in building the information society, with the assistance of the WSIS Task Force, these proposals possibly including amendments to the Constitution and the Convention;

4 to take into account the relevant decisions of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

5 to further modify Resolution 1332 adopted by the Council at its 2011 session as appropriate;

6 to further modify Resolution 1282 adopted by the Council at its 2008 session as appropriate;

7 to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to participate actively in implementing WSIS outcomes, contribute to the WSIS stocktaking database maintained by ITU, and participate actively in the activities of WG-WSIS and in ITU's further adaptation to the information society;

2 to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes,

resolves to express

1. its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Governments of Switzerland and Tunisia for having hosted the two phases of the Summit in close collaboration with ITU, UNESCO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and other relevant United Nations agencies;
2. and appreciation for the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, coordinated and hosted by the ITU and co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD, and UNDP with the engagement of other UN agencies.

MOD ACP/67A2/5

RESOLUTION 140 (Rev. busan, 2014)

ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the  
World Summit on the Information Society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which achieved its aims in regard to the holding of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

*b)* Resolution 113 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on WSIS;

*c)* Decision 8 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU input to the WSIS Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action and the information document on ITU activities related to the Summit,

recalling further

the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, all of which were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly,

considering

*a)* the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of WSIS and the WSIS+10 High Level Event;

*b)* that the core competences of ITU in the fields of information and communication technologies (ICTs) – assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information – are of crucial importance for building the information society, as stated in § 64 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles;

*c)* that the Tunis Agenda stated that "*each UN agency should act according to its mandate and competencies, and pursuant to decisions of their respective governing bodies, and within existing approved resources*" (§ 102 (b));

*d)* the establishment of a United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the request of the Summit, with the main objective of coordinating substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations' implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and that ITU is a permanent member of UNGIS, and shares a rotating chairmanship thereof;

*e)* that ITU is capable of providing expertise relevant to the Internet Governance Forum as demonstrated during the WSIS process (§ 78a of the Tunis Agenda);

*f)* that ITU has, *inter alia*, specific responsibility to study and report on international Internet connectivity (§§ 27 and 50 of the Tunis Agenda);

*g)* that ITU has a specific responsibility to ensure rational, efficient and economic use of, and equitable access to, the radio-frequency spectrum by all countries, based on relevant international agreements (§ 96 of the Tunis Agenda);

*h)* that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,

*i)* that "*building an inclusive development-oriented information society will require unremitting multistakeholder effort… Taking into account the multifaceted nature of building the Information Society, effective cooperation among governments, private sector, civil society and United Nations and other international organizations, according to their roles and responsibilities and leveraging on their expertise, is essential*" (§ 83 of the Tunis Agenda),

considering further

*a)* that ITU plays a fundamental role in providing global perspectives on the development of the information society;

*b)* that the ITU and other relevant International organizations should seek to cooperate and coordinate activities, where necessary, for the global benefit of mankind;

*c)* the need for ITU to evolve constantly in response to changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and, in particular, in respect of evolving technologies and new regulatory challenges;

*d)* the needs of developing countries, including in the areas of building telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, strengthening confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICT and implementation of the other WSIS goals;

*e)* the desirability of using ITU's resources and expertise in a way which takes account of the rapid changes in the telecommunication environment and of the WSIS outcomes;

*f)* the need to carefully deploy the Union's human and financial resources in a manner consistent with the priorities of the membership and cognizant of budgetary constraints, and the need to avoid duplication among the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

*g)* that the full involvement of the membership, including Sector Members, as well as other stakeholders, is critical to successful ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes;

*h)* that the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference contains a commitment to the implementation of the relevant WSIS outcomes, in response to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment and its effects on the Union;

*i)* that the Council Working Group on WSIS (WG-WSIS) has proven to be an effective mechanism for facilitating Member State inputs on the role of ITU in implementing WSIS outcomes, as envisaged by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);

*j)* that the ITU Council has approved roadmaps for Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;

*k)* that the international community is invited to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes;

*l)* that ITU is capable of providing expertise in the field of statistical work by developing ICT indicators, using appropriate indicators and benchmarking to track global progress, and measuring the digital divide (§§ 113-118 of the Tunis Agenda),

taking into account

*a)* that WSIS acknowledged that multistakeholder participation is essential to the successful building of a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented information society;

*b)* the nexus between issues of telecommunication development and those of economic, social and cultural development, as well as its impact on social and economic structures in all Member States;

*c)* § 98 of the Tunis Agenda, which encourages strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders and welcomes, in that respect, the ITU-led Connect the World initiative;

*d)* the ITU report "WSIS+5" on ITU's WSIS implementation and follow-up activities for the five years 2005-2010,

*e)* the UNGA’s decision to conclude the overall review with a two day high level meeting of the UNGA to be held in December 2015, preceded by an inter-governmental preparatory process that takes into account inputs from all relevant stakeholders,

noting

*a)* Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

*b)* Resolution 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010);

*c)* the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS,

bearing in mind

the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS and the WSIS Task Force,

recognizing

*a)* the importance of ITU's role and participation in UNGIS, as a permanent member, and sharing a rotating chairmanship;

*b)* ITU's commitment to the implementation of the goals and objectives of WSIS, as one of the most important goals for the Union;

*c)* that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,

resolves, without prejudging the outcome of the WSIS review process to be made by UN General Assembly in 2015

1 that ITU should continue to play a leading facilitating role in the implementation process, along with UNESCO and UNDP, as stated in § 109 of the Tunis Agenda;

2 that ITU should continue to play a lead facilitation role in the WSIS implementation process, as a moderator/facilitator for implementing Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;

3 that ITU should continue carrying out those activities that come within its mandate, and participate with other stakeholders, as appropriate, in the implementation of Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C7, C8, C9 and C11 and all other relevant action lines and other WSIS outcomes, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

4 that ITU should continue to adapt itself, taking into account technological developments and its potential to contribute significantly to building an inclusive information society;

5 that ITU should, within available resources, continue to maintain the current public WSIS stocktaking database, as one of the valuable tools for assisting with the follow-up of WSIS, as instructed in § 120 of the Tunis Agenda;

6 that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) shall give high priority to building information and communication infrastructure (WSIS Action Line C2), this being the physical backbone for all e‑applications, calling also upon Objective 2 of the Dubai Action Plan and the ITU-D study groups to do the same,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to take all necessary measures for ITU to fulfil its role, as outlined in *resolves*1, 2, and 3 above, in accordance with the appropriate roadmaps;

2 to continue to coordinate, with the Coordination Committee, the activities related to WSIS implementation for implementing *resolves* 1, 2, and 3 above, with the aim of avoiding duplication of work among the ITU Bureaux and the ITU General Secretariat;

3 to continue to raise public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities and provide broader access to the Union's resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging information society;

4 to formulate specific tasks and deadlines for implementing the action lines referred to above, and incorporate them in the operational plans of the General Secretariat and the Sectors;

5 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects, including their financial implications;

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to ensure that concrete objectives and deadlines (using results based management processes) for WSIS activities are developed and reflected in the operational plans of each Sector,

requests the Council

1 to oversee ITU's implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, to make resources available as appropriate;

2 to oversee ITU's adaptation to the information society, in line with *resolves* 4 above;

3 to maintain WG-WSIS, in order to facilitate membership input and guidance on the ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes and to elaborate, in collaboration with other Council working groups, proposals to the Council that may be necessary for adapting ITU to its role in building the information society, with the assistance of the WSIS Task Force, these proposals possibly including amendments to the Constitution and the Convention;

4 to take into account the relevant decisions of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to mid-term assessment of implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

5 to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

invites Member States, Sector Members, Academia and Associates

1 to participate actively in implementing WSIS outcomes, contribute to the WSIS stocktaking database maintained by ITU, and participate actively in the activities of WG-WSIS and in ITU's further adaptation to the information society;

2 to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes,

resolves to express

its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Governments of Switzerland and Tunisia for having hosted the two phases of the Summit in close collaboration with ITU, UNESCO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and other relevant United Nations agencies.

MOD RCC/73A1/19

RESOLUTION 140 (Rev. busan, 2014)

ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the  
World Summit on the Information Society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which achieved its aims in regard to the holding of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

*b)* Resolution 113 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on WSIS;

*c)* Decision 8 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU input to the WSIS Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action and the information document on ITU activities related to the Summit;

*d)* Resolution 172 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes,

recalling further

*a)* the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, all of which were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;

*b)* the outcomes of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) referring to the role of ICTs for sustainable development;

*c)* the outcomes of the Ministerial Round Table held at the WSIS Forum 2013, where the ministers "encouraged the WSIS process to continue beyond 2015";

*d)* the Geneva WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the Geneva WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015, which were approved at the WSIS+10 High-Level Event held in 2014,

considering

*a)* the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of WSIS and the WSIS+10 High-Level Event;

*b)* that the core competences of ITU in the fields of information and communication technologies (ICTs) – assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information – are of crucial importance for building the information society, as stated in § 64 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles;

*c)* that the Tunis Agenda stated that "*each UN agency should act according to its mandate and competencies, and pursuant to decisions of their respective governing bodies, and within existing approved resources*" (§ 102 (b));

*d)* the establishment of a United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the request of the Summit, with the main objective of coordinating substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations' implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and that ITU is a permanent member of UNGIS, and shares a rotating chairmanship thereof;

*e)* that ITU, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are playing lead facilitation roles in the multistakeholder implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda, as called upon by WSIS;

*f)* that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Lines C2 (Information and communication infrastructure) and C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Tunis Agenda, and a potential partner for a number of other action lines, as identified by WSIS;

*g)* that the parties involved in implementing the Summit outcomes agreed, in 2008, to designate ITU as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C6 (Enabling environment), for which it had previously acted only as a co-facilitator;

*h)* that the ITU is given specific responsibility for maintaining the WSIS stocktaking database (§ 120 of the Tunis Agenda);

*i)* that ITU is capable of providing expertise relevant to the Internet Governance Forum as demonstrated during the WSIS process (§ 78a of the Tunis Agenda);

*j)* that ITU has, *inter alia*, specific responsibility to study and report on international Internet connectivity (§§ 27 and 50 of the Tunis Agenda);

*k)* that ITU has a specific responsibility to ensure rational, efficient and economic use of, and equitable access to, the radio-frequency spectrum by all countries, based on relevant international agreements (§ 96 of the Tunis Agenda);

*l)* that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015;

*m)* that "*building an inclusive development-oriented information society will require unremitting multistakeholder effort… Taking into account the multifaceted nature of building the Information Society, effective cooperation among governments, private sector, civil society and United Nations and other international organizations, according to their roles and responsibilities and leveraging on their expertise, is essential*" (§ 83 of the Tunis Agenda),

considering further

*a)* that ITU plays a fundamental role in providing global perspectives on the development of the information society;

*b)* the need for ITU to evolve constantly in response to changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and, in particular, in respect of evolving technologies and new regulatory challenges;

*c)* the needs of developing countries, including in the areas of building telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, strengthening confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICT and implementation of the other WSIS goals;

*d)* the desirability of using ITU's resources and expertise in a way which takes account of the rapid changes in the telecommunication environment and of the WSIS outcomes;

*e)* the need to carefully deploy the Union's human and financial resources in a manner consistent with the priorities of the membership and cognizant of budgetary constraints, and the need to avoid duplication among the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

*f)* that the full involvement of the membership, including Sector Members, as well as other stakeholders, is critical to successful ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes;

*g)* that the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference contains a commitment to the implementation of the relevant WSIS outcomes, in response to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment and its effects on the Union;

*h)* that the Council Working Group on WSIS (WG-WSIS) constitutes an effective mechanism for facilitating Member State inputs on the role of ITU in implementing WSIS outcomes, as envisaged by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);

*i)* that the ITU Council has approved roadmaps for Action Lines C2, C5 and C6, which have been updated and made available on the web, and WSIS-related activities have been included in the ITU operational plans for 2015-2019;

*j)* that the international community is invited to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes;

*k)* that ITU is capable of providing expertise in the field of statistical work by developing ICT indicators, using appropriate indicators and benchmarking to track global progress, and measuring the digital divide (§§ 113-118 of the Tunis Agenda),

noting

*a)* the holding of the WSIS Forum, organized annually by ITU in collaboration with UNCTAD, UNESCO and UNDP, the first WSIS+10 outcome review meeting, organized by UNESCO in Paris from 25 to 27 February 2013, and the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, coordinated by ITU, with the participation of other United Nations organizations and all interested stakeholders, held from 10 to 11 June 2014 in Geneva within the framework of an extended WSIS Forum;

*b)* the establishment of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development at the invitation of the Secretary-General of ITU and the Director-General of UNESCO, taking note of the "Broadband targets for 2015", which set targets for making broadband policy universal and for increasing affordability and uptake in support of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

taking into account

*a)* that WSIS acknowledged that multistakeholder participation is essential to the successful building of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society;

*b)* the nexus between issues of telecommunication development and those of economic, social and cultural development, as well as its impact on social and economic structures in all Member States;

*c)* § 98 of the Tunis Agenda, which encourages strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders and welcomes, in that respect, the ITU-led Connect the World initiative;

*d)* that, in recent decades, the ICT landscape has changed considerably: progress in natural science, mathematics, engineering and technology, speed of innovation, the dissemination and application of mobile technologies and improved access to the Internet have significantly enhanced the range of opportunities that ICTs offer for the promotion of inclusive development and are bringing the benefits of the information society to an increasing number of people around the world;

*e)* that UNGIS proposes that, in collaboration with other stakeholders, the United Nations system should strive to fully harness ICTs to address development challenges in the 21st century and recognize ICTs as key enablers of all three pillars of sustainable development and that the potential of ICTs as a key enabler of development, and as critical components of innovative development solutions, be fully recognized in the Post-2015 Development Agenda;

*f)* that the multistakeholder preparatory platform (MPP-WSIS+10) proposed by ITU, in which all UN agencies and all WSIS stakeholders participated, made it possible to endorse, on a consensus basis, the outcome documents from the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, namely the WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015;

*g)* that the ITU Secretary-General created the ITU WSIS Task Force, chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General, in order to fulfil, among others, the instructions handed down to the Secretary-General in Resolution 140 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*h)* the ITU report "WSIS+10" on ITU's WSIS implementation and follow-up activities for the ten years 2005-2014,

endorsing

*a)* Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in implementing the WSIS outcomes;

*b)* Resolution 139 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;

*c)* the relevant results of the 2013 and 2014 sessions of the ITU Council, including Resolution 1334 (Rev. 2013);

*d)* programmes, activities and regional activities established by WTDC‑14 with the objective of bridging the digital divide;

*e)* the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS;

*f)* Resolution 75 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on ITU-T's contribution in implementing the outcomes of WSIS,

bearing in mind

the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS and the WSIS Task Force,

recognizing

*a)* the importance of ITU's role and participation in UNGIS, as a permanent member, and sharing a rotating chairmanship;

*b)* ITU's commitment to the implementation of the goals and objectives of WSIS, as one of the most important goals for the Union;

*c)* that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015 and, in adopting Resolution 68/198, gave instructions to finalize the modalities for the overall review by the General Assembly of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, in accordance with § 111 of the Tunis Agenda;

*d)* that the United Nations Chief Executives Board at its April 2012 meeting endorsed that the ITU should play a leading managerial role in the process of the overall review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes (WSIS+10),

resolves

1 that ITU should play a leading facilitating role in the implementation process, along with UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP, as stated in § 109 of the Tunis Agenda;

2 that ITU should continue to play a lead facilitation role in the WSIS implementation process, as a moderator/facilitator for implementing Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;

3 that ITU should continue carrying out those activities that come within its mandate, and participate with other stakeholders, as appropriate, in the implementation of Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C7, C8, C9 and C11 and all other relevant action lines and other WSIS outcomes, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

4 that ITU should continue to adapt itself, taking into account technological developments and its potential to contribute significantly to building an inclusive information society;

5 to express its satisfaction with the successful outcomes of the Summit, in which the expertise and core competence of ITU were noted several times;

6 to express its thanks to the staff of the Union, the host countries and WG-WSIS for their efforts in the preparation of both phases of WSIS and WSIS+10, as well as all members of ITU actively involved in implementing the WSIS outcomes;

7 that there is a need to integrate the implementation of the Dubai Action Plan, and in particular Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and relevant resolutions of plenipotentiary conferences, with the multistakeholder implementation of the WSIS and WSIS+10 outcomes;

8 that ITU should, within available resources, continue to maintain the current public WSIS stocktaking database, as one of the valuable tools for assisting with the follow-up of WSIS, as instructed in § 120 of the Tunis Agenda;

9 that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) shall give high priority to building information and communication infrastructure (WSIS Action Line C2), this being the physical backbone for all e‑applications, calling also upon Programme 1 and the ITU-D study groups to do the same;

10 that ITU should submit a mid-term report on the implementation of WSIS+10 outcomes concerning ITU in 2018,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to take all necessary measures for ITU to fulfil its role, as outlined in *resolves*1, 2, and 3 above, in accordance with the appropriate roadmaps;

2 to continue to coordinate, with the Coordination Committee, the activities related to WSIS implementation for implementing *resolves* 1, 2, and 3 above, with the aim of avoiding duplication of work among the ITU Bureaux and the ITU General Secretariat;

3 to continue to raise public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities and provide broader access to the Union's resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging information society;

4 to formulate specific tasks and deadlines for implementing the action lines referred to above, and incorporate them in the operational plans of the General Secretariat and the Sectors;

5 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects, including their financial implications;

6 to prepare and submit a mid-term report on the ITU activities for WSIS implementation to the next plenipotentiary conference in 2018,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to ensure that concrete objectives and deadlines for WSIS+10 activities are developed and reflected in the operational plans of each Sector and that relevant roadmaps are updated,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to follow, as soon as possible and in accordance with Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), a partnership approach in ITU‑D activities related to its roles in the implementation and follow-up of the WSIS and WSIS+10 outcomes, in accordance with the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention, and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council,

requests the Council

1 to oversee ITU's implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, to make resources available as appropriate;

2 to oversee ITU's adaptation to the information society, in line with *resolves* 4 above;

3 to maintain WG-WSIS, in order to facilitate membership input and guidance on the ITU implementation of relevant WSIS and WSIS+10 outcomes and to elaborate, in collaboration with other Council working groups, proposals to the Council that may be necessary for adapting ITU to its role in building the information society, with the assistance of the WSIS Task Force, these proposals possibly including amendments to the Constitution and the Convention;

4 to take into account the relevant decisions of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to the overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

5 to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to participate actively in implementing WSIS and WSIS+10 outcomes, contribute to the WSIS stocktaking database maintained by ITU, and participate actively in the activities of WG-WSIS and in ITU's further adaptation to the information society;

2 to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes,

resolves to express

its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Governments of Switzerland and Tunisia for having hosted the two phases of the Summit and the WSIS+10 High-Level Event in close collaboration with ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and other relevant United Nations agencies.

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RESOLUTION 140 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the  
World Summit on the Information Society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which achieved its aims in regard to the holding of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

*b)* Resolution 113 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on WSIS;

*c)* Decision 8 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU input to the WSIS Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action and the information document on ITU activities related to the Summit;

*d)* Resolution 172 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes,

recalling further

*a)* the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, all of which were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;

*b)* the WSIS+10 Statement on implementation of WSIS outcomes and Vision for WSIS beyond 2015, adopted at the ITU High-Level Event (Geneva, 2014);

*c)* Resolution 68/302 of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), on modalities for the overall review by the General Assembly of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes,

considering

*a)* that ITU has an important and leading role to play in building the inclusive information society to which we aspire for the world;

*b)* the leading role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of WSIS and, likewise, its organization and patronage of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event to review implementation of WSIS outcomes, in collaboration with United Nations agencies and in partnership with stakeholders;

*c)* that the core competences of ITU in the fields of information and communication technologies (ICTs) – assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information – are of crucial importance for building the information society, as stated in § 64 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles;

*d)* all the responsibilities entrusted to ITU under various paragraphs of the Tunis Agenda;

e) that the Tunis Agenda stated that "*each UN agency should act according to its mandate and competencies, and pursuant to decisions of their respective governing bodies, and within existing approved resources*" (§ 102 (b));

*f)* that the Vision of the ITU High-Level Event (Geneva, 2014) states in its Preamble that: "*A number of issues and challenges that existed and a number of those that have emerged during the implementation of the outcomes of WSIS are still valid. Hence, UN agencies together with all relevant stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities, are to collaborate to address those challenges*";

*g)* the establishment of a United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the request of the Summit, with the main objective of coordinating substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations' implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and that ITU is a permanent member of UNGIS, and shares a rotating chairmanship thereof;

*h)* that ITU, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are playing lead facilitation roles in the multistakeholder implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda, as called upon by WSIS;

*i)* that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Lines C2 (Information and communication infrastructure) and C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Tunis Agenda, and a potential partner for a number of other action lines, as identified by WSIS;

*j)* that the parties involved in implementing the Summit outcomes agreed, in 2008, to designate ITU as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C6 (Enabling environment), for which it had previously acted only as a co-facilitator;

*k)* that the ITU is given specific responsibility for maintaining the WSIS stocktaking database (§ 120 of the Tunis Agenda);

*l)* that ITU is capable of providing expertise relevant to the Internet Governance Forum as demonstrated during the WSIS process (§ 78a of the Tunis Agenda);

*m)* that ITU has, *inter alia*, specific responsibility to study and report on international Internet connectivity (§§ 27 and 50 of the Tunis Agenda);

*n)* that ITU has a specific responsibility to ensure rational, efficient and economic use of, and equitable access to, the radio-frequency spectrum by all countries, based on relevant international agreements (§ 96 of the Tunis Agenda);

*o)* the results of the meeting of the 69th session of the United Nations General Assembly (2014), on review of the Summit in 2015;

*p)* that "*building an inclusive development-oriented information society will require unremitting multistakeholder effort… Taking into account the multifaceted nature of building the Information Society, effective cooperation among governments, private sector, civil society and United Nations and other international organizations, according to their roles and responsibilities and leveraging on their expertise, is essential*" (§ 83 of the Tunis Agenda),

considering further

*a)* that ITU plays a fundamental and leading role in providing global perspectives on the development of the information society;

*b)* the need for ITU to evolve constantly in response to changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and, in particular, in respect of evolving technologies and new regulatory challenges;

*c)* the needs of developing countries, including in the areas of building telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, strengthening confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICT and implementation of the other WSIS goals;

*d)* the desirability of using ITU's resources and expertise in a way which takes account of the rapid changes in the telecommunication environment and of the WSIS+10 outcomes, particularly in relation to the review of the Geneva Declaration of Principles at the ITU High-Level Event (Geneva, 2014) and the UNGA overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes in 2015, to avoid duplication among the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

*e)* that the full involvement of the membership, including Sector Members, as well as other stakeholders, within their respective roles and responsibilities, is critical to successful ITU implementation of relevant WSIS+10 outcomes;

*f)* that the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference contains a commitment to the implementation of the relevant WSIS outcomes, in response to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment and its effects on the Union, as well as the priority areas to be addressed in implementing the WSIS outcomes beyond 2015, in accordance with the outcomes of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event to review implementation of WSIS outcomes and the outcomes of the UNGA overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes in 2015;

*g)* that the Council Working Group on WSIS (WG-WSIS) has proven to be an effective mechanism for facilitating Member State inputs on the role of ITU in implementing WSIS outcomes, as envisaged by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);

*h)* that the ITU Council has approved roadmaps for Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;

*i)* that the international community is invited to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes;

*j)* that ITU is capable of providing expertise in the field of statistical work by developing ICT indicators, using appropriate indicators and benchmarking to track global progress, and measuring the digital divide (§§ 113-118 of the Tunis Agenda),

taking into account

*a)* that WSIS acknowledged that multistakeholder participation is essential to the successful building of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society;

*b)* the nexus between issues of telecommunication development and those of economic, social and cultural development, as well as its impact on social and economic structures in all Member States;

*c)* § 98 of the Tunis Agenda, which encourages strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders and welcomes, in that respect, the ITU-led Connect the World initiative;

*d)* Section C of the WSIS+10 Statement of the ITU High-Level Event to review implementation of WSIS outcomes, relating to the challenges that have arisen during implementation of action lines and new challenges to implementing the action lines beyond 2015;

*e)* that, in recent decades, progress in natural science, mathematics, engineering and technology has formed the basis for ICT innovations and convergence that are bringing the benefits of the information society to an increasing number of people around the world;

*f)* that the ITU Secretary-General created the ITU WSIS Task Force, chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General, in order to fulfil, among others, the instructions handed down to the Secretary-General in Resolution 140 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*g)* the outcomes of the two WSIS forums hosted by ITU in May 2013 and June 2014;

*h)* theWSIS+10 Statement and Vision of the ITU WSIS+10 High-Level Event to review implementation of the outcomes of the Geneva phase of WSIS,

noting

that there is currently no definition of the term "information and communication technologies (ICT)", which is widely used in documents of the United Nations, ITU and other organizations, including the WSIS outcomes,

endorsing

*a)* Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

*b)* Resolution 139 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;

*c)* the relevant results of the 2014 session of the ITU Council, including Resolutions 1282 (Rev. 2008) and 1332 (Rev. 2012);

*d)* programmes, activities and regional activities established by WTDC‑14 with the objective of bridging the digital divide;

*e)* the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU to complete implementation of the WSIS outcomes, the outcomes of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event to review implementation of WSIS outcomes and the outcomes of the UNGA overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes in 2015, under the aegis of WG-WSIS;

*f)* Resolution 75 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on ITU-T's contribution in implementing the outcomes of WSIS, and the establishment of a Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues as an integral part of WG‑WSIS,

bearing in mind

the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS and the WSIS Task Force,

recognizing

*a)* the importance of ITU's role and participation in UNGIS, as a permanent member, and sharing a rotating chairmanship;

*b)* ITU's commitment to the implementation of the goals and objectives of WSIS, as one of the most important goals for the Union;

*c)* that the United Nations General Assembly, in accordance with its Resolution 68/302, will conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,

resolves

1 that ITU should play a leading facilitating role in the implementation process, along with UNESCO and UNDP, as stated in § 109 of the Tunis Agenda;

2 that ITU should continue to play a lead facilitation role in the WSIS implementation process, as a moderator/facilitator for implementing Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;

3 that ITU should continue carrying out those activities that come within its mandate, and participate with other stakeholders, as appropriate, in the implementation of Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C7, C8, C9 and C11 and all other relevant action lines, in addition to what is stated in the Vision of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event to review implementation of WSIS outcomes, and the outcomes of the UNGA overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes in 2015, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

4 that, when continuing its WSIS-related activity, ITU should take into consideration the outcomes of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event to review implementation of WSIS outcomes and the outcomes of the UNGA overall review of implementation of the outcomes of WSIS in 2015;

5 that ITU should continue to adapt itself, taking into account technological developments and its potential to contribute significantly to building an inclusive information society;

6 to express its satisfaction with the successful outcomes of the Summit, in which the expertise and core competence of ITU were noted several times;

7 to express its satisfaction with the successful outcomes of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event to review implementation of WSIS outcomes, at which the importance of collaboration between United Nations agencies, governments and relevant stakeholders, within their respective roles and responsibilities, was noted several times;

8 to express its thanks to the staff of the Union, the host countries and WG-WSIS for their efforts in the preparation of both phases of WSIS, as well as all members of ITU actively involved in implementing the WSIS outcomes;

9 to express its thanks to the staff of the Union and WG-WSIS for their efforts in the preparation of the High-Level Event, as well as all members of ITU actively involved;

10 that there is a need to integrate the implementation of the Dubai Action Plan, and in particular Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and relevant resolutions of plenipotentiary conferences, with the multistakeholder implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

11 that ITU should, within available resources, continue to maintain the current public WSIS stocktaking database, as one of the valuable tools for assisting with the follow-up of WSIS, as instructed in § 120 of the Tunis Agenda;

12 that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) shall give high priority to building information and communication infrastructure (WSIS Action Line C2), this being the physical backbone for all e‑applications, calling also upon Programme 1 and the ITU-D study groups to do the same;

13 to encourage all WSIS stakeholders to continue to contribute information on their activities to the public WSIS stocktaking database maintained by ITU, in which this regard all countries are invited to gather information at the national level with the involvement of all stakeholders, to contribute to the stocktaking;

14 to continue the WSIS Project Prizes initiative that has been launched by ITU with involvement of all action line facilitators as a competition that recognizes excellence in the implementation of projects and initiatives which further the WSIS goals;

15 that effective cooperation among governments, private sector, civil society and the United Nations and other international organizations, according to their different roles and responsibilities and leveraging on their expertise, is essential, taking into account the multifaceted nature of building the information society;

16 welcome holding of the annual WSIS Forum, which has become a key forum for multistakeholder debate on pertinent issues related to WSIS and note that the Forum's inclusiveness, openness, and thematic focus have strengthened responsiveness to stakeholders and contributed to increased physical and remote participation,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to take all necessary measures for ITU to fulfil its role, as outlined in *resolves*1, 2, 3, 10 and 12 above, in accordance with the appropriate roadmaps;

2 to continue to coordinate, with the Coordination Committee, the activities related to WSIS implementation for implementing *resolves* 1, 2, and 3 above, with the aim of avoiding duplication of work among the ITU Bureaux and the ITU General Secretariat;

3 to continue to raise public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities and provide broader access to the Union's resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging information society;

4 to formulate specific tasks and deadlines for implementing the action lines referred to above, and incorporate them in the operational plans of the General Secretariat and the Sectors;

5 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects, including their financial implications;

6 to prepare a final and comprehensive report on the ITU activities for WSIS implementation, the WSIS+10 High-Level Event to review implementation of WSIS outcomes, the outcomes of the UNGA overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes in 2015 and any developments, for submission to the next plenipotentiary conference in 2018,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to ensure that concrete objectives and deadlines for WSIS activities, the outcomes of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event to review implementation of WSIS outcomes and the outcomes of the UNGA overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes in 2015 are developed and reflected in the operational plans of each Sector,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to follow, as soon as possible and in accordance with Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), a partnership approach in ITU‑D activities related to its roles in the implementation and follow-up of the WSIS outcomes, in accordance with the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention, and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council,

requests the Council

1 to oversee ITU's implementation of the outcomes of WSIS, of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event to review implementation of WSIS outcomes and of the UNGA overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes in 2015 and, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, to make resources available as appropriate;

2 to oversee ITU's adaptation to the information society, in line with *resolves* 2 and 3 above;

3 to maintain WG-WSIS, in order to facilitate membership input and guidance on the ITU implementation of relevant WSIS+10 outcomes in the light of the Statement and Vision of the High-Level Event (Geneva, 2014), and to elaborate, in collaboration with other Council working groups, proposals to the Council that may be necessary for adapting ITU to its role in building the information society, with the assistance of the WSIS Task Force, these proposals possibly including amendments to the Constitution and the Convention;

4 to elaborate through the Sector study groups and submit a working definition of the term "ICT" to the Council and working groups of the Council, for possible transmission to the next plenipotentiary conference;

5 to take into account the relevant decisions of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to mid-term assessment of implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

6 to modify Resolution 1282 adopted by the Council at its 2008 session to establish a working group of the Council for the Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues, open only to Member States with open consultation to all stakeholders;

7 to take into account the relevant UNGA resolutions with regard to assessment of implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

8 to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention;

9 to instruct the Secretary-General of the Union to prepare a report on the UNGA resolution on review of WSIS at the first Council session after the latter's adoption and to take all necessary measures in this regard,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to participate actively in implementing the outcomes of WSIS, of the High-Level Event and of the UNGA overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes in 2015, contribute to the WSIS stocktaking database maintained by ITU, and participate actively in the activities of WG-WSIS and in ITU's further adaptation to the information society;

2 to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of the outcomes of WSIS, of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event to review implementation of WSIS outcomes and of the UNGA overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes in 2015;

3 to continue to contribute information on their activities to the public WSIS stocktaking database maintained by ITU

resolves to express

its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Governments of Switzerland and Tunisia for having hosted the two phases of the Summit in close collaboration with ITU, UNESCO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and other relevant United Nations agencies.

MOD EUR/80A1/10

RESOLUTION 140 (Rev. busan, 2014)

ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the  
World Summit on the Information Society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which achieved its aims in regard to the holding of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

*b)* Resolution 113 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on WSIS;

*c)* Decision 8 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU input to the WSIS Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action and the information document on ITU activities related to the Summit,

recalling further

the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, all of which were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly,

considering

*a)* the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of WSIS and the WSIS+10 High Level Event;

*b)* that the core competences of ITU in the fields of information and communication technologies (ICTs) – assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information – are of crucial importance for building the information society, as stated in § 64 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles;

*c)* that the Tunis Agenda stated that "*each UN agency should act according to its mandate and competencies, and pursuant to decisions of their respective governing bodies, and within existing approved resources*" (§ 102 (b));

*d)* the establishment of a United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the request of the Summit, with the main objective of coordinating substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations' implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and that ITU is a permanent member of UNGIS, and shares a rotating chairmanship thereof;

*e)* that the ITU is given specific responsibility for maintaining the WSIS stocktaking database (§ 120 of the Tunis Agenda);

*f)* that ITU is capable of providing expertise relevant to the Internet Governance Forum as demonstrated during the WSIS process (§ 78a of the Tunis Agenda);

*g)* that ITU has, *inter alia*, specific responsibility to study and report on international Internet connectivity (§§ 27 and 50 of the Tunis Agenda);

*h)* that ITU has a specific responsibility to ensure rational, efficient and economic use of, and equitable access to, the radio-frequency spectrum by all countries, based on relevant international agreements (§ 96 of the Tunis Agenda);

*i)* that "*building an inclusive development-oriented information society will require unremitting multistakeholder effort… Taking into account the multifaceted nature of building the Information Society, effective cooperation among governments, private sector, civil society and United Nations and other international organizations, according to their roles and responsibilities and leveraging on their expertise, is essential*" (§ 83 of the Tunis Agenda),

considering further

*a)* that ITU plays a role in providing global perspectives on the development of the information society;

*b)* the need for ITU and other International organizations to seek to cooperate and coordinate their activities where necessary for the global good;

*c)* the need for ITU to evolve constantly in response to changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and, in particular, in respect of evolving technologies and new regulatory challenges;

*d)* the needs of developing countries, including in the areas of building telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, strengthening confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICT and implementation of the other WSIS goals;

*e)* the desirability of using ITU's resources and expertise in a way which takes account of the rapid changes in the telecommunication environment and of the WSIS outcomes;

*f)* the need to carefully deploy the Union's human and financial resources in a manner consistent with the priorities of the membership and cognizant of budgetary constraints, and the need to avoid duplication among the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

*g)* that the full involvement of the membership, including Sector Members, as well as other stakeholders, is critical to successful ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes;

*h)* that the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference contains a commitment to the implementation of the relevant WSIS outcomes, in response to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment and its effects on the Union;

*i)* that the Council Working Group on WSIS (WG-WSIS) has proven to be an effective mechanism for facilitating Member State inputs on the role of ITU in implementing WSIS outcomes, as envisaged by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Antalya, 2006, Guadalajara, 2010);

*j)* that the ITU Council has approved roadmaps for Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;

*k)* that the international community is invited to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes;

*l)* that ITU is capable of providing expertise in the field of statistical work by developing ICT indicators, using appropriate indicators and benchmarking to track global progress, and measuring the digital divide (§§ 113-118 of the Tunis Agenda),

taking into account

*a)* that WSIS acknowledged that multistakeholder participation is essential to the successful building of a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented information society;

*b)* the nexus between issues of telecommunication development and those of economic, social and cultural development, as well as its impact on social and economic structures in all Member States;

*c)* § 98 of the Tunis Agenda, which encourages strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders and welcomes, in that respect, the ITU-led Connect the World initiative;

*d)* the outcomes of the WSIS forums in 2011, 2012 and 2013, as well as WSIS+10 High Level Event (as extended version of WSIS Forum 2014) coordinated by ITU in June 2014;

*e)* the ITU report "WSIS+10" on ITU's WSIS implementation and follow-up activities for the ten years 2005-2015,

noting

*a)* Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

*b)* Resolution 139 (Rev.Busan, 2014) of this conference;

*c)* programmes, activities and regional activities established by WTDC‑14 with the objective of bridging the digital divide;

*d)* the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS and the WSIS Task Force,

recognizing

*a)* the importance of ITU's role and participation in UNGIS, as a permanent member, and sharing a rotating chairmanship;

*b)* ITU's commitment to the implementation of the goals and objectives of WSIS, as one of the most important goals for the Union;

*c)* that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution A/68/302 on modalities for the overall review of WSIS outcomes, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes by a two day high level meeting of the UN General Assembly in December 2015,

resolves

1 that ITU should play a leading facilitating role in the implementation process, along with UNESCO and UNDP, as stated in § 109 of the Tunis Agenda;

2 that ITU should continue to play a lead facilitation role in the WSIS implementation process, as a moderator/facilitator for implementing Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;

3 that ITU should continue carrying out those activities that come within its mandate, and participate with other stakeholders, as appropriate, in the implementation of Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C7, C8, C9 and C11 and all other relevant action lines and other WSIS outcomes, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

4 that ITU should continue to adapt itself, taking into account technological developments and its potential to contribute significantly to building an inclusive information society;

5 to submit to the December 2015 UN GA overall review high level meeting the successful outcomes of the ITU coordinated WSIS+10 High Level Event elaborated through its Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform;

6 that there is a need to integrate the implementation of the Dubai Action Plan, and in particular Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and relevant resolutions of plenipotentiary conferences, with the multistakeholder implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

7 that ITU should, within available resources, continue to maintain the current public WSIS stocktaking database, as one of the valuable tools for assisting with the follow-up of WSIS, as instructed in § 120 of the Tunis Agenda;

8 that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) shall give high priority to building information and communication infrastructure (WSIS Action Line C2), this being the physical backbone for all e‑applications, calling also upon Dubai Declaration and Dubai Action Plan to do the same;

9 to endorse the following outcome documents of the WSIS+10 High Level Event:

- WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes;

- WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS beyond 2015,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to take all necessary measures for ITU to fulfil its role, as outlined in *resolves*1, 2, and 3 above, in accordance with the appropriate roadmaps;

2 to continue to coordinate, with the WSIS Task Force, the activities related to WSIS implementation for implementing *resolves* 1, 2, and 3 above, with the aim of avoiding duplication of work among the ITU Bureaux and the ITU General Secretariat;

3 to continue to raise public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities and provide broader access to the Union's resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging information society;

4 to formulate specific tasks and deadlines for implementing the action lines referred to above, and incorporate them in the operational plans of the General Secretariat and the Sectors;

5 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects, including their financial implications,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to ensure that concrete objectives and deadlines for WSIS activities are developed and reflected in the operational plans of each Sector,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to follow, as soon as possible and in accordance with Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), a partnership approach in ITU‑D activities related to its roles in the implementation and follow-up of the WSIS and WSIS+10 High Level Event outcomes, in accordance with the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention, and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council,

requests the Council

1 to oversee ITU's implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, to make resources available as appropriate;

2 to oversee ITU's adaptation to the information society, in line with *resolves* 4 above;

3 to maintain WG-WSIS, in order to facilitate membership input and guidance on the ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes and to elaborate, in collaboration with other Council working groups, proposals to the Council that may be necessary for adapting ITU to its role in building the information society, with the assistance of the WSIS Task Force, these proposals possibly including amendments to the Constitution and the Convention;

4 to take into account the relevant decisions of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to the WSIS process;

5 to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

invites Member States and all stakeholders

1 to participate actively in implementing WSIS and WSIS+10 High Level Event outcomes, contribute to the WSIS Forum and WSIS stocktaking database maintained by ITU, WSIS Project Prizes and participate actively in the activities of WG-WSIS and in ITU's further adaptation to the information society;

2 to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes,

resolves to express

its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Governments of Switzerland and Tunisia for having hosted the two phases of the Summit in close collaboration with ITU, UNESCO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and other relevant United Nations agencies.

MOD USA/27A1/7

RESOLUTION 144 (rev. BUSAN, 2014)

Availability of model host-country agreements in advance for  
 conferences and assemblies of the Union held away from Geneva

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* the relevant provisions of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, particularly

- sections 1, 2 and 3 of Chapter I thereof concerning the holding of conferences and assemblies when there is an inviting government, and

- section 12 of Chapter II thereof concerning setting up of committees;

*b)* the relevant provisions of Article 5 of the ITU Convention concerning duties and responsibilities of the General Secretariat, and particularly No. 97, which provides that the Secretary-General shall provide, where appropriate in cooperation with the inviting government, the secretariat of conferences of the Union;

*c)* Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which considers that there are advantages in holding certain conferences and meetings in countries other than the headquarters country;

*d)* that Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) resolves that invitations to hold conferences and assemblies of the Union away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government agrees to defray the additional expenditure involved;

*e)* that Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) resolves that invitations to hold development conferences and meetings of the study groups of the Sectors away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government provides at least adequate premises and the necessary furniture and equipment free of charge, except that in the case of developing countries equipment need not necessarily be provided free of charge by the host government, if the government so requests;

*f)* that Resolution 175 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, resolves to take account of persons with disabilities in the work of ITU,

considering

*a)* that the conferences and assemblies of the Union have high importance due to the powers conferred on them and the effects they have;

*b)* that it is important to remove barriers that limit participation of persons with disabilities;

*c)* that webcasting and captioning are invaluable tools, which benefit persons with disabilities and specific needs;

*d)* that the precise place and exact dates of conferences and assemblies must be fixed in accordance with the provisions of Articles 1 and 3 of the Convention, following consultations with the inviting government;

*e)* that the decision to accept an invitation to hold a conference or assembly of the Union away from Geneva is usually taken by the Council;

*f)* that preparations for conferences and assemblies require extensive work, which includes various installations and facilities as well as the planning and organization of logistic services in a timely fashion for the smooth functioning of the conference or assembly;

*g)* that, when there is an inviting government, the General Secretariat defines the conditions and requirements of the conference or assembly in a host-country agreement and annexes thereto,

considering, however

*a)* that past and current experience demonstrates that host-country agreements show significant variations not only from one conference or assembly to another, but also for different host countries;

*b)* that host-country agreements and their annexes require the inviting government to deploy the necessary financial and human resources for the preparatory work;

*c)* that requirements for the inviting governments usually differ from the facilities provided by ITU for conferences and assemblies held and organized by ITU in Geneva, resulting in additional effort and expenditures;

*d)* that the conditions attached to host-country agreements and annexes thereto are of significance in the decision-making process of a government considering whether to invite and host a conference or assembly of the Union;

*e)* that the availability of the texts of the host-country agreement and annexes thereto well in advance of a conference or assembly will not only increase transparency but also will serve as a measure for the Union to accept the invitation and for the governments to take a decision on an invitation to hold a conference or assembly;

*f)* that, as things stand at present, finalization of the complete text of the host-country agreement and its annexes takes a long time, which in turn leaves the inviting government very little time to not only complete the domestic ratification procedures but also fulfil all the commitments and requirements laid down in the above-mentioned texts,

recognizing

national sovereignty and the different national laws of the Member States,

resolves

that model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure and arrangements for webcasting facilities and captioning (including transcripts of the captioning) when convening conferences, assemblies and meetings for the Union as articulated in Chapter II, Section 12 Setting up of committees of the *General Rules Of Conferences, Assemblies And Meetings Of The Union*, shall be provided at least two years before the proposed date of any conference or assembly, in order to facilitate the work of Member States wishing to offer to host the conference or assembly under well-defined conditions,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to prepare model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, for each of the conferences and assemblies of the Union, at least two years before the proposed date of the conference or assembly;

2 to submit the model of host-country agreements and the annexes thereto to the Council, for consideration and adoption of any measures that may be appropriate;

3 to provide the model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, to the Member States before any decision is taken concerning the selection of the host country for the conference or assembly,

instructs the Council

to review and adopt, at its first session after they have been made available, model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure and arrangements for webcasting facilities and captioning (including transcripts of the captioning) for each of the conferences and assemblies of the Union, and to adopt any measures that may be appropriate.

MOD IAP/34A1/37

RESOLUTION 144 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Availability of model host-country agreements in advance for  
 conferences and assemblies of the Union held away from Geneva

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* the relevant provisions of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, particularly:

- sections 1, 2 and 3 of Chapter I thereof concerning the holding of conferences and assemblies when there is an inviting government, and

- section 12 of Chapter II thereof concerning setting up of committees;

*b)* the relevant provisions of Article 5 of the ITU Convention concerning duties and responsibilities of the General Secretariat, and particularly No. 97, which provides that the Secretary-General shall provide, where appropriate in cooperation with the inviting government, the secretariat of conferences of the Union;

*c)* Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which considers that there are advantages in holding certain conferences and meetings in countries other than the headquarters country;

*d)* that Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) resolves that invitations to hold conferences and assemblies of the Union away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government agrees to defray the additional expenditure involved;

*e)* that Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) resolves that invitations to hold development conferences and meetings of the study groups of the Sectors away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government provides at least adequate premises and the necessary furniture and equipment free of charge, except that in the case of developing countries equipment need not necessarily be provided free of charge by the host government, if the government so requests;

*f)* that Resolution 175 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, resolves to take account of persons with disabilities in the work of ITU,

considering

*a)* that the conferences and assemblies of the Union have high importance due to the powers conferred on them and the effects they have;

*b)* that it is important to remove barriers that limit participation of persons with disabilities;

*c)* that webcasting and captioning are invaluable tools, which benefit persons with disabilities and specific needs;

*d)* that the precise place and exact dates of conferences and assemblies must be fixed in accordance with the provisions of Articles 1 and 3 of the Convention, following consultations with the inviting government;

*e)* that the decision to accept an invitation to hold a conference or assembly of the Union away from Geneva is usually taken by the Council;

*f)* that preparations for conferences and assemblies require extensive work, which includes various installations and facilities as well as the planning and organization of logistic services in a timely fashion for the smooth functioning of the conference or assembly;

*g)* that, when there is an inviting government, the General Secretariat defines the conditions and requirements of the conference or assembly in a host-country agreement and annexes thereto,

considering, however

*a)* that past and current experience demonstrates that host-country agreements show significant variations not only from one conference or assembly to another, but also for different host countries;

*b)* that host-country agreements and their annexes require the inviting government to deploy the necessary financial and human resources for the preparatory work;

*c)* that requirements for the inviting governments usually differ from the facilities provided by ITU for conferences and assemblies held and organized by ITU in Geneva, resulting in additional effort and expenditures;

*d)* that the conditions attached to host-country agreements and annexes thereto are of significance in the decision-making process of a government considering whether to invite and host a conference or assembly of the Union;

*e)* that the availability of the texts of the host-country agreement and annexes thereto well in advance of a conference or assembly will not only increase transparency but also will serve as a measure for the Union to accept the invitation and for the governments to take a decision on an invitation to hold a conference or assembly;

*f)* that, as things stand at present, finalization of the complete text of the host-country agreement and its annexes takes a long time, which in turn leaves the inviting government very little time to not only complete the domestic ratification procedures but also fulfil all the commitments and requirements laid down in the above-mentioned texts,

recognizing

national sovereignty and the different national laws of the Member States,

resolves

that model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure and arrangements for webcasting facilities and captioning (including transcripts of the captioning) when convening conferences, assemblies and meetings for the Union as articulated in Chapter II, Section 12 Setting up of committees of the *General Rules Of Conferences, Assemblies And Meetings Of The Union* considering the financial and technical limitations, shall be provided at least two years before the proposed date of any conference or assembly, in order to facilitate the work of Member States wishing to offer to host the conference or assembly under well-defined conditions,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to prepare model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, for each of the conferences and assemblies of the Union, at least two years before the proposed date of the conference or assembly;

2 to submit the model of host-country agreements and the annexes thereto to the Council, for consideration and adoption of any measures that may be appropriate;

3 to provide the model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, to the Member States before any decision is taken concerning the selection of the host country for the conference or assembly,

instructs the Council

to review and adopt, at its first session after they have been made available, model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure and arrangements for webcasting facilities and captioning (including transcripts of the captioning) for each of the conferences and assemblies of the Union, and to adopt any measures that may be appropriate.

MOD IAP/34A1/23

RESOLUTION 146 (rev. busan, 2014)

Review of the International Telecommunication Regulations

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs) were last amended in Dubai in 2012 and shall enter into force on January 2015;

*b)* that Resolution 4 (Dubai, 2012) of the World Conference on International Telecommunications invites the 2014 plenipotentiary conference to consider this resolution and to take necessary action, as appropriate, to convene periodically (for example every eight years) a World Conference on International Telecommunications to revise the ITRs, taking into account the financial implications for the Union;

*c)* that treaty-level provisions are required with respect to some aspects of international telecommunication networks and services;

*d)* that the international telecommunications environment has significantly evolved, both from the technical and policy perspectives, and that it continues to evolve rapidly;

*e)* that advances in technology have resulted in an increased use of IP-enabled infrastructure and relevant applications, presenting both opportunities and challenges for ITU Member States and Sector Members;

*f)* that as technology evolves, Member States are evaluating their policy and regulatory approaches to ensure an enabling environment that fosters supportive, transparent, pro-competitive, and predictable policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks that provide appropriate incentives for investment in, and development of, telecommunication networks and services to support the information society;

*g)* that ITU can play an important role in the discussion of new and emerging issues, including those arising from the changing international telecommunication environment,

believing

*a)* that, in order for ITU to maintain its pre-eminent role in global telecommunications, it must continue to demonstrate its capacity to respond adequately to the rapidly changing telecommunication environment;

*b)* that there is a need to build broad consensus on what could appropriately be covered in the ITU treaty framework, within its standardization activities, and within its development activities;

*c)* that it is important to ensure that the ITRs are reviewed periodically and, if deemed appropriate, revised and updated in a timely manner in order to facilitate cooperation and coordination among Member States and to reflect accurately the relations between Member States, Sector Members, administrations and recognized operating agencies,

recognizing

*a)* Articles 13 and 25 of the ITU Constitution;

*b)* No. 48 (Article 3) of the ITU Convention;

*c)* that the ITRs are one of the pillars supporting ITU’s mission;

*d)* that the ITRs consist of high-level guiding principles, which in the fast moving sector of telecommunications/ICTs may need to be periodically reviewed,

noting

*a)* that technological development and demand for services that require high bandwidth continue to increase;

*b)* that the ITRs:

i) establish general principles on the provision and operation of international telecommunication services;

ii) facilitate global interconnection and interoperability;

iii) promote efficiency, usefulness and availability of international telecommunication services,

resolves

1 that a review of the ITRs should be carried out every eight years to assess the need to convene a WCIT to update the ITRs;

2 that the review process of the ITRs commence in 2017, two years after their entry into force, at Council and at the Sector Advisory Groups, which will establish the methodology and procedures for the review;

3 that consideration of the review of the ITRs be taken in 2020, eight years after the ITRs were adopted at the 2012 WCIT in Dubai;

4 that the review process be carried out within existing budgetary resources of the Union,

instructs the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG), the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG),

1 each within its field of competence, to include in their respective agendas discussions and further necessary studies concerning the future review of the ITRs;

2 each, to present reports to the 2020 Session of Council with an assessment on the procedures for revision of the ITRs and on the need to convene a WCIT to update the ITRs;

instructs the Council

1 to consider the reports on the above-mentioned matters and take actions, as appropriate;

2 at its 2020 Session, to discuss the results of the review process and to prepare a report in order to enable the 2022 Plenipotentiary Conference to decide whether a WCIT is to be convened to update the ITRs,,

invites the membership

to contribute to the future review of the ITRs.

MOD AFCP/69A1/9

RESOLUTION 146 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Review of the International Telecommunication Regulations

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

Resolution 171 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on preparations for this conference on the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs),

considering

*a)* that the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs) were last amended in Melbourne in 1988;

*b)* that Resolution 121 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Council to establish a working group to study the ITRs and to prepare a report to the 2005 session of the Council for transmission to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);

*c)* that the studies conducted by that working group of the Council did not result in a consensus regarding how to proceed (see PP-06/20(Rev.1)(Add.6));

*d)* that treaty-level provisions are required with respect to international telecommunication networks and services;

*e)* that the international telecommunications environment has significantly evolved, both from the technical and policy perspectives, and that it continues to evolve rapidly;

*f)* that advances in technology have resulted in an increased use of IP-enabled infrastructure and relevant applications presenting both opportunities and challenges for ITU Member States and Sector Members;

*g)* that as technology evolves, Member States are evaluating their policy and regulatory approaches to ensure an enabling environment that fosters supportive, transparent, pro-competitive, and predictable policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks that provide appropriate incentives for investment in, and development of, the information society;

*h)* that ITU can play an important role in facilitating a discussion of new and emerging issues, including those arising from the changing international telecommunication environment;

*i)* that the ITU Council Working Group in preparing for the 2012 World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT-12) held extensive discussions on the ITRs;

*j)* that there have been wide consultations in all ITU regions, involving ITU Member States, ITU Sector Members, Associates and Academia and civil society groups, showing great interest in the revision of the ITRs;

*k)* that many input documents were submitted by the ITU membership for consideration;

*l)* that the outcome of WCIT-12 was not signed by a significant number of Member States,

recognizing

1. Articles 13 and 25 of the ITU Constitution;
2. No. 48 (Article 3) of the ITU Convention;
3. that the ITRs are one of the pillars supporting ITU's mission;
4. that 24 years elapsed between the approval of the ITRs and their review at this conference;
5. that the ITRs consist of high-level guiding principles that should not require frequent amendments, yet in the fast-moving sector of telecommunications/ICTs need to be periodically reviewed,

further recognizing

the World Conference on International Telecommunications adopted Resolution 4 (Dubai, 2012) which calls for consideration of periodic review of International Telecommunications Regulations,

believing

*a)* that, in order for ITU to maintain its pre-eminent role in global telecommunications, it must continue to demonstrate its capacity to respond adequately to the rapidly changing telecommunication environment;

*b)* that there is a need to build broad consensus on what could appropriately be covered in the ITU treaty framework, within its standardization activities, and within its development activities;

*c)* that it is important to ensure that the ITRs are reviewed, revised and updated in a periodic manner in order to facilitate cooperation and coordination among Member States and to reflect accurately the relations between Member States, Sector Members, administrations and recognized operating agencies,

noting

*a)* that technological development and demand for services that require high bandwidth continue to increase;

*b)* that the ITRs:

i) establish general principles on the provision and operation of international telecommunications;

ii) facilitate global interconnection and interoperability;

iii) promote efficiency, usefulness and availability of international telecommunication services,

*c)* that further studies can take place in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), and, as may be required, in liaison with the other Sectors, with ITU-T as the focal point,

resolves

1 that a World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) should normally be convened every eight years;

2 that ITU-T should undertake a review of the existing ITRs, engaging with the other sectors as may be required, with ITU-T as the focal point,

instructs the Council

1 to consider the reports on the above-mentioned matters and take actions, as appropriate;

2 to adopt the agenda and fix the dates of the next WCIT by 2018,

urges the three Sectors,

each within its field of competence, to carry out any further necessary studies aimed at preparing for WCIT, and to participate in a series of regional meetings as required, in order to identify topics to be addressed by WCIT, within existing budgetary resources,

instructs the Secretary-General, following the above studies

to undertake the necessary preparatory arrangements for WCIT, in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures of ITU,

invites the membership

to contribute to the review of the ITRs and to the preparatory process of WCIT.

MOD RCC/73A1/20

RESOLUTION 146 (rev. busan, 2014)

Regular review of the International Telecommunication Regulations

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* the outcomes of the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) (Dubai, 2012), which adopted amendments to the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs) which will enter into force on 1 January 2015;

*b)* that for a number of ITU Member States the 1988 version of the ITRs will continue to apply;

*c)* that the ITRs were established with a view to facilitating global interconnection and interoperability of telecommunication facilities and to promoting the harmonious development and efficient operation of technical facilities, as well as the efficiency, usefulness and availability to the public of international telecommunication services;

*d)* that treaty-level provisions are required with respect to international telecommunication networks and services;

*e)* Resolution 4 (Dubai, 2012) of WCIT, which recognizes that the ITRs consist of high-level guiding principles that should not require frequent amendment, but in the fast-moving sector of telecommunications/ICTs may need to be periodically reviewed,

taking into account

*a)* that the international telecommunication environment has significantly evolved, both from the technical and policy perspectives, and that it continues to evolve rapidly;

*b)* that advances in technology have resulted in an increased use of IP-enabled infrastructure and relevant applications, presenting both opportunities and challenges for ITU Member States and Sector Members;

*c)* that as technology evolves, Member States are evaluating their policy and regulatory approaches to ensure an enabling environment that fosters supportive, transparent, pro-competitive, and predictable policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks that provide appropriate incentives for investment in, and development of, the information society;

*d)* that ITU plays an important role in facilitating discussion of new and emerging issues, including those arising from the changing international telecommunication environment,

believing

*a)* that, in order for ITU to fulfil its pre-eminent role in global telecommunications, it must continue to demonstrate its capacity to respond in a timely and adequate manner to the rapidly changing telecommunication environment;

*b)* that it is important to ensure that the ITRs are regularly reviewed, and revised and updated in a timely manner, in order to facilitate cooperation and coordination among Member States and to reflect accurately the relations between Member States, Sector Members, administrations and operating agencies;

*c)* that the World Telecommunication Policy Forum (WTPF) has historically provided an appropriate venue for discussing global and cross-sectoral issues of high concern to the ITU membership,

noting

1 that WTPF, held pursuant to Resolution 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, provides an opportunity to study global and cross-sectoral issues of high concern to the ITU membership;

2 that further studies can take place in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), and, as may be required, in liaison with the other Sectors, with ITU-T as the focal point,

resolves

1 that a revision of the ITRs shall be carried out on a regular basis, at an interval of once every eight years;

2 that ITU-T should undertake a review of the ITRs, engaging with the other Sectors as may be required, with ITU-T as the focal point;

3 that the next WTPF should consider emerging telecommunication policy and regulatory issues, with respect to international telecommunication networks and services, for the purpose of developing opinions and proposing a number of approaches for revision of the ITRs;

4 that WTPF should prepare reports and, where appropriate, opinions for consideration by Member States, Sector Members, relevant ITU meetings and the Council;

5 that a WCIT be convened in 2020, on the basis of the recommendations arising from the preparatory process,

instructs the Council

1 to set up a preparatory process for revision of the ITRs (along the lines of conference preparatory meetings);

2 to adopt the agenda and fix the dates of WCIT by 2018,

instructs the three ITU Sectors

each within its field of competence, to carry out necessary studies aimed at preparing for WCIT, and to participate in a series of regional meetings as required, in order to identify topics to be addressed by WCIT, within existing budgetary resources,

instructs the Secretary-General, following the above studies

to undertake the necessary preparatory arrangements for WCIT, in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures of ITU,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to contribute to the ITR revision process and to the preparatory process for the next WCIT.

MOD ARB/79A2/8

RESOLUTION 146 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Review of the International Telecommunication Regulations

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs) are one of the instruments of the Union under Article 4 of the ITU Constitution;

*b)* that Article 25 of the Constitution provides, *inter alia*, that a world conference on international telecommunications (WCIT) may partially or, in exceptional cases, completely revise the ITRs, and may deal with any question of a worldwide character within its competence and related to its agenda;

*c)* that the ITRs were amended at WCIT (Dubai, 2014), 24 years after the last revision of the ITRs (Melbourne, 1988);

*d)* Resolution 4 (Dubai, 2012) of WCIT, on periodic review of the ITRs, which invites the 2014 plenipotentiary conference to consider the resolution and to take necessary action, as appropriate, to convene periodically (for example every eight years) a WCIT to revise the ITRs, taking into account the financial implications for the Union;

*e)* that treaty-level provisions are required with respect to international telecommunication networks and services;

*f)* that the ITRs consist of high-level guiding principles that should not require frequent amendments, yet the international telecommunication environment is evolving rapidly from a technical, policy and regulatory perspective, and in the fast-moving telecommunication/ICT sector the ITRs need to be periodically reviewed;

*g)* that advances in technology have resulted in an increased use of IP-enabled infrastructure and relevant applications, presenting both opportunities and challenges for ITU Member States and Sector Members;

*h)* that as technology evolves, Member States are evaluating their policy and regulatory approaches to ensure an enabling environment that fosters supportive, transparent, pro-competitive, and predictable policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks that provide appropriate incentives for investment in, and development of, the information society;

*i)* that ITU can play an important role in facilitating a discussion of new and emerging issues, including those arising from the changing international telecommunication environment;

*j)* that the six principal regional telecommunication organizations[[114]](#footnote-124)1, namely the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), the African Telecommunications Union (ATU), the Council of Arab Ministers of Telecommunication and Information represented by the Secretariat-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC), seek close cooperation with the Union;

*k)* that there were wide consultations in all ITU regions prior to WCIT‑12, showing great interest in the revision of the ITRs,

believing

*a)* that, in order for ITU to maintain its pre-eminent role in global telecommunications, it must continue to demonstrate its capacity to respond adequately to the rapidly changing telecommunication environment;

*b)* that there is a need to build broad consensus on what could appropriately be covered in the ITU treaty framework, within its standardization activities, and within its development activities;

*c)* that it is important to ensure that the ITRs are periodically reviewed and, if deemed appropriate, revised and updated in a timely manner in order to facilitate cooperation and coordination among Member States and to reflect accurately the relations between Member States, Sector Members, administrations and authorized or recognized operating agencies[[115]](#footnote-125)2,

resolves

1 that a review of the ITRs should be carried out periodically;

2 that ITU-T should act as the focal point for WCITs;

3 that a WCIT be convened periodically every eight years, starting from WCIT (Dubai, 2012);

4 that ITU shall convene a CPP in 2017 to discuss the agenda of WCIT‑20, with the results of the CPP to be submitted to the next plenipotentiary conference in 2018 for adoption;

5 that ITU, in collaboration with the six principal regional organizations, and within available financial resources, shall organize six regional preparatory meetings, one for each region, to prepare for WCITs,

instructs the Council

to take all the necessary measures to implement this resolution,

instructs the Secretary-General

to undertake the necessary preparatory arrangements for WCIT‑20, in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures of ITU,

invites the membership

to contribute to the review of the ITRs and to the preparatory process of WCIT, including the regional meetings, as appropriate.

MOD IAP/34A1/18

RESOLUTION 151 (Rev.busan, 2014)

Implementation of results-based management in ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* Resolution 72 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, which notes that the process by which progress in achieving the objectives of ITU can be measured and considerably enhanced through the linkage of strategic, financial and operational plans which set out the activities planned to be undertaken during the period of these plans;

*b)* Resolution 151 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which further instructed the Secretary-General to continue to improve methodologies associated with the full implementation of RBB and RBM, including the presentation of biennial budgets,

recognizing

*a)* that bringing the implementation of RBB and RBM to the next level at ITU will entail challenges and steps, including the need for a significant culture change and for staff at all levels to become familiar with the concepts and terms of results-based management (RBM);

*b)* that a comprehensive strategy aimed at changing the way agencies operate, with improving performance (achieving results) as the central orientation, was identified by JIU as an essential step towards RBM in a report issued in 2004 entitled "Implementation of Results-Based Management in the United Nations Organizations";

*c)* that JIU identified the process of planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation; delegation of authority and accountability; and staff performance and contract management, as the main pillars for the development of a solid RBM system,

emphasizing

that the purpose of RBB and RBM is to ensure that high-priority activities are adequately resourced in order to achieve planned results,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to continue to improve methodologies associated with the full implementation of RBB and RBM, including improvements in the presentation of the biennial budgets on an ongoing basis;

2 to continue to develop a comprehensive ITU results framework to support implementation of the strategic plan and linkage of strategic, financial and operational plans;

3 to develop a comprehensive performance monitoring and evaluation framework to support the ITU results framework;

4 to further integrate the risk management framework at the ITU level, in the context of RBM, to ensure that contributions from Member States are used to best advantage,

instructs the Council

1 to continue to review the proposed measures and take appropriate action to ensure further development and appropriate implementation of RBB and RBM at ITU;

2 to monitor the implementation of this resolution at each subsequent session of the Council and to report to the next plenipotentiary conference.

MOD USA/27A2/1

RESOLUTION 152 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Improvement of management and follow-up of the defrayal   
of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* the report to Council by the Secretariat-General in Document C11/21, noting improvements due to implementation of Resolution 152 (Guadalajara, 2010) while also requesting flexibility when addressing the strict time intervals found in *resolves 6* of this Resolution;

*b)* Council 2011, as reported in §4.7 of Document C11/120, approved granting the Secretary-General flexibility for one year regarding implementation of this Resolution and that the Secretary-General report to Council 2012 on progress achieved, and such flexibility was extended for an additional one year by each succeeding Council

considering further

the reports accordingly presented by the Secretary-General to Council 2012 in Document C12/10, Council 2013 in Document C13/14 and Council 2014 in Document C14/,

noting

the provisions of Article 33 of the ITU Convention regarding the obligations of Member States, Sector Members and other entities in respect of defraying the expenses of the Union and the financial consequences of denunciation,

noting further

the amendments made to No. 240 of the Convention that denunciation shall take effect at the end of six months from the date when notification is received by the Secretary-General,

recognizing

*a)* the rapid pace of the market and the financial realities faced by private-sector entities;

*b)* that it is essential to retain and attract more Sector Members and Associates, having regard to their invaluable contribution to the work of the Union;

*c)* that there is a need to ensure better follow-up and oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates, on the part of both ITU and the Member States, in order to ensure increased stability in the finances of the Union;

*d)* that the rules and procedures regarding the oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates should be amended so as to be flexible and effective, and hence fully enforceable,

recognizing further

*a)* that a better collection rate and a significant reduction in debts of Sector Members and Associates have resulted from flexibility granted by the Council to the Secretary-General with regard to application of Res. 152 (Guadalajara, 2010) in recovery of arrears, negotiation of payment conditions, and special terms and conditions for acquisitions,

resolves

1 that simple changes of name and address of Sector Members or Associates shall be handled administratively, without charge;

2 that, in the case of a merger between Sector Members or Associates of the same Sector, duly notified to the Secretary-General, No. 240 of the Convention shall not apply and shall thus not have the effect of requiring the Sector Member or the Associate resulting from the merger to pay more than one contribution for its participation in the work of the Sector concerned;

3 that every new Sector Member or Associate shall, in respect of the year of its accession or admission, pay in advance a contribution calculated as from the first day of the month of accession or admission, as the case may be;

4 that annual contributions for existing Sector Members or existing Associates will be invoiced in advance and no later than 15 September each year;

5 that annual contributions for existing Sector Members or existing Associates become due for payment on 31 March each year;

6 that, in the event of late payment, suspension of participation in ITU should, in the case of a Sector Member or Associate, occur six months (180 days) after the date on which payment of the annual contribution was due, and in the absence of a negotiated and agreed repayment schedule, exclusion of a Sector Member or an Associate on grounds of non-payment should occur three months (90 days) after the date of receipt of the notification of suspension;

6bis that, with a view of retaining members and recovering past debts owed, the Secretary-General may have flexibility in implementing *resolves 6* of this Resolution and negotiating repayment plans with Sector Members and Associates;

7 that Sector Members and Associates can be readmitted to the Union under the usual conditions and upon payment of membership contributions;

8 that any difficulty (e.g. non-payment, mail returned due to lack of information regarding a new address) shall be immediately notified to the Member State which endorsed the Sector Member or the Associate,

instructs the Secretary-General

in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux, to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, highlighting any difficulty that may be encountered and proposing further improvements, as appropriate,

instructs the Council

to take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States

as appropriate, to participate actively in the follow-up and oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates.

MOD IAP/34A1/1

RESOLUTION 152 (Rev.busan, 2014)

Improvement of management and follow-up of the defrayal   
of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* the report to Council by the Secretariat-General in Document C11/21, noting improvements due to implementation of Resolution 152 (Guadalajara, 2010) while also requesting flexibility when addressing the strict time intervals found in *resolves 6* of this Resolution;

*b)* Council 2011, as reported in §4.7 of Document C11/120, approved granting the Secretary-General flexibility for one year regarding implementation of this Resolution and that the Secretary-General report to Council 2012 on progress achieved, and such flexibility was extended for an additional one year by each succeeding Council,

considering further

the reports accordingly presented by Secretary-General to Council 2012 in Document C12/10, Council 2013 in Document C13/14 and Council 2014 in Document C14/14,

noting

the provisions of Article 33 of the ITU Convention regarding the obligations of Member States, Sector Members and other entities in respect of defraying the expenses of the Union and the financial consequences of denunciation,

noting further

the amendments made to No. 240 of the Convention that denunciation shall take effect at the end of six months from the date when notification is received by the Secretary-General,

recognizing

*a)* the rapid pace of the market and the financial realities faced by private-sector entities;

*b)* that it is essential to retain and attract more Sector Members and Associates, having regard to their invaluable contribution to the work of the Union;

*c)* that there is a need to ensure better follow-up and oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates, on the part of both ITU and the Member States, in order to ensure increased stability in the finances of the Union;

*d)* that the rules and procedures regarding the oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates should be amended so as to be flexible and effective, and hence fully enforceable,

recognizing further

that a better collection rate and a significant reduction in debts of Sector Members and Associates have resulted from flexibility granted by the Council to the Secretary-General with regard to application of Resolution 152 (Guadalajara, 2010) in recovery of arrears, negotiation of payment conditions, and special terms and conditions for acquisitions,

resolves

1 that simple changes of name and address of Sector Members or Associates shall be handled administratively, without charge;

2 that, in the case of a merger between Sector Members or Associates of the same Sector, duly notified to the Secretary-General, No. 240 of the Convention shall not apply and shall thus not have the effect of requiring the Sector Member or the Associate resulting from the merger to pay more than one contribution for its participation in the work of the Sector concerned;

3 that every new Sector Member or Associate shall, in respect of the year of its accession or admission, pay in advance a contribution calculated as from the first day of the month of accession or admission, as the case may be;

4 that annual contributions for existing Sector Members or existing Associates will be invoiced in advance and no later than 15 September each year;

5 that annual contributions for existing Sector Members or existing Associates become due for payment on 31 March each year;

6 that, in the event of late payment, suspension of participation in ITU should, in the case of a Sector Member or Associate, occur six months (180 days) after the date on which payment of the annual contribution was due, and in the absence of a negotiated and agreed repayment schedule, exclusion of a Sector Member or an Associate on grounds of non-payment should occur three months (90 days) after the date of receipt of the notification of suspension;

7 that, with a view of retaining members and recovering past debts owed, the Secretary-General may have flexibility in implementing *resolves 6* of this Resolution and negotiating repayment plans with Sector Members and Associates;

8 that Sector Members and Associates can be readmitted to the Union under the usual conditions and upon payment of membership contributions;

9 that any difficulty (e.g. non-payment, mail returned due to lack of information regarding a new address) shall be immediately notified to the Member State which endorsed the Sector Member or the Associate,

instructs the Secretary-General

in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux, to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, highlighting any difficulty that may be encountered and proposing further improvements, as appropriate,

instructs the Council

to take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States

as appropriate, to participate actively in the follow-up and oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates.

MOD B/75/5

RESOLUTION 153 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Scheduling of Council sessions and plenipotentiary conferences

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that according to item 62A of the ITU Convention, Council shall *“(…) in the last but one ordinary session of the Council before the next plenipotentiary conference, initiate the preparation of a draft new strategic plan for the Union, drawing upon input from Member States, Sector Members and the Sector advisory groups, and produce a coordinated draft new strategic plan at least four months before that plenipotentiary conference”*;

*b)* that, since 1992, plenipotentiary conferences have been held in the last quarter of the calendar year;

*c)* that since its first edition in 2000, world telecommunication standardization assemblies (WTSA) have been held in the third or last quarter of every even year in between plenipotentiary conferences;

*d)* that the ITU Telecom World annual events are normally being held in the last quarter of the calendar year;

*e)* that since its first edition in 1994, the world telecommunication development conference (WTDC) is normally held in the first or second quarter of the same year as the plenipotentiary conference,

recognizing

*a)* that it is preferable to have a gap of five to six months between the plenipotentiary conference and WTDC;

*b)* that in order for Council to comply most effectively with 62A of the ITU Convention, its session prior to the year of the plenipotentiary conference should be held as early as possible, allowing additional time for the preparation of draft strategic and financial plans for the following year;

*c)* that Council decides on critical issues pertinent to the organization of all conferences, assemblies, meetings and events of the Union;

*d)* that the external auditor's reports on the Union's finances should normally be available to the Council in due time prior to its sessions;

*e)* the need to consider major religious periods as set out in Resolution 111 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

recognizing further

*a)* that since 1997, the majority of Council sessions were held in the second/third quarter of the year, including the 2012 (July), 2013 (June) and 2014 (May) sessions, and that Council 2015 is scheduled to be held in May/2015;

*b)* that the Council working group for the elaboration of the draft strategic and financial plans of the Union for 2016-2019, created in June 2013, held two meetings in June and November 2013, which would have been impossible had Council held its 2013 Session in the last quarter,

convinced

*a)* that a predictable schedule of Council sessions in the same quarter every year would enable the general secretariat, the three sectors and the ITU membership to prepare more accordingly and, by allowing a regular interval in between sessions, would also be beneficial to the scheduling of meetings of the several Council working groups;

*b)* that the second quarter of the calendar year is a feasible period to schedule regular Council sessions in a predictable and planned fashion,

resolves

1 that plenipotentiary conferences shall, in principle, be held in the last quarter of the year;

2 that the Council shall, in principle, hold its ordinary session in the second quarter of each year, and five to six months before the beginning of the plenipotentiary conference, subject to taking into consideration the timing of WTDC in that year, unless otherwise decided by the Council,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, proposing further improvements, as appropriate,

instructs the Council

1 at each session, to schedule its three following sessions in May/June/July of the following three years;

2 to take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution and report to future plenipotentiary conferences on possible improvements in the implementation of this resolution.

MOD ARB/79A1/6

RESOLUTION 153 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Scheduling of Council sessions and ITU conferences and assemblies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* No. 47 in Article 8 of the ITU Constitution, which stipulates that the Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened every four years;

*b)* Nos. 90 and 91 in Article 13 of the Constitution, which stipulate that world radiocommunication conferences (WRC) and radiocommunication assemblies (RA) shall normally be convened every three to four years, and shall be associated in place and time;

*c)* No. 114 in Article 18 of the Constitution, which stipulates that world telecommunication standardization assemblies shall be convened every four years;

*d)* No. 141 in Article 22 of the ITU Constitution, which stipulates that, between two plenipotentiary conferences, there shall be one world telecommunication development conference (WTDC);

*e)* No. 51 in Article 4 of the ITU Convention, which stipulates that the ITU Council shall hold an ordinary session annually at the seat of the Union;

*f)* Resolution 77 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference,

considering

Resolution 111 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, which stipulates that the Union and its Member States should make every effort, as far as practicable, in order that the planned period of any ITU conference or assembly not be scheduled on any period which is considered a major religious period by a Member State,

recognizing

*a)* that the plenipotentiary conference is normally held in the last quarter of the calendar year;

*b)* that holding WTDC in the same year as the plenipotentiary conference represents a burden for the Union's membership and staff;

*c)* that RAs are normally associated in place and time with WRCs;

*d)* that most past Council sessions have been held in or around the second quarter of the calendar year;

*e)* that scheduling the Council earlier in the calendar year in which the plenipotentiary conference is held would improve the linkage between the strategic, financial and operational plans, and the budget and other activities to be carried out by the Council,

recognizing further

*a)* that the date of the ordinary session of the Council is not fixed;

*b)* that the Council tends to meet in, or close to, the second quarter of the calendar year;

*c)* that the external auditor's reports on the Union's finances should normally be available to the Council in due time prior to its sessions;

*d)* the need to consider major religious periods as set out in Resolution 111 (Rev. Busan, 2014),

resolves

1 that ITU conferences and assemblies shall, in principle, be held in the last quarter of the year, and not in the same year[[116]](#footnote-126)1, except as provided in *recognizing c)* above;

2 that the Council shall, in principle, hold its ordinary session in or around the second quarter of the calendar year, it being left to the Council to set the dates of its following session within or around the second quarter of the calendar year,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, proposing further improvements, as appropriate,

instructs the Council

to take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution and report to future plenipotentiary conferences on possible improvements in the implementation of this resolution.

MOD IAP/34A1/28

RESOLUTION 154 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

reaffirming

the fundamental principle of equal treatment of the six official languages,

noting with satisfaction and appreciation

*a)* the steps taken so far to implement Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) as from 1 January 2005 and Resolution 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010);

*b)* the progress made in the successful implementation of Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) and resulting efficiencies and economies,

recognizing

*a)* that translation is an essential element of the work of the Union that enables a common understanding between all ITU Membership on the important issues under discussion;

*b)* the importance of maintaining and improving the multilingual content of services required by the universal character of United Nations system organizations, as called for in the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit report on *Multilingualism in the United Nations System* (Document JIU/REP/2002/11);

*c)* that, notwithstanding the successful implementation of Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002), for various reasons the switchover to six languages cannot be achieved overnight, and a "transition period" to full implementation is inevitable;

*d)* that, in order to achieve such full implementation, it is necessary also to align working methods and optimize staffing levels in the six languages;

*e)* the work accomplished by the Council Working Group on Languages and agreed by the Council at its 2006 session, in particular with regard to the unification of linguistic databases for definitions and terminology and the centralization of editing functions,

recognizing further

the budget constraints facing the Union, such as the Union’s negative net assets of CHF 228 million and the long term liabilities the ITU is bound to assume, e.g., the renovation or reconstruction of the Varembé building and the funding of the After Service Health Insurance (ASHI) account,

resolves

to take all necessary measures to provide interpretation and the translation of ITU documentation in the six languages on an equal footing, although some work in ITU (for example working groups, study groups, regional conferences) might not require the use of all six languages,

instructs the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux

to present annually to Council, beginning at the 2015 Session, a report containing:

- expenditure with translation of documents to the six official languages of the Union since 2010;

- procedures adopted by other international organizations inside and outside of the UN Systems and benchmark studies on their costs of translation;

- initiatives employed by the general secretariat and the three Bureaux to reduce expenditures on the implementation of this Resolution;

- alternative translation procedures feasible to be adopted by the ITU and their advantages and disadvantages,

instructs the Council

1 to analyze the adoption by the ITU of alternative translation procedures, in order to reduce the expenditures with translation and typing in the budget of the Union, while maintaining or improving the current quality of translation and the correct use of technical telecommunication terminology;

2 to review the interim measures and principles for interpretation and translation proposed by the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, in order to adopt final measures, taking into consideration the financial constraints, and bearing in mind the objective of full implementation of treatment on an equal footing;

3 to pursue and monitor appropriate structural measures, such as:

– fundamental review of ITU documentation and publication services with a view to eliminating any duplication and creating synergies;

– appropriate means and measures for expediting the timely and simultaneous delivery of ITU documentation and publications in the six languages;

– optimum levels of staffing, including core staff, temporary assistance and outsourcing;

– judicious use of information and communication technologies in language and publications activities, taking into consideration experience gained by other international organizations, notably through the International Annual Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications (IAMLADP);

– measures to reduce the size and volume of documents (page-limits, executive summaries, material in annexes or hyperlinks), when justified, without affecting the quality and content of the documents to be translated or to be published, and bearing clearly in mind the need to comply with the United Nations system objective of multilingualism;

4 to monitor the work carried out by the ITU secretariat on:

– paying special attention to completion of the integration of the terminology database for Arabic, Chinese and Russian and provide for the priority translation into Arabic, Chinese and Russian of terms and definitions;

– merging all existing databases for definitions and terminology into a centralized system, with proper measures for its maintenance, expansion and updating;

– creating the necessary centralized editing functions for each language, on an equal footing between languages;

– harmonizing and unifying working procedures in the six language services, and providing them with the necessary qualified staff and tools to meet their requirements;

– enhancing ITU's image and the effectiveness of its public-information work, making use of all six languages of the Union, in, among other things, publishing ITU News, creating ITU websites, organizing Internet broadcasting and archiving of recordings, and issuing documents of a public-information nature, including announcements of world and regional ITU Telecom exhibitions and forums, e-flashes and such like;

5 to continue the work of the Council Working Group on Languages, in order to monitor progress and report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution;

6 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this resolution.

MOD RCC/73A1/22

RESOLUTION 154 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

*recalling*

*a)* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 67/292, on multilingualism;

*b)* Resolution 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*d)* Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*e)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*f)* Resolution 165 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*g)* Resolution 168 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

reaffirming

the fundamental principle of equal treatment of the six official languages, as enshrined in Resolutions 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) and 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), on the use of the six languages on an equal footing,

noting with satisfaction and appreciation

*a)* the steps taken so far to implement Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) as from 1 January 2005 and Resolution 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010);

*b)* the progress made in the successful implementation of Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) and resulting efficiencies and economies;

*c)* the progress made in the implementation of Resolution 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) in regard to alignment of working methods and optimization of staffing levels in the six languages, linguistic unification of databases for definitions and terminology and centralizing editing functions;

*d)* ITU participation in the International Annual Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications (IAMLADP),recognizing

*a)* the importance of maintaining and improving the multilingual content of services required by the universal character of United Nations system organizations, as called for in the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit report on *Multilingualism in the United Nations System* (Document JIU/REP/2002/11);

*b)* that, notwithstanding the successful implementation of Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002), for various reasons the switchover to six languages cannot be achieved overnight, and a "transition period" to full implementation is inevitable;

*c)* the work accomplished by the Council Working Group on Languages, as well as the work by the secretariat to implement the working group's recommendations as agreed by the Council at its 2009 session, in particular with regard to the unification of linguistic databases for definitions and terminology and the centralization of editing functions, the integration of the terminology database for Arabic, Chinese and Russian as well as harmonizing and unifying working procedures in the six language services,

recognizing further

the budget constraints facing the Union,

resolves

to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing and to maximize interpretation and the translation of ITU documentation, although some work in ITU (for example working parties, regional conferences) might not require the use of all six languages,

instructs the Council

1 to monitor, including through the use of appropriate indicators, application of the updated measures and principles for interpretation and translation adopted by the Council at its 2014 session, taking into consideration the financial constraints, and bearing in mind the ultimate objective of full implementation of treatment of the six official languages on an equal footing;

2 to pursue and monitor appropriate operational measures, such as:

– to continue review of ITU documentation and publication services with a view to eliminating any duplication and creating synergies;

– to facilitate the timely and simultaneous delivery of high-quality and efficient language services (interpretation, documentation, publications and public-information materials) in the six languages, in support of the Union's strategic goals;

– to support optimum levels of staffing, including core staff, temporary assistance and outsourcing, while ensuring the required high quality of interpretation and translation;

– to continue implementation of judicious and efficient use of information and communication technologies in language and publications activities, taking into consideration experience gained by other international organizations and best practices;

– to continue to explore and implement all possible measures to reduce the size and volume of documents (page-limits, executive summaries, material in annexes or hyperlinks), and achieve greener meetings, when justified, without affecting the quality and content of the documents to be translated or to be published, and bearing clearly in mind the need to comply with the United Nations system objective of multilingualism;– to take, to the extent practicable, all necessary measures for equitable use of the six languages on the ITU website in terms of multilingual content and user-friendly use of the site;3 to monitor the work carried out by the ITU secretariat in regard to:

– merging all existing databases for definitions and terminology into a centralized system, with proper measures for its maintenance, expansion and updating;

– completion and maintenance of the ITU database for telecommunication/ICT terminology and definitions, with particular emphasis on any and all language(s), in particular Arabic, for which a terminology deficit persists;

– providing the six language service units with the necessary qualified staff and tools to meet their requirements in each language;

– enhancing ITU's image and the effectiveness of its public-information work, making use of all six languages of the Union, in, among other things, publishing ITU News, creating ITU websites, organizing Internet broadcasting and archiving of recordings, and issuing documents of a public-information nature, including announcements of ITU Telecom events, e-flashes and such like;

4 to maintain the Council Working Group on Languages, in order to monitor progress and report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution;

5 to review, in collaboration with the Sector advisory groups, the types of material to be included in output documents and translated;

6 to continue to consider measures to reduce the cost and volume of documentation as a standing item, in particular for conferences and assemblies;7 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to ensure that the different language versions of documents and publications are utilized, downloaded and purchased by the corresponding language communities, for the sake of maximizing their benefit and cost-effectiveness.

MOD ARB/79A4/3

RESOLUTION 154 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 67/292, on multilingualism;

*b)* Resolution 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*d)* Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*e)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*f)* Resolution 165 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*g)* Resolution 168 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

reaffirming

the fundamental principle of equal treatment of the six official languages, as enshrined in Resolutions 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) and 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), on the use of the six languages on an equal footing,

noting with satisfaction and appreciation

*a)* the steps taken so far to implement Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) as from 1 January 2005 and Resolution 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010);

*b)* the progress made in the successful implementation of Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) and resulting efficiencies and economies;

*c)* ITU participation in the International Annual Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications (IAMLADP);

*d)* the progress made in the implementation of Resolution 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) in regard to alignment of working methods and optimization of staffing levels in the six languages, linguistic unification of databases for definitions and terminology and centralizing editing functions,

recognizing

*a)* the importance of maintaining and improving the multilingual content of services required by the universal character of United Nations system organizations, as called for in the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit report on *Multilingualism in the United Nations System* (Document JIU/REP/2002/11);

*b)* that, notwithstanding the successful implementation of Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002), for various reasons the switchover to six languages cannot be achieved overnight, and a "transition period" to full implementation is inevitable;

*c)* that, in order to achieve such full implementation, it is necessary also to align working methods and optimize staffing levels in the six languages;

*d)* the work accomplished by the Council Working Group on Languages, as well as the work by the secretariat to implement the working group's recommendations as agreed by the Council at its 2009 session, in particular with regard to the unification of linguistic databases for definitions and terminology and the centralization of editing functions, the integration of the terminology database for Arabic, Chinese and Russian as well as harmonizing and unifying working procedures in the six language services,

recognizing further

the budget constraints facing the Union,

resolves

to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing and to maximize interpretation and the translation of ITU documentation, although some work in ITU (for example working parties, regional conferences) might not require the use of all six languages,

instructs the Council

1 to monitor, including through the use of appropriate indicators, application of the updated measures and principles for interpretation and translation adopted by the Council at its 2014 session, taking into consideration the financial constraints, and bearing in mind the objective of full implementation of treatment of the six official languages on an equal footing;

2 to pursue and monitor appropriate operational measures, such as:

– to continue review of ITU documentation and publication services with a view to eliminating any duplication and creating synergies;

– to facilitate the timely and simultaneous delivery of high-quality and efficient language services (interpretation, documentation, publications and public-information materials) in the six languages, in support of the Union's strategic goals;

– to support optimum levels of staffing, including core staff, temporary assistance and outsourcing, while ensuring the required high quality of interpretation and translation;

– to continue implementation of judicious and efficient use of information and communication technologies in language and publications activities, taking into consideration experience gained by other international organizations and best practices;

– to continue to explore and implement all possible measures to reduce the size and volume of documents (page-limits, executive summaries, material in annexes or hyperlinks), and achieve greener meetings, when justified, without affecting the quality and content of the documents to be translated or to be published, and bearing clearly in mind the need to comply with the United Nations system objective of multilingualism;

– to take, to the extent practicable, all necessary measures for equitable use of the six languages on the ITU website in terms of multilingual content and user-friendly use of the site;3 to monitor the work carried out by the ITU secretariat in regard to:

– implementation of the Arabic language terminology project approved by the Council, using the funds already allocated for this purpose;

– merging all existing databases for definitions and terminology into a centralized system, with proper measures for its maintenance, expansion and updating;

– completion and maintenance of the ITU database for telecommunication/ICT terminology and definitions, with particular emphasis on any and all language(s), in particular Arabic, for which a terminology deficit persists;

– providing the six language service units with the necessary qualified staff and tools to meet their requirements in each language;

– enhancing ITU's image and the effectiveness of its public-information work, making use of all six languages of the Union, in, among other things, publishing ITU News, creating ITU websites, organizing Internet broadcasting and archiving of recordings, and issuing documents of a public-information nature, including announcements of world and regional ITU Telecom events, e-flashes and such like;

4 to maintain the Council Working Group on Languages, in order to monitor progress and report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution;

5 to review, in collaboration with the Sector advisory groups, the types of material to be included in output documents and translated;

6 to continue to consider measures to reduce the cost and volume of documentation as a standing item, in particular for conferences and assemblies;

7 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to ensure that the different language versions of documents and publications are utilized, downloaded and purchased by the corresponding language communities, for the sake of maximizing their benefit and cost-effectiveness.

MOD USA/27A2/2

RESOLUTION 157 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Strengthening of the project execution function in ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* No. 118 of the ITU Constitution outlining the Union's dual responsibility as a United Nations specialized agency and executing agency for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements so as to facilitate and enhance telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;

*b)* Resolution 135 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in other programmes of the United Nations system and in other funding arrangements, which instructed the ITU Council to take all necessary measures to ensure maximum efficiency of the Union's participation in UNDP and other funding arrangements;

*c)* Resolution 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on strengthening the executing agency role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), which emphasized the importance of establishing partnerships between the public and private sectors as an efficient means of implementing sustainable ITU projects, and of utilizing locally available expertise in executing ITU projects on a regional or country-wide basis;

*d*) Annex 2 to Decision 5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on measures for reducing expenditure, which highlights the importance of coordination with regional organizations with a view to sharing the available resources and minimizing the costs of participation;

*e*) Resolution 100 (Rev. Busan, 2014) on the role of the Secretary-General of ITU as depositary for memoranda of understanding (MoUs) and when entering into MoUs with financial and/or strategic implications,

recognizing

Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on implementation of initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels approved by the six ITU-D regions, which, having taken into consideration the lack of funding from UNDP and other international financial institutions, urged the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to explore various funding options, including possible partnerships with Member States, ITU-D Sector Members, financial institutions and international organizations in order to sponsor implementation activities for the initiatives endorsed by WTDC-14,

noting

*a)* that the sustainability of the role of ITU-D in the implementation of technical cooperation projects with developing countries and the establishment of business/client relationships is dependent on the creation and maintenance of a level of expertise within the secretariat to permit BDT to manage projects effectively and in a timely and efficient manner; to this effect, the enhancement of training capabilities in the Union, as foreseen in Resolution 48 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, should contribute toward the sustainability of the requisite expertise to enhance the project execution function;

*b)* that the strengthening of project execution and management expertise in BDT will also require the improvement of skills in the area of resource mobilization and financing,

*c*) that the effectiveness of the ITU’s project execution role would be enhanced through closer collaboration and coordination with expert organizations at the regional and international levels,

resolves

to strengthen the project execution function consistent with No. 118 of the Constitution when providing technical cooperation assistance and when executing projects by:

1. collaborating and partnering with relevant expert organizations at the regional and international levels, particularly in those areas where the ITU would benefit from specialized expertise, to avoid duplication of effort, optimize resources, and enhance the effectiveness of ITU projects;
2. utilizing local and regional experts when offering and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities to maximize resources and ensure continuity beyond the duration of the project;
3. making available to the ITU membership any relevant materials from a technical cooperation or assistance activity so that they may be utilized for future efforts,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue reviewing the experience of ITU-D in discharging its responsibility for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements by identifying lessons learned and by developing a strategy for strengthening this function in the future;

2 to continue reviewing of best practices within the United Nations system and within organizations external to the United Nations in the area of technical cooperation, with a view to promoting such practices when offering, organizing, and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities, consistent with No. 118 of the Constitution;

3 to ensure that the requisite expertise in the areas of project management and execution as well as resource mobilization and financing is identified;

4 to encourage projects from all sources, including the private sector;

5 to focus on the implementation of larger-scale projects, while carefully considering delivery of smaller-scale projects;

6 to ensure that a minimum support cost of 7 per cent, associated with the execution of projects under UNDP or other funding arrangements, is set as the target to be recovered, while allowing some degree of flexibility for negotiation during the funding discussion;

7 to continue to examine the percentage of support-cost resources in respect of such projects, with the aim of increasing them in order to exploit them to improve the implementation function;

8 to recruit qualified staff internally and/or externally, if necessary, within the financial limits set by plenipotentiary conferences, or under support-cost resources in respect of such projects, in order to strengthen, and ensure continuity as well as sustainability in, the execution of the Union's responsibility for organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;

9 to prepare reports annually to the Council on progress achieved in fulfilling the functions specified in No. 118 of the Constitution.

MOD IAP/34A1/43

RESOLUTION 157 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Strengthening of the project execution function in ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* No. 118 of the ITU Constitution outlining the Union's dual responsibility as a United Nations specialized agency and executing agency for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements so as to facilitate and enhance telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;

*b)* Resolution 135 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in other programmes of the United Nations system and in other funding arrangements, which instructed the ITU Council to take all necessary measures to ensure maximum efficiency of the Union's participation in UNDP and other funding arrangements;

*c)* Resolution 52 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on strengthening the executing agency role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), which emphasized the importance of establishing partnerships between the public and private sectors as an efficient means of implementing sustainable ITU projects, and of utilizing locally available expertise in executing ITU projects on a regional or country-wide basis;

*d)* Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC on implementation of initiatives at the national, regional, inter-regional and global levels approved by the six ITU-D regions;

*e)* Annex 2 to Decision 5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on measures for reducing expenditure, which highlights the importance of coordination with regional organizations with a view to sharing the available resources and minimizing the costs of participation;

recognizing

*a)* that, in order to fulfill its role as executor of development projects, the ITU requires the funding needed for their implementation;

*b)* that there continues to be a lack of funding from UNDP and other international financial institutions for project implementation;

*c)* that greater interaction with Member States, Sector Members, financial institutions, and regional and international organizations needs to be promoted to find other ways to fund the implementation of these projects;

*d)* the importance of promoting public-private partnerships, among others, to ensure affordable, equitable and universal access to telecommunications/ICTs,

noting

*a)* that the sustainability of the role of ITU-D in the implementation of technical cooperation projects with developing countries and the establishment of business/client relationships is dependent on the creation and maintenance of a level of expertise within the secretariat to permit BDT to manage projects effectively and in a timely and efficient manner; to this effect, the enhancement of training capabilities in the Union, as foreseen in Resolution 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of this conference, should contribute toward the sustainability of the requisite expertise to enhance the project execution function;

*b)* that the strengthening of project execution and management expertise in BDT will also require the improvement of skills in the area of resource mobilization and financing;

*c)* the Union’s implementation of results-based budgeting (RBB) and results-based management (RBM) to ensure that activities being carried out have adequate resources available to achieve planned results;

*d)* that the effectiveness of the ITU’s project execution role would be enhanced through closer collaboration and coordination with expert organizations at the regional and international levels,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to implement a strategy aimed at strengthening the project execution function, taking into account the experience and lessons learned by ITU-D, identifying suitable methods of implementation, possible means of funding and strategic partners for the implementation of regional initiatives;

2 to continue reviewing best practices within the United Nations system and within organizations external to the United Nations in the area of technical cooperation, with a view to promoting such practices when offering, organizing, and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities, consistent with No. 118 of the Constitution;

3 to ensure that priorities and ways of financing are agreed, prior to the implementation and execution of initiatives fostering participatory and inclusive process with Member States and Regional Organizations;

4 to ensure that the requisite expertise in the areas of project management and execution as well as resource mobilization and financing is identified;

5 to encourage projects from all sources, taking into account achievement of the sector’s Objectives as adopted by Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014), fostering the participation of the public, private and academic sectors;

6 to focus on the implementation of larger-scale projects, while carefully considering delivery of smaller-scale projects;

7 to ensure that a minimum support cost of 7 per cent, associated with the execution of projects under UNDP or other funding arrangements, is set as the target to be recovered, while allowing some degree of flexibility for negotiation during the funding discussion;

8 to continue to examine the percentage of support-cost resources in respect of such projects, with the aim of increasing them in order to exploit them to improve the implementation function;

9 to recruit qualified staff internally and/or externally, if necessary, within the financial limits set by plenipotentiary conferences, or under support-cost resources in respect of such projects, in order to strengthen, and ensure continuity as well as sustainability in, the execution of the Union's responsibility for organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;

10 to promote close collaboration with the Directors of the Telecommunication Standardization and Radiocommunication Bureaux for the implementation of Regional Initiatives;

11 to prepare reports annually to the Council on progress achieved in fulfilling the functions specified in No. 118 of the Constitution and in implementing this Resolution,

further resolves

to strengthen the project execution function consistent with No. 118 of the Constitution when providing technical cooperation assistance and when executing projects by:

1. collaborating and partnering with relevant expert organizations at the regional and international levels, particularly in those areas where the ITU would benefit from specialized expertise, to avoid duplication of effort, optimize resources, and enhance the effectiveness of ITU projects;
2. utilizing local and regional experts when offering and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities to maximize resources and ensure continuity beyond the duration of the project;
3. making available to the ITU membership any relevant materials from a technical cooperation or assistance activity so that they may be utilized for future efforts,

instructs the Council

to foster a participatory and inclusive process with the Member States and Regional Organizations to ensure that priorities and possible forms of funding be agreed upon prior to implementation and execution of the initiatives.

MOD ARB/79A1/7

RESOLUTION 159 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Assistance and support to Lebanon for rebuilding its   
telecommunication networks (fixed and mobile)

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

*b)* the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning the situation;

*c)* the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;

*d)* § 16 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society,

recognizing

*a)* that a reliable telecommunication network is indispensable for promoting the socio‑economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;

*b)* that Lebanon's telecommunication facilities have been severely damaged due to wars in that country;

*c)* that the damage caused to Lebanon's telecommunications should be a matter of concern for the entire international community, particularly ITU, as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications;

*d)* Resolution 159 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which resolved that action should be initiated to provide for and support Lebanon in rebuilding its telecommunication network;

*e)* that Resolution 159 (Antalya, 2006) has not yet been translated into actions, except for the exploratory mission of the ITU expert in 2007 which ended with an assessment report evaluating damages and revenue losses at an amount of USD 547.3 million;

*f)* that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Lebanon will not be able to develop its telecommunication network and infrastructure to the required level of performance and resilience without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

taking into consideration

*a)* that efforts will help rebuild and upgrade the telecommunication network infrastructure;

*b)* that efforts will also enhance the resilience of its management and security systems to meet its needs in terms of economic and telecommunication services and security,

resolves

1 that special and specific actions should be taken within the framework of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector's activities, with specialized assistance from the other two Sectors, in order to implement this resolution and provide appropriate assistance and support to Lebanon in rebuilding and securing its telecommunication networks (fixed and mobile);

2 that the necessary funds should be allocated within the available resources of the Union for the implementation of this resolution,

calls upon Member States

to ensure all possible assistance and support to the Government of Lebanon, either bilaterally or through, and, in any case, in coordination with, the special action of the Union referred to above,

instructs the Council

to allocate the necessary funds for such actions, within available resources, and to trigger and actually take the said actions,

instructs the Secretary-General

to urge the activities carried out by the three ITU Sectors in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of Lebanon is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter periodically to the Council.

MOD USA/27A1/8

RESOLUTION 162 (rev. busan, 2014)

Independent management advisory committee

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

the recommendation of the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of the United Nations organizations and multilateral financial institutions on the establishment of effective and independent audit committees,

recalling

*a)* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled *Oversight Lacunae in the United Nations System (JIU/REP/2006/2)* and in particular recommendation 1 thereof on the establishment of an independent external oversight board;

*b)* Council Decision 565 (C11) appointing five independent experts as members of the independent management advisory committee (IMAC) to serve for a term of four years;

*c)* Council Decision 563 (modified 2014), which adds to the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources terms of reference “*to undertake on an annual basis, a review of the status of the implementation of the recommendations of the Independent Management Advisory Committee as presented annually to Council, taking into account Resolution 162 (Guadalajara, 2010)”;*

*d)* the decision of Council 2014 to approve the publication on a temporary and exceptional basis until the PP-14 decides on the general policy of accessing ITU information and documents of:

- the report of the IMAC for 2013;

- the report of the external auditor for 2013; and

- summary of the internal auditor report for 2013,

reaffirming

its commitment to efficient, accountable and transparent management of the Union,

recognizing

*a)* that the establishment of an independent management advisory committee contributes to effective oversight and governance of an organization;

*b)* that an independent management advisory committee is a governance tool and does not duplicate the financial audit functions of either the internal or the external auditor;

*c)* that the established practice among international institutions is that an independent management advisory committee serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the governing body and the management of the agency in fulfilling their oversight and governance responsibilities;

*d)* the valuable contribution of the IMAC in assisting ITU Council and the Secretary-General in fulfilling their governance responsibilities, including ensuring the effectiveness of ITU’s internal control systems, risk management, and governance processes,

noting

that Resolution 162 (Guadalajara, 2010) instructed the Council to establish IMAC on a trial basis for four years, and to report to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference,

noting further

the reports by the Council and the Chairman of the Council Group on the Financial Regulations and other related financial management issues (Group FINREGS) to this Plenipotentiary Conference on the activities of the IMAC,

resolves

to establish the ITU Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC) on a permanent basis according to the terms of reference contained in the annex to this resolution,

instructs the Council

1 to appoint, at its first regular session following each plenipotentiary conference, five independent experts as members of the IMAC to serve for a term of four years;

2 to consider the annual reports and recommendations of the IMAC and take appropriate action,

instructs the Secretary-General

to publish, without delay, and provide public access to the report of the IMAC and the annual report of the Internal Auditor, on a publicly accessible website.

MOD IAP/34A1/5

RESOLUTION 162 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Independent management advisory committee

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

the recommendation of the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of the United Nations organizations and multilateral financial institutions on the establishment of effective and independent audit committees,

recalling

*a)* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled *Oversight Lacunae in the United Nations System (JIU/REP/2006/2)* and in particular recommendation 1 thereof on the establishment of an independent external oversight board;

*b)* Council Decision 565 (C11) appointing five independent experts as members of the independent management advisory committee (IMAC) to serve for a term of four years;

*c)* Council Decision 563 (modified 2014), which adds to the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources terms of reference “*to undertake on an annual basis, a review of the status of the implementation of the recommendations of the Independent Management Advisory Committee as presented annually to Council, taking into account Resolution 162 (Guadalajara, 2010)”;*

*d)* the decision of Council 2014 to approve the publication on a temporary and exceptional basis until the PP-14 decides on the general policy of accessing ITU information and documents of:

- the report of the IMAC for 2013;

- the report of the external auditor for 2013; and

- summary of the internal auditor report for 2013,

reaffirming

its commitment to efficient, accountable and transparent management of the Union,

recognizing

*a)* that the establishment of an independent management advisory committee contributes to effective oversight and governance of an organization;

*b)* that an independent management advisory committee is a governance tool and does not duplicate the financial audit functions of either the internal or the external auditor;

*c)* that the established practice among international institutions is that an independent management advisory committee serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the governing body and the management of the agency in fulfilling their oversight and governance responsibilities;

*d)* the valuable contribution of the IMAC in assisting ITU Council and the Secretary-General in fulfilling their governance responsibilities, including ensuring the effectiveness of ITU’s internal control systems, risk management, and governance processes,

noting

that Resolution 162 (Guadalajara, 2010) instructed the Council to establish IMAC on a trial basis for four years, and to report to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference,

noting further

the reports by the Council and the Chairman of the Council Group on the Financial Regulations and other related financial management issues (Group FINREGS) to this Plenipotentiary Conference on the activities of the IMAC,

resolves

to establish the ITU Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC) on a permanent basis according to the terms of reference contained in the annex to this resolution,

instructs the Council

1 to appoint, at its first regular session following each plenipotentiary conference, five independent experts as members of the IMAC to serve for a term of four years;

2 to consider the annual reports and recommendations of the IMAC and take appropriate action,

instructs the Secretary-General

to publish, without delay, and provide public access to the report of the IMAC and the annual report of the Internal Auditor, as presented to Council, on a publicly accessible website.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 162 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Terms of reference for the ITU  
Independent Management Advisory Committee

### Purpose

1 The Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), as a subsidiary body of the ITU Council, serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the Council and the Secretary-General in fulfilling their governance responsibilities, including ensuring the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, risk management and governance processes. IMAC must add value and must assist in strengthening accountability and governance functions of the Council and the Secretary-General.

2 IMAC will provide advice to the Council and ITU management, on:

a) the quality and the level of financial reporting, governance, risk management, monitoring and internal controls in ITU;

b) the actions taken by ITU management on audit recommendations;

c) the independence, effectiveness and objectivity of the internal and external audit functions; and

d) how to strengthen the communication among stakeholders, external and internal auditors and ITU management.

### Responsibilities

3 The responsibilities of IMAC are:

a) Internal audit function: to advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of the internal audit function and the appropriateness of the independence of the internal audit function.

b) Risk management and internal controls: to advise the Council on the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, including ITU's risk management and governance practices.

c) Financial statements: to advise the Council on issues arising from the audited financial statements of ITU, and letters to management and other reports produced by the external auditor.

d) Accounting: to advise the Council on the appropriateness of accounting policies and disclosure practices and assess changes and risks in those policies.

e) External audit: to advise the Council on the scope and approach of the external auditor's work. IMAC may provide advice on the appointment of the external auditor, including the costs and scope of the services to be provided.

f) Evaluation: to review and advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of ITU's evaluation function.

### Authority

4 IMAC shall have all the necessary authority to fulfil its responsibilities, including free and unrestricted access to any information, records or staff (including the internal audit function) and the external auditor, or any business contracted by ITU.

5 The Head of the ITU internal audit function and the external auditor will have unrestricted and confidential access to IMAC, and vice versa.

6 These terms of reference (ToR) are to be reviewed periodically, as appropriate, by IMAC, and any proposed amendment submitted to the Council for approval.

7 IMAC, as an advisory body, has no management powers, executive authority or operational responsibilities.

### Composition

8 IMAC shall comprise five independent expert members serving in their personal capacity.

9 Professional competence and integrity shall be of paramount consideration in the selection of members.

10 No more than one member of IMAC shall be a national of the same ITU Member State.

11 To the greatest extent possible:

a) no more than one member of IMAC shall be from the same geographical region; and

b) membership of IMAC shall be balanced, with individuals from developed and developing countries, in terms of public- and private-sector experience, and in terms of gender.

12 At least one member shall be selected on the basis of his/her qualifications and experience as a senior oversight professional or senior financial manager, preferably in the United Nations system or in another international organization, to the greatest extent possible.

13 To undertake their role effectively, members of IMAC should collectively possess knowledge, skills and senior-level experience in the following areas:

a) finance and audit;

b) organization governance and accountability structure, including risk management;

c) law;

d) senior-level management;

e) the organization, structure and functioning of the United Nations and/or other intergovernmental organizations; and

f) a general understanding of the telecommunication/ICT industry.

14 Members should ideally have or acquire rapidly a good understanding of ITU's objectives, governance structure, the relevant regulations and rules, and its organizational culture and control environment.

### Independence

15 Since the role of IMAC is to provide objective advice, members shall remain independent of the ITU secretariat, the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference, and shall be free of any real or perceived conflict of interest.

16 Members of IMAC shall:

a) not hold a position or engage in any activity that could impair their independence from ITU or from companies that maintain a business relationship with ITU;

b) not currently be, or have been within the three years prior to appointment on IMAC, employed or engaged in any capacity by ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation, or have an immediate family member (as defined by the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules) working for or having a contractual relationship with ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation;

c) be independent of the United Nations Panel of External Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit; and

d) not be eligible for any employment with ITU for at least three years immediately following the last day of their tenure on IMAC.

17 IMAC members shall serve in their personal capacity and shall not seek or accept instructions in regard to their performance on IMAC from any government or other authority internal or external to ITU.

18 Members of IMAC shall sign an annual declaration and statement of private, financial and other interests (Appendix A to these ToR). The Chairman of IMAC shall provide the completed and signed declaration and statement to the Chairman of the Council promptly after a member commences his/her term on IMAC, and thereafter on an annual basis.

### Selection, appointment and term

19 The process for selection of members of IMAC is set out in Appendix B to these ToR. The process shall involve a selection panel comprising representatives of the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

20 The selection panel shall relay its recommendations to the Council. Members of IMAC shall be appointed by the Council.

21 Members of IMAC are appointed to serve for a term of four years, renewable for a second and final term of four years, which need not be consecutive. To ensure continuity of membership, the initial appointment of two of its five members shall be for one term of four years only, decided by the drawing of lots at IMAC's first meeting. The Chairman shall be selected by IMAC members from amongst their number and shall serve in this capacity for a term of two years.

22 A member of IMAC may resign his/her membership by notice in writing to the Chairman of the Council. A special appointment for the remainder of that member's term shall be made by the Chairman of the Council in accordance with the provisions set out in Appendix B to these ToR to cater for such a vacancy.

23 An appointment to IMAC may only be revoked by the Council, under conditions to be established by the Council.

### Meetings

24 IMAC shall meet at least twice in an ITU financial year. The exact number of meetings per year will depend on the agreed workload for IMAC and the most appropriate timing for consideration of specific matters.

25 Subject to these ToR, the IMAC will establish its own rules of procedure to assist its members in executing their responsibilities. The IMAC rules of procedure shall be communicated to the Council for its information.

26 The quorum for the committee is three members. As members serve in a personal capacity, alternates are not allowed.

27 The Secretary-General, the External Auditor, the Chief of the Administration and Finance Department, the Head of the internal audit function and the Ethics Officer, or their representatives, shall attend meetings when invited by IMAC. Other ITU officials with functions relevant to the items on the agenda may likewise be invited.

28 If necessary, IMAC has the ability to obtain independent counsel or have recourse to other outside experts in order to advise the committee.

29 All confidential documents and information submitted to or obtained by IMAC remain confidential.

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31 The Chairman of IMAC may inform the Chairman of the Council, in between Council sessions, of a serious governance issue.

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32 Members of IMAC will provide services pro bono. In accordance with the procedures applying to appointed staff of ITU, members of IMAC:

a) shall receive a daily subsistence allowance; and

b) those not resident in the Canton of Geneva or neighbouring France shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses, to attend IMAC sessions,

33 The ITU secretariat will provide secretariat support to IMAC.

APPENDIX A

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)  
Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC)  
Declaration & Statement of Private, Financial   
and Other Interests Form

|  |
| --- |
| **1. Details** |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | | Name |  | |
| **2. Private, financial or other Interests (tick appropriate box)** |
| I have **no personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  I **have personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  I have **no personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC**. However, I have decided to provide my current personal, financial or other interests.** |
| **3. Private, financial or other Interests of family members\* (tick appropriate box)** |
| To my knowledge, **no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  **A member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  To my knowledge, **no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC. However, I have **decided to provide my immediate family's current financial or other interests.**  (\* Note: for the purposes of this declaration, 'family member' has the same meaning as DEFINED IN the ITU STAFF REGULATIONS and staff Rules). |
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Declaration & Statement of Private,   
Financial and Other Interests Form   
(Appendix A, page 2/4)

|  |
| --- |
| **4. Disclosure of relevant private, financial or other interests** |
| If you ticked the first box at Item 2 and the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Item 5.  Please list your and/or your immediate family member's personal, financial or other interests that **could, or could be seen to, influence** the decisions or actions you take or the advice you provide in the course of your official duties. Please also state the reasons why you think these interests could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions you take or the advice you provide in the course of your official duties.  The types of interests you may need to disclose include real-estate investments, shareholdings, trusts or nominee companies, company directorships or partnerships, relationships with lobbyists, other significant sources of income, significant liabilities, gifts, private business, employment, voluntary, social or personal relationships.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
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Declaration & Statement of Private,   
Financial and Other Interests Form   
(Appendix A, page 3/4)

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| **5. Declaration** |
| **I declare that:**  • As a member of the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), I am aware of my responsibilities under its Terms of Reference:  – to disclose, and take reasonable steps to avoid, any conflict of interest (real or apparent) in connection with my membership of IMAC; and  – not to make improper use of (a) inside information or (b) my duties, status, power or authority, in order to gain, or seek to gain, a benefit or advantage for myself or for any other person.  **I declare that:**  • I haveread the IMAC Terms of Reference and understood the requirement for me to disclose any private, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  • I undertake to immediately inform the Chairman of IMAC (who shall inform the Chairman of the Council) of any changes to my personal circumstances or work responsibilities that could affect the contents of this disclosure and to provide an amended disclosure/s using this pro forma.  • I undertake to disclose any private, financial or other interests of my immediate family that I am aware of, should circumstances arise in which I consider that they could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my official duties.  • I understand that this would require the consent of the family member to the collection by ITU of personal information and a declaration that he/she is aware of the purpose for which the personal information has been collected, the legislative requirements authorizing the collection and the third parties to whom the personal information may be disclosed, and consents. |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name |  | Date | |

Declaration & Statment of Private,   
Financial and Other Interests Form   
(Appendix A, page 4/4)

|  |
| --- |
| **6. Declaration of consent by immediate family member to disclosure of their personal, financial and other interests** |
| If you ticked the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Step 7.  This declaration is to be completed by the immediate family member/s of the IMAC member where the IMAC member considers that the personal, financial and other interests of the family member/s could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions he/she is taking or the advice he/she is giving in the course of his/her membership of IMAC.  Family member name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Relationship to IMAC member \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  IMAC member name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name of immediate family member |  | Date | |
| **7. Submit his form** |
| **Once completed and signed, this form should be sent to the Chairman of the ITU Council.** |

APPENDIX B

Proposed process for selection of members of the   
Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC)

A vacancy on IMAC (including for its initial membership) shall be filled in accordance with the process set out below:

a) The Secretary-General shall:

i) invite ITU Member States to nominate individuals who are deemed to possess exceptional qualifications and experience;

ii) place in international, reputable magazines and/or newspapers, and on the Internet, a call for expressions of interest from suitably qualified and experienced individuals,

to serve on IMAC.

A Member State nominating an individual under subparagraph a)i) shall provide the same information that the Secretary-General requests of applicants responding to the expression of interest under subparagraph a)ii), and within the same time-frame.

b) A selection panel shall be formed comprising six Council members representing the Americas, Europe, CIS, Africa, Asia and Australasia and the Arab States.

c) The selection panel shall, taking into account the IMAC terms of reference (ToR) and the confidential nature of the selection process, review and consider the applications received and create a shortlist of candidates whom it may wish to interview. The selection panel will be assisted, as required, by the ITU secretariat.

d) The selection panel shall then propose to the Council a list of the best-qualified candidates, equal to the number of vacancies on IMAC. In the event a vote is taken by the selection panel on whether (a) candidate(s) shall be included in the list of candidates to be proposed to the Council and ends in an equal number of votes, the Chairman of the Council shall have the deciding vote.

The information to be provided by the selection panel to the Council shall consist of each candidate's name, gender, nationality, qualifications and professional experience. The selection panel shall provide a report to the Council on the candidates recommended for appointment to IMAC.

e) The Council shall consider the recommendation to appoint the individuals to IMAC.

f) The selection panel will also create and retain a pool of suitably qualified candidates for consideration by the Council if required in order to fill a vacancy arising for any reason (e.g. resignation, incapacity) during a term of IMAC.

g) In order to observe the principle of rotation, and upon expiration of the trial period, the positions shall be re-advertised every four years, if considered appropriate by the Council, using the selection process set out in this appendix. The pool of suitably qualified candidates referred to in subparagraph f) shall also be refreshed using that same selection process.

MOD ACP/67A1/14

RESOLUTION 162 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Independent management advisory committee

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled *Oversight Lacunae in the United Nations System (JIU/REP/2006/2)* and in particular recommendation 1 thereof on the establishment of an independent external oversight board;

*b)* Council Decision 563 (revised 2014), which adds to the Terms of Reference of

the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources (CWG-FHR): *to undertake on an annual basis, a review of the status of the implementation of the recommendations of the Independent Management Advisory Committee as presented annually to Council,*

reaffirming

its commitment to efficient, accountable and transparent management of the Union,

recognizing

*a)* that the establishment of an independent management advisory committee contributes to effective oversight and governance of an organization;

*b)* that an independent management advisory committee is a governance tool and does not duplicate the financial audit functions of either the internal or the external auditor;

*c)* that the Council 2011 by its Decision 565 established IMAC on a trial basis for four years and appointed its five Members;

*d)* that the established practice among international institutions is that an independent management advisory committee serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the governing body and the management of the agency in fulfilling their oversight and governance responsibilities;

*e)* the valuable contribution that the IMAC has made tothe oversight capacity of the Council in its first three years of reporting,

considering

the recommendation of the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of the United Nations organizations and multilateral financial institutions on the establishment of effective and independent audit committees,

considering further

the report of the Council to this Plenipotentiary Conference on the activities carried out by IMAC,

noting

the reports by the Chairman of the Council Group on the Financial Regulations and other related Financial Management issues (Group FINREGS) (Documents C10/28),

noting further

*a)* the Report by the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Administration and Management of the Council (Document C10/75);

*b)* Questions raised and clarifications sought in regard to the scope of activities and the manner in which the Report of the IMAC should be treated by the Council;

*c)* Reports of the IMAC to Council 2012, 2013 and 2014 (Documents [C12/44](http://www.itu.int/md/S12-CL-C-0044/en) First annual report, [C13/65 + Corr. 1](http://www.itu.int/md/S13-CL-C-0065/en) Second annual report, C14/22 Third Annual Report), including its 9 Recommendations,

resolves

1 to review and amend, if necessary, the terms of reference for the ITU Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC) contained in the annex to this revised resolution;

2 to take note of the reports of the IMAC as referred to in *considering further* above,

resolves further

to renew the mandate of the IMAC for an additional 4 years until end of 2019,

instructs the Council

1 to consider the annual reports and the recommendations of the IMAC and take appropriate action;

2 to evaluate, through appropriate mechanisms, on an annual basis the results of implementation of paragraph 1 (purpose) of Annex to Resolution 162,

*instructs further*

to review on an ongoing basis by the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources, as well as its ordinary sessions, the terms of reference (ToR) and propose any required amendment, as appropriate, and report on the matter to the Plenipotentiary Conference 2018 for its consideration and appropriate action.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 162 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Terms of reference for the ITU  
Independent Management Advisory Committee

### Purpose

1 The Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), as a subsidiary body of the ITU Council, serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the Council and the Secretary-General in fulfilling their governance responsibilities, including ensuring the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, risk management and governance processes. IMAC must add value and must assist in strengthening accountability and governance functions of the Council and the Secretary-General.

2 IMAC will provide advice to the Council and ITU management, on:

a) the quality and the level of financial reporting, governance, risk management, monitoring and internal controls in ITU;

b) the actions taken by ITU management on audit recommendations;

c) the independence, effectiveness and objectivity of the internal and external audit functions; and

d) how to strengthen the communication among stakeholders, external and internal auditors and ITU management.

### Responsibilities

3 The responsibilities of IMAC are:

a) Internal audit function: to advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of the internal audit function and the appropriateness of the independence of the internal audit function.

b) Risk management and internal controls: to advise the Council on the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, including ITU's risk management and governance practices.

c) Financial statements: to advise the Council on issues arising from the audited financial statements of ITU, and letters to management and other reports produced by the external auditor.

d) Accounting: to advise the Council on the appropriateness of accounting policies and disclosure practices and assess changes and risks in those policies.

e) External audit: to advise the Council on the scope and approach of the external auditor's work. IMAC may provide advice on the appointment of the external auditor, including the costs and scope of the services to be provided.

f) Evaluation: to review and advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of ITU's evaluation function.

### Authority

4 IMAC shall have all the necessary authority to fulfil its responsibilities, including free and unrestricted access to any information, records or staff (including the internal audit function) and the external auditor, or any business contracted by ITU.

5 The Head of the ITU internal audit function and the external auditor will have unrestricted and confidential access to IMAC, and vice versa.

6 These terms of reference (ToR) are to be reviewed periodically, as appropriate, by IMAC, and any proposed amendment submitted to the Council for approval.

7 IMAC, as an advisory body, has no management powers, executive authority or operational responsibilities.

### Composition

8 IMAC shall comprise five independent expert members serving in their personal capacity.

9 Professional competence and integrity shall be of paramount consideration in the selection of members.

10 No more than one member of IMAC shall be a national of the same ITU Member State.

11 To the greatest extent possible:

a) no more than one member of IMAC shall be from the same geographical region; and

b) membership of IMAC shall be balanced, with individuals from developed and developing countries, in terms of public- and private-sector experience, and in terms of gender.

12 At least one member shall be selected on the basis of his/her qualifications and experience as a senior oversight professional or senior financial manager, preferably in the United Nations system or in another international organization, to the greatest extent possible.

13 To undertake their role effectively, members of IMAC should collectively possess knowledge, skills and senior-level experience in the following areas:

a) finance and audit;

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e) the organization, structure and functioning of the United Nations and/or other intergovernmental organizations; and

f) a general understanding of the telecommunication/ICT industry.

14 Members should ideally have or acquire rapidly a good understanding of ITU's objectives, governance structure, the relevant regulations and rules, and its organizational culture and control environment.

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15 Since the role of IMAC is to provide objective advice, members shall remain independent of the ITU secretariat, the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference, and shall be free of any real or perceived conflict of interest.

16 Members of IMAC shall:

a) not hold a position or engage in any activity that could impair their independence from ITU or from companies that maintain a business relationship with ITU;

b) not currently be, or have been within the three years prior to appointment on IMAC, employed or engaged in any capacity by ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation, or have an immediate family member (as defined by the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules) working for or having a contractual relationship with ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation;

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Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC)  
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| **3. Private, financial or other Interests of family members\* (tick appropriate box)** |
| To my knowledge, **no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  **A member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  To my knowledge, **no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC. However, I have **decided to provide my immediate family's current financial or other interests.**  (\* Note: for the purposes of this declaration, 'family member' has the same meaning as DEFINED IN the ITU STAFF REGULATIONS and staff Rules). |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name |  | Date | |

Declaration & Statement of Private,   
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| --- |
| **4. Disclosure of relevant private, financial or other interests** |
| If you ticked the first box at Item 2 and the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Item 5.  Please list your and/or your immediate family member's personal, financial or other interests that **could, or could be seen to, influence** the decisions or actions you take or the advice you provide in the course of your official duties. Please also state the reasons why you think these interests could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions you take or the advice you provide in the course of your official duties.  The types of interests you may need to disclose include real-estate investments, shareholdings, trusts or nominee companies, company directorships or partnerships, relationships with lobbyists, other significant sources of income, significant liabilities, gifts, private business, employment, voluntary, social or personal relationships.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
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Declaration & Statement of Private,   
Financial and Other Interests Form   
(Appendix A, page 3/4)

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| **5. Declaration** |
| **I declare that:**  • As a member of the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), I am aware of my responsibilities under its Terms of Reference:  – to disclose, and take reasonable steps to avoid, any conflict of interest (real or apparent) in connection with my membership of IMAC; and  – not to make improper use of (a) inside information or (b) my duties, status, power or authority, in order to gain, or seek to gain, a benefit or advantage for myself or for any other person.  **I declare that:**  • I haveread the IMAC Terms of Reference and understood the requirement for me to disclose any private, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  • I undertake to immediately inform the Chairman of IMAC (who shall inform the Chairman of the Council) of any changes to my personal circumstances or work responsibilities that could affect the contents of this disclosure and to provide an amended disclosure/s using this pro forma.  • I undertake to disclose any private, financial or other interests of my immediate family that I am aware of, should circumstances arise in which I consider that they could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my official duties.  • I understand that this would require the consent of the family member to the collection by ITU of personal information and a declaration that he/she is aware of the purpose for which the personal information has been collected, the legislative requirements authorizing the collection and the third parties to whom the personal information may be disclosed, and consents. |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name |  | Date | |

Declaration & Statment of Private,   
Financial and Other Interests Form   
(Appendix A, page 4/4)

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| **6. Declaration of consent by immediate family member to disclosure of their personal, financial and other interests** |
| If you ticked the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Step 7.  This declaration is to be completed by the immediate family member/s of the IMAC member where the IMAC member considers that the personal, financial and other interests of the family member/s could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions he/she is taking or the advice he/she is giving in the course of his/her membership of IMAC.  Family member name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Relationship to IMAC member \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  IMAC member name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name of immediate family member |  | Date | |
| **7. Submit his form** |
| **Once completed and signed, this form should be sent to the Chairman of the ITU Council.** |

APPENDIX B

Proposed process for selection of members of the   
Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC)

A vacancy on IMAC (including for its initial membership) shall be filled in accordance with the process set out below:

a) The Secretary-General shall:

i) invite ITU Member States to nominate individuals who are deemed to possess exceptional qualifications and experience;

ii) place in international, reputable magazines and/or newspapers, and on the Internet, a call for expressions of interest from suitably qualified and experienced individuals,

to serve on IMAC.

A Member State nominating an individual under subparagraph a)i) shall provide the same information that the Secretary-General requests of applicants responding to the expression of interest under subparagraph a)ii), and within the same time-frame.

b) A selection panel shall be formed comprising six Council members representing the Americas, Europe, CIS, Africa, Asia and Australasia and the Arab States.

c) The selection panel shall, taking into account the IMAC terms of reference (ToR) and the confidential nature of the selection process, review and consider the applications received and create a shortlist of candidates whom it may wish to interview. The selection panel will be assisted, as required, by the ITU secretariat.

d) The selection panel shall then propose to the Council a list of the best-qualified candidates, equal to the number of vacancies on IMAC. In the event a vote is taken by the selection panel on whether (a) candidate(s) shall be included in the list of candidates to be proposed to the Council and ends in an equal number of votes, the Chairman of the Council shall have the deciding vote.

The information to be provided by the selection panel to the Council shall consist of each candidate's name, gender, nationality, qualifications and professional experience. The selection panel shall provide a report to the Council on the candidates recommended for appointment to IMAC.

e) The Council shall consider the recommendation to appoint the individuals to IMAC.

f) The selection panel will also create and retain a pool of suitably qualified candidates for consideration by the Council if required in order to fill a vacancy arising for any reason (e.g. resignation, incapacity) during a term of IMAC.

g) In order to observe the principle of rotation, and upon expiration of the trial period, the positions shall be re-advertised every four years, if considered appropriate by the Council, using the selection process set out in this appendix. The pool of suitably qualified candidates referred to in subparagraph f) shall also be refreshed using that same selection process.

MOD RCC/73A1/23

RESOLUTION 162 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Independent management advisory committee

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

the recommendation of the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of the United Nations organizations and multilateral financial institutions on the establishment of effective and independent audit committees,

recalling

the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled *Oversight Lacunae in the United Nations System (JIU/REP/2006/2)* and in particular recommendation 1 thereof on the establishment of an independent external oversight board,

reaffirming

its commitment to efficient, accountable and transparent management of the Union,

recognizing

*a)* that the establishment of an independent management advisory committee contributes to effective oversight and governance of an organization;

*b)* that an independent management advisory committee is a governance tool and does not duplicate the financial audit functions of either the internal or the external auditor;

*c)* that the established practice among international institutions is that an independent management advisory committee serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the governing body and the head of the agency in fulfilling their oversight and governance responsibilities,

noting

the reports by the Chairman of the Council Group on the Financial Regulations and other related financial management issues (Group FINREGS) (Documents C10/28 and WG-RG-18/2),

noting further

Annex D to the report by the Chairman of the Standing Committee on administration and management of the Council (Document C10/75), which contains draft terms of reference for the establishment of an independent management advisory committee with the title "Independent audit advisory committee of experts (IAACE)",

resolves

to approve the terms of reference for the ITU Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC) contained in the annex to this resolution,

instructs the Council

to ensure the activities of IMAC for a further four years, with IMAC to report to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 162 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Terms of reference for the ITU  
Independent Management Advisory Committee

### Purpose

1 The Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), as a subsidiary body of the ITU Council, serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the Council and the Secretary-General in effectively fulfilling their governance responsibilities, including ensuring the functioning of ITU's internal control systems, risk management and governance processes, including human resources management. IMAC must assist in enhancing transparency, strengthening accountability and governance functions of the Council and the Secretary-General.

2 IMAC will provide advice to the Council and ITU management, on:

a) ways of improving the quality and the level of financial reporting, governance, risk management, monitoring and internal controls in ITU, including the evaluation and ITU value estimation functions;

b) assistance in developing the actions taken by ITU management on recommendations concerning the responsibilities and processes referred to in § 1 above;

c) ensuring the independence, effectiveness and objectivity of the internal and external audit functions; and

d) how to strengthen the communication among all stakeholders, the external and internal auditors, the Council and ITU management.

### Responsibilities

3 The responsibilities of IMAC are:

a) Internal audit function: to advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of the internal audit function and the appropriateness of the independence of the internal audit function.

b) Risk management and internal controls: to advise the Council on the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, including ITU's risk management and governance practices.

c) Financial statements: to advise the Council on issues arising from the audited financial statements of ITU, and letters to management and other reports produced by the external auditor.

d) Accounting: to advise the Council on the appropriateness of accounting policies and disclosure practices and assess changes and risks in those policies.

e) External audit: to advise the Council on the scope and approach of the external auditor's work. IMAC may provide advice on the appointment of the external auditor, including the costs and scope of the services to be provided.

f) Evaluation: to review and advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of ITU's evaluation function.

### Authority

4 IMAC shall have all the necessary authority to fulfil its responsibilities, including free and unrestricted access to any information, records or staff (including the internal audit function) and the external auditor, or any business contracted by ITU.

5 The Head of the ITU internal audit function and the external auditor will have unrestricted and confidential access to IMAC, and vice versa.

6 These terms of reference (ToR) are to be reviewed periodically, as appropriate, by IMAC, and any proposed amendment submitted to the Council for approval.

7 IMAC, as an advisory body, has no management powers, executive authority or operational responsibilities.

### Composition

8 IMAC shall comprise five independent expert members serving in their personal capacity.

9 Professional competence and integrity shall be of paramount consideration in the selection of members.

10 No more than one member of IMAC shall be a national of the same ITU Member State.

11 To the greatest extent possible:

a) no more than one member of IMAC shall be from the same geographical region; and

b) membership of IMAC shall be balanced, with individuals from developed and developing countries, in terms of public- and private-sector experience, and in terms of gender.

12 At least one member shall be selected on the basis of his/her qualifications and experience as a senior oversight professional or senior financial manager, preferably in the United Nations system or in another international organization, to the greatest extent possible.

13 To undertake their role effectively, members of IMAC should collectively possess knowledge, skills and senior-level experience in the following areas:

a) finance and audit;

b) organization governance and accountability structure, including risk management;

c) law;

d) senior-level management;

e) the organization, structure and functioning of the United Nations and/or other intergovernmental organizations; and

f) a general understanding of the telecommunication/ICT industry.

14 Members should ideally have or acquire rapidly a good understanding of ITU's objectives, governance structure, the relevant regulations and rules, and its organizational culture and control environment.

### Independence

15 Since the role of IMAC is to provide objective advice, members shall remain independent of the ITU secretariat, the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference, and shall be free of any real or perceived conflict of interest.

16 Members of IMAC shall:

a) not hold a position or engage in any activity that could impair their independence from ITU or from companies that maintain a business relationship with ITU;

b) not currently be, or have been within the three years prior to appointment on IMAC, employed or engaged in any capacity by ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation, or have an immediate family member (as defined by the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules) working for or having a contractual relationship with ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation;

c) be independent of the United Nations Panel of External Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit; and

d) not be eligible for any employment with ITU for at least three years immediately following the last day of their tenure on IMAC.

17 IMAC members shall serve in their personal capacity and shall not seek or accept instructions in regard to their performance on IMAC from any government or other authority internal or external to ITU.

18 Members of IMAC shall sign an annual declaration and statement of private, financial and other interests (Appendix A to these ToR). The Chairman of IMAC shall provide the completed and signed declaration and statement to the Chairman of the Council promptly after a member commences his/her term on IMAC, and thereafter on an annual basis.

### Selection, appointment and term

19 The process for selection of members of IMAC is set out in Appendix B to these ToR. The process shall involve a selection panel comprising representatives of the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

20 The selection panel shall relay its recommendations to the Council. Members of IMAC shall be appointed by the Council.

21 Members of IMAC are appointed to serve for a term of four years, renewable for a second and final term of four years, which need not be consecutive. To ensure continuity of membership, the initial appointment of two of its five members shall be for one term of four years only, decided by the drawing of lots at IMAC's first meeting. The Chairman shall be selected by IMAC members from amongst their number and shall serve in this capacity for a term of two years.

22 A member of IMAC may resign his/her membership by notice in writing to the Chairman of the Council. A special appointment for the remainder of that member's term shall be made by the Chairman of the Council in accordance with the provisions set out in Appendix B to these ToR to cater for such a vacancy.

23 An appointment to IMAC may only be revoked by the Council, under conditions to be established by the Council.

### Meetings

24 IMAC shall meet at least twice in an ITU financial year. The exact number of meetings per year will depend on the agreed workload for IMAC and the most appropriate timing for consideration of specific matters.

25 Subject to these ToR, the IMAC will establish its own rules of procedure to assist its members in executing their responsibilities. The IMAC rules of procedure shall be communicated to the Council for its information.

26 The quorum for the committee is three members. As members serve in a personal capacity, alternates are not allowed.

27 The Secretary-General, the External Auditor, the Chief of the Administration and Finance Department, the Head of the internal audit function and the Ethics Officer, or their representatives, shall attend meetings when invited by IMAC. Other ITU officials with functions relevant to the items on the agenda may likewise be invited.

28 If necessary, IMAC has the ability to obtain independent counsel or have recourse to other outside experts in order to advise the committee.

29 All confidential documents and information submitted to or obtained by IMAC remain confidential.

### Reporting

30 The Chairman of IMAC will submit its findings to the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary-General after each meeting, and will present an annual report, both in writing and in person, for consideration by the Council at its annual session.

31 The Chairman of IMAC may inform the Chairman of the Council, in between Council sessions, of a serious governance issue.

### Administrative arrangements

32 Members of IMAC will provide services pro bono. In accordance with the procedures applying to appointed staff of ITU, members of IMAC:

a) shall receive a daily subsistence allowance; and

b) those not resident in the Canton of Geneva or neighbouring France shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses, to attend IMAC sessions,

33 The ITU secretariat will provide secretariat support to IMAC.

APPENDIX A

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)  
Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC)  
Declaration & Statement of Private, Financial   
and Other Interests Form

|  |
| --- |
| **1. Details** |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | | Name |  | |
| **2. Private, financial or other Interests (tick appropriate box)** |
| I have **no personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  I **have personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  I have **no personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC**. However, I have decided to provide my current personal, financial or other interests.** |
| **3. Private, financial or other Interests of family members\* (tick appropriate box)** |
| To my knowledge, **no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  **A member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  To my knowledge, **no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC. However, I have **decided to provide my immediate family's current financial or other interests.**  (\* Note: for the purposes of this declaration, 'family member' has the same meaning as DEFINED IN the ITU STAFF REGULATIONS and staff Rules). |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name |  | Date | |

Declaration & Statement of Private,   
Financial and Other Interests Form   
(Appendix A, page 2/4)

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| **4. Disclosure of relevant private, financial or other interests** |
| If you ticked the first box at Item 2 and the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Item 5.  Please list your and/or your immediate family member's personal, financial or other interests that **could, or could be seen to, influence** the decisions or actions you take or the advice you provide in the course of your official duties. Please also state the reasons why you think these interests could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions you take or the advice you provide in the course of your official duties.  The types of interests you may need to disclose include real-estate investments, shareholdings, trusts or nominee companies, company directorships or partnerships, relationships with lobbyists, other significant sources of income, significant liabilities, gifts, private business, employment, voluntary, social or personal relationships.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name |  | Date | |

Declaration & Statement of Private,   
Financial and Other Interests Form   
(Appendix A, page 3/4)

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| **5. Declaration** |
| **I declare that:**  • As a member of the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), I am aware of my responsibilities under its Terms of Reference:  – to disclose, and take reasonable steps to avoid, any conflict of interest (real or apparent) in connection with my membership of IMAC; and  – not to make improper use of (a) inside information or (b) my duties, status, power or authority, in order to gain, or seek to gain, a benefit or advantage for myself or for any other person.  **I declare that:**  • I have read the IMAC Terms of Reference and understood the requirement for me to disclose any private, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  • I undertake to immediately inform the Chairman of IMAC (who shall inform the Chairman of the Council) of any changes to my personal circumstances or work responsibilities that could affect the contents of this disclosure and to provide an amended disclosure/s using this pro forma.  • I undertake to disclose any private, financial or other interests of my immediate family that I am aware of, should circumstances arise in which I consider that they could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my official duties.  • I understand that this would require the consent of the family member to the collection by ITU of personal information and a declaration that he/she is aware of the purpose for which the personal information has been collected, the legislative requirements authorizing the collection and the third parties to whom the personal information may be disclosed, and consents. |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name |  | Date | |

Declaration & Statement of Private,   
Financial and Other Interests Form   
(Appendix A, page 4/4)

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| --- |
| **6. Declaration of consent by immediate family member to disclosure of their personal, financial and other interests** |
| If you ticked the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Step 7.  This declaration is to be completed by the immediate family member/s of the IMAC member where the IMAC member considers that the personal, financial and other interests of the family member/s could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions he/she is taking or the advice he/she is giving in the course of his/her membership of IMAC.  Family member name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Relationship to IMAC member \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  IMAC member name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name of immediate family member |  | Date | |
| **7. Submit his form** |
| **Once completed and signed, this form should be sent to the Chairman of the ITU Council.** |

APPENDIX B

Proposed process for selection of members of the   
Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC)

A vacancy on IMAC (including for its initial membership) shall be filled in accordance with the process set out below:

a) The Secretary-General shall:

i) invite ITU Member States to nominate individuals who are deemed to possess exceptional qualifications and experience;

ii) place in international, reputable magazines and/or newspapers, and on the Internet, a call for expressions of interest from suitably qualified and experienced individuals,

to serve on IMAC.

A Member State nominating an individual under subparagraph a)i) shall provide the same information that the Secretary-General requests of applicants responding to the expression of interest under subparagraph a)ii), and within the same time-frame.

b) A selection panel shall be formed comprising six Council members representing the Americas, Europe, CIS, Africa, Asia and Australasia and the Arab States.

c) The selection panel shall, taking into account the IMAC terms of reference (ToR) and the confidential nature of the selection process, review and consider the applications received and create a shortlist of candidates whom it may wish to interview. The selection panel will be assisted, as required, by the ITU secretariat.

d) The selection panel shall then propose to the Council a list of the best-qualified candidates, equal to the number of vacancies on IMAC. In the event a vote is taken by the selection panel on whether (a) candidate(s) shall be included in the list of candidates to be proposed to the Council and ends in an equal number of votes, the Chairman of the Council shall have the deciding vote.

The information to be provided by the selection panel to the Council shall consist of each candidate's name, gender, nationality, qualifications and professional experience. The selection panel shall provide a report to the Council on the candidates recommended for appointment to IMAC.

e) The Council shall consider the recommendation to appoint the individuals to IMAC.

f) The selection panel will also create and retain a pool of suitably qualified candidates for consideration by the Council if required in order to fill a vacancy arising for any reason (e.g. resignation, incapacity) during a term of IMAC.

g) In order to observe the principle of rotation, and upon expiration of the trial period, the positions shall be re-advertised every four years, if considered appropriate by the Council, using the selection process set out in this appendix. The pool of suitably qualified candidates referred to in subparagraph f) shall also be refreshed using that same selection process.

MOD EUR/80A1/15

RESOLUTION 162 (rev. busan, 2014)

Independent management advisory committee

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

the recommendation of the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of the United Nations organizations and multilateral financial institutions on the establishment of effective and independent audit committees,

recalling

the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled *Oversight Lacunae in the United Nations System (JIU/REP/2006/2)* and in particular recommendation 1 thereof on the establishment of an independent external oversight board,

reaffirming

its commitment to efficient, accountable and transparent management of the Union,

recognizing

*a)* that the establishment of an independent management advisory committee contributes to effective oversight and governance of an organization;

*b)* that an independent management advisory committee is a governance tool and does not duplicate the financial audit functions of either the internal or the external auditor;

*c)* that the established practice among international institutions is that an independent management advisory committee serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the governing body and the head of the agency in fulfilling their oversight and governance responsibilities,

noting

Council Decision 565 (C11) appointing five independent experts as members of the IMAC to serve for a term of four years,

resolves

to establish the ITU Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC) on a permanent basis according to the terms of reference contained in the annex to this resolution,

instructs the Council

1 to appoint, at its first ordinary session following the 2014 plenipotentiary conference, and after that every four year, five independent experts as members of the IMAC to serve for a term of four years;

2 to consider the annual reports and recommendations of the IMAC and take appropriate action.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 162 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Terms of reference for the ITU  
Independent Management Advisory Committee

### Purpose

1 The Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), as a subsidiary body of the ITU Council, serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the Council and the Secretary-General in fulfilling their governance responsibilities, including ensuring the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, risk management and governance processes. IMAC must add value and must assist in strengthening accountability and governance functions of the Council and the Secretary-General.

2 IMAC will provide advice to the Council and ITU management, on:

a) the quality and the level of financial reporting, governance, risk management, monitoring and internal controls in ITU;

b) the actions taken by ITU management on audit recommendations;

c) the independence, effectiveness and objectivity of the internal and external audit functions; and

d) how to strengthen the communication among stakeholders, external and internal auditors and ITU management.

### Responsibilities

3 The responsibilities of IMAC are:

a) Internal audit function: to advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of the internal audit function and the appropriateness of the independence of the internal audit function.

b) Risk management and internal controls: to advise the Council on the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, including ITU's risk management and governance practices.

c) Financial statements: to advise the Council on issues arising from the audited financial statements of ITU, and letters to management and other reports produced by the external auditor.

d) Accounting: to advise the Council on the appropriateness of accounting policies and disclosure practices and assess changes and risks in those policies.

e) External audit: to advise the Council on the scope and approach of the external auditor's work. IMAC may provide advice on the appointment of the external auditor, including the costs and scope of the services to be provided.

f) Evaluation: to review and advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of ITU's evaluation function.

### Authority

4 IMAC shall have all the necessary authority to fulfil its responsibilities, including free and unrestricted access to any information, records or staff (including the internal audit function) and the external auditor, or any business contracted by ITU.

5 The Head of the ITU internal audit function and the external auditor will have unrestricted and confidential access to IMAC, and vice versa.

6 These terms of reference (ToR) are to be reviewed periodically, as appropriate, by IMAC, and any proposed amendment submitted to the Council for approval.

7 IMAC, as an advisory body, has no management powers, executive authority or operational responsibilities.

### Composition

8 IMAC shall comprise five independent expert members serving in their personal capacity.

9 Professional competence and integrity shall be of paramount consideration in the selection of members.

10 No more than one member of IMAC shall be a national of the same ITU Member State.

11 To the greatest extent possible:

a) no more than one member of IMAC shall be from the same geographical region; and

b) membership of IMAC shall be balanced, with individuals from developed and developing countries, in terms of public- and private-sector experience, and in terms of gender.

12 At least one member shall be selected on the basis of his/her qualifications and experience as a senior oversight professional or senior financial manager, preferably in the United Nations system or in another international organization, to the greatest extent possible.

13 To undertake their role effectively, members of IMAC should collectively possess knowledge, skills and senior-level experience in the following areas:

a) finance and audit;

b) organization governance and accountability structure, including risk management;

c) law;

d) senior-level management;

e) the organization, structure and functioning of the United Nations and/or other intergovernmental organizations; and

f) a general understanding of the telecommunication/ICT industry.

14 Members should ideally have or acquire rapidly a good understanding of ITU's objectives, governance structure, the relevant regulations and rules, and its organizational culture and control environment.

### Independence

15 Since the role of IMAC is to provide objective advice, members shall remain independent of the ITU secretariat, the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference, and shall be free of any real or perceived conflict of interest.

16 Members of IMAC shall:

a) not hold a position or engage in any activity that could impair their independence from ITU or from companies that maintain a business relationship with ITU;

b) not currently be, or have been within the three years prior to appointment on IMAC, employed or engaged in any capacity by ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation, or have an immediate family member (as defined by the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules) working for or having a contractual relationship with ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation;

c) be independent of the United Nations Panel of External Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit; and

d) not be eligible for any employment with ITU for at least three years immediately following the last day of their tenure on IMAC.

17 IMAC members shall serve in their personal capacity and shall not seek or accept instructions in regard to their performance on IMAC from any government or other authority internal or external to ITU.

18 Members of IMAC shall sign an annual declaration and statement of private, financial and other interests (Appendix A to these ToR). The Chairman of IMAC shall provide the completed and signed declaration and statement to the Chairman of the Council promptly after a member commences his/her term on IMAC, and thereafter on an annual basis.

### Selection, appointment and term

19 The process for selection of members of IMAC is set out in Appendix B to these ToR. The process shall involve a selection panel comprising representatives of the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

20 The selection panel shall relay its recommendations to the Council. Members of IMAC shall be appointed by the Council.

21 Members of IMAC are appointed to serve for a term of four years, renewable for a second and final term of four years, which need not be consecutive. To ensure continuity of membership, the initial appointment of two of its five members shall be for one term of four years only, decided by the drawing of lots at IMAC's first meeting. The Chairman shall be selected by IMAC members from amongst their number and shall serve in this capacity for a term of two years.

22 A member of IMAC may resign his/her membership by notice in writing to the Chairman of the Council. A special appointment for the remainder of that member's term shall be made by the Chairman of the Council in accordance with the provisions set out in Appendix B to these ToR to cater for such a vacancy.

23 An appointment to IMAC may only be revoked by the Council, under conditions to be established by the Council.

### Meetings

24 IMAC shall meet at least twice in an ITU financial year. The exact number of meetings per year will depend on the agreed workload for IMAC and the most appropriate timing for consideration of specific matters.

25 Subject to these ToR, the IMAC will establish its own rules of procedure to assist its members in executing their responsibilities. The IMAC rules of procedure shall be communicated to the Council for its information.

26 The quorum for the committee is three members. As members serve in a personal capacity, alternates are not allowed.

27 The Secretary-General, the External Auditor, the Chief of the Administration and Finance Department, the Head of the internal audit function and the Ethics Officer, or their representatives, shall attend meetings when invited by IMAC. Other ITU officials with functions relevant to the items on the agenda may likewise be invited.

28 If necessary, IMAC has the ability to obtain independent counsel or have recourse to other outside experts in order to advise the committee.

29 All confidential documents and information submitted to or obtained by IMAC remain confidential.

### Reporting

30 The Chairman of IMAC will submit its findings to the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary-General after each meeting, and will present an annual report, both in writing and in person, for consideration by the Council at its annual session.

31 The Chairman of IMAC may inform the Chairman of the Council, in between Council sessions, of a serious governance issue.

### Administrative arrangements

32 Members of IMAC will provide services pro bono. In accordance with the procedures applying to appointed staff of ITU, members of IMAC:

a) shall receive a daily subsistence allowance; and

b) those not resident in the Canton of Geneva or neighbouring France shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses, to attend IMAC sessions,

33 The ITU secretariat will provide secretariat support to IMAC.

APPENDIX A

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)  
Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC)  
Declaration & Statement of Private, Financial   
and Other Interests Form

|  |
| --- |
| **1. Details** |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | | Name |  | |
| **2. Private, financial or other Interests (tick appropriate box)** |
| I have **no personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  I **have personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  I have **no personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC**. However, I have decided to provide my current personal, financial or other interests.** |
| **3. Private, financial or other Interests of family members\* (tick appropriate box)** |
| To my knowledge, **no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  **A member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  To my knowledge, **no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC. However, I have **decided to provide my immediate family's current financial or other interests.**  (\* Note: for the purposes of this declaration, 'family member' has the same meaning as DEFINED IN the ITU STAFF REGULATIONS and staff Rules). |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name |  | Date | |

Declaration & Statement of Private,   
Financial and Other Interests Form   
(Appendix A, page 2/4)

|  |
| --- |
| **4. Disclosure of relevant private, financial or other interests** |
| If you ticked the first box at Item 2 and the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Item 5.  Please list your and/or your immediate family member's personal, financial or other interests that **could, or could be seen to, influence** the decisions or actions you take or the advice you provide in the course of your official duties. Please also state the reasons why you think these interests could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions you take or the advice you provide in the course of your official duties.  The types of interests you may need to disclose include real-estate investments, shareholdings, trusts or nominee companies, company directorships or partnerships, relationships with lobbyists, other significant sources of income, significant liabilities, gifts, private business, employment, voluntary, social or personal relationships.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name |  | Date | |

Declaration & Statement of Private,   
Financial and Other Interests Form   
(Appendix A, page 3/4)

|  |
| --- |
| **5. Declaration** |
| **I declare that:**  • As a member of the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), I am aware of my responsibilities under its Terms of Reference:  – to disclose, and take reasonable steps to avoid, any conflict of interest (real or apparent) in connection with my membership of IMAC; and  – not to make improper use of (a) inside information or (b) my duties, status, power or authority, in order to gain, or seek to gain, a benefit or advantage for myself or for any other person.  **I declare that:**  • I haveread the IMAC Terms of Reference and understood the requirement for me to disclose any private, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  • I undertake to immediately inform the Chairman of IMAC (who shall inform the Chairman of the Council) of any changes to my personal circumstances or work responsibilities that could affect the contents of this disclosure and to provide an amended disclosure/s using this pro forma.  • I undertake to disclose any private, financial or other interests of my immediate family that I am aware of, should circumstances arise in which I consider that they could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my official duties.  • I understand that this would require the consent of the family member to the collection by ITU of personal information and a declaration that he/she is aware of the purpose for which the personal information has been collected, the legislative requirements authorizing the collection and the third parties to whom the personal information may be disclosed, and consents. |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name |  | Date | |

Declaration & Statment of Private,   
Financial and Other Interests Form   
(Appendix A, page 4/4)

|  |
| --- |
| **6. Declaration of consent by immediate family member to disclosure of their personal, financial and other interests** |
| If you ticked the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Step 7.  This declaration is to be completed by the immediate family member/s of the IMAC member where the IMAC member considers that the personal, financial and other interests of the family member/s could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions he/she is taking or the advice he/she is giving in the course of his/her membership of IMAC.  Family member name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Relationship to IMAC member \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  IMAC member name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | | Signature |  | Name of immediate family member |  | Date | |
| **7. Submit his form** |
| **Once completed and signed, this form should be sent to the Chairman of the ITU Council.** |

APPENDIX B

Proposed process for selection of members of the   
Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC)

A vacancy on IMAC (including for its initial membership) shall be filled in accordance with the process set out below:

a) The Secretary-General shall:

i) invite ITU Member States to nominate individuals who are deemed to possess exceptional qualifications and experience;

ii) place in international, reputable magazines and/or newspapers, and on the Internet, a call for expressions of interest from suitably qualified and experienced individuals,

to serve on IMAC.

A Member State nominating an individual under subparagraph a)i) shall provide the same information that the Secretary-General requests of applicants responding to the expression of interest under subparagraph a)ii), and within the same time-frame.

b) A selection panel shall be formed comprising six Council members representing the Americas, Europe, CIS, Africa, Asia and Australasia and the Arab States.

c) The selection panel shall, taking into account the IMAC terms of reference (ToR) and the confidential nature of the selection process, review and consider the applications received and create a shortlist of candidates whom it may wish to interview. The selection panel will be assisted, as required, by the ITU secretariat.

d) The selection panel shall then propose to the Council a list of the best-qualified candidates, equal to the number of vacancies on IMAC. In the event a vote is taken by the selection panel on whether (a) candidate(s) shall be included in the list of candidates to be proposed to the Council and ends in an equal number of votes, the Chairman of the Council shall have the deciding vote.

The information to be provided by the selection panel to the Council shall consist of each candidate's name, gender, nationality, qualifications and professional experience. The selection panel shall provide a report to the Council on the candidates recommended for appointment to IMAC.

e) The Council shall consider the recommendation to appoint the individuals to IMAC.

f) The selection panel will also create and retain a pool of suitably qualified candidates for consideration by the Council if required in order to fill a vacancy arising for any reason (e.g. resignation, incapacity) during a term of IMAC.

g) In order to observe the principle of rotation, and upon expiration of the trial period, the positions shall be re-advertised every four years, if considered appropriate by the Council, using the selection process set out in this appendix. The pool of suitably qualified candidates referred to in subparagraph f) shall also be refreshed using that same selection process.

MOD J/77/1

RESOLUTION 163 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Establishment of a Council working group on a  
stable ITU Constitution and a Convention

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that the instruments of the Union are enumerated in Article 4 of the ITU Constitution;

*b)* that Article 52 of the Constitution requires that the Constitution and the ITU Convention be simultaneously ratified by any signatory Member State in accordance with its constitutional rules;

*c)* that, pursuant to No. 224 of the Constitution and No. 519 of the Convention, any Member State may propose amendments to the Constitution and the Convention, respectively;

*d)* that No. 231 of the Constitution and No. 527 of the Convention stipulate that, after entry into force of any amending instrument, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution shall apply to the Constitution and Convention as amended,

recalling

*a)* that numerous amendments were made to the Constitution and Convention at each plenipotentiary conference in the past;

*b)* that the amendments mentioned in *recalling* *a)* above require ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to both the Constitution and Convention as amended,

recognizing

*a)* that the Constitution, the provisions of which are complemented by those of the Convention, is the basic instrument of the Union (No. 30 of the Constitution refers);

*b)* that ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to the amendments to the Constitution and Convention is a complex and lengthy process for ITU Member States, in particular for those Member States whose national language is not one of the six ITU official languages;

*c)* that the numerous amendments and the need to go through a burdensome ratification process have resulted, from a legal standpoint, in an undermining of one of the cardinal/fundamental principles of the law of international organizations, namely the integrity and homogeneity of the supreme normative instrument applicable to all the Member States of an intergovernmental organization such as ITU,

recognizing further

*a)* that the “Report by the Chairman of the Council Working Group on a Stable ITU Constitution” was delivered by the Council Working Group on a Stable Constitution (CWG-STB-CS) established under the Resolution 163 (Guadalajara, 2010) pursuant to its terms of reference for consideration by the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* that the significance and necessity to resolve the current difficulties of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession mentioned in *recognizing* *b)* and *c)* above;

*c)* that consensus has emerged among the ITU Member States to revise the terms of reference of the CWG-STB-CS to examine an alternative approach and to make the Council Working Group to to prepare drafts of Constitution and Convention which will be submitted to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference for its consideration and necessary actions, as appropriate,

resolves

1 that a Council working group on a stable Constitution and a Convention, open to all Member States of the Union, be established, with the revised terms of reference as contained in the annex to this resolution;

2 that annual reports of the above-mentioned Council working group with the revised terms of reference, should be submitted to the Council sessions in 2015 (including a work programme) and 2016, and the final report should be submitted to the Council session in 2017,

instructs the extraordinary session of the Council in 2014

1 to establish the Council Working Group on a stable Constitution and a Convention (CWG-STB-CS/CV), open to all Member States of the Union, with the revised terms of reference as referred to in *resolves* 1 above;

2 to designate the chairman and vice-chairmen of CWG-STB-CS/CV,

instructs the Council

1 to allocate necessary funds within the available resources in order to implement this resolution;

2 to examine and take appropriate action on the annual reports of CWG-STB-CS/CV submitted to the 2015 and 2016 sessions of the Council, as mentioned in *resolves* 2 above;

3 to ensure that all Member States and Sector Members of the Union are regularly informed in a comprehensive manner by means of the annual reports, so that Member States can submit their comments and/or contributions, and Sector Members can submit their comments, as appropriate, as per § 6 of the annex to this resolution;

4 to consider the final report prepared by the above-mentioned group and submitted to Council session in 2017, and make any comments it considers appropriate before it is transmitted to the Member States, Sector Members and 2018 plenipotentiary conference;

5 to ensure that the final report is circulated to Member States and Sector Members at least 12 months before the 2018 plenipotentiary conference,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to support the activities of the CWG-STB-CS/CV, including the preparation of the annual and final reports, by providing all necessary resources and assistance required for the successful completion of its tasks, which shall be carried out in the six ITU official languages;

2 to dispatch the invitation letter, including the agenda, of this group's meetings at least four months in advance so as to allow Member States to prepare their contributions;

3 to submit the annual and final reports of CWG-STB-CS/CV to the2015, 2016 and 2017 sessions of the Council;

4 to disseminate the annual and final reports of CWG-STB-CS/CV to all Member States and Sector Members, as mentioned in *instructs the Council* 3 and 5 above;

5 to conduct a study on the existing mechanisms within other United Nations organizations with respect to the entry into force of the amendments to their "basic instruments" and report to the 2015 or 2016 session of the Council, and to circulate the results of the study to all Member States for them to prepare their contributions, as appropriate, to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference;

6 to ensure that all expenditures are financed from the regular budget of the Union, under the supervision of the Council,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

to participate in and support the activities of CWG-STB-CS/CV,

invites Member States

1 to nominate representative(s) having broad knowledge and experience on the subject to participate in the activities and attend the meetings of CWG-STB-CS/CV;

2 to consider, where applicable, any comments from their respective Sector Members on the work of the group, with a view to taking them into account, as appropriate, when submitting their contributions to the work of the group.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 163 (rev. busan, 2014)

Terms of reference of the Council Working Group (CWG-STB-CS/CV)

The terms of reference of the Council Working Group on a stable Constitution and a Convention (CWG-STB-CS/CV), as referred to in *resolves* 1 of this resolution, are:

1 To examine the provisions of the current ITU Constitution and those of the current ITU Convention, including proposals on modifications to their texts particularly provisions on amendments of the instruments, and carry out studies of these provisions in order to prepare the draft of the stable Constitution and the draft of Convention.

2 To suggest consequential changes to the draft stable Constitution and the draft Convention as a result of actions taken when performing the tasks contained in § 1 above, together with corresponding cross-references, in a separate section of the report, for consideration and required action by the 2018 plenipotentiary conference, as appropriate.

3 To seek contributions and comments from Member States.

4 To prepare, pursuant to *resolves* 2 of this resolution, the annual and final reports for submission to the2015, 2016 and 2017 sessions of the ITU Council.

5 To post on the group's website comments from Sector Members on the annual reports prepared by the group in 2015 and2016.

6 CWG-STB-CS/CV shall hold two meetings in 2015, each for a maximum period of five days. The number of meetings in 2016 and 2017 should not exceed two per year, each for a maximum period of five days. However, a final decision on the number and duration of the meetings in 2016 and 2017 will be taken by the Council. These meetings should take place preferably collocated with other major relevant ITU events/meetings.

SUP USA/27/8

RESOLUTION 163 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Establishment of a Council working group on a  
stable ITU Constitution

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

SUP IAP/34A1/29

RESOLUTION 163 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Establishment of a Council working group on a  
stable ITU Constitution

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

SUP ACP/67A1/4

RESOLUTION 163 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Establishment of a Council working group on a  
stable ITU Constitution

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

SUP AFCP/69A1/10

RESOLUTION 163 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Establishment of a Council working group on a  
stable ITU Constitution

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

SUP ARB/79A4/6

RESOLUTION 163 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Establishment of a Council working group on a  
stable ITU Constitution

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

SUP EUR/80A1/19

RESOLUTION 163 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Establishment of a Council working group on a  
stable ITU Constitution

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

SUP INS/82/3

RESOLUTION 163 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Establishment of a Council working group on a  
stable ITU Constitution

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

MOD IAP/34A1/15

RESOLUTION 166 (rev. busan, 2014)

Number of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups,   
study groups and other groups

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that Article 20 of the ITU Convention relating to the conduct of business of study groups stipulates:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *242 PP-98* | *1 The radiocommunication assembly, the world telecommunication standardization assembly and the world telecommunication development conference shall appoint the chairman and one vice-chairman or more for each study group. In appointing chairmen and vice-chairmen, particular consideration shall be given to the requirements of competence and equitable geographical distribution, and to the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries;* |
| *243 PP-98* | *2 If the workload of any study group requires, the assembly or conference shall appoint such additional vice-chairmen as it deems necessary;* |

*b)* that the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA), the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) have adopted resolutions relating to the appointment and maximum terms of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of their respective advisory groups and study groups,

recognizing

*a)* that currently the three ITU Sectors have established the appointment procedure, required qualifications and guidelines with respect to the chairmen and vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups and study groups ;

*b)* the experience of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Dubai, 2014) to appoint up to two consensus vice-chairmen for each of the six regions, for an effective and efficient operation and management of each of the groups in question*;*

*c)* the need to seek and encourage suitable representation of the chairmen and vice-chairmen, who may come from developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developed countries and countries with economies in transition;

*d)* the need to encourage the effective participation of all elected vice-chairmen in the work of their respective advisory groups and study groups,

recognizing further

*a)* that the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups should appoint only the number of vice-chairmen deemed necessary for the efficient and effective management and functioning of the group in question;

*b)* that steps should be taken to provide some continuity between chairmen and vice-chairmen,

*c)* the benefits of establishing maximum terms in order to guarantee, on the one hand, reasonable stability to advance the work, and, on the other, allow for renewal with candidates having new perspectives and vision;

*d)* the importance of effectively mainstreaming gender perspectives into the policies of all ITU Sectors;

*e)* the importance to establish objective roles for each elected vice-chairmen to better distribute the management workload on the meetings of the Union and to establish a commitment of each vice-chairman with the work of the respective advisory group and study group,

taking into account

the fact that an individual from a single Member State can hold more than one position in a given Sector or in the three Sectors, which is inconsistent with the principle of equitable geographical distribution, and with the promotion of more efficient participation by developing countries,

resolves to invite the Radiocommunication Assembly, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and the World Telecommunication Development Conference, in consultation with the Directors of the three Bureaux

to review the current situation with a view to establishing the necessary criteria for appointment of the optimum numbers of vice-chairmen for Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups (including, to the extent practicable, CPM and SC-RPM in ITU-R), as the case may be, taking into account the following guidelines:

1) The number of vice-chairmen should be limited to the minimum necessary experienced professionals, as per the respective Sector resolutions relating to the appointment of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups

2) Equitable geographical distribution among ITU regions and the need to promote more effective participation by the developing countries should be taken into account so as to ensure that every region be represented at least by one or two competent and experienced persons in the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups

3) The total number of chairmen and vice-chairmen proposed by any administration should be fairly reasonable, so as to observe the principle of equitable distribution of posts among the Member States concerned

4) Regional representation in the advisory groups, study groups and other groups of all three Sectors should be taken into account, such that no single individual may hold more than one vice-chairmanship position in these groups in any one Sector, and only in exceptional cases hold such a position in more than one Sector[[117]](#footnote-129)1

5) Each ITU region is encouraged to submit a consensus list of candidates who are experienced professionals, to fully observe the principle of equitable geographical distribution among ITU regions, and the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries, preferably three months prior but at least two weeks before the opening of the RA, WTSA and WTDC, respectively

6) The above-mentioned guidelines may, to the extent practicable, be applied to CPM and SC‑RPM in ITU‑R,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

to make necessary arrangements for the proper implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

to include the subject matter in the agenda of the next meeting of their respective advisory group, with a view to duly establishing the required harmonized criteria for the selection/appointment of the above-mentioned positions;

instructs the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG), the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG),

1 to establish objective roles to be performed by all elected vice-chairmen in the management of the work for each Study Group and Advisory Group, by assigning them leading positions on relevant tasks and working groups (e.g., chairmanship of Working Parties, rapporteur groups and study questions);

2 to elaborate relevant and objective criteria to be considered when establishing the roles for vice-chairmanship in order to ensure efficiency in the leading structure of such groups,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to help their candidates who have been chosen for the proposed posts, and to support and facilitate their work during their entire term;

2 to promote the nomination of women candidates to the advisory groups, study groups, and other groups of the ITU Sectors.

MOD UAE/86/2

RESOLUTION 166 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Number of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups,   
study groups and other groups

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that Article 20 of the ITU Convention relating to the conduct of business of study groups stipulates:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *242 PP-98* | *1 The radiocommunication assembly, the world telecommunication standardization assembly and the world telecommunication development conference shall appoint the chairman and one vice-chairman or more for each study group. In appointing chairmen and vice-chairmen, particular consideration shall be given to the requirements of competence and equitable geographical distribution, and to the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries;* |
| *243 PP-98* | *2 If the workload of any study group requires, the assembly or conference shall appoint such additional vice-chairmen as it deems necessary;* |

*b)* that the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA), the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) have adopted resolutions relating to the appointment and maximum terms of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of their respective advisory groups and study groups,

recognizing

that there are currently no established criteria in any of the three ITU Sectors with respect to the numbers of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups[[118]](#footnote-130)1 (including the Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM) and the Special Committee for Regulatory and Procedural Matters (SC-RPM) in the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R)),

recognizing further

*a)* that the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups should appoint only the number of vice-chairmen deemed necessary for the efficient and effective management and functioning of the group in question;

*b)* that steps should be taken to provide some continuity between chairmen and vice-chairmen,

taking into account

*a)* the discussion that took place at the last plenary meeting of WTDC-10 with respect to the need to invite the Plenipotentiary Conference to provide guidelines on the necessary harmonized criteria to be established with respect to the numbers of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups;

*b)* that, currently, an individual from a single Member State can hold more than one position in a given Sector or in the three Sectors,

resolves to invite the Radiocommunication Assembly, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and the World Telecommunication Development Conference, in consultation with the Directors of the three Bureaux

to review the current situation with a view to establishing the necessary criteria for appointment of the optimum numbers of vice-chairmen for Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups (including, to the extent practicable, CPM and SC-RPM in ITU-R), as the case may be, taking into account the following guidelines:

1) The number of vice-chairmen should be limited to the minimum necessary experienced professionals, as per the respective Sector resolutions relating to the appointment of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups

2) Equitable geographical distribution among ITU regions and the need to promote more effective participation by the developing countries should be taken into account so as to ensure that every region be represented at least by one or two competent and experienced persons in the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups

3) The total number of chairmen and vice-chairmen proposed by any administration should be fairly reasonable, so as to observe the principle of equitable distribution of posts among the Member States concerned

4) Regional representation in the advisory groups, study groups and other groups of all three Sectors should be taken into account, such that no single individual may hold more than one vice-chairmanship position in these groups in any one Sector, and only in exceptional cases hold such a position in more than one Sector, based on the needs of each region[[119]](#footnote-131)2

5) Each ITU region attending RA, WTSA and WTDC is encouraged, when assigning the positions to individual experienced professionals, to fully observe the principle of equitable geographical distribution among ITU regions, and the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries

6) The above-mentioned guidelines may, to the extent practicable, be applied to CPM and SC‑RPM in ITU‑R,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

to make necessary arrangements for the proper implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to include the subject matter in the agenda of the next meeting of their respective advisory group, with a view to duly establishing the required harmonized criteria for the selection/appointment of the above-mentioned positions;

2 to make the necessary arrangements for RA, WTSA and WTDC to review the criteria referred to above in their respective resolutions and/or recommendations, including by preparing and providing necessary information regarding the position(s) already held by individual persons from each country in all three ITU Sectors under *instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux* 1.

MOD IAP/34A1/34

RESOLUTION 167 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Strengthening ITU capabilities for electronic meetings and means   
to advance the work of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* the rapid technological change in the field of telecommunications and the associated policy, regulatory and infrastructure adaptations required at national, regional and global levels;

*b)* the consequent need for the widest possible engagement of the ITU membership from around the world to address these matters in the work of the Union;

*c)* that developments in technologies and facilities for the holding of electronic meetings and the further development of electronic working methods (EWM) will enable more open, rapid and easy collaboration between participants in the activities of ITU, which may be paperless,

recalling

*a)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on documents and publications of the Union, regarding the electronic availability of documents;

*b)* Resolution 175 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on Telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, that resolves to take account of persons with disabilities and specific needs;

*c)* Resolution 32 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on strengthening electronic working methods in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the implementation of EWM capabilities and associated arrangements in the work of ITU-T;

*d)* Resolution 73 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on information and communication technologies (ICTs) and climate change and, in particular, *recognizing* g) thereof concerning energy-efficient working methods;

*e)* Resolution 5 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) on enhancing participation by developing countries in the activities of the Union, in particular, instruction 4 to continue promoting remote participation and meetings and electronic work methods so as to encourage and facilitate in the work of ITU‑D;

f) Resolution 66 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on Information and communication technology and climate change, in particular the instruction to the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) to consider possible changes in working methods to meet the objectives of the EWM initiatives;

*g)* Resolution 81 (Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on further development of electronic working methods for the work of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, that identifies the role of BDT in providing support to EWM and the benefits to the ITU membership;

*h)* Resolution ITU-R 7-2 (1993-2000-2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA) on the development of telecommunications, including coordination and collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector,

recognizing

*a)* the budgetary difficulty that delegates from many countries and, in particular developing countries, have in travelling to participate in face-to-face ITU meetings;

*b)* that electronic participation has been producing significant benefits for the Union's membership, by reducing travel costs, and has facilitated wider participation in both the work of the Union and in meetings that require attendance;

*c)* that numerous ITU meetings are already available as audio and video webcasts and that use of videoconferencing, audioconference calls, real-time captioning and web-based collaboration tools for electronic participation in certain types of meetings have been advanced in meetings of the Sectors and the General Secretariat;

*d)* that the role of the regional offices is essential to fully comply with the basic mandates of the Union; to this effect, it is necessary that these offices count on affordable means of communication (video conferencing), such as those that can be accessed over the Web, to hold electronic meetings with the Member States, recalling that these relations must encompass all without exception as stated in Resolution 58 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this Conference;

*e)* that regional offices are an extension of the ITU as a whole and that therefore these means will serve to build up the effectiveness of the Union’s activities, including project implementation as set forth in Resolution 157 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this Conference,

recognizing further

*a)* the important contribution of the use of ICTs and reduced travel to climate neutrality;

*b)* the successful implementation of the Interactive Remote Participation (IRP) procedures in the ITU;

*c)* the progress achieved by the implementation of this Resolution and the proposed action plan, as reported annually to Council, with respect to:

- the increase in the number of participants and Member States in the work of ITU, particularly from developing countries;

- the considerable distance saved in travel and the consequent amount of carbon saved by reduced travel and due to paperless participation;

- the considerable savings in costs related to many delegates participating remotely instead of in person;

*d)* that the ITU is viewed as a leader and pioneer in the field of remote participation in the United Nations System,

mindful

*a)* that some activities and procedures associated with certain ITU meetings still require direct face-to-face participation by the Union's membership;

*b)* of the financial, legal, procedural and technical difficulties of providing remote participation to all, particularly with respect to:

- the difference in time zones in relation to Geneva, particularly to the Americas and the Asia-Pacific regions;

- the costs of infrastructure, equipments, applications, meeting room renovations and staff;

- the rights and legal status of remote participants and chairmen;

- the limitation in formal procedures available to remote participants in comparison to physically present participants;

- the telecommunication infrastructure limitations in some countries with unstable or inappropriate connections;

- increased accessibility for people with disabilities and specific needs,

noting

*a)* that, as an alternative to face-to-face meetings, there are benefits in utilizing electronic meetings to progress discussions;

*b)* that the existence of electronic meetings, with well-documented rules and procedures, will help ITU in widening the involvement of potential stakeholders, both member and non-member experts, particularly from developing countries, who are unable to participate in face-to-face meetings;

*c)* that electronic meetings may lead to increased efficiency of the activities of ITU and reduction of costs for all parties,for example by reducing the need for travel and reducing the need for printed copies of documents;

*d)* that there needs to be a coordinated and harmonized approach to the technology used;

*e)* that electronic meetings managed by the regional offices can facilitate regional coordination, in order to promote greater participation by the Member States in the work of the Study Groups of the three sectors, and especially of the Regional Working Parties;

*f)* the annual reports by the Secretary-General to Council on the implementation of this resolution;

*g)* the report from the 2014 Session of the ITU Council to this Conference,

noting further

*a)* that electronic working methods have made important contributions to the work of Sector groups, such as rapporteur groups, and of Council working groups, and that work, such as the development of texts, has been progressed in various parts of the Union through electronic communications;

*b)* that different modes of participation are suitable for different types of meetings;

*c)* the importance of having complete texts available at the time of approval,

emphasizing

*a)* that there is a need for procedures to ensure fair and equitable participation by all;

*b)* that electronic meetings can contribute to bridging the digital divide;

*c)* that the implementation of electronic meetings is beneficial to ITU's role in leading the coordination on ICTs and climate change, and on accessibility,

resolves

*a)* that ITU should continue to develop its facilities and capabilities for remote participation by electronic means in appropriate meetings of the Union, including working groups created by the Council;

*b)* that ITU should continue to develop its electronic working methods concerning the elaboration, distribution and approval of documents, and the promotion of paperless meetings,

instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation and collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to continue to implement the action plan in Annex 1 for electronic participation in its working groups and related meetings that report to the Council, including the use of tools such as videoconferencing;

2 to build upon trials for electronic meetings, in collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux, such that their subsequent implementation is technologically neutral, to the greatest extent possible, and cost effective, in order to allow broad participation satisfying the necessary security requirements;

3 to involve the advisory groups in the evaluation of the use of electronic meetings and to develop further procedures and rules associated with electronic meetings, including the legal aspects;

4 to report to the Council on an ongoing basis on the developments made with regard to electronic meetings, in order to assess progress in their use within ITU;

5 to report to the Council on the feasibility of extending the use of languages in electronic meetings, in addition to closed captioning,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to continue taking action, in consultation with the Sector advisory groups, in order to provide appropriate electronic participation or observation facilities in Sector meetings for delegates unable to attend face-to-face meetings,

especially instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to take all necessary measures to implement, in the shortest time frame possible and according to budgetary availability, a suitable technological platform that makes it possible to host electronic meetings in all regional offices with their membership, in accordance with Resolution 25 of this Conference,

instructs the Council

to allocate adequate financial resources to implement the technological platform so regional offices are able to host electronic meetings with their membership.

ANNEX I – ACTION PLAN

- Upgrade infrastructure at headquarters and regional offices to support intensive use of e-participation.

- Implement technical solutions to extend ITU interpretation services to e-participants.

- Implement technical solutions to implement self-service provisioning and running of e-meetings.

- Establish guidelines for e-participation in ITU meetings.

- Provide training, as appropriate, to ITU meeting organizers, regional office staff, chairmen, Rapporteurs, Editors and delegates.

- Review current applicable policies and practices.

- Review legal issues related to amendments that would be required to legal instruments of the Union.

- Implement collection of statistics across all Sectors so as to track trends in e-participation.

- Report annually to Council on the results of the EWM and remote participation policies, including statistical evaluation of the results and on procedural, financial, technical and legal matters.

- Discuss the improvement of ITU capabilities on EWM and remote participation and propose the necessary amendments to the Rules of Procedure to Council and to the 2018 Plenipotentiary Conference.

MOD AFCP/69A1/11

RESOLUTION 167 (REV. Busan, 2014)

Strengthening ITU capabilities for electronic meetings and means   
to advance the work of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* the rapid technological change in the field of telecommunications and the associated policy, regulatory and infrastructure adaptations required at national, regional and global levels;

*b)* the consequent need for the widest possible engagement of the ITU membership from around the world to address these matters in the work of the Union;

*c)* that developments in technologies and facilities for the holding of electronic meetings and the further development of electronic working methods(EWM) will enable more open, rapid and easy collaboration between participants in the activities of ITU, which may be paperless;

*d)* the key role of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) in providing support to EWM capabilities;

*e)* the relevant difficulties and constraints specially with regard to the bandwidth availability, particularly in developing countries;

*f)* that some activities and procedures associated with certain ITU meetings still require direct face-to-face participation by the Union's membership,

recalling

*a)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on documents and publications of the Union, regarding the electronic availability of documents;

*b)* Resolution 32 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on strengthening electronic working methods in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the implementation of EWM capabilities and associated arrangements in the work of ITU-T;

*c)* Resolution 73 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on information and communication technologies (ICTs) and climate change and, in particular, *recognizing* g) thereof concerning energy-efficient working methods,

recognizing

*a)* the budgetary difficulty that delegates from many countries and, in particular developing countries, have in travelling to participate in face-to-face ITU meetings;

*b)* that electronic participation will have significant benefits for the Union's membership, by reducing travel costs, and will facilitate wider participation in both the work of the Union and in meetings that require attendance;

*c)* that numerous ITU meetings are already available as audio and video webcasts and that use of videoconferencing, audioconference calls, real-time captioning and web-based collaboration tools for electronic participation in certain types of meetings have been advanced in meetings of the Sectors and the General Secretariat;

*d)* that the current status of the Interactive Remote Participation (IRP) is taking the form of “remote intervention” rather than “remote participation”,

recognizing further

the important contribution of the use of ICTs and reduced travel to climate neutrality,

noting

*a)* that, as an alternative to face-to-face meetings, there are benefits in utilizing electronic meetings to progress discussions;

*b)* that the existence of electronic meetings, with well-documented rules and procedures, will help ITU in widening the involvement of potential stakeholders, both member and non-member experts, particularly from developing countries, who are unable to participate in face-to-face meetings;

*c)* that electronic meetings may lead to increased efficiency of the activities of ITU and reduction of costs for all parties,for example by reducing the need for travel and reducing the need for printed copies of documents;

*d)* that there needs to be a coordinated and harmonized approach to the technology used,

noting further

*a)* that electronic working methods have made important contributions to the work of Sector groups, such as rapporteur groups, and of Council working groups, and that work, such as the development of texts, has been progressed in various parts of the Union through electronic communications;

*b)* that different modes of participation are suitable for different types of meetings;

*c)* the need to establish the role of hyperlinks, in particular in documents submitted to executive or deliberative organs for approval, and the related decision of the 2009 session of the Council[[120]](#footnote-133)1;

*d)* the importance of having complete texts available at the time of approval,

emphasizing

*a)* that there is a need for procedures to ensure fair and equitable participation by all;

*b)* that electronic meetings can contribute to bridging the digital divide;

*c)* that the implementation of electronic meetings is beneficial to ITU's role in leading the coordination on ICTs and climate change, and on accessibility,

resolves

*a)* that ITU should further develop its facilities and capabilities for remote participation by electronic means in appropriate meetings of the Union, including working groups created by the Council;

*b)* that final documents submitted for approval shall not contain hyperlinks other than, where appropriate, internal hyperlinks to documents or parts of documents that are stable and have already been approved by the competent organ of the Union, and that the inclusion of an internal hyperlink in a document submitted for approval should not result in implicit approval of the content of the hyperlink's target; rather, any approval must be explicit (this procedure is not applicable to study groups);

*c)* that ITU should continue to develop its electronic working methods concerning the development, distribution and approval of documents, and the promotion of paperless meetings;

*d)* that ITU should further develop its facilities and capabilities to facilitate the participation of People with Disabilities (PwDs) remotely in ITU meetings through, *inter alia*, Captioning for those with hearing impairments, Audio conferencing for the visually impaired, and Web conferencing for those with mobility challenges;

*e)* that the ad hoc working group that established has been established by the secretariats, to further study the impact of remote participation on existing working rules of procedure;

*f)* that TSB, in close collaboration with BDT, should provide facilities and capabilities for EWM at ITU meetings, workshops and training courses, and encourage participation of developing countries, by waiving, within the credits that the Council is empowered to authorize, any expenses for those participants, other than the local call or Internet connectivity charges,

instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation and collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to maintain the EWM Action Plan to address the legal, technical, security, and Financial implications of increasing the EWM capability of ITU;

2 to build upon trials for electronic meetings, in collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux, such that their subsequent implementation is technologically neutral, to the greatest extent possible, and cost effective, in order to allow broad participation satisfying the necessary security requirements;

3 to identify and review costs and benefits of the action items on a regular basis;

4 to involve the advisory groups in the evaluation of the use of electronic meetings and to develop further procedures and rules associated with electronic meetings, including the legal aspects;

5 to report to the Council on an ongoing basis on the developments made with regard to electronic meetings, in order to assess progress in their use within ITU;

6 to report to the Council on the feasibility of extending the use of languages in electronic meetings,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to take action, in consultation with the Sector advisory groups, in order to provide appropriate electronic participation or observation facilities in Sector meetings for delegates unable to attend face-to-face meetings.

MOD ARB/79A2/9

RESOLUTION 167 (rev. Busan, 2014)

Strengthening and developing ITU capabilities for electronic meetings and means   
to advance the work of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* the rapid technological change in the field of telecommunications and the associated policy, regulatory and infrastructure adaptations required at national, regional and global levels;

*b)* the consequent need for the widest possible engagement of the ITU membership from around the world to address these matters in the work of the Union;

*c)* that developments in technologies and facilities for the holding of electronic meetings and the further development of electronic working methods (EWM) will enable more open, rapid and easy collaboration between participants in the activities of ITU, which may be paperless,

recalling

*a)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on documents and publications of the Union, regarding the electronic availability of documents;

*b)* Resolution 32 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on strengthening electronic working methods in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the implementation of EWM capabilities and associated arrangements in the work of ITU-T;

*c)* Resolution 73 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on information and communication technologies (ICTs) and climate change and, in particular, *recognizing* *g)* thereof concerning energy-efficient working methods,

*d)* Resolution 81 (Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on further development of EWM for the work of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector;

*e)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms;

*f)* Resolution 175 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities,

recognizing

*a)* the budgetary difficulty that delegates from many countries and, in particular developing countries, have in travelling to participate in face-to-face ITU meetings;

*b)* that electronic participation will have significant benefits for the Union's membership, by reducing travel costs, and will facilitate wider participation in both the work of the Union and in meetings that require attendance;

*c)* that numerous ITU meetings are already available as audio and video webcasts and that use of videoconferencing, audioconference calls, real-time captioning and web-based collaboration tools for electronic participation in certain types of meetings have been advanced in meetings of the Sectors and the General Secretariat;

*d)* that the present situation of remote participation in meetings can only be described as remote intervention, not remote participation, insofar as a remote participant cannot intervene in decision-making,

recognizing further

*a)* the key role of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau in providing support for EWM capabilities for ITU meetings;

*b)* that the difficulties in ensuring infrastructure and broadband, as well as other constraints, in developing countries[[121]](#footnote-134)1 constitute an obstacle to the participation of many developing countries in electronic meetings and to the implementation of EWM;

*c)* that the time difference between regions complicates remote participation in meetings;

*d)*

considering further

the important contribution of the use of ICTs and reduced travel to climate neutrality,

noting

*a)* that, as an alternative to face-to-face meetings, there are benefits in utilizing electronic meetings to progress discussions;

*b)* that the existence of electronic meetings, with well-documented rules and procedures, will help ITU in widening the involvement of potential stakeholders, both member and non-member experts, particularly from developing countries, who are unable to participate in face-to-face meetings;

*c)* that electronic meetings may lead to increased efficiency of the activities of ITU and reduction of costs for all parties,for example by reducing the need for travel and reducing the need for printed copies of documents;

*d)* that there needs to be a coordinated and harmonized approach to the technology used,

noting further

*a)* that electronic working methods have made important contributions to the work of Sector groups, such as rapporteur groups, and of Council working groups, and that work, such as the development of texts, has been progressed in various parts of the Union through electronic communications;

*b)* that different modes of participation are suitable for different types of meetings;

*c)* the need to establish the role of hyperlinks, in particular in documents submitted to executive or deliberative organs for approval, and the related decision of the 2009 session of the Council[[122]](#footnote-135)2;

*d)* the importance of having complete texts available at the time of approval,

emphasizing

*a)* that there is a need for procedures to ensure fair and equitable participation by all;

*b)* that electronic meetings can contribute to bridging the digital divide;

*c)* that the implementation of electronic meetings is beneficial to ITU's role in leading the coordination on ICTs and climate change, and on accessibility,

resolves

1 that ITU should further develop its facilities and capabilities for remote participation by electronic means in appropriate meetings of the Union, including working groups created by the Council;

2 that final documents submitted for approval shall not contain hyperlinks other than, where appropriate, internal hyperlinks to documents or parts of documents that are stable and have already been approved by the competent organ of the Union, and that the inclusion of an internal hyperlink in a document submitted for approval should not result in implicit approval of the content of the hyperlink's target; rather, any approval must be explicit (this procedure is not applicable to study groups);

3 that ITU should continue to develop its electronic working methods concerning an electronic meeting registration mechanism, the development, distribution and approval of documents and the promotion of paperless meetings;

4 that the Union continue to develop EWM for the participation of persons with disabilities and persons with special needs, which may include, *inter alia*, captioning for the hearing-impaired, audioconferences for the sight-impaired, webconferences for persons with restricted mobility, as well as other solutions and facilities;

5 to build upon trials for electronic meetings, such that their subsequent implementation is technologically neutral, to the greatest extent possible, and cost effective, in order to allow broad participation, satisfying the necessary security requirements;

6 that the Union should provide facilities and capabilities for EWM at meetings, workshops and training courses, particularly to assist developing countries that have bandwidth limitations and other constraints;

7 to encourage electronic participation of developing countries in meetings, workshops and training by providing simplified facilities and guidelines, and by waiving any expenses on those participants, other than the local call or Internet connectivity charges,

instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation and collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to develop an EWM action plan to address the legal, technical, security and financial aspects of increasing the Union's EWM capability, taking into consideration all observations and proposals from members of the Union;

2 to build upon trials for electronic meetings, in collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux, such that their subsequent implementation is technologically neutral, to the greatest extent possible, and cost effective, in order to allow broad participation, equitable for all, and satisfying the necessary security requirements;

3 to involve the advisory groups in the evaluation of the use of electronic meetings and to develop further procedures and rules associated with electronic meetings, including the legal aspects;

4 to report to the Council on an ongoing basis on the developments made with regard to electronic meetings, in order to assess progress in their use within ITU;

5 to report to the Council on the feasibility of extending the use of languages in electronic meetings,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to take action, in consultation with the Sector advisory groups, in order to provide appropriate electronic participation or observation facilities in Sector meetings for delegates unable to attend face-to-face meetings.

MOD IAP/34A1/2

RESOLUTION 169 (rev. busan, 2014)

Admission of academia, universities and their associated research  
 establishments to participate in the work of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

Resolution 71 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly,

considering

*a)* that the participation of academia, universities and their associated research establishments in the work of the Union will benefit the work of its three Sectors, particularly as these bodies address the research, study, follow-up and developments in modern technology within ITU's field of competence, while having a perspective and future vision allowing modern technologies and applications to be addressed in timely fashion;

b) that these entities will also contribute to enable and disseminate the activities of the ITU Academy in the academic spheres related to telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) around the world;

*c)* that the scientific contribution of these bodies will far outweigh the level of financial contribution proposed to encourage their participation,

noting

that a comprehensive analysis of the current methodologies for the participation of Sector Members, Associates and Academia has been initiated in ITU, pursuant to Resolution 158 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010),

resolves

1 to admit academia, universities and their associated research establishments concerned with the development of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) to participate in the work of the Union, pursuant to the provisions of this resolution, without the need for any amendment to Articles 2 and 3 of the ITU Constitution, for a trial period that will last until the next plenipotentiary conference;

2 to set the level of the financial contribution for such participation at one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries[[123]](#footnote-136)1 for defraying Union expenses;

3 that acceptance of applications for participation shall be conditional on the support of the Member States of the Union to which the bodies belong, on the condition that this shall not constitute an alternative for those bodies currently listed with the Union as Sector Members or Associates;

4 that the level of contribution mentioned in paragraph 2 enables the academia, universities, and associated establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors equally,

instructs the Council

1 to add any additional conditions or detailed procedures to this resolution, if it deems appropriate;

2 to submit a report on this participation to the next plenipotentiary conference, on the basis of an evaluation thereof by the advisory groups of the three Sectors, for a final decision to be taken on such participation;

3 that such academia should not have a role in decision-making, including the adoption of resolutions or recommendations regardless of the approval procedure;

4 that the application and approval process for academia, other than those mentioned in *resolves* 1, 2, 3 and 4 above, should be the same as for Associates;

5 to implement this resolution and fix the annual fee based on the proposed amount of one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries;

6 to calculate the financial contributions and the conditions for admission on an ongoing basis, and report to the next plenipotentiary conference,

further instructs the ITU, the Radiocommunication Assembly, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and the World Telecommunication Development Conference

to mandate their respective Sector advisory groups to study, whether there is a need for any additional measures and/or arrangements to facilitate such participation that are not covered by Resolution 1 or relevant recommendations of the above-mentioned assemblies and conference, and adopt such modalities, if they deem it necessary or required, and report the results through the Directors to the Council,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

to take necessary and appropriate action in order to implement this resolution.

MOD ACP/67A2/6

RESOLUTION 169 (rev. busan, 2014)

Admission of academia, universities and their associated research  
 establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors   
of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly;

*b)* Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

considering

*a)* that academia, universities and their associated research establishments are not mentioned in Article 19 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union nor in any other provisions of the Basic Instruments of the Union;

*b)* that the trial period of the participation of academia, universities and their associated research establishments in the three Sectors of the Union as authorized in *resolves* 1 of Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010) proved to benefit the work of the Sectors, particularly as these bodies address developments in modern technology within ITU's field of competence, while having a future vision allowing modern technologies and applications to be addressed in timely fashion;

*c)* that the scientific contribution of these bodies will far outweigh the level of financial contribution proposed to encourage their participation,

resolves

1 to admit academia, universities and their associated research establishments concerned with the development of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) to participate in the work of the three Sectors, pursuant to the provisions of this resolution, without the need for any amendment to Articles 2 and 3 of the ITU Constitution and Article 19 of the Convention or any other provision of the Convention;

2 to set the level of the financial contribution for such participation at one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries[[124]](#footnote-137)1 for defraying Union expenses;

3 that acceptance of applications for participation shall be conditional on the support of the Member States of the Union to which the bodies belong, on the condition that this shall not constitute an alternative for those bodies currently listed with the Union as Sector Members or Associates,

instructs the Council

1 to add any additional conditions or detailed procedures to this resolution, if it deems appropriate;

2 to submit a report on this participation to the next plenipotentiary conference, on the basis of an evaluation thereof by the advisory groups of the three Sectors, for a final decision to be taken on such participation;

3 that such academia should not have a role in decision-making, including the adoption of resolutions or recommendations regardless of the approval procedure;

4 that the application and approval process for academia, other than those mentioned in *resolves* 1, 2 and 3 above, should be the same as for Associates;

5 to further implement this resolution and fix the annual fee based on the proposed amount of one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries;

6 to calculate the financial contributions and the conditions for admission on an ongoing basis, and report to the next plenipotentiary conference,

instructs the Radiocommunication Assembly, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and the World Telecommunication Development Conference

to mandate their respective Sector advisory groups to study, whether there is a need for any additional measures and/or arrangements to facilitate such participation that are not covered by Resolution 1 or relevant recommendations of the above-mentioned assemblies and conference, and adopt such modalities, if they deem it necessary or required, and report the results through the Directors to the Council,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

to take necessary and appropriate action in order to implement this resolution.

MOD ARB/79A1/8

RESOLUTION 169 (REv. Busan, 2014)

Admission of academia[[125]](#footnote-138)1 to participate in the work of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly;

*b)* Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,

considering

*a)* that the past trial period for the participation of academia in the three Sectors of the Union has proven to benefit the work of the Sectors, particularly as these bodies address developments in modern technology within ITU's field of competence, while having a future vision allowing modern technologies and applications to be addressed in timely fashion;

*b)* that the scientific contribution of these bodies will far outweigh the level of financial contribution proposed to encourage their participation;

*c)* that academia shall not have a role in decision-making, including the adoption or approval of resolutions, questions, reports and recommendations,

resolves

1 to admit academia to participate in the work of ITU, pursuant to the provisions of this resolution, without the need for any amendment to Articles 2 and 3 of the ITU Constitution;

2 to set the level of the financial contribution for the participation of academia in the work of ITU at one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of academia from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of academia from developing countries[[126]](#footnote-139)2 for defraying Union expenses;

3 that acceptance of applications for participation shall be conditional on the support of the Member States of the Union to which the bodies belong, on the condition that this shall not constitute an alternative for those bodies currently listed with the Union as Sector Members or Associates;

4 that the application and approval process for the accession of academia shall, unlike the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, be similar to that for Associates;

5 that academia shall be allowed to participate and make their proposals and interventions remotely,

instructs the Council

1 to add any additional conditions or detailed procedures to this resolution, if it deems appropriate;

2 to calculate the financial contributions and the conditions for admission on an ongoing basis, and report to the next plenipotentiary conference;

3 to take any corrective measures required as a result of the amendments to this resolution, particularly for academia affiliated to more than one Sector of the Union,

further instructs the Radiocommunication Assembly, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and the World Telecommunication Development Conference

to mandate their respective Sector advisory groups to continue to study whether there is a need for any additional measures and/or arrangements to facilitate such participation that are not covered by Resolution 1 or relevant recommendations of the above-mentioned assemblies and conference, and adopt such modalities, if they deem it necessary or required, and report the results through the Directors to the Council,

instructs the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to continue his successful efforts to explore and recommend, relying in part upon the advice of the Council, various mechanisms such as the use of financial and in-kind voluntary contributions to encourage collaboration with academia in the six different regions[[127]](#footnote-140)3 and to facilitate their increased participation;

2 to encourage the participation of academia in the work of the Union, such as ITU TELECOM World, ITU Kaleidoscope, the World Summit on the Information Society and other workshops and forums;

3 to take necessary and appropriate action in order to implement this resolution,

invites ITU Member States

to inform its academia of this resolution, encourage them to join the Union and support and assist them in participating in the Union's work.

MOD EUR/80A1/9

RESOLUTION 169 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Admission of academia, universities and their associated research  
 establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors   
of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly,

considering

*a)* that academia, universities and their associated research establishments are not mentioned in Article 19 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union nor in any other provisions of the Basic Instruments of the Union;

*b)* that the trial period of the participation of academia, universities and their associated research establishments in the three Sectors of the Union, as authorized in *resolves* 1 of Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010), has proved to be successful and of benefit to the work of the ITU Sectors, particularly as these bodies address developments in modern technology within ITU's field of competence, while having a future vision allowing modern technologies and applications to be addressed in timely fashion;

*c)* that the scientific contribution of these bodies far outweighs their financial contributions ,

noting

*a)* that a comprehensive analysis of the current methodologies for the participation of Sector Members, Associates has been initiated in ITU pursuant to Resolution 158 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010),

resolves

1 to admit academia, universities and their associated research establishments concerned with the development of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) to participate in the work of the three ITU Sectors, pursuant to the provisions of this Resolution, without the need for any amendment to Articles 2 and 3 of the ITU Constitution and Article 19 of the Convention or any other provision of the Convention;

2 that the application and approval process for Academia, other than mentioned in *resolves 1* above, should be the same as for Associate on the condition that this shall not constitute an alternative for those bodies currently listed with the Union as Sector Members or Associates,

instructs the Council

1 to implement this resolution and fixlevel of the financial contribution for such participation at one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries[[128]](#footnote-142)1 for defraying Union expenses;

2 to calculate the financial contributions and the conditions for admission on an ongoing basis, and report to the next plenipotentiary conference,

instructs the Radiocommunication Assembly, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and the World Telecommunication Development Conference

to mandate their respective Sector advisory groups to study, whether there is a need for any additional measures and/or arrangements to facilitate such participation that are not covered by Resolution 1 or relevant recommendations of the above-mentioned assemblies and conference, and adopt such modalities, if they deem it necessary or required, and report the results through the Directors to the Council,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

to take necessary and appropriate action in order to implement this resolution.

SUP RCC/73A1/21

RESOLUTION 171 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Preparations for the 2012 world conference on   
international telecommunications

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

SUP ARB/79A4/7

RESOLUTION 171 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Preparations for the 2012 world conference on   
international telecommunications

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

MOD ARB/79A3/4

RESOLUTION 172 (rev. busan, 2014)

Overall review of implementation of the outcomes of the   
World Summit on the Information Society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which achieved its aims in regard to the holding of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

*b)* Resolution 140 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on ITU's role in implementing the WSIS outcomes;

*c)* UNGA resolution 68/302 which recognizes that the overall review will be undertaken on the basis of and with full respect for the Tunis Agenda,

recalling further

*a)* the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, all of which were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;

*b)* that § 111 of the Tunis Agenda requests the United Nations General Assembly to make an overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes in 2015;

*c)* that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,

considering

*a)* the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention concerning the role of the Union with regard to policies and strategies;

*b)* the resolutions adopted by this conference concerning WSIS;

*c)* the particular role that ITU played in initiating and leading the management of WSIS;

*d)* the mandates given to ITU in respect of overall implementation of the WSIS outcomes,

taking into account

*a)* progress made on overall implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

*b)* the implementation and follow-up process framework established by the Tunis Agenda;

*c)* the multistakeholder approach in implementation and follow-up process;

*d)* the WSIS+10 high level event which took place in 2014;

*e)* that the modality of the overall review and of the preparatory process were decided in UNGA resolution 68/302,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

1 to pursue efficient and effective coordination with all stakeholders in their respective roles and responsibilities in the preparatory process for the overall review;

2 to report to the ITU Council on the results of this process, for its consideration and decision,

instructs the Council

in the light of the decisions on the intergovernmental preparatory process of the overall review in accordance with UNGA Res. 68/302:

1 to examine ways and means to enhance ITU's lead role in any relevant preparatory process;

2 in accordance with UNGA resolution 68/302, and as part of the preparatory process, to take stock of the progress made by ITU in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and to address potential information and communications technology gaps and areas for continued focus, as well as addressing challenges, including bridging the digital divide, and harnessing information and communications technologies for development;

3 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on implementation of the WSIS outcomes and formulate proposals for further activities in light of the decision of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly, December 2015.

SUP RCC/73A1/18

RESOLUTION 172 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Overall review of implementation of the outcomes of the   
World Summit on the Information Society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

NOC ARB/79A4/5

RESOLUTION 173 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Piracy and attacks against fixed and cellular telephone networks   
in Lebanon

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

MOD CUB/70/3

RESOLUTION 174 (REV. Busan, 2014)

ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues   
relating to the risk of illicit use of information and   
communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

aware

*a)* that technological innovation driven by information and communication technologies (ICTs) has significantly modified the ways in which people access telecommunications;

*b)* that the illicit use of ICTs could have a detrimental impact on a Member State's infrastructure, national security and economic development;

*c)* that the definition of "telecommunication", as stated in the ITU Constitution, reads as follows: "*Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems*",

reaffirming

*a)* Resolutions 55/63 and 56/121 of the United Nations General Assembly, which established the legal framework on countering the criminal misuse of information technologies;

*b)* Resolution 57/239 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity;

*c)* Resolution 58/199 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of essential information infrastructures;

*d)* Resolution 41/65 of the United Nations General Assembly, on principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from outer space;

*e)* Resolution 68/243 of the United Nations General Assembly, on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security,

considering

*a)* that, in the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (Geneva, 2003) supported the activities of the United Nations to prevent the potential use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security, and that it is necessary to prevent the use of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights (§ 36, WSIS Geneva Declaration of Principles);

*b)* that Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Geneva Plan of Action stipulates the following: "*Governments, in cooperation with the private sector, should prevent, detect and respond to cybercrime and misuse of ICTs by: developing guidelines that take into account ongoing efforts in these areas; considering legislation that allows for effective investigation and prosecution of such misuse; promoting effective mutual assistance efforts; strengthening institutional support at the international level for preventing, detecting and recovering from such incidents; and encouraging education and raising awareness*",

considering further

that WSIS (Tunis, 2005) identified ITU as moderator for the implementation of Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 130 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*b)* Resolution 102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

*c)* Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, in particular strategic goal 4: "*Developing tools, based on contributions from the membership, to promote end-user confidence, and to safeguard the efficiency, security, integrity and interoperability of networks*";

*d)* Resolutions 1282 and 1305 of the ITU Council, the latter of which listed issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet among the main tasks of the role of the Dedicated Group in identifying international Internet-related public policy issues;

*e)* Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam;

*f)* the Dubai Declaration adopted by WTDC, in particular the Cybersecurity Programme ;

*g)* Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on cybersecurity and countering and combating spam;

*h)* that Question 22/1 of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) deals with the securing of information and communication networks through the identification of best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity, and that WTDC-14 adopted Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam,

recognizing further

*a)* that global cooperation and collaboration between the international organizations are necessary in order to address and prevent the illicit use of ICTs;

*b)* the moderating and facilitating role assigned to the Union under Action Line C5 as referred to above,

noting

*a)* the importance of ICTs, including telecommunications, for the social and economic development of countries, especially developing countries, through the creation of new public services that facilitate public access to information and enhanced transparency within public administrations and can be helpful for the monitoring and observation of climate change, the management of natural resources and reduction of the risk of natural disasters;

*b)* the vulnerability of critical national infrastructures, their increasing dependence on ICTs and the threats resulting from the illicit use of ICTs,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

to take the necessary measures in order to:

i) raise the awareness of Member States regarding the adverse impact that may result from the illicit use of information and communication resources;

ii) maintain the role of ITU to cooperate within its mandate with other United Nations bodies in combating the illicit use of ICTs;

iii) continue to raise awareness, within his area of operation and influence, of the need to defend information and telecommunication systems against the threat of cyberattack, and continue to promote cooperation among appropriate international and regional organizations in order to enhance exchange of technical information in the field of information and telecommunication network security,

requests the Secretary-General

in his capacity as facilitator for Action Line C5 on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, to organize meetings of Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders, including geospatial and information service providers, to discuss alternative approaches to solutions to address and prevent the illicit application of ICTs, while taking into consideration the overall interests of the ICT industry,

invites Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders

to pursue their dialogue at the regional and national levels in order to find mutually acceptable solutions,

invites the Secretary-General

to collect best practices in terms of actions taken by Member States to prevent the illicit use of ICTs and to provide assistance to interested Member States, as appropriate,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States

to provide the necessary support for the implementation of this resolution.

MOD B/75/6

RESOLUTION 174 (rev. busan, 2014)

ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues   
relating to the risk of illicit use of information and   
communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

aware

*a)* that technological innovation driven by information and communication technologies (ICTs) has significantly modified the ways in which people access telecommunications;

*b)* that the illicit use of ICTs could have a detrimental impact on a Member State's infrastructure, national security and economic development;

*c)* that the definition of "telecommunication", as stated in the ITU Constitution, reads as follows: "*Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems*",

reaffirming

*a)* Resolutions 55/63 and 56/121 of the United Nations General Assembly, which established the legal framework on countering the criminal misuse of information technologies;

*b)* Resolution 57/239 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity;

*c)* Resolution 58/199 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of essential information infrastructures;

*d)* Resolution 41/65 of the United Nations General Assembly, on principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from outer space;

*e)* Resolution 68/167 of the United Nations General Assembly , on the right to privacy in the digital age, which affirms, inter alia, "that the same rights the people have off line must also be protected on line, including the right to privacy",

considering

*a)* that, in the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (Geneva, 2003) supported the activities of the United Nations to prevent the potential use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security, and that it is necessary to prevent the use of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights (§ 36, WSIS Geneva Declaration of Principles);

*b)* that Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Geneva Plan of Action stipulates the following: "*Governments, in cooperation with the private sector, should prevent, detect and respond to cybercrime and misuse of ICTs by: developing guidelines that take into account ongoing efforts in these areas; considering legislation that allows for effective investigation and prosecution of such misuse; promoting effective mutual assistance efforts; strengthening institutional support at the international level for preventing, detecting and recovering from such incidents; and encouraging education and raising awareness*",

considering further

that WSIS (Tunis, 2005) identified ITU as moderator for the implementation of Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 130 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*b)* Resolution 102 (Rev.Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

*c)* Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, in particular strategic goal 3: “*Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from telecommunication/ICT development”, which establish Union focus on enhancing the sustainable and safe use of telecommunication/ICTs, in close collaboration with other organizations and entities”*;

*d)* Resolutions 1282 and 1305 of the ITU Council, the latter of which listed issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet among the main tasks of the role of the Council Working Group in identifying international Internet-related public policy issues;

*e)* Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam;

*f)* the Dubai Action Plan adopted by WTDC, in particular Objective 3 (Enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and roll-out of relevant applications and services);

*g)* Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on cybersecurity and countering and combating spam,

recognizing further

*a)* that global cooperation and collaboration between the international organizations are necessary in order to address and prevent the illicit use of ICTs;

*b)* the moderating and facilitating role assigned to the Union under Action Line C5 as referred to above,

noting

*a)* the importance of ICTs, including telecommunications, for the social and economic development of countries, especially developing countries, through the creation of new public services that facilitate public access to information and enhanced transparency within public administrations and can be helpful for the monitoring and observation of climate change, the management of natural resources and reduction of the risk of natural disasters;

*b)* the vulnerability of critical national infrastructures, their increasing dependence on ICTs and the threats resulting from the illicit use of ICTs,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

to take the necessary measures in order to:

i) raise the awareness of Member States regarding the adverse impact that may result from the illicit use of information and communication resources;

ii) maintain the role of ITU to cooperate within its mandate with other United Nations bodies in combating the illicit use of ICTs,

requests the Secretary-General

in his capacity as facilitator for Action Line C5 on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, to organize meetings of Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders, including geospatial and information service providers, to discuss alternative approaches to solutions to address and prevent the illicit application of ICTs, while taking into consideration the overall interests of the ICT industry,

invites Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders

to pursue their dialogue at the regional and national levels in order to find mutually acceptable solutions,

invites the Secretary-General

to collect best practices in terms of actions taken by Member States to prevent the illicit use of ICTs and to provide assistance to interested Member States, as appropriate,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States

to provide the necessary support for the implementation of this resolution.

MOD ARB/79A4/4

RESOLUTION 174 ( Rev. Busan, 2014)

ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues   
relating to the risk of illicit use of information and   
communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

aware

*a)* that technological innovation driven by information and communication technologies (ICTs) has significantly modified the ways in which people access telecommunications;

*b)* that the illicit use of ICTs could have a detrimental impact on a Member State's infrastructure, national security and economic development;

*c)* that the definition of "telecommunication", as stated in the ITU Constitution, reads as follows: "*Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems*",

reaffirming

*a)* Resolutions 55/63 and 56/121 of the United Nations General Assembly, which established the legal framework on countering the criminal misuse of information technologies;

*b)* Resolution 57/239 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity;

*c)* Resolution 58/199 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of essential information infrastructures;

*d)* Resolution 41/65 of the United Nations General Assembly, on principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from outer space;

*e)* Resolutions 41/65, 66/27, 67/27 and 68/243 of the United Nations General Assembly, on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security,

considering

*a)* that, in the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (Geneva, 2003) supported the activities of the United Nations to prevent the potential use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security, and that it is necessary to prevent the use of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights (§ 36, WSIS Geneva Declaration of Principles);

*b)* that Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Geneva Plan of Action stipulates the following: "*Governments, in cooperation with the private sector, should prevent, detect and respond to cybercrime and misuse of ICTs by: developing guidelines that take into account ongoing efforts in these areas; considering legislation that allows for effective investigation and prosecution of such misuse; promoting effective mutual assistance efforts; strengthening institutional support at the international level for preventing, detecting and recovering from such incidents; and encouraging education and raising awareness*",

considering further

that WSIS (Tunis, 2005) identified ITU as moderator for the implementation of Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 130 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*b)* Resolution 102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

*c)* Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, in particular the strategic goal of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) to promote the availability of infrastructure and foster an enabling environment for telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development and its use in a safe and secure manner;

*d)* Resolutions 1282 and 1305 of the ITU Council, the latter of which listed issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet among the main tasks of the role of the Dedicated Group in identifying international Internet-related public policy issues;

*e)* Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam;

*f)* the Dubai Action Plan adopted by WTDC‑14, in particular Objective 3 thereof (Enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and roll-out of relevant applications and services);

*g)* Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on cybersecurity and countering and combating spam,

recognizing further

*a)* that global cooperation and collaboration between the international organizations are necessary in order to address and prevent the illicit use of ICTs;

*b)* that multilateral cooperation between Member States and stakeholders, including the ICT private sector, in the field of preventing and combating the risks of misuse of ICTs is essential and important for the sustainable social and economic development of countries and their national security;

*c)* that there is a need to identify collective preventive measures in order to mitigate the effects of illicit use of ICTs at the global level, particularly in developing countries;

*d)* the moderating and facilitating role assigned to the Union under Action Line C5 as referred to above,

noting

*a)* the importance of ICTs, including telecommunications, for the social and economic development of countries, especially developing countries, through the creation of new public services that facilitate public access to information and enhanced transparency within public administrations and can be helpful for the monitoring and observation of climate change, the management of natural resources and detection, prevention and reduction of the risk of natural disasters;

*b)* the vulnerability of critical national infrastructures, their increasing dependence on ICTs and the threats resulting from the illicit use of ICTs,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

to take the necessary measures in order to:

i) raise the awareness of Member States regarding the adverse impact that may result from the illicit use of information and communication resources;

ii) maintain and strengthen the role of ITU to cooperate within its mandate with other United Nations bodies and all relevant stakeholders in combating the illicit use of ICTs;

iii) start reflection on the implementation of a global charter related to ICT security, taking into account the work of the ITU Sectors, in particular ITU-T Study Group 2 Question 3/2, on securing information and communication networks: Best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity, and ITU‑T Study Group 17, on security,

requests the Secretary-General

1 in his capacity as facilitator for Action Line C5 on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, to organize meetings of Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders, including geospatial and information service providers, to discuss alternative approaches to solutions to address and prevent the illicit application of ICTs, while taking into consideration the overall interests of the ICT industry;

2 to continue his efforts to establish an international dialogue and support multilateral and/or bilateral cooperation in combating the illicit use of ICTs, and to encourage regional cooperation initiatives,

invites the Council

to take into account the activities of the three ITU Sectors, and take appropriate measures in order to contribute effectively to the relevant international discussions and initiatives on issues related to the threats caused and the potential misuse and/or illicit use of telecommunications/ICTs within ITU's mandate,

invites Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders

to pursue their dialogue at the regional and national levels in order to find mutually acceptable solutions,

invites the Secretary-General

to regularly collect and mainstream best practices in terms of actions taken by Member States to prevent the illicit use of ICTs and to provide technical assistance to interested Member States, as appropriate,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the measures taken for implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States

to provide the necessary support for the implementation of this resolution.

MOD USA/27A2/3

RESOLUTION 175 (rev. busan, 2014)

Telecommunication/information and communication technology  
 accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related  
 disabilities

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 70 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) accessibility for persons with disabilities, and the current studies, initiatives and events on this issue undertaken by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and its study groups, in particular Study Group 2 and Study Group 16, in collaboration with the Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors (JCA-AHF);

*b)* Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on access to ICT for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, based on the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) special initiative work carried out through studies conducted within the framework of Question 20/1 of ITU-D Study Group 1 and the ITU-D initiative on development of an e-accessibility toolkit for persons with disabilities, in collaboration and partnership with the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict);

*c)* that webcasting and captioning are invaluable tools, which benefit persons with disabilities and specific needs;

*d)* ongoing work in the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R):

1. Recommendation ITU‑R M.1076 entitled "Wireless communication systems for persons with impaired hearing;"

ii) relevant parts of the ITU‑R Handbook entitled "Digital terrestrial television broadcasting in the VHF/UHF bands", providing guidance on techniques to be used for delivering programmes for people with hearing difficulties;

iii) ongoing work in ITU‑R to bridge the digital disability divide, including the work in ITU‑R Study Group 6 on broadcasting and the creation of the new Intersectoral Rapporteur Group on Audiovisual Media Accessibility (IRG-AVA) between ITU‑R and ITU‑T, as result of the work of ITU‑T FG‑AVA;

iv) the work in ITU‑R Study Group 4 Working Parties 4A and 4B and Study Group 5 Working Party 5A with regard to improving access to digital hearing aids on a global basis;

*e)* ongoing work in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T):

i) studies under Question 4/2 on human factors-related issues for improvement of the quality of life through international telecommunications and Question 26/16 on accessibility to multimedia systems and services, including Recommendation ITU‑T F.790 on telecommunication accessibility guidelines for older persons and persons with disabilities;

ii) publication by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group of the guide for ITU study groups entitled "Considering end-user needs in developing Recommendations;"

iii) creation of the Joint Coordination Activity on accessibility and human factors for the purposes of awareness-raising, advice, assistance, collaboration, coordination and networking;

iv) the creation of the ITU‑T Focus Group on Audiovisual Media Accessibility (FG‑AVA), which is working on broadcasting and Internet television in order to include voice description for the visually impaired and captioning/subtitles for the deaf and hearing impaired, as well as accessible remote Internet participation;

*f)* ongoing work in the ITU Development Sector (ITU-D):

i) studies under Question 20-1/1 Access to telecommunication/ICT services by persons with disabilities and with specific needs;

ii) the Dubai Action plan (WTDC 2014);

iii) the Dubai Declaration (WTDC 2014);

*g)* that the Strategic Plan for the Union for 2016-2019, as approved by this 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference, includes intersectoral objective 1.5: “Enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs” and related outcomes and outputs;

*h)* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), calling for special attention to be given to persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities;

*i)* the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008 and which requires for States Parties to take appropriate measures for access for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others to ICT, emergency services and Internet services,

considering

*a)* that the World Health Organization estimates that ten per cent of the world's population (more than 650 million people) are persons with disabilities, and that this percentage may increase due to factors such as the greater availability of medical treatment and longer life expectancy, and also because people may acquire disability through aging, accidents, wars and circumstances of poverty;

*b)* that over the past 60 years, the approach to disability adopted by United Nations agencies, and by many Member States (through a changed emphasis in their laws, regulations, policies and programmes), has moved from a health and welfare perspective to an approach based on human‑rights, which recognizes that persons with disabilities are people first, and that societal actions have, in certain instances, placed barriers upon them as opposed to their disabilities, and which includes the goal of full participation in society by persons with disabilities;

*c)* that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008, requires States Parties, under Article 9 on accessibility, to take appropriate measures including:

i) 9(2)(g) "*to promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet*";

ii) 9(2)(h) "*to promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost*";

*d)* the importance of cooperation between governments, the private sector and relevant organizations to provide possibilities for low-cost access,

recalling

*a)* § 18 of the Tunis Commitment, made at the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, 2005): "*We shall strive unremittingly, therefore, to promote universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to ICTs, including universal design and assistive technologies, for all people, especially those with disabilities, everywhere, to ensure that the benefits are more evenly distributed between and within societies, and to bridge the digital divide in order to create digital opportunities for all and benefit from the potential offered by ICTs for development*";

*b)* the Phuket Declaration on Tsunami Preparedness for Persons with Disabilities (Phuket, 2007), which emphasizes the need for inclusive emergency warning and disaster management systems using telecommunication/ICT facilities based on open, non-proprietary, global standards;

*c)* Resolution GSC-14/27 agreed at the 14th Global Standards Collaboration meeting (Geneva 2009), which encouraged greater collaboration among global, regional, and national standardization bodies as a basis for establishing and/or strengthening activities and initiatives concerning the use of telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities,

resolves

1 to take account of persons with disabilities and specific needs in the work of ITU, and to collaborate in adopting a comprehensive action plan in order to extend access to telecommunications/ICTs to persons with disabilities and specific needs, in collaboration with external entities and bodies concerned with this subject;

2 to maximize use of webcasting facilities and captioning (including transcripts of the captioning), and if possible, provide it in all six official languages of the Union both during and after the conclusion of any session when convening conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union as articulated in Chapter II, Section 12 Setting up of committees of the *General Rules Of Conferences, Assemblies And Meetings Of The Union*,

instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to coordinate accessibility-related activities between ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and entities where appropriate, in order to avoid duplication and to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities and specific needs are taken into account;

2 to consider the financial implications for ITU of providing accessible information through ICTs and access to ITU facilities, services and programmes for participants with visual, hearing or physical disabilities, including captioning at meetings, sign language interpretation, access to print information and the ITU website, access to ITU buildings and meeting facilities, and the adoption of accessible ITU recruitment practices and employment;

3 to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities and specific needs so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account when developing and progressing ITU work;

4 to consider expanding the fellowship programme in order to enable delegates with disabilities and specific needs, within existing budgetary constraints, to participate in the work of ITU;

5 to identify, document and disseminate examples of best practices for accessibility in the field of telecommunications/ICTs among ITU Member States and Sector Members;

6 to work collaboratively on accessibility-related activities with ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in particular concerning awareness and mainstreaming of accessibility features into telecommunication/ICT standards by encouraging deployment of Universal Design in all standards as defined in UNCRPD Article 2 and in developing programmes that enable developing countries to introduce services that allow persons with disabilities and specific needs to utilize telecommunication/ICT services effectively;

7 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with other relevant organizations and entities, in particular in the interest of ensuring that ongoing work in the field of accessibility is taken into account;

8 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with disability organizations in all regions to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities and specific needs are taken into account;

9 to review the current ITU services and facilities, including meetings and events, in order to make them available to persons with disabilities and specific needs, in particular through appropriate provisions in host country agreements as required by Resolution 144 (Rev. Busan, 2014), and to endeavour to make the necessary changes to improve accessibility, where appropriate and economically feasible, pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/106;

10 to consider accessibility standards and guidelines whenever undertaking renovations or changing the use of space at a facility, so that accessibility features are maintained and additional barriers are not inadvertently implemented;

11 to prepare a report for submission to each annual session of the Council on implementation of this resolution having regard to the budget allocated for this purpose;

12 to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to consider developing, within their national legal frameworks, guidelines or other mechanisms to enhance the accessibility, compatibility and usability of telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals, and to offer support to regional initiatives related to this issue;

2 to consider introducing appropriate telecommunication/ICT services in order to enable persons with disabilities and specific needs to utilize these services on an equal basis with others, and to promote international cooperation in this regard;

3 to participate actively in accessibility-related activities/studies in ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU‑D, including participating actively in the work of the study groups concerned, and to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities and specific needs so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account;

4 to take into account *considering* *c)* ii) and *d)* above, and the benefits of cost affordability for equipment and services for persons with disabilities and specific needs, including universal design;

5 to encourage the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of this resolution.

MOD IAP/34A1/9

RESOLUTION 175 (rev. busan, 2014)

Telecommunication/information and communication technology  
 accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related  
 disabilities

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 70 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) accessibility for persons with disabilities, and the current regulatory framework, studies, initiatives and events on this issue undertaken by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and its study groups, in particular Study Group 2 and Study Group 16, in collaboration with the Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors (JCA-AHF);

*b)* Article 12 of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITR), adopted by the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT, Dubai 2012), encourages national Governments to provide global telecommunication and ICT services based on technical standards that ensure accessibility to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities, so all can fully participate in the society on an equal footing with the rest;

*c)* the Dubai Declaration (WTDC, 2014), which states a series of measures to promote equitable, affordable, inclusive and sustainable development of telecommunication/ICT networks, applications and services, identifying in Objective 4 of the Dubai Action Plan the accessibility to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities;

*d)* Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on Accessibility to Telecommunications and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, based on the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) special initiative work carried out through studies conducted within the framework of Question 20/1 of ITU-D Study Group 1, commencing in September 2006, on development of an e-accessibility toolkit for persons with disabilities, in collaboration and partnership with the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict);

*e)* ongoing work in, the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R);

i) Recommendation ITU‑R M.1076 entitled "Wireless communication systems for persons with impaired hearing;"

ii) relevant parts of the ITU‑R Handbook entitled "Digital terrestrial television broadcasting in the VHF/UHF bands", providing guidance on techniques to be used for delivering programmes for people with hearing difficulties;

iii) ongoing work in ITU‑R to bridge the digital disability divide, including the work in ITU‑R Study Group 6 on broadcasting and the creation of the new Intersectoral Rapporteur Group on Audiovisual Media Accessibility (IRG-AVA) between ITU‑R and ITU‑T;

iv) the work in ITU‑R Study Group 4 Working Parties 4A and 4B and Study Group 5 Working Party 5A with regard to improving access to digital hearing aids on a global basis;

*f)* ongoing work in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T):

i) studies under Question 4/2 on human factors-related issues for improvement of the quality of life through international telecommunications and Question 26/16 on accessibility to multimedia systems and services, including Recommendation ITU‑T F.790 on telecommunication accessibility guidelines for older persons and persons with disabilities;

ii) publication by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group of the guide for ITU study groups entitled "Considering end-user needs in developing Recommendations;"

iii) creation of the Joint Coordination Activity on accessibility and human factors for the purposes of awareness-raising, advice, assistance, collaboration, coordination and networking;

iv) the creation of the ITU‑T Focus Group on Audiovisual Media Accessibility (FG‑AVA), which is working on broadcasting and Internet television in order to include voice description for the visually impaired and captioning/subtitles for the deaf and hearing impaired, as well as accessible remote Internet participation;

*g)* ongoing work in the ITU Development Sector (ITU-D):

i) studies under Question 20-1/1 Access to telecommunication/ICT services by persons with disabilities and with specific needs;

ii) the Dubai Action plan (WTDC 2014);

iii) the Dubai Declaration (WTDC 2014);

*h)* that the Strategic Plan for the Union for 2016-2019, as approved by this 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference, includes intersectoral objective 1.5: “Enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs” and related outcomes and outputs;

*i)* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), calling for special attention to be given to persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities;

*j)* the ITU’s WSIS+10 High-Level Event on the WSIS Vision Beyond 2015 identifies among the priority areas that must be tackled in the application of the WSIS Outcomes after 2015 “*Ensuring universal access to information and knowledge and the capacity to use ICTs for all people, including by offering services and ICTs that are inclusive of, accessible and affordable for persons with disabilities, e.g. by providing assistive technologies and through the effective implementation of appropriate international interoperable technical standards, disability-inclusive development frameworks and enabling policy environments, incorporating accessibility issues in public procurement policies and in international regulatory fora”;k)* that webcasting and captioning are invaluable tools, which benefit persons with disabilities and specific needs,considering

*a)* that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008, requires States Parties, under Article 9 on accessibility, to take appropriate measures including:

i) 9 (2) g) “*To promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet”*;

ii) 9 (2) h) “*To promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost”*;

*b)* that the World Health Organization estimates that there are one billion persons with disabilities in the world, which means 15% of the world’s population, 80% of which live in low income countries and with varying degrees of disability, both physical and sensory or cognitive;

*c)* that the United Nations Human Rights Council established the Special Rapporteurship on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities that will allow identifying the barriers and obstacles still faced by persons with disabilities to achieve their full, effective participation in society. The mandate of this new Rapporteurship will work in close coordination with all mechanisms and entities of the United Nations System, regional mechanisms, the civil society, and organizations of and for persons with disabilities. Likewise, it will incorporate the perspectives of gender, international cooperation and capacity building in all its activities, in accordance with the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

*d)* the importance of cooperation between governments, the private sector and relevant organizations to provide possibilities for low-cost access;

*e)* that it is necessary for governments and multiple stakeholders to pay attention to the outcomes in the Report jointly prepared by the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict) and Disabled People’s International (DPI) in that the accessibility of the information infrastructure, considered an essential area of ICT accessibility that has an enormous impact on the greatest number of users, shows limited progress compared to the provisions in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities regarding the general compliance of the countries that have ratified it,

recalling

*a)* § 18 of the Tunis Commitment, made at the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, 2005): "*We shall strive unremittingly, therefore, to promote universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to ICTs, including universal design and assistive technologies, for all people, especially those with disabilities, everywhere, to ensure that the benefits are more evenly distributed between and within societies, and to bridge the digital divide in order to create digital opportunities for all and benefit from the potential offered by ICTs for development*";

*b)* the Phuket Declaration on Tsunami Preparedness for Persons with Disabilities (Phuket, 2007), which emphasizes the need for inclusive emergency warning and disaster management systems using telecommunication/ICT facilities based on open, non-proprietary, global standards;

*c)* Resolution GSC-14/27 agreed at the 14th Global Standards Collaboration meeting (Geneva 2009), which encouraged greater collaboration among global regional and national standardization bodies as a basis for establishing and/or strengthening activities and initiatives concerning the use of telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities;

*d)* the 2012 Triennial Review of the ISO/IEC/ITU World Standards Cooperation (WSC) defines among its regular activities: the World Standards Day, WSC Workshops, academia, accessibility, relations with the World Trade Organization (WTO), Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), conformity assessments, and the promotion and exchange of best practices on work methods,

resolves

1 to integrate persons with disabilities and specific needs in the work of ITU to collaborate in the adoption of a comprehensive action plan in order to extend its access to telecommunications/ICTs, in collaboration with external entities and bodies concerned with this topic;

2 foster a dialogue between those who prepare statistics on telecommunications/ICTs and the users with disabilities, in order to obtain better information and knowledge about which data to collect and analyze and the national level using international standards and methods;

3 boost a call to action promoting cooperation with regional and global organizations and institutions that deal with accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, in order to include accessibility to telecommunications/ICTs in their agendas and take into account its cross-cutting nature with other topics;

4 to maximize use of webcasting facilities and captioning (including transcripts of the captioning), and if possible, considering the financial and technical limitations of the Union, provide it in all six official languages of the Union both during and after the conclusion of any session when convening conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union as articulated in Chapter II, Section 12 Setting up of committees of the General rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union,

instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to coordinate accessibility-related activities between ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and entities where appropriate, in order to avoid duplication and to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities and specific needs, including age-related disabilities, are taken into account;

2 to consider the financial implications for ITU of providing accessible information through ICTs and access to ITU facilities, services and programmes for participants with visual, hearing or physical disabilities, including captioning at meetings, access to print information and the ITU website, access to ITU buildings and meeting facilities, and the adoption of accessible ITU recruitment practices and employment;

3 pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/106, to consider accessibility standards and guidelines whenever undertaking renovations or changing the use of space at a facility, so that accessibility features are maintained and additional barriers are not inadvertently implemented;

4 to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities and specific needs so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account when developing and progressing ITU work;

5 to consider expanding the fellowship programme in order to enable delegates with disabilities, within existing budgetary constraints, to participate in the work of ITU;

6 to identify, document and disseminate examples of best practices for accessibility in the field of telecommunications/ICTs among ITU Member States and Sector Members;

7 to work collaboratively on accessibility-related activities with ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in particular concerning awareness and mainstreaming of telecommunication/ICT accessibility standards and in developing programmes that enable developing countries to introduce services that allow persons with disabilities and specific needs, including age-related disabilities, to utilize telecommunication/ICT services effectively;

8 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with other relevant regional and global organizations and entities, in particular in the interest of ensuring that ongoing work in the field of accessibility is taken into account;

9 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with disability organizations in all regions to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities are taken into account;

10 to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to consider developing, within their national legal frameworks, guidelines or other mechanisms to enhance the accessibility, compatibility and usability of telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals, and to offer support to regional initiatives related to this issue;

2 to consider introducing appropriate telecommunication/ICT services in order to enable persons with disabilities to utilize these services on an equal basis with others, and to promote international cooperation in this regard;

3 to participate actively in accessibility-related activities/studies in ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU‑D, including participating actively in the work of the study groups concerned, and to include and promote representation by persons with disabilities and specific needs so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account;

4 to take into account *considering* *a)* ii) and *d)* above, and the benefits of cost affordability for equipment and services for persons with disabilities, including universal design;

5 to encourage the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of this resolution.

MOD AFCP/69A1/12

RESOLUTION 175 (REV. Busan, 2014)

Telecommunication/information and communication technology  
 accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related  
 disabilities

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 70 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) accessibility for persons with disabilities, and the current studies, initiatives and events on this issue undertaken by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and its study groups, in particular Study Group 2 and Study Group 16, in collaboration with the Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors (JCA-AHF);

*b)* Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on access to ICT for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, based on the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) special initiative work carried out through studies conducted within the framework of Question 20/1 of ITU-D Study Group 1, commencing in September 2006 and proposing the wording of that resolution and, likewise, the ITU-D initiative on development of an e-accessibility toolkit for persons with disabilities, in collaboration and partnership with the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict);

*c)* Article 12 of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITR), adopted by the World Conference on International Telecommunications (Dubai, 2012) (WCIT), which states that Member States should promote access for persons with disabilities to international telecommunication services, taking into account the relevant ITU T Recommendations;

*d)* ongoing work in, the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), ITU-T and ITU-D to bridge the digital disability divide;

*e)* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), calling for special attention to be given to persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities;

*f)* the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008 and which requires for States Parties to take appropriate measures for access for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others to ICT, emergency services and Internet services;

*g)* the outcomes of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Disability and Development (HLMDD) "Inclusive development and a society in which persons with disabilities are both agents and beneficiaries"; which highlighted the important role telecommunications and ICTs can play to enable a post-2015 disability-inclusive development framework;

*h)* the activities of the ITU T study groups in charge of ICT accessibility: ITU T Study Group 16 (Multimedia coding, systems and applications), which is the lead study group on telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities, and ITU T Study Group 2 (Operational aspects of service provision and telecommunication management) for the part relating to human factors,

considering

*a)* that the World Health Organization estimates that ten per cent of the world's population (more than 650 million people) are persons with disabilities, and that 80% of persons with disabilities live in developing countries, according to the program of the United Nations Development (UNDP); and that this percentage may increase due to factors such as the greater availability of medical treatment and longer life expectancy, and also because people may acquire disability through aging, accidents, wars and circumstances of poverty;

*b)* that women and girls with disabilities suffer from multiple manifestations of deprivation, where they are excluded on the basis of their gender and disability;

*c)* that over the past 60 years, the approach to disability adopted by United Nations agencies, and by many Member States (through a changed emphasis in their laws, regulations, policies and programmes), has moved from a health and welfare perspective to an approach based on human‑rights, which recognizes that persons with disabilities are people first, and that societal actions have, in certain instances, placed barriers upon them as opposed to their disabilities, and which includes the goal of full participation in society by persons with disabilities;

*d)* that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008, requires States Parties, under Article 9 on accessibility, to take appropriate measures including:

i) 9(2)(g) "*to promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet*";

ii) 9(2)(h) "*to promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost*";

*e)* the importance of cooperation between governments, the private sector and relevant organizations to provide possibilities for low-cost access,

recalling

*a)* the Geneva principles paragraphs 11, 13, 14 and 15, Tunis Commitment paras 20, 22 and 24, reaffirming the commitment to providing equitable access to information and knowledge for all, building ICT capacity for all and confidence in the use of ICTs by all, including youth, older persons, women, indigenous and nomadic peoples, people with disabilities allowing the most fragile groups of citizens worldwide to become an integrated part of their economies and also raise awareness of the target actors on the existing ICTs solution (such as tolls as e-participation, e-government, e-learning applications, etc.) designed to make their everyday life better;

*b)* § 18 of the Tunis Commitment, made at the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, 2005): "*We shall strive unremittingly, therefore, to promote universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to ICTs, including universal design and assistive technologies, for all people, especially those with disabilities, everywhere, to ensure that the benefits are more evenly distributed between and within societies, and to bridge the digital divide in order to create digital opportunities for all and benefit from the potential offered by ICTs for development*";

*c)* the Phuket Declaration on Tsunami Preparedness for Persons with Disabilities (Phuket, 2007), which emphasizes the need for inclusive emergency warning and disaster management systems using telecommunication/ICT facilities based on open, non-proprietary, global standards;

*d)* Resolution GSC-14/27 agreed at the 14th Global Standards Collaboration meeting (Geneva 2009), which encouraged greater collaboration among global regional and national standardization bodies as a basis for establishing and/or strengthening activities and initiatives concerning the use of telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities,

resolves

to take account of persons with disabilities in the work of ITU, and to collaborate in adopting a comprehensive action plan in order to extend access to telecommunications/ICTs to persons with disabilities, in collaboration with external entities and bodies concerned with this subject,

instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to coordinate accessibility-related activities between ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and entities where appropriate, in order to avoid duplication and to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities are taken into account;

2 to provide within the available resources accessible information through ICTs and access to ITU facilities, services and programmes for participants with visual, hearing or physical disabilities, including captioning at meetings, access to print information and the ITU website, access to ITU buildings and meeting facilities, and the adoption of accessible ITU recruitment practices and employment;

3 to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account when developing and progressing ITU work;

4 to consider expanding the fellowship programme in order to enable delegates with disabilities, within existing budgetary constraints, to participate in the work of ITU;

5 to identify, document and disseminate examples of best practices for accessibility in the field of telecommunications/ICTs among ITU Member States and Sector Members;

6 to work collaboratively on accessibility-related activities with ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in particular concerning awareness and mainstreaming of telecommunication/ICT accessibility standards and in developing programmes that enable developing countries to introduce services that allow persons with disabilities to utilize telecommunication/ICT services effectively;

7 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with other relevant organizations and entities, in particular in the interest of ensuring that ongoing work in the field of accessibility is taken into account;

8 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with disability organizations in all regions to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities are taken into account;

9 to review the current ITU services and facilities, including meetings and events, in order to make them available to persons with disabilities, and to endeavour to make the necessary changes to improve accessibility, where appropriate and economically feasible, pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/106;

10 to direct regional offices, in the light of their available resources, to organize regional competitions for the development of assistive technologies to enable persons with disabilities (taking into account the presence of developers with disabilities);

11 to develop an information system that provides database indicating the total number and needs for people with disabilities in each Member State, as much as possible, to enable both ITU and Member States to take these needs into consideration within the future plans, aiming at giving the required support to people with disabilities, especially in developing countries, in collaboration with relevant international agencies;

12 to consider accessibility standards and guidelines whenever undertaking renovations or changing the use of space at a facility, so that accessibility features are maintained and additional barriers are not inadvertently implemented;

13 to prepare a report for submission to each annual session of the Council on implementation of this resolution having regard to the budget allocated for this purpose;

14 to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to consider developing, within their national legal frameworks, guidelines or other mechanisms to enhance the accessibility, compatibility and usability of telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals, and to offer support to regional initiatives related to this issue;

2 to consider introducing appropriate telecommunication/ICT services in order to enable persons with disabilities to utilize these services on an equal basis with others, and to promote international cooperation in this regard;

3 to participate actively in accessibility-related activities/studies in ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU‑D, including participating actively in the work of the study groups concerned, and to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account;

4 to take into account *considering* *c)* ii) and *d)* above, and the benefits of cost affordability for equipment and services for persons with disabilities, including universal design;

5 to encourage the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of this resolution.

MOD RCC/73A1/24

RESOLUTION 175 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Telecommunication/information and communication technology  
 accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related  
 disabilities

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 70 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) accessibility for persons with disabilities, and the current studies, initiatives and events on this issue undertaken by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and its study groups, in particular Study Group 2 and Study Group 16, in collaboration with the Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors (JCA-AHF);

*b)* Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on access to ICT for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, based on the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) special initiative work carried out through studies conducted within the framework of Question 20/1 of ITU-D Study Group 1, commencing in September 2006 and proposing the wording of that resolution and, likewise, the ITU-D initiative on development of an e-accessibility toolkit for persons with disabilities, in collaboration and partnership with the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict);

*c)* Article 12 of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITR), adopted by the World Conference on International Telecommunications (Dubai, 2012), which states that Member States should promote access for persons with disabilities to international telecommunication services, taking into account the relevant ITU‑T Recommendations;

*d)* ongoing work in, the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), ITU-T and ITU-D to bridge the digital disability divide;

*e)* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), calling for special attention to be given to persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities;

*f)* the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008 and which requires for States Parties to take appropriate measures for access for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others to ICT, emergency services and Internet services;

*g)* various regional and national efforts to develop or revise guidelines and standards for telecommunication/ICT accessibility, compatibility and usability by persons with disabilities,

considering

*a)* that the World Health Organization estimates that more than one billion of the world's inhabitants are living with some form of disability, and that this number may increase due to factors such as the greater availability of medical treatment and longer life expectancy, and also because people may acquire disability through aging, accidents, wars and circumstances of poverty;

*b)* that over the past 60 years, the approach to disability adopted by United Nations agencies, and by many Member States (through a changed emphasis in their laws, regulations, policies and programmes), has moved from a health and welfare perspective to an approach based on human‑rights, which recognizes that persons with disabilities are people first, and that societal actions have, in certain instances, placed barriers upon them as opposed to their disabilities, and which includes the goal of full participation in society by persons with disabilities;

*c)* that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008, requires States Parties, under Article 9 on accessibility, to take appropriate measures including:

i) 9(2)(g) "*to promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet*";

ii) 9(2)(h) "*to promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost*";

*d)* the importance of cooperation between governments, the private sector and relevant organizations to provide possibilities for low-cost access,

recalling

*a)* § 18 of the Tunis Commitment, made at the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, 2005): "*We shall strive unremittingly, therefore, to promote universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to ICTs, including universal design and assistive technologies, for all people, especially those with disabilities, everywhere, to ensure that the benefits are more evenly distributed between and within societies, and to bridge the digital divide in order to create digital opportunities for all and benefit from the potential offered by ICTs for development*";

*b)* the Phuket Declaration on Tsunami Preparedness for Persons with Disabilities (Phuket, 2007), which emphasizes the need for inclusive emergency warning and disaster management systems using telecommunication/ICT facilities based on open, non-proprietary, global standards;

*c)* Resolution GSC-14/27 agreed at the 14th Global Standards Collaboration meeting (Geneva 2009), which encouraged greater collaboration among global regional and national standardization bodies as a basis for establishing and/or strengthening activities and initiatives concerning the use of telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities,

resolves

to take account of persons with disabilities in the work of ITU, and to collaborate in adopting a comprehensive action plan in order to extend access to telecommunications/ICTs to persons with disabilities, in collaboration with external entities and bodies concerned with this subject,

instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to coordinate accessibility-related activities between ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and entities where appropriate, in order to avoid duplication and to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities are taken into account;

2 to consider the financial implications for ITU of providing accessible information through ICTs and access to ITU facilities, services and programmes for participants with visual, hearing or physical disabilities, including captioning at meetings, access to print information and the ITU website, access to ITU buildings and meeting facilities, and the adoption of accessible ITU recruitment practices and employment;

3 to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account when developing and progressing ITU work;

4 to consider expanding the fellowship programme in order to enable delegates with disabilities, within existing budgetary constraints, to participate in the work of ITU;

5 to identify, document and disseminate examples of best practices for accessibility in the field of telecommunications/ICTs among ITU Member States and Sector Members;

6 to work collaboratively on accessibility-related activities with ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in particular concerning awareness and mainstreaming of telecommunication/ICT accessibility standards and in developing programmes that enable developing countries to introduce services that allow persons with disabilities to utilize telecommunication/ICT services effectively;

7 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with other relevant organizations and entities, in particular in the interest of ensuring that ongoing work in the field of accessibility is taken into account;

8 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with disability organizations in all regions to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities are taken into account;

9 to review the current ITU services and facilities, including meetings and events, in order to make them available to persons with disabilities, and to endeavour to make the necessary changes to improve accessibility, where appropriate and economically feasible, pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/106;

10 to consider accessibility standards and guidelines whenever undertaking renovations or changing the use of space at a facility, so that accessibility features are maintained and additional barriers are not inadvertently implemented;

11 to prepare a report for submission to each annual session of the Council on implementation of this resolution having regard to the budget allocated for this purpose;

12 to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to consider developing, within their national legal frameworks, guidelines or other mechanisms to enhance the accessibility, compatibility and usability of telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals, and to offer support to regional initiatives related to this issue;

2 to consider introducing appropriate telecommunication/ICT services and to encourage the development of applications for telecommunication devices and products in order to enable persons with disabilities to utilize these services on an equal basis with others, and to promote international cooperation in this regard;

3 to promote the development of learning opportunities in order to train persons with disabilities to use ICTs for their social and economic development, including through train-the-trainer courses and distance learning;

4 to participate actively in accessibility-related activities/studies in ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU‑D, including participating actively in the work of the study groups concerned, and to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account;

5 to take into account *considering* *c)* ii) and *d)* above, and the benefits of cost affordability for equipment and services for persons with disabilities, including universal design;

6 to encourage the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of this resolution.

MOD ARB/79A2/10

RESOLUTION 175 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Telecommunication/information and communication technology  
 accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 70 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) accessibility for persons with disabilities, and the current studies, initiatives and events on this issue undertaken by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and its study groups, in particular Study Group 2 and Study Group 16, in collaboration with the Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors (JCA-AHF);

*b)* Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on access to ICT for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, based on the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) special initiative work carried out through studies conducted within the framework of Question 20/1 of ITU-D Study Group 1, commencing in September 2006 and proposing the wording of that resolution and, likewise, the ITU-D initiative on development of an e-accessibility toolkit for persons with disabilities, in collaboration and partnership with the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict);

*c)* Article 12 of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITR), adopted by the World Conference on International Telecommunications (Dubai, 2012) (WCIT), which states that Member States should promote access for persons with disabilities to international telecommunication services, taking into account the relevant ITU‑T Recommendations;

*d)* ongoing work in, the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), ITU-T and ITU-D to bridge the digital disability divide;

*e)* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), calling for special attention to be given to persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities;

*f)* the report of the High-Level Meeting on Disability and Development (HLMDD) convened by the United Nations General Assembly at the level of heads of State and government on 23 September 2013, under the theme "The ICT Opportunity for a Disability-Inclusive Development Framework", which stressed the need for inclusive development in which persons with disabilities are both agents and beneficiaries;

*g)* the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008 and which requires for States Parties to take appropriate measures for access for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others to ICT, emergency services and Internet services;

*h)* ITU's accessibility policy for persons with disabilities adopted by the ITU Council in 2013,

considering

*a)* that the World Health Organization estimates that ten per cent of the world's population (more than 650 million people) are persons with disabilities, and that this percentage may increase due to factors such as the growing unavailability of medical treatment and longer life expectancy, and also because people may acquire disability through aging, accidents, wars and circumstances of poverty;

*b)* that 80 per cent of persons with disabilities live in developing countries, according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

*c)* that over the past 60 years, the approach to disability adopted by United Nations agencies, and by many Member States (through a changed emphasis in their laws, regulations, policies and programmes), has moved from a health and welfare perspective to an approach based on human‑rights, which recognizes that persons with disabilities are people first, and that societal actions have, in certain instances, placed barriers upon them as opposed to their disabilities, and which includes the goal of full participation in society by persons with disabilities;

*d)* that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008, requires States Parties, under Article 9 on accessibility, to take appropriate measures including:

i) 9(2)(g) "*to promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet*";

ii) 9(2)(h) "*to promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost*";

*e)* the importance of cooperation between governments, the private sector and relevant organizations to provide possibilities for low-cost access;

*f)* that women and girls with disabilities suffer from multiple manifestations of deprivation, whereby they are excluded on the basis of their gender and disability,

recalling

*a)* § 18 of the Tunis Commitment, made at the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, 2005): "*We shall strive unremittingly, therefore, to promote universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to ICTs, including universal design and assistive technologies, for all people, especially those with disabilities, everywhere, to ensure that the benefits are more evenly distributed between and within societies, and to bridge the digital divide in order to create digital opportunities for all and benefit from the potential offered by ICTs for development*";

*b)* the Phuket Declaration on Tsunami Preparedness for Persons with Disabilities (Phuket, 2007), which emphasizes the need for inclusive emergency warning and disaster management systems using telecommunication/ICT facilities based on open, non-proprietary, global standards;

*c)* Resolution GSC-14/27 agreed at the 14th Global Standards Collaboration meeting (Geneva 2009), which encouraged greater collaboration among global regional and national standardization bodies as a basis for establishing and/or strengthening activities and initiatives concerning the use of telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities,

resolves

to take account of persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs in the work of ITU, and to collaborate in adopting a comprehensive action plan in order to extend access to telecommunications/ICTs to persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs, in collaboration with external entities and bodies concerned with this subject,

instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to coordinate accessibility-related activities between ITU‑R, ITU‑T and ITU‑D, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and entities where appropriate, in order to avoid duplication and to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs are taken into account;

2 that the Union should work, within available resources, to provide facilities, services and programmes for participants with visual, hearing or physical disabilities and persons with specific needs, including captioning at meetings, access to print information and the ITU website, access to ITU buildings and meeting facilities, and the adoption of accessible ITU recruitment practices and employment;

3 to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account when developing and progressing ITU work;

4 to consider expanding the fellowship programme in order to enable delegates with disabilities and delegates with specific needs, within existing budgetary constraints, to participate in the work of ITU;

5 to identify, document and disseminate examples of best practices for accessibility in the field of telecommunications/ICTs among ITU Member States and Sector Members;

6 to work collaboratively on accessibility-related activities with ITU‑R, ITU‑T and ITU‑D, in particular concerning awareness and mainstreaming of telecommunication/ICT accessibility standards and in developing programmes that enable developing countries to introduce services that allow persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs to utilize telecommunication/ICT services effectively;

7 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with other relevant organizations and entities, in particular in the interest of ensuring that ongoing work in the field of accessibility is taken into account;

8 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with disability organizations in all regions to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities are taken into account;

9 to review the current ITU services and facilities, including meetings and events, in order to make them available to persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs, and to endeavour to make the necessary changes to improve accessibility, where appropriate and economically feasible, pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/106;

10 to direct the regional offices, within their available resources, to organize regional competitions for the development of assistive technologies to enable persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs, having due regard for environmental conditions, such as language and culture (and taking into account the existence of developers with disabilities);

11 to work on the establishment of an information system of persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs (in terms of numbers and type of disability), thereby helping to identify their needs so as to assist in formulating future plans to support and empower persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs, especially in developing countries, in the ICT field;

12 to direct the regional offices, within their available resources, to ensure the participation of concerned stakeholders in the Member States to build the capacity of technology developers in order to make the technology available;

13 to consider accessibility standards and guidelines whenever undertaking renovations or changing the use of space at a facility, so that accessibility features are maintained and additional barriers are not inadvertently implemented;

14 to prepare a report for submission to each annual session of the Council on implementation of this resolution having regard to the budget allocated for this purpose;

15 to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to consider developing, within their national legal frameworks, guidelines or other mechanisms to enhance the accessibility, compatibility and usability of telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals, and to offer support to regional initiatives related to this issue;

2 to consider introducing appropriate telecommunication/ICT services in order to enable persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs to utilize these services on an equal basis with others, and to promote international cooperation in this regard;

3 to participate actively in accessibility-related activities/studies in ITU‑R, ITU‑T and ITU‑D, including participating actively in the work of the study groups concerned, and to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account;

4 to take into account *considering* *c)* ii) and *d)* above, and the benefits of cost affordability for equipment and services for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs, including universal design;

5 to encourage the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of this resolution.

MOD ACP/67A1/15

RESOLUTION 176 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 72 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF);

*b)* Resolution 62 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to EMF;

*c)* relevant resolutions and recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

*d)* that there is ongoing work in the three Sectors relating to human exposure to electromagnetic fields, and that liaison and collaboration between the Sectors and with other expert organizations are important, in order to avoid duplication of effort,

considering

*a)* that the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Commission on Non‑Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) have the specialized health expertise and competence to assess the impact of radio waves on the human body;

*b)* that ITU has expertise in calculating and measuring the field strength and power density of radio signals;

*c)* the high cost of equipment used for measuring and assessing human exposure to EMF;

*d)* that the considerable development in radio spectrum use has resulted in multiple sources of EMF emissions within any given geographic area;

*e)* the urgent need for regulatory bodies in many developing countries to obtain information on EMF measurement methodologies in regard to human exposure to radio-frequency energy, in order to establish national regulations to protect their citizens;

*f)* that without adequate information or appropriate regulation, people, particularly in developing countries, may have concerns about the effect of EMF on their health, which may result in increasing opposition to the deployment of radio installations;

*g)* that, the possible effect of EMF radiation from base stations or hand-held devices need more public awareness;

*h)* that guidelines on limits of exposure to EMF have been established by ICNIRP[[129]](#footnote-143)1, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)[[130]](#footnote-144)2 and the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) and that many administrations have adopted national regulations based on these guidelines,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to collect and disseminate information concerning exposure to EMF, including on EMF measurement methodologies, in order to assist national administrations, particularly in developing countries, to develop appropriate national regulations;

2 to work closely with all the concerned agencies in implementation of this resolution, as well as Resolution 72 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, Resolution 62 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, in order to continue and enhance the technical assistance provided to Member States,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in collaboration with the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to ascertain the requirement for, and as appropriate conduct, regional seminars and workshops in order to identify the needs of developing countries and to build human capacity in regard to measurement of EMF related to human exposure to these fields;

2 to encourage Member States in the various regions to cooperate in sharing expertise and resources and identify a focal point or regional cooperation mechanism, including if required a regional centre, so as to assist all Member States in the region in measurement and training;

3 to encourage concerned agencies to undertake necessary scientific studies to find out possible impact of EMF radiation on human body;

4 to formulate necessary measures and guidelines in order to help mitigation of the possible impact of EMF radiation on human body,

instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to prepare a report on the implementation of this resolution for submission to the ITU Council at each annual session;

2 to provide a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution.

MOD AFCP/69A1/13

RESOLUTION 176 (REV. Busan, 2014)

Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 72 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF);

*b)* Resolution 62 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to EMF;

*c)* relevant resolutions and recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

*d)* that there is ongoing work in the three Sectors relating to human exposure to electromagnetic fields, and that liaison and collaboration between the Sectors and with other expert organizations are important, in order to avoid duplication of effort,

considering

*a)* that the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Commission on Non‑Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) have the specialized health expertise and competence to assess the impact of radio waves on the human body;

*b)* that ITU has expertise in calculating and measuring the field strength and power density of radio signals;

*c)* the high cost of equipment used for measuring and assessing human exposure to EMF;

*d)* that the considerable development in radio spectrum use has resulted in multiple sources of EMF emissions within any given geographic area;

*e)* the urgent need for regulatory bodies in many developing countries to obtain information on EMF measurement methodologies in regard to human exposure to radio-frequency energy, in order to establish national regulations to protect their citizens;

*f)* that guidelines on limits of exposure to EMF have been established by ICNIRP[[131]](#footnote-145)1, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)[[132]](#footnote-146)2 and the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) and that many administrations have adopted national regulations based on these guidelines;

*g)* that most of the developing countries do not have the necessary tools to measure and evaluate the impact of Radio waves on the human body,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

to collect and disseminate information concerning exposure to EMF, including on EMF measurement methodologies, in order to assist national administrations, particularly in developing countries, to develop appropriate national regulations,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in collaboration with the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to conduct regional seminars and workshops in order to identify the needs of developing countries and to build human capacity in regard to measurement of EMF related to human exposure to these fields;

2 to encourage Member States in the various regions to cooperate in sharing expertise and resources and identify a focal point or regional cooperation mechanism, including if required a regional centre, so as to assist all Member States in the region in measurement and training;

3 to encourage Member States to conduct a periodic review to ensure that operating agencies authorised by Member States are following the ITU recommendations related to the exposure to EMF;

4 to encourage Member States to increase the national awareness of the guidelines recommended by relevant international organizations regarding the exposure to EMF,

instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to prepare a report on the implementation of this resolution for submission to the ITU Council at each annual session for evaluation;

2 to provide a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution,

Invites Member States

1 to take the appropriate measures to ensure compliance with guidelines produced by relevant international organizations with respect to exposure to EMF;

2 to implement sub-regional cooperation mechanisms for the acquisition of the needed equipment to measure EMF.

MOD ARB/79A2/11

RESOLUTION 176 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 72 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF);

*b)* Resolution 62 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to EMF;

*c)* relevant resolutions and recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

*d)* that there is ongoing work in the three Sectors relating to human exposure to electromagnetic fields, and that liaison and collaboration between the Sectors and with other expert organizations are important, in order to avoid duplication of effort,

considering

*a)* that the World Health Organization (WHO) has the specialized health expertise and competence to assess the impact of radio waves on the human body;

*b)* that ITU has expertise in a mechanism to verify compliance with levels of radio signals by calculating and measuring field strength and power density;

*c)* the high cost of equipment used for measuring and assessing human exposure to EMF;

*d)* that the considerable development in radio spectrum use has resulted in multiple sources of EMF emissions within any given geographic area;

*e)* the urgent need for regulatory bodies in many developing countries to obtain information on EMF measurement methodologies in regard to human exposure to radio-frequency energy, in order to establish national regulations to protect their citizens;

*f)* that, while a number of non-governmental bodies have developed guidelines or criteria for protection against exposure to non-ionizing radiation, including EMF, light rays and ultrasound, there are some gaps in these efforts in terms of a lack of internal consistency between the guidelines in several areas, thus creating a challenge for regulators, policy-makers and advisers in formulating national standards;

*g)* the importance of developing a neutral global measurement of levels of human exposure to EMF through collaboration between the relevant United Nations organizations,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

to collect and disseminate information concerning exposure to EMF, including on EMF measurement methodologies, in order to assist national administrations, particularly in developing countries, to develop appropriate national regulations,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in collaboration with the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to ascertain the requirement for, and as appropriate conduct, regional seminars and workshops in order to identify the needs of developing countries and to build human capacity in regard to measurement of EMF related to human exposure to these fields;

2 to encourage Member States in the various regions to cooperate in sharing expertise and resources and identify a focal point or regional cooperation mechanism, including if required a regional centre, so as to assist all Member States in the region in measurement and training,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to formulate a high-priority programme, in coordination and collaboration with WHO and the relevant United Nations organizations, to work on the development of a global standard for levels and limits of human exposure to non-ionizing EMF, for the protection of the public and workers, and that this standard be developed in neutral manner,

invites Member States

1 to conduct a periodic review to ascertain compliance with levels of radio signals by relevant entities and authorized or recognized operating agencies[[133]](#footnote-149)1, in accordance with ITU‑T recommendations;

2 to raise public awareness of the health effects of human exposure to non-ionizing EMF, by conducting awareness-raising campaigns, holding workshops and publishing brochures on the subject,

instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to prepare a report on the implementation of this resolution for submission to the ITU Council at each annual session;

2 to provide a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution.

MOD USA/27A2/4

RESOLUTION 177 (rev. busan, 2014)

Conformance and interoperability

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012);

*b)* that the World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014);

*bbis)* that the World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted Resolution Com3/4 (Dubai, 2014);

*c)* that, at its 2012 session, the ITU Council endorsed the Conformance and Interoperability Program Action Plan of the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) with revisions approved by Council at its session;

*d)* the annual progress reports by the Director of TSB made to the Council and to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference;

*e)* the Report of the Council on the Implementation of the Strategic Plan and Activities of the Union provided to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference;

*f)* the focus of the Conformance and Interoperability Program Action Plan, agreed by Council 2013, on the four pillars of conformity assessment, interoperability events, capacity building, and establishment of test centres and C&I programmes in developing countries and away from questions related to the ITU Mark,

resolves

1 to endorse the objectives of both Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai 2012) and Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and the Conformance and Interoperability Action Plan endorsed by the Council at its 2012 session and subsequently revised at its 2013 session;

2 that this programme of work continue to be implemented, including the informative pilot conformity database and its development into a fully functioning database; bearing in mind the need for a business plan to be expeditiously developed by the Director of TSB, and approved by the Council, for its long-term implementation, in consultation with each region, taking into consideration a) the outcome and effect that the pilot conformity database may have on Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders (e.g., other standards development organizations (SDOs)), b) the impact the database will have on bridging the standardization gap as relevant to each region, c) the potential liability issues for ITU and for Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders; and taking into account the results of regional ITU conformity and interoperability consultations;

3 to assist developing countries in establishing regional or subregional conformity and interoperability centres suitable to perform interoperability testing as appropriate and according to market needs,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau,

1 to continue the consultation with all stakeholders in all regions, taking into consideration the needs of each region, on implementation of the Action Plan endorsed by the Council, including, in collaboration with the Director of BDT, the recommendations on human capacity building and assistance in the establishment of test facilities in developing countries;

2 in cooperation with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, and based on the consultations in *instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau* 1 above, to implement the Action Plan agreed by the Council in its session of 2012 and revised by Council in its session of 2013;

3 to enhance and improve standards-setting processes in order to improve;

4 to prepare a business plan for the long-term implementation of this resolution;

5 to provide the Council with progress reports, including the results of studies, relating to the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in close collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

1 to advance the implementation of Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and the relevant parts of the Action Plan, and to report to the Council,

invites the Council

1 to consider the reports of the Directors of TSB and BDT and to take all necessary measures so as to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this resolution;

2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made with respect to this resolution,

invites Sector Members

1 to populate the pilot conformity database with details of their products tested to applicable ITU-T recommendations in accredited test laboratories (first, second or third party), or according to procedures adopted by a standards development organization or forum qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5;

2 to participate in ITU-facilitated interoperability events;

3 to take an active role in building developing countries' capacity in conformance and interoperability testing, including on-the-job training, particularly as part of any supply contract for telecommunication equipment, services and systems to these countries,

invites organizations qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5

1 to participate in the ITU pilot conformity database activities and, sharing links on a mutual basis, to enrich its extent by referring to more recommendations and standards within a product, and to allow for more exposure of vendors' products and widen the portfolio of selection to the users;

2 to participate in developing countries' capacity-building programmes and activities facilitated by TSB and BDT, in particular offering opportunities for developing-country experts – particularly from operators – to gain on-the-job experience,

invites Member States

1 to contribute to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to encourage national and regional testing entities to assist ITU in implementing this resolution;

3 to support implementation of the Conformance and Interoperability Action Plan, leading to better quality of service/quality of experience, and to higher probability of interoperability of equipment, services and systems;

4 to encourage acceptance of test results developed by accredited laboratories in order to increase confidence, minimize the cost associated with conformity assessment, enhance timely access to equipment and reduce barriers to trade.

MOD IAP/34A1/36

RESOLUTION 177 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Conformity and interoperability

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012);

*b)* that the World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014);

*c)* that, at its 2014 session, the ITU Council endorsed the implementation of the Conformance and Interoperability Program Action Plan;

*d)* that the Radiocommunication Assembly adopted Resolution 62 (Geneva, 2012);

*e)* that the World Telecommunication Development Conference approved Resolution 79 (Dubai, 2014) on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies in combating and dealing with counterfeit telecommunication/information and communication devices,

recognizing

*a)* widespread conformance and interoperability of telecommunication/ICT equipment and systems through the implementation of relevant programmes, policies and decisions can increase market opportunities and reliability and encourage global integration and trade;

*b)* that technical training and institutional capacity building for testing and conformity are essential tools for countries to promote global connectivity;

*c)* that ITU Members shall benefit in using conformity assessment that many regional and national standards bodies already provide for conformity assessment, through mechanisms of collaboration with such organizations;

*d)* that providing interoperability, safety, and communications are one of the key objectives of ITU Recommendations;

*e)* the annual progress reports by the ITU Bureaux made to the Council and to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference,

considering

*a)* that some countries, especially the developing countries, have not yet acquired the capacity to test equipment and provide assurance to consumers in their countries;

*b)* that increased confidence in the conformity of telecommunication/ICT equipment to rules and standards in place promotes interoperability of equipment from different manufacturers, reduces interferences among communication systems, and assists developing countries in choosing high quality products;

*c)* that, in general, an ICT equipment that does not comply with applicable national conformity processes, as well as national regulatory requirements or other applicable legal requirements, may be considered unauthorized for sale and/or activation on telecommunications networks of that country,

resolves

1 to endorse the objectives of Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and the recommendations of the ITU Directors endorsed by the Council at its 2014 session;

2 that this programme of work continue to be implemented, including the informative pilot conformity database and its development into a fully functioning database; bearing in mind the need for a business plan to be expeditiously developed by the Director of TSB, and approved by the Council, for its long-term implementation, in consultation with each region, taking into consideration a) the outcome and effect that the pilot conformity database may have on Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders (e.g. other standards development organizations (SDOs)), b) the impact the database will have on bridging the standardization gap as relevant to each region, c) the potential liability issues for ITU and for Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders; and taking into account the results of regional ITU conformity and interoperability consultations;

3 to assist developing countries in establishing regional or subregional conformity and interoperability centres suitable to perform interoperability testing according to their needs,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau,

1 to continue the consultation and assessment studies in all regions, taking into consideration the needs of each region, on implementation of the Action Plan endorsed by the Council, including, in collaboration with the Director of BDT, the recommendations on human capacity building and assistance in the establishment of test facilities in developing countries;

2 to enhance and improve standards-setting processes in order to improve interoperability through conformity;

3 to continuously update the business plan for the long-term implementation of this resolution;

4 to provide the Council with progress reports, including the results of studies, relating to the implementation of this resolution;

5 in cooperation with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, and based on the consultations in instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau 1 above, to implement the Action Plan agreed by the Council in its session of 2012 and revised by Council in its session of 2013 and 2014,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in close collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

1 to advance the implementation of Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and the relevant parts of the Action Plan and to report to the Council;

2to assist Member States in addressing their concerns with respect to counterfeit and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices;

3 to continue providing on-the-job capacity building activities in collaboration with recognized institutions and benefiting from ITU Academy ecosystem, including those related to preventing radiocommunications interferences caused or received by ICT equipment,

invites the Council

1 to consider the reports of ITU Directors and to take all necessary measures so as to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this resolution;

2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made with respect to this resolution,

invites membership

1 to populate the pilot conformity database with details of products tested to applicable ITU-T recommendations in accredited test laboratories (first, second or third party), or by accredited certification bodies, or according to procedures adopted by a standards development organization or forum qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5;

2 to participate in the work of ITU’s Study Groups related to conformity and interoperability issues;

3 to take an active role in building developing countries' capacity in conformity and interoperability testing, including on-the-job training, particularly as part of any supply contract for telecommunication equipment, services and systems to these countries;

4 to participate in ITU assessment studies to promote the establishment of harmonized conformity and interoperability regimes in the regions,

invites organizations qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5

1 to participate in the ITU pilot conformity database activities and, sharing links on a mutual basis, to enrich its extent by referring to more recommendations and standards within a product, and to allow for more exposure of vendors' products and widen the portfolio of selection to the users;

2 to participate in developing countries' capacity-building programmes and activities facilitated by TSB and BDT, in particular offering opportunities for developing-country experts – particularly from operators – to gain on-the-job experience,

invites Member States

1 to contribute to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to encourage national and regional testing entities to assist ITU in implementing this resolution;

3 to adopt conformity-assessment regimes and procedures based on applicable ITU-T recommendations, leading to better quality of service/quality of experience, and to higher probability of interoperability of equipment, services and systems,

further invites Member States and Sector Members

to bear in mind the legal and regulatory frameworks of other countries concerning equipment that negatively affects the quality of their telecommunication infrastructure, in particular recognizing the concerns of developing countries with respect to counterfeit, and unauthorized ICT equipment,

further invites Member States

to contribute to the next radiocommunication assembly in 2015 in order for it to consider and take appropriate actions as deemed necessary.

MOD RCC/73A1/25

RESOLUTION 177 (rev. busan, 2014)

Conformance and interoperability

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2014);

*b)* that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) adopted Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014);

*c)* that, at its 2009 session, the ITU Council endorsed the following recommendations to the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) regarding implementation of a conformity and interoperability assessment programme (Document C09/28):

1) implementation of the proposed conformity and interoperability assessment programme;

2) implementation of the proposed interoperability events programme;

3) implementation of the proposed human resources capacity building;

4) implementation of the proposed recommendations to assist in the establishment of test facilities in developing countries;

5) that the Director of TSB should report to the Council at its annual session on the implementation of recommendations 1) and 2) above, and jointly with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) on recommendations 3) and 4) above, and on a proposed business plan for the long-term implementation of the programmes;

*d)* the progress reports by the Director of TSB made to the Council at its 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 sessions and to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference;

*e)* that WTDC adopted Resolution 79 (Dubai, 2014), on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in combating and dealing with counterfeit[[134]](#footnote-150)1 telecommunication/information and communication devices;

*f)* that counterfeit ICT products have become a growing problem in the world (cf. Resolution 79 (Dubai, 2014));

*g)* that Study Group 11 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-T) is engaged in a study of approaches for combating counterfeit ICT products;

*h)* that the use within public networks of certified ICT products with a unique identifying code assigned by the manufacturer is an effective means of combating the counterfeit trade,

resolves

1 to endorse the objectives of Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and Resolution 79 (Dubai, 2014), and the recommendations of the Director of TSB endorsed by the Council at its 2009-2014 sessions;

2 that the conformity and interoperability assessment programme be implemented in parallel without any delay, including the informative pilot conformity database and its development into a fully functioning database, in consultation with each region, taking into consideration a) the outcome and effect that the pilot conformity database may have on Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders (e.g. other standards development organizations (SDOs)), b) the impact the database will have on bridging the standardization gap as relevant to each region, c) the potential liability issues for ITU and for Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders; and taking into account the results of the regional ITU conformity and interoperability consultations;

3 to assist developing countries in establishing regional or subregional conformity and interoperability centres suitable to perform interoperability testing as appropriate;

4 to contribute to combating counterfeit products by creating within ITU a single register of ICT product codes, and by inviting manufacturers belonging to ITU (including Sector Members) to register their ICT products, and the administrations of ITU Member States to avail themselves of the full database for combating counterfeit ICT products at the national level,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau,

1 to continue the consultation with all stakeholders in all regions, taking into consideration the needs of each region, on implementation of the recommendations endorsed by the Council, including, in collaboration with the Director of BDT, the recommendations on human capacity building and assistance in the establishment of test facilities in developing countries;

2 to continue to carry out the necessary studies with a view to introducing the use of ITU Mark for a possible future ITU Mark programme, as a voluntary programme permitting manufacturers and service providers to make a visible declaration that their equipment conforms to applicable recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and increasing the probability of interoperability, and to consider its possible application as an indication of a degree of interoperability capability in the future;

3 to enhance and improve standards-setting processes in order to improve interoperability through conformity;

4 to continue to engage in studies for the development of standards for use in the creation of mechanisms for combating counterfeit ICT products;

5 to provide the Council with progress reports, including the results of studies, relating to the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in close collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

1 to advance the implementation of Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and Resolution 79 (Dubai, 2014) and to report to the Council;

2to assist Member States in addressing their concerns with respect to counterfeit equipment;

3 to continue working in cooperation with the World Trade Organization and World Intellectual Property Organization on coordinating activities to combat counterfeit products and implement an approach aimed at curbing the trafficking of counterfeit products at the international level,

invites the Council

1 to consider the reports of the Director of TSB and to take all necessary measures so as to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this resolution;

2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made with respect to this resolution,

invites Sector Members

1 to populate the pilot conformity database with details of products tested to applicable ITU-T recommendations in accredited test laboratories (first, second or third party), or by accredited certification bodies, or according to procedures adopted by a standards development organization or forum qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5;

2 to register telecommunication/ICT equipment in the single register of ICT product codes;

3 to participate in ITU-facilitated interoperability events;

4 to take an active role in building developing countries' capacity in conformity and interoperability testing, including on-the-job training, particularly as part of any supply contract for telecommunication equipment, services and systems to these countries,

invites organizations qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5

1 to participate in the ITU pilot conformity database activities and, sharing links on a mutual basis, to enrich its extent by referring to more recommendations and standards within a product, and to allow for more exposure of vendors' products and widen the portfolio of selection to the users;

2 to participate in developing countries' capacity-building programmes and activities facilitated by TSB and BDT, in particular offering opportunities for developing-country experts – particularly from operators – to gain on-the-job experience,

invites Member States

1 to contribute to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to encourage national and regional testing entities to assist ITU in implementing this resolution;

3 to adopt conformity-assessment regimes and procedures based on applicable ITU-T recommendations, leading to better quality of service/quality of experience, and to higher probability of interoperability of equipment, services and systems;

4 to use the single register of ICT equipment codes in the fight against counterfeit equipment at the global and national levels,

further invites Member States and Sector Members

to bear in mind the legal and regulatory frameworks of other countries concerning equipment that negatively affects the quality of their telecommunication infrastructure, in particular recognizing the concerns of developing countries with respect to counterfeit equipment,

further invites Member States

to contribute to the next radiocommunication assembly in 2016 in order for it to consider and take appropriate actions as deemed necessary.

MOD ARB/79A3/5

RESOLUTION 177 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Conformance and interoperability

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly;

*b)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;

*c)* Resolution 79 (Dubai, 2014), of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Dubai, 2014) on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies in combating and dealing with counterfeit telecommunication/information and communication devices;

*d)* that, at its 2009 session, the ITU Council endorsed the following recommendations of the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) (Document C09/28):

1) implementation of the proposed conformity assessment programme;

2) implementation of the proposed interoperability events programme;

3) implementation of the proposed human resources capacity building;

4) implementation of the proposed recommendations to assist in the establishment of test facilities in developing countries;

5) that the Director of TSB should report to a future Council session on the implementation of recommendations 1) and 2) above, and jointly with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) on recommendations 3) and 4) above, and on a proposed business plan for the long-term implementation of the programmes;

*e)* the progress reports by the Director of TSB made to the ITU Council of years 2009 to 2014 ,

noting

*a)* that several ITU-T Study Groups have already started pilot projects for conformity to ITU-T Recommendations, with a view to introducing the use of ITU Mark for a possible future ITU Mark;

*b)* that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) has endorsed the objectives of Resolution 76 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and Resolution 47 (Hyderabad, 2010), and the business plan recommendations of the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau endorsed by Council 09,

resolves

1 to continue implementing the recommendations of the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, endorsed by Council 2009; and to endorse the Director’s business plan endorsed by Council in 2014;

2 that the programmes of work in *resolves 1* be implemented in parallel without any delay, including the conformity database taking into consideration the developed business plan approved by the Council-14;

3 to assist developing countries in establishing regional or subregional conformity and interoperability centres suitable to perform conformity and interoperability testing as appropriate,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau,

1 to continue the implementation of the recommendations endorsed by the Council, including, in collaboration with the Director of BDT, the recommendations on human capacity building and assistance in the establishment of test facilities in developing countries;

2 to continue to carry out pilot projects for conformity to ITU-T Recommendations with a view to introducing the use of ITU Mark for a possible ITU Mark programme, as a voluntary programme permitting manufacturers and service providers to make a visible declaration that their equipment conforms to applicable recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and increasing the probability of interoperability, and to consider its future application as an indication of a degree of interoperability capability;

3 to enhance and improve standards-setting processes in order to improve interoperability through conformity;

4 to continually update the business plan regarding the long-term implementation of this resolution;

5 to provide the Council with progress reports, including the results of studies, relating to the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in close collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

1 to advance the implementation of Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and to report to the Council;

2to assist Member States in addressing their concerns with respect to counterfeit equipment, taking into consideration WTDC Resolution 79 (Dubai, 2014),

invites the Council

1 to consider the reports of the Director of TSB and to take all necessary measures so as to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this resolution;

2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made with respect to this resolution,

invites Sector Members

1 to populate the conformity database with details of products tested to applicable ITU-T recommendations in accredited test laboratories (first, second or third party), or by accredited certification bodies, or according to procedures adopted by a standards development organization or forum qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5;

2 to participate in ITU-facilitated interoperability events;

3 to take an active role in building developing countries' capacity in conformity and interoperability testing, including on-the-job training, particularly as part of any supply contract for telecommunication equipment, services and systems to these countries;

4 to support the establishment of regional conformity testing facilities, particularly in developing countries

invites organizations qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5

1 to participate in the ITU conformity database activities and, sharing links on a mutual basis, to enrich its extent by referring to more recommendations and standards within a product, and to allow for more exposure of vendors' products and widen the portfolio of selection to the users;

2 to participate in developing countries' capacity-building programmes and activities facilitated by TSB and BDT, in particular offering opportunities for developing-country experts – particularly from operators – to gain on-the-job experience,

invites Member States

1 to contribute to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to encourage national and regional testing entities to assist ITU in implementing this resolution;

3 to adopt conformity-assessment regimes and procedures based on applicable ITU-T recommendations, leading to better quality of service/quality of experience, and to higher probability of interoperability of equipment, services and systems,

further invites Member States and Sector Members

to bear in mind the legal and regulatory frameworks of other countries concerning equipment that negatively affects the quality of their telecommunication infrastructure and services, in particular recognizing the concerns of developing countries with respect to counterfeit equipment,

further invites Member States

to contribute to the next radiocommunication assembly in 2015 in order for it to consider and take appropriate actions as deemed necessary.

MOD VEN/88/2

RESOLUTION 177 (BUSAN, 2014)

Conformance and interoperability

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) adopted Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012);

*b)* that the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA) adopted Resolution 62 (Geneva, 2012);

*c)* that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) adopted Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014);

*d)* that, at its 2013 and 2014 sessions, the ITU Council has updated the Action Plan for the Conformance and Interoperability (C&I) Programme initially established in 2012, the pillars of which are: 1) conformity assessment, 2) interoperability events, 3) human resource capacity building, and 4) assistance in the establishment of test centres and C&I programmes in developing countries;

*e)* the periodic progress reports submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council at its 2012 (Document C12/48), 2013 (Document C13/24(Rev.1)) and 2014 (Document C14/24(Rev.1)) sessions and to this conference (Document PP‑14/63);

*f)* that Resolution 123 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to work closely with each other in pursuing initiatives that assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*g)* that conformity assessment is the accepted way of demonstrating that a product adheres to an international standard and is increasingly important in the context of World Trade Organization (WTO) members' international standardization commitments under the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT),

resolves

1 to endorse the objectives of Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, Resolution 62 (Geneva, 2012) of RA and Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, and the Action Plan for the C&I Programme reviewed by the Council at its 2014 session (Document C14/24(Rev.1));

2 that this programme of work on C&I be implemented with the focus on the need to support, enhance and strengthen the standardization, metrology, testing, certification and accreditation components of the national quality infrastructure (NQI) within each Member State, with particular emphasis on the telecommunication sector, in order to achieve a more equitable and uniform geographical distribution of the level of development of the NQI components among all the Member States, which can use them as a fundamental tool for the local or regional implementation of conformance assessment schemes which satisfy their real needs and legitimate objectives as provided for in the WTO TBT Agreement;

3 to assist developing countries in establishing regional or subregional conformity and interoperability centres, and in upgrading and enhancing existing centres, with a view to securing the accreditation needed to perform equipment testing, calibration and certification, thereby enabling them to provide their geographic area with internationally recognized testing, calibration and certification services, in line with their real needs and legitimate objectives as provided for in the WTO TBT Agreement,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau,

1 to continue the consultation, with support from the regional and area offices, with all stakeholders in all regions, chiefly in developing countries, taking into consideration the needs of each region and including them in the elaboration and implementation of the Action Plan of the C&I Programme endorsed and reviewed by the Council, including the activities under pillar 3) human resource capacity building, and pillar 4) assistance in the establishment of test facilities in developing countries, and in the upgrading and enhancement of those already in existence, in collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT);

2 to conduct appropriate studies aimed at identifying common factors among the various conformance assessment schemes based on existing mandatory national or regional certification requirements under the WTO TBT Agreement, such as FCC, CE, NOM, CCC and ANATEL, among others, such that the different areas of concern (electromagnetic compatibility, human safety, non-ionizing radiation, environmental conditions, etc.) can in the future be brought together to ensure equivalent quality levels for all users, irrespective of their geographic location;

3 to establish cooperation mechanisms with standards-development organizations (SDOs) to facilitate and expedite the processes involved in the elaboration of ITU Recommendations on equipment and system conformity assessment, and in the national or regional adoption by developing countries of SDO technical standards and/or ITU Recommendations on equipment and system conformity assessment;

4 to elaborate and execute, in collaboration with the Directors of BDT and of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR), an annual Action Plan for the long-term implementation of this resolution;

5 in collaboration with the Directors of BDT and BR, to provide the Council with progress reports, including the results of studies, as well as contributions from the regional and area offices, relating to the implementation of this resolution;

6 to advance the implementation of Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, with support from the regional and area offices, and report to the Council,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in close collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

1 to advance the implementation of Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, with support from the regional and area offices, with particular focus on the organization and hosting in developing countries of human resource training events (pillar 3) to encourage the participation of local professionals, and on supporting, upgrading and enhancing C&I centres in order to secure the accreditation needed to perform equipment and system testing, calibration and certification (pillar 4), and to report to the Council;

2to advance the implementation of Resolution 62 (Geneva, 2012) of RA, with support from the regional and area offices in particular, and to report to the Council,

invites the Council

1 to consider the reports of the Directors of TSB, BR and BDT and to take all necessary measures so as to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this resolution;

2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made with respect to this resolution,

invites Sector Members

1 to populate the pilot conformity database with details of products tested to applicable ITU-T recommendations in accredited test laboratories (first, second or third party), or by accredited certification bodies, or according to procedures adopted by a standards development organization or forum qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5;

2 to participate in ITU-facilitated interoperability events;

3 to take an active role in building developing countries' capacity in conformity and interoperability testing, as well as in the upgrading and enhancement of existing testing centres in order to secure accreditation, including on-the-job training, particularly as part of any supply contract for telecommunication equipment, services and systems to these countries,

invites organizations qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5

1 to participate in the ITU pilot conformity database activities and, sharing links on a mutual basis, to enrich its extent by referring to more recommendations and standards within a product, and to allow for more exposure of vendors' products and widen the portfolio of selection to the users;

2 to participate in developing countries' capacity-building programmes and activities facilitated by TSB and BDT, in particular offering opportunities for developing-country experts – particularly from operators – to gain on-the-job experience,

invites Member States

1 to contribute to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to encourage national and regional testing entities to assist ITU in implementing this resolution;

3 to adopt conformity-assessment regimes and procedures in line with the provisions of the WTO TBT Agreement, leading to better quality of service/quality of experience, higher probability of interoperability of equipment, services and systems, and the achievement of legitimate objectives,

further invites Member States

to contribute to the next radiocommunication assembly in 2016 in order for it to consider and take appropriate actions as deemed necessary with respect to C&I.

MOD IAP/34A1/3

RESOLUTION 179 (Rev. busan, 2014)

ITU's role in child online protection

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that the Internet plays a very important and valuable role in the provision of education for children, enriching the curriculum and helping to bridge language and other barriers between the children of all nations;

*b)* that the Internet has become a major platform for many different kinds of educational, cultural and entertainment activities for children;

*c)* that children are among the most active participants online;

*d)* that parents, guardians and educators are not always aware of children's activities on the Internet;

*e)* that there is an urgent need and global demand for the protection of children from exploitation and exposure to danger and deception when using the Internet or information and communication technology (ICT), given that these innocent children represent the future of humankind;

*f)* the growing development, diversification and spread of access to ICTs worldwide, in particular the Internet, and the increasingly widespread use thereof by children, at times with no control or guidance;

*g)* that, in order to address the issue of cybersecurity for children, it is critical that proactive measures be taken in order to protect children online at an international level;

*h)* the requirement for continued application of a multistakeholder approach in order to promote social responsibility in the ICT sector so as to effectively make use of the variety of tools available to build confidence in the use of ICT networks and services, reducing the risks identified for children;

*i)* that child online protection is a subject of valid international global interest and are listed in the priorities of the world community's global agenda;

*j)* that child online protection involves an international collaborative network, in conjunction with other United Nations agencies and partners, for action to promote the online protection of children worldwide by providing guidance on safe online behaviour;

*k)* that several governments and regional organizations are actively promoting and working towards creating a safe Internet environment for children,

recalling

*a)* the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and all relevant United Nations resolutions regarding child protection and child online protection;

*b)* that, within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the States Parties undertook to protect the child from all forms of exploitation and sexual abuse, and for that purpose, in particular, to take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent a) the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; b) the exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; c) the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials (Article 34);

*c)* Article 17 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989, on access to information by children and protection from information and material injurious to their well-being;

*d)* that, pursuant to Article 10 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (New York, 2000) on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the States Parties shall take all necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism; and shall also promote international cooperation and coordination between their authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations and international organizations;

*e)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), in the Tunis Commitment of 2005 (§ 24), recognized the role of ICTs in the protection of children and in enhancing the development of children, urging Member States to strengthen action to protect children from abuse and defend their rights in the context of ICTs, emphasizing that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration; accordingly, the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society (§ 90 q)) set forth the commitment to using ICTs as a tool to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, by, *inter alia*, incorporating regulatory, self-regulatory and other effective policies and frameworks to protect children and young people from abuse and exploitation through ICTs into national plans of action and e‑strategies;

*f)* the memorandum of understanding between the secretariat of the Union and Child Helpline International (CHI);

*g)* that Resolution 1305 adopted by the 2009 session of the Council, on the role of the Dedicated Group in identifying international Internet-related public policy issues, has in its Annex 1 identified protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation as one of the public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU's work on international Internet-related public policy matters;

*h)* Resolution 1306 adopted by the 2009 session of the Council, under which a child online protection working group was set up, with the participation of Member States and Sector Members, and its mandate was defined by the ITU members in close collaboration with the secretariat of the Union;

*i)* Resolution 67 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in child online protection;

*j)* Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on the establishment of mechanisms for increasing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, which encompasses child online protection;

*k)* that, during the 2012 WSIS Forum held in Geneva, meeting was held with the associates of the Child Online Protection initiative, where it was agreed to work closely with the Family Online Safety Institute (FOSI) and the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) to provide necessary assistance to Member States,

recognizing

*a)* that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs);

*b)* that the Child Online Protection (COP) initiative was presented to the High-Level Segment of the Council in 2008, where it was endorsed by the Heads of State, ministers and heads of international organizations globally;

*c)* that the year-long Call for Action launched by the ITU Secretary-General on 18 May 2009 to consider 2009-2010 to be child online safety year;

*d)* that ITU, in collaboration with its COP members, has created four sets of guidelines for the protection of children in cyberspace, namely: Guidelines for children, Guidelines for parents, guardians and educators, Guidelines for industry and Guidelines for policy-makers;

*e)* that, despite technical difficulties that have made it impossible to establish a single globally harmonized number, as provided in Recommendation ITU-T E.164/Suppl.5 (11/2009), the contributions that the different Study Groups of the of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) can make is very important in the identification of practical solutions and tools that facilitate access to child online protection hotlines worldwide,

taking into account

the discussions and observations made at the meetings of the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection (WG-COP),

resolves

1 that ITU should continue the COP initiative as a platform to raise awareness on child online safety issues;

2 that ITU should continue providing assistance and support to the Member States, especially developing countries, in developing and implementing roadmaps for the COP initiative;

3 that there should be coordination among all relevant ITU groups on the issues related to child protection online,

requests the Council

to maintain WG-COP, in order to facilitate the membership's input and guidance on ITU's role in child online protection,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue identifying those activities that are carried out by other United Nations organizations in this domain, and to coordinate with them appropriately, with the objective of establishing partnerships to maximize and synergize efforts in this important area;

2 to continue analyzing the coordination of ITU activities with other similar initiatives being undertaken at the national, regional and international levels, in order to eliminate possible overlaps;

3 to bring this resolution to the attention of other COP members and of the United Nations Secretary-General, with the aim of increasing the engagement of the United Nations system in child online protection;

4 to submit a progress report on the results of implementation of this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

instructs the Secretary General and the Directors of the Bureaux

to continue to coordinate, together with the Coordinating Committee, those activities related to the implementation of child online protection with respect to the effective application of *resolves* 1, 2, and 3, in order to avoid overlapping activities between the ITU Bureaux and the General Secretariat of the UIT,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to carry out the activities for ensuring the implementation of Resolution 67 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council;

2 to continue collaborating closely with WG-COP, with the aim of avoiding duplication of efforts and maximizing outputs relevant to protecting children online,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to encourage the Study Groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), within the framework of their specific competencies and considering the new technological developments, to explore the option of identifying practical solutions and tools that facilitate access to child online protection hotlines worldwide and encourage Member States, for the time being, to foster the allocation of a telephone number on a regional basis for this purpose,

invites Member States

1 to join and continue participating actively in WG-COP and in the related ITU activities, for the purposes of a comprehensive discussion and exchange of information on legal, technical, organizational and procedural issues, as well as capacity building and international cooperation for protecting children online;

2 to develop information, to educate and to create consumer-awareness campaigns aimed at parents, teachers, industry and the population in general, in order to make children aware of the risks that may be encountered online;

3 to foster the allocation of specific numbers to service communications dedicated to child online protection;

4 to foster the development of tools that contribute to greater child online protection;

5 to support the collection and analysis of data and statistics on child online protection to help design and implement public policies and allow comparisons between countries;

6 to establish mechanisms of collaboration between government offices and institutions working on this issue to gather statistical information on access of the school-attending population to the Internet,

invites Sector Members

1 to participate actively in WG-COP and in other ITU activities, with the aim of informing the ITU membership about technological solutions for protecting children online;

2 to develop innovative solutions and applications to facilitate communication between children and child online protection hotlines;

3 to collaborate, in the measure of their competencies, with the dissemination of public policies and initiatives that are implemented for child online protection

4 to inform the Member State about modern technological solutions for child online protection, taking into account the best practices of the sector and other relevant stakeholders.

MOD RCC/73A1/26

RESOLUTION 179 (Rev. BUSAN, 2014)

ITU's role in child online protection

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that the Internet is playing an increasingly important and valuable role in the provision of education for children, enriching the curriculum and helping to bridge language and other barriers between the children of all nations;

*b)* that the Internet has become a major platform for many different kinds of educational, cultural and entertainment activities for children;

*c)* that children are among the most active participants online;

*d)* that parents, guardians and educators are not always aware of children's activities on the Internet;

*e)* that there is an urgent need and global demand for the protection of children from exploitation and exposure to danger and deception when using the Internet or information and communication technology (ICT), given that these innocent children represent the future of humankind;

*f)* the growing development, diversification and spread of access to ICTs worldwide, in particular the Internet, and the increasingly widespread use thereof by children, at times with no control or guidance;

*g)* that, in order to address the issue of cybersecurity for children, it is critical that proactive measures be taken in order to protect children online at an international level;

*h)* the requirement for a multistakeholder approach in order to promote social responsibility in the ICT sector so as to effectively make use of the variety of tools available to build confidence in the use of ICT networks and services, reducing the risks identified for children;

*i)* that child online protection is a subject of valid international global interest and shall be listed in the priorities of the world community's global agenda;

*j)* that child online protection involves an international collaborative network, in conjunction with other United Nations agencies and partners, for action to promote the online protection of children worldwide by providing guidance on safe online behaviour;

*k)* that several governments and regional organizations are actively promoting and working towards creating a safe Internet environment for children,

recalling

*a)* the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and all relevant United Nations resolutions regarding child protection and child online protection;

*b)* that, within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the States Parties undertook to protect the child from all forms of exploitation and sexual abuse, and for that purpose, in particular, to take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent a) the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; b) the exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; c) the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials (Article 34);

*c)* Article 17 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989, on access to information by children and protection from information and material injurious to their well-being;

*d)* that, pursuant to Article 10 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (New York, 2000) on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the States Parties shall take all necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism; and shall also promote international cooperation and coordination between their authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations and international organizations;

*e)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), in the Tunis Commitment of 2005 (§ 24), recognized the role of ICTs in the protection of children and in enhancing the development of children, urging Member States to strengthen action to protect children from abuse and defend their rights in the context of ICTs, emphasizing that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration; accordingly, the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society (§ 90 q)) set forth the commitment to using ICTs as a tool to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, by, *inter alia*, incorporating regulatory, self-regulatory and other effective policies and frameworks to protect children and young people from abuse and exploitation through ICTs into national plans of action and e‑strategies;

*f)* the memorandum of understanding between the secretariat of the Union and Child Helpline International (CHI);

*g)* that Resolution 1305 adopted by the 2009 session of the Council, on the role of the Dedicated Group in identifying international Internet-related public policy issues, has in its Annex 1 identified protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation as one of the public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU's work on international Internet-related public policy matters;

*h)* Resolution 1306 adopted by the 2009 session of the Council, under which a child online protection working group was set up, with the participation of Member States and Sector Members, and its mandate was defined by the ITU members in close collaboration with the secretariat of the Union;

*i)* Resolution 67 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in child online protection;

*j)* Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, which encompasses child online protection;

*k)* the BYND 2015 Global Youth Summit Declaration (San José, Costa Rica, 2013),

recognizing

*a)* that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs);

*b)* that the Child Online Protection (COP) initiative was presented to the High-Level Segment of the Council in 2008, where it was endorsed by the Heads of State, ministers and heads of international organizations globally;

*c)* that the year-long Call for Action launched by the ITU Secretary-General on 18 May 2009 to consider 2009-2010 to be child online safety year;

*d)* that ITU, in collaboration with its COP members, has created four sets of guidelines for the protection of children in cyberspace, namely: Guidelines for children, Guidelines for parents, guardians and educators, Guidelines for industry and Guidelines for policy-makers;

*e)* that, although it would have been desirable to have a global telephone number for child online protection, due to current technical difficulties, a single globally harmonized number is not possible, as provided in Recommendation ITU-T E.164/Suppl.5 (11/2009),

taking into account

*a)* the discussions and observations made at the meetings of the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection (WG-COP);

*b)* that the 2009 World Telecommunication Information Society Day (WTISD-09) was celebrated under the theme "Protecting children in cyberspace", and aimed to raise global awareness for ensuring that children can safely access the Internet;

*c)* the need to continue working at global and regional levels to find available technological solutions to protect children online, as well as innovative applications to make it easier for children to communicate with child online protection helplines;

*d)* the activities undertaken by ITU in the area of child online protection at the regional and international levels;

*e)* the activities undertaken by many countries in recent years;

*f)* the call of the world's youth (BYND 2015 Global Youth Summit, San José, Costa Rica, 2013) for Member States to develop policies and appropriate and effective frameworks that protect the use of private data and intellectual property, and deter online criminal activity,

resolves

1 that ITU should continue the COP initiative as a platform to raise awareness on child online safety issues;

2 that ITU should continue providing assistance and support to the Member States, especially developing countries, in developing and implementing roadmaps for the COP initiative;

3 that there should be coordination among all relevant ITU working organs on the issues related to child protection online,

requests the Council

to maintain WG-COP, in order to facilitate the membership's input and guidance on ITU's role in child online protection,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to deploy greater efforts to ascertain the activities carried out by other United Nations organizations in this domain, and to coordinate with them appropriately, with the objective of establishing partnerships to maximize and synergize efforts in this important area;

2 to coordinate ITU efforts with other United Nations agencies and entities concerned with this issue, in order to develop a global repository with useful information, statistics and tools concerning child online protection;

3 to coordinate ITU activities also with other similar initiatives being undertaken at the national, regional and international levels, in order to eliminate possible overlaps;

4 to bring this resolution to the attention of other COP members and of the United Nations Secretary-General, with the aim of increasing the engagement of the United Nations system in child online protection;

5 to submit a progress report on the results of implementation of this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference;

6 to encourage Member States and Sector Members to submit best practices on issues of child online protection,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to carry out the activities for ensuring the implementation of Resolution 67 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council;

2 to collaborate closely with WG-COP, with the aim of avoiding duplication of efforts and maximizing outputs relevant to protecting children online;

3 to coordinate with other similar initiatives being undertaken at national, regional and international level, with the objective of establishing partnerships to maximize efforts in this important area;

4 to assist developing countries in drawing the greatest possible attention to the problem of child online protection;

5 to disseminate these guiding principles, in cooperation with the ITU regional offices and relevant entities,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to encourage Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to continue exploring the option of introducing a single globally harmonized telephone number in the future, and Member States, for the time being, to allocate a telephone number on a regional basis for child online protection;

2 to promote work on standardization in the area of child online protection,

invites Member States

1 to join and participate actively in WG-COP and related ITU activities, for the purposes of a comprehensive discussion and exchange of information on legal, technical, organizational and procedural issues, as well as capacity building and international cooperation for protecting children online;

2 to develop information, to educate and to create consumer-awareness campaigns aimed at parents, teachers, industry and the population in general, in order to make children aware of the risks that may be encountered online;

3 to exchange information on the current state of legislative, organizational and technical measures in the area of child online protection;

4 to consider establishing national child online protection systems;

5 to exchange information on practical methods of identifying and introducing the most effective technologies,

invites Sector Members

to participate actively in WG-COP and in other ITU activities, with the aim of informing the ITU membership about technological solutions for protecting children online.

MOD ARB/79A3/6

RESOLUTION 179 (Rev. busan, 2014)

ITU's role in child online protection

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that the Internet is playing an increasingly important and valuable role in the provision of education for children, enriching the curriculum and helping to bridge language and other barriers between the children of all nations;

*b)* that the Internet has become a major platform for many different kinds of educational, cultural and entertainment activities for children;

*c)* that children are among the most active participants online;

*d)* that parents, guardians and educators are not always aware of children's activities on the Internet;

*e)* that there is an urgent need and global demand for the protection of children from exploitation and exposure to danger and deception when using the Internet or information and communication technology (ICT), given that these innocent children represent the future of humankind;

*f)* the growing development, diversification and spread of access to ICTs worldwide, in particular the Internet, and the increasingly widespread use thereof by children, at times with no control or guidance;

*g)* that, in order to address the issue of cybersecurity for children, it is critical that proactive measures be taken in order to protect children online at an international level;

*h)* the requirement for a multistakeholder approach in order to promote social responsibility in the ICT sector so as to effectively make use of the variety of tools available to build confidence in the use of ICT networks and services, reducing the risks identified for children;

*i)* that child online protection is a subject of valid international global interest and shall be listed in the priorities of the world community's global agenda;

*j)* that child online protection involves an international collaborative network, in conjunction with other United Nations agencies and partners, for action to promote the online protection of children worldwide by providing guidance on safe online behaviour;

*k)* that several governments and regional organizations are actively promoting and working towards creating a safe Internet environment for children,

recalling

*a)* the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and all relevant United Nations resolutions regarding child protection and child online protection;

*b)* that, within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the States Parties undertook to protect the child from all forms of exploitation and sexual abuse, and for that purpose, in particular, to take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent a) the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; b) the exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; c) the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials (Article 34);

*c)* Article 17 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989, on access to information by children and protection from information and material injurious to their well-being;

*d)* that, pursuant to Article 10 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (New York, 2000) on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the States Parties shall take all necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism; and shall also promote international cooperation and coordination between their authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations and international organizations;

*e)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), in the Tunis Commitment of 2005 (§ 24), recognized the role of ICTs in the protection of children and in enhancing the development of children, urging Member States to strengthen action to protect children from abuse and defend their rights in the context of ICTs, emphasizing that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration; accordingly, the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society (§ 90 q)) set forth the commitment to using ICTs as a tool to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, by, *inter alia*, incorporating regulatory, self-regulatory and other effective policies and frameworks to protect children and young people from abuse and exploitation through ICTs into national plans of action and e‑strategies;

*f)* the memorandum of understanding between the secretariat of the Union and Child Helpline International (CHI);

*g)* that Resolution 1305 adopted by the 2009 session of the Council, on the role of the Dedicated Group in identifying international Internet-related public policy issues, has in its Annex 1 identified protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation as one of the public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU's work on international Internet-related public policy matters;

*h)* Resolution 1306 adopted by the 2009 session of the Council, under which a child online protection working group was set up, with the participation of Member States and Sector Members, and its mandate was defined by the ITU members in close collaboration with the secretariat of the Union;

*i)* Resolution 67 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in child online protection;

*j)* Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, which encompasses child online protection,

recognizing

*a)* that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs);

*b)* that the Child Online Protection (COP) initiative was presented to the High-Level Segment of the Council in 2008, where it was endorsed by the Heads of State, ministers and heads of international organizations globally;

*c)* that the year-long Call for Action launched by the ITU Secretary-General on 18 May 2009 to consider 2009-2010 to be child online safety year;

*d)* that ITU, in collaboration with its COP members, has created four sets of guidelines for the protection of children in cyberspace, namely: Guidelines for children, Guidelines for parents, guardians and educators, Guidelines for industry and Guidelines for policy-makers;

*e)* that, although it would have been desirable to have a global telephone number for child online protection, due to current technical difficulties, a single globally harmonized number is not possible, as provided in Recommendation ITU-T E.164/Suppl.5 (11/2009),

taking into account

*a)* the discussions and observations made at the meetings of the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection (WG-COP);

*b)* that the 2009 World Telecommunication Information Society Day (WTISD-09) was celebrated under the theme "Protecting children in cyberspace", and aimed to raise global awareness for ensuring that children can safely access the Internet,

resolves

1 that ITU should continue the COP initiative as a platform to raise awareness on child online safety issues;

2 that ITU should continue providing assistance and support to the Member States, especially developing countries, in developing and implementing roadmaps for the COP initiative;

3 that there should be coordination among all relevant ITU groups on the issues related to child protection online;

4 that ITU should continue to launch initiatives in cooperation with NGOs and International Organizations working on COP;

5 that ITU should work on creating an informative and attractive COP page on ITU website;

6 that ITU should encourage online advertising for CHI (Child Helpline International) to report any kind of cyber abuse,

requests the Council

to maintain CWG-COP, in order to facilitate the membership's input and guidance on ITU's role in child online protection,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to deploy greater efforts to ascertain the activities carried out by other United Nations organizations in this domain, and to coordinate with them appropriately, with the objective of establishing partnerships to maximize and synergize efforts in this important area;

2 to coordinate ITU activities also with other similar initiatives being undertaken at the national, regional and international levels, in order to eliminate possible overlaps;

3 to bring this resolution to the attention of other COP members and of the United Nations Secretary-General, with the aim of increasing the engagement of the United Nations system in child online protection;

4 to submit a progress report on the results of implementation of this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to carry out the activities for ensuring the implementation of Resolution 67 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council;

2 to collaborate closely with CWG-COP, with the aim of avoiding duplication of efforts and maximizing outputs relevant to protecting children online;

3 to launch, in coordination with TSB and in cooperation with relevant stakeholders awareness campaigns for children as well as parents including special campaigns designed for children with disabilities;

4 to study and develop, in coordination with TSB and in coordination with relevant stakeholders, technical tools to protect children with disabilities online,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to encourage Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to continue exploring the option of introducing a single globally harmonized telephone number in the future, and Member States, for the time being, to allocate a telephone number on a regional basis for child online protection,

invites Member States

1 to join and participate actively in CWG-COP and related ITU activities, for the purposes of a comprehensive discussion and exchange of information on legal, technical, organizational and procedural issues, as well as capacity building and international cooperation for protecting children online;

2 to develop information, to educate and to create consumer-awareness campaigns aimed at parents, teachers, industry and the population in general, in order to make children aware of the risks that may be encountered online;

3 to include within their delegation to CWG-COP a teen member to share teen’s opinions and reflect their views on this important topic,

invites Sector Members

1 to participate actively in CWG-COP and in other ITU activities, with the aim of informing the ITU membership about technological solutions for protecting children online;

2 to redirect users through different tools including popup ads to the ITU-COP webpage and to other parental awareness websites.

MOD EUR/80A1/11

RESOLUTION 179 (rev. busan, 2014)

ITU's role in child online protection

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognising

*a)* Resolution 67 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in child online protection;

*b)* Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, which references child online protection,

considering

*a)* that the Internet is playing an increasingly important and valuable role in the provision of education for children, enriching the curriculum and helping to bridge language and other barriers between the children of all nations;

*b)* that the Internet has become a major platform for many different kinds of educational, cultural and entertainment activities for children;

*c)* that children are among the most active participants online;

*d)* that parents, guardians and educators who have responsibility for children’s activities may need guidance on protecting children online;

*e)* that child online protection initiatives always consider the empowerment of the child online and have due regard to an equal balancing of children’s rights to be protected from harm as well as their civil and political rights;

*f)* that there is an urgent need and global demand for sharing best practice to enable the protection of children from exploitation and exposure to danger and deception when using the Internet or information and communication technology (ICT);

*g)* the growing development, diversification and spread of access to ICTs worldwide, in particular the Internet, and the increasingly widespread use thereof by children, at times with no control or guidance;

*h)* that, in order to address the issue of protection for children, it is critical that proactive measures are available for those that are responsible for children in order to protect children online at a national, regional or international level;

*i)* the requirement for a multistakeholder approach in order to promote social responsibility in the ICT sector so as to effectively make use of the variety of tools available to build confidence in the use of ICT networks and services, reducing the risks for children;

*j)* that child online protection is a subject of valid international global interest and shall be listed in the priorities of the world community's global agenda;

*k)* that child online protection involves a national, regional and international collaborative network, in conjunction with other United Nations agencies and partners, for action to promote the online protection of children by providing guidance on a safe online behaviour;

recalling

*a)* the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and all relevant United Nations resolutions regarding child protection and child online protection;

*b)* that, within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the States Parties undertook to protect the child from all forms of exploitation and sexual abuse, and for that purpose, in particular, to take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent a) the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; b) the exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; c) the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials (Article 34);

*c)* Article 16 of the United Nations’ Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) on the protection against interference with the child’s privacy and correspondence and attacks on his or her honour or reputation;

*d)* Article 17 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989, on access to information by children and protection from information and material injurious to their well-being;

*e)* that, pursuant to Article 10 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (New York, 2000) on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the States Parties shall take all necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism; and shall also promote international cooperation and coordination between their authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations and international organizations;

*f)* the UN Human Rights Council Resolution adopted on June 5, 2012 which stressed that “the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online.”;

*g)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), in the Tunis Commitment of 2005 (§ 24), recognized the role of ICTs in the protection of children and in enhancing the development of children, urging Member States to strengthen action to protect children from abuse and defend their rights in the context of ICTs, emphasizing that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration; accordingly, the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society (§ 90 q)) set forth the commitment to using ICTs as a tool to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, by, *inter alia*, incorporating regulatory, self-regulatory and other effective policies and frameworks to protect children and young people from abuse and exploitation through ICTs into national plans of action and e‑strategies;

*h)* that the Council Working Group on International Internet related public policy issues, whose role was established by the 2009 session of the Council, consulted on protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation to understand how, as one of the public policy issues, it falls within the scope of ITU's work on international Internet-related public policy matters;

*i)* the success of Resolution 1306 adopted by the 2009 session of the Council, under which a child online protection working group was set up, with the participation of Member States and Sector Members, and its mandate was defined by the ITU members in close collaboration with the secretariat of the Union;

recalling further

*a)* that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs);

*b)* that the Child Online Protection (COP) initiative was presented to the High-Level Segment of the Council in 2008, where it was endorsed by the Heads of State, ministers and heads of international organizations globally;

*c)* that ITU, in collaboration with its COP members, has created four sets of guidelines for the protection of children in cyberspace, namely: Guidelines for children, Guidelines for parents, guardians and educators, Guidelines for industry and Guidelines for policy-makers;

*d)* that, although it would have been desirable to have a global telephone number for child online protection, due to current technical difficulties, a single globally harmonized number is not possible, as provided in Recommendation ITU-T E.164/Suppl.5 (11/2009);

*e)* the need of international cooperation in the multistakeholder environment,

taking into account

the information exchanged at the meetings of the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection (CWG-COP),

resolves

1 that ITU should continue the COP initiative as a platform to raise awareness and share best practice on child online safety issues;

2 that ITU should continue providing assistance and support to the Member States, especially developing countries, in developing and implementing roadmaps for the COP initiative,

requests the Council

1 to maintain WG-COP, in order to facilitate the membership's input and guidance on ITU's role in child online protection;

2 to ensure that all stakeholders are able to contribute to and participate in the ITU CWG COP to ensure maximum collaboration in implementing this resolution,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to deploy greater efforts to ascertain the activities carried out by other United Nations organizations in this domain, and to coordinate with them appropriately, with the objective of establishing partnerships to maximize and synergize efforts in this important area;

2 to coordinate ITU activities also with other similar initiatives being undertaken at the national, regional and international levels, in order to eliminate possible overlaps;

3 to submit a progress report on the results of implementation of this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

4 to ensure that all documents related to child online protection issues are publicly accessible without password protection;

5 to continue to disseminate the documents and reports of the CWG COP to all international organizations and stakeholders involved in such matters, so that they can collaborate fully,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council on the implementation of Resolution 67 (Rev. Dubai, 2014);

2 to collaborate closely with CWG-COP and CWG on International Internet related public policy issues, to avoid duplication of efforts and to gain the best possible outputs , through the work on the relevant ITU-D study questions and the regional initiatives relevant to protecting children online,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to encourage Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to continue exploring the option of introducing a single global telephone number in the future, for child online protection,

invites Member States

1 to join and participate actively in WG-COP and related ITU activities, for the purposes of a comprehensive discussion and exchange of best practice information on legal, technical, organizational and procedural issues, as well as capacity building and international cooperation for protecting children online;

2 to develop information, to educate and to create consumer-awareness campaigns aimed at parents, teachers, industry and the population in general, in order to make children aware of the risks that may be encountered online,

invites Sector Members

to participate actively in WG-COP and in other ITU activities, with the aim of informing the ITU membership about technological and managerial or organizational solutions for protecting children online.

MOD RCC/73A1/27

RESOLUTION 180 (Rev. BUSAN, 2014)

Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which encourages the deployment of IPv6;

*b)* Resolution 63 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6 in the developing countries;

*c)* Opinion 3 (Geneva, 2013) of the fifth World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy Forum (WTPF), on supporting capacity building for the deployment of IPv6;

*d)* Opinion 4 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, in support of IPv6 adoption and transition from IPv4;

*e)* the results of the ITU Council Working Group on the subject of the transition from IPv4 to IPv6,

considering further

*a)* that the Internet has become a leading factor in social and economic development and a vital tool for communication and technological innovation, creating a major paradigm shift in the telecommunication and information technology sector;

*b)* that in view of the *de facto* exhaustion of IPv4 addresses and in order to ensure the stability, growth and development of the Internet, specific actions must be defined for the transition to IPv6;

*c)* that many developing countries want the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) to become a registry of IP addresses in order to give the developing countries the option of obtaining IP addresses direct from ITU, while other countries prefer to use the current system;

*d)* that many developing countries[[135]](#footnote-151)1 are experiencing challenges in the IPv4 to IPv6 transition process owing to insufficient technical skills in this area and a shortage of the financial resources needed for full transition to IPv6,

noting

*a)* the progress towards adoption of IPv6 that has been made over the last few years;

*b)* the ongoing collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations on IPv6 capacity building in order to respond to the needs of Member States and Sector Members,

recognizing

*a)* that IPv6 deployment gives an opportunity for the development of information and communication technologies (ICT), and that its early adoption is the best way to avoid the scarcity of addresses and the consequences that exhaustion of IPv4 addresses may entail, including high costs;

*b)* that governments play an important part as catalyst for the transition to IPv6;

*c)* that the fastest possible transition from IPv4 and migration to and deployment of IPv6 addresses available to all countries is necessary in order to respond to global appeals and needs in this regard;

*d)* that there are a number of developing countries that still need expert technical assistance, as well as a margin of time, for making this transition, despite the partial progress made in some other countries,

resolves

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations[[136]](#footnote-153)2 involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

2 to step up the exchange of experiences and information with all stakeholders regarding the adoption of IPv6, with the aim of creating opportunities for collaborative efforts, and to ensure that feedback exists to enrich efforts to support the transition to IPv6;

3 to collaborate closely with the relevant international recognized partners, including the Internet community (e.g. regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and others), in order to encourage the deployment of IPv6 by raising awareness and through capacity building;

4 to assist those Member States which, in accordance with the existing allocation policies, require support in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources, pursuant to relevant resolutions;

5 that the relevant ITU-T study groups undertake detailed studies of IP address allocation, both for IPv4 addresses and for IPv6 addresses;

6 to conduct a feasibility study, in consultation with the relevant bodies, and take the necessary action to enable ITU to become an Internet registry, in order to assist those Member States which require support in the management and allocation of IP addresses, especially developing countries,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in collaboration and within the respective terms of reference of each

1 to undertake and facilitate activities under *resolves* above in order that the relevant study groups of ITU‑T and of the Telecommunication Development Sector can carry out the work;

2 while assisting those Member States that require support in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources, to monitor the current allocation mechanisms (including the equitable distribution of addresses) for ITU Member States or Sector Members, and to identify and point out any underlying flaws in the current allocation mechanisms;

3 to communicate proposals for changes to existing policies, if identified under the studies above, in accordance with the existing policy development process;

4 to develop statistics on progress made with the transition, based on information that may be compiled regionally through collaboration with regional organizations;

5 to elaborate guidelines that will facilitate the work of transition to IPv6,

invites Member States

1 through the knowledge gained in *resolves* 2, to promote specific initiatives at the national level, which foster interaction with governmental, private and academic entities and civil society for the purposes of the information exchange necessary for the deployment of IPv6 in their respective countries;

2 to encourage, with support from the ITU regional offices, the regional Internet registries (RIRs) and other regional organizations in coordinating research, dissemination and training actions with participation by governments, industry and the academic community in order to facilitate the deployment of IPv6 within the countries and in the region, and to coordinate initiatives between regions to promote its deployment worldwide;

3 to develop national policies to promote the technological update of systems in order to ensure that the public services provided utilizing the IP protocol and the communications infrastructure and relevant applications of the Member States are compatible with IPv6;

4 to coordinate and inventory, if necessary, the IP addresses in use within their respective territories for the purposes of evaluation, development and monitoring;

5 to encourage manufacturers to supply to the market customer premises equipment (CPE) that supports IPv6 in addition to IPv4;

6 to continue to stimulate and encourage the transition to IPv6, and particularly to encourage national initiatives and increase interaction with government and private‑sector entities, academia and civil-society organizations in order to exchange experiences, expertise and knowledge;

7 to encourage the training of technicians and administrators from governmental agencies and private-sector organizations in IPv6 network with theory and labs that show how to implement IPv6 on their networks;

8 to foster cooperation among ISPs, service providers and other relevant stakeholders to shorten the transition period,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to submit an annual report to the ITU Council and to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference on progress made in implementing this resolution;

2 to disseminate, as appropriate, to the ITU membership and the Internet community, information on the progress achieved on the implementation of this resolution.

MOD B/75/7

RESOLUTION 180 (rev. busan, 2014)

Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, regarding IP address allocation and facilitating the transition to and the deployment of IPv6;

*b)* Opinion 3 (Geneva, 2013) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on capacity building for the deployment of IPv6;

*c)* Opinion 4 (Geneva, 2013) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on support of IPv6 adoption and transition from IPv4;

*d)* Resolution 63 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6 in the developing countries;

*e)* Resolution 101 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on Internet Protocol-based networks;

*f)* Resolution 102 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses,

considering further

*a)* that the Internet has become a leading factor in social and economic development and a vital tool for communication and technological innovation, creating a major paradigm shift in the telecommunication and information technology sector;

*b)* that in view of the imminent exhaustion of IPv4 addresses and in order to ensure the stability, growth and development of the Internet, specific actions must be taken for the transition to IPv6 without further delays,

*c)* the results of the IPV6 working group, that was established by the Council at its 2009 session as well as related discussions in WTSA-12,

recognizing

*a)* that Internet Protocol (IP) addresses are fundamental resources needed for the development of IP-based telecommunication/ICT networks and for the world economy and prosperity;

*b)* that IPv6 deployment gives an opportunity for the development of information and communication technologies (ICT), and that its early adoption is the best way to avoid the scarcity of addresses and the consequences that exhaustion of IPv4 addresses may entail, including high costs;

*c)* that the fastest possible transition from IPv4 and migration to and deployment of IPv6 addresses available to all countries is necessary in order to respond to global appeals and needs in this regard;

*d)* that the involvement of all stakeholders, such as governments, Internet community, network operators, service and content providers, manufactures and consumers is crucial for a successful transition from IPv4 to IPv6;

*e)* that governments play a key role as catalyst for the adoption of IPv6 by network operators, equipment manufacturers, service/content providers and also the consumers;

*f)* that there are a number of developing countries that still need expert technical assistance for making this transition, despite the partial progress made in some countries,

resolves

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations[[137]](#footnote-154)1 involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to fulfil the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

2 to step up the exchange of experiences and information with all stakeholders regarding the adoption of IPv6, with the aim of creating unifying joint efforts, and to ensure that feedback exists to enrich efforts to support the transition to IPv6;

3 to collaborate closely with the relevant international recognized partners, including the Internet community (e.g. regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and others), in order to encourage the deployment of IPv6 by raising awareness and through capacity building;

4 to assist those Member States which, in accordance with the existing allocation policies, require support in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources, pursuant to relevant resolutions;

5 to continue the studies of IP address allocation both for IPv4 addresses and for IPv6 addresses,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Director of Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to undertake and facilitate activities under *resolves* above in order that the relevant study group of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) can carry out the work;

2 while assisting those Member States that require support in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources, to monitor the current allocation mechanisms (including the equitable distribution of addresses) for ITU Member States or Sector Members, and to identify and point out any underlying flaws in the current allocation mechanisms;

3 to communicate proposals for changes to existing policies, if identified under the studies above, in accordance with the existing policy development process;

4 to develop statistics on progress made with the transition, based on information that may be compiled regionally through collaboration with regional organizations,

invites Member States

1 to continue to promote specific initiatives at the national level, which foster interaction with governmental, private and academic entities and civil society for the purposes of the information exchange necessary for the deployment of IPv6 in their respective countries;

2 to encourage, with support from the ITU regional offices, the regional Internet registries (RIRs) and other regional organizations in coordinating research, dissemination and training actions with participation by governments, industry and the academic community in order to facilitate the deployment of IPv6 within the countries and in the region, and to coordinate initiatives between regions to promote its deployment worldwide;

3 to develop national policies to promote the technological update of systems in order to ensure that the public services provided utilizing the IP protocol and the communications infrastructure and relevant applications of the Member States are compatible with IPv6;

4 to ensure that the necessary measures are taken so that manufacturers supply to the market customer premises equipment (CPEs) with IPv6 capacity, as for instance assessing the IPv6 support in the conformance and interoperability tests,

5 to raise awareness among service/content providers on the importance of making their services available over IPv6;

6 to foster cooperation among service/content providers and other relevant stakeholders to accelerate the transition period and ease it´s impacts on all involved in the transition,

instructs the Secretary-General

to disseminate, as appropriate, to the ITU membership and the Internet community, information on the progress achieved on the implementation of this resolution.

MOD ACP/67A1/16

RESOLUTION 182 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

The role of telecommunications/information and communication  
 technologies in regard to climate change and   
the protection of the environment

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the use of telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICTs) for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief;

*b)* relevant resolutions of world radiocommunication conferences and radiocommunication assemblies, such as Resolution 646 (WRC-03), on public protection and disaster relief; Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-07), on radiocommunication resources for early warning, disaster mitigation and relief operation; or Resolution 673 (WRC-07), on the use of radiocommunication for Earth observation, in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO);

*c)* Resolution 73 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on ICTs and climate change, which resulted from the successful work of the focus group created in 2007 by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to identify the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) in regard to this issue, and was adopted in response to the needs identified in the relevant contributions to WTSA-08 by the ITU regional groups;

*d)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on ICT and climate change;

*e)* Resolution 54 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on ICT applications;

*f)* Resolution 1307 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2009 session, on ICTs and climate change,

recognizing further

*a)* § 20 of Action Line C7 (E-environment) of the Geneva Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva, 2003), calling for the establishment of monitoring systems using ICTs to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries;

*b)* Opinion 3 of the 2009 World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on ICT and the environment, which recognizes that telecommunications/ICTs can make a substantial contribution to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, and calls for formulating future inventions and efforts for effectively addressing climate change;

*c)* the outcomes of the United Nations Climate Change conferences held in Indonesia in December 2007 and in Copenhagen in December 2009;

*d)* the Nairobi Declaration on the Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste, and the adoption by the Ninth Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention of the Work Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste, focusing on the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

considering

*a)* that the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions had risen by more than 70 per cent since 1970, having an effect on global warming, changing weather patterns, rising sea-levels, desertification, shrinking ice cover and other long-term effects;

*b)* that climate change is acknowledged as a potential threat to all countries and needs a global response;

*c)* that the consequences of developing countries' lack of preparation in the past have recently come to light, and that these countries will be exposed to incalculable dangers and considerable losses, including the consequences of rising sea levels for many coastal areas in developing countries;

*d)* Programme 5 of the Hyderabad Action Plan for least developed countries, countries in special need (small island developing states, low-lying coastal countries and landlocked developing countries), emergency telecommunications and climate-change adaptation,

considering further

*a)* that telecommunications/ICTs play an important role in protecting the environment and in promoting innovative and sustainable development activities at low risk to the environment;

*b)* that the role of telecommunications/ICTs in tackling the challenge of climate change encompasses a wide array of activities, including, but not limited to: the promotion of telecommunications/ICTs as alternatives to other technologies that consume more energy; the development of energy-efficient devices, applications and networks; the development of energy-efficient working methods; the implementation of satellite and ground-based remote-sensing platforms for environmental observation, including weather monitoring; and the use of telecommunications/ICTs to warn the public of dangerous weather events and provide communication support for governmental and non-governmental organization aid providers to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions;

*c)* that remote-sensing applications on board satellites and other radiocommunication systems are important tools for climate monitoring, environmental observation, disaster prediction, detection of illegal deforestation, and detection and mitigation of the negative effects of climate change;

*d)* the role ITU can play in promoting the use of ICTs to mitigate climate-change effects, and that the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 gives clear priority to combating climate change using ICTs;

*e)* that the use of telecommunications/ICTs provides increased opportunities to reduce GHG emissions generated by non-ICT sectors through the utilization of telecommunications/ICTs in ways that replace services or increase efficiency of the sectors concerned;

*f)* that the impact of climate change will be severe for developing countries due to the lack of preparedness in these countries;

*g)* that the use of green energy resources in telecommunication to reduce GHG emissions in ways, that increases the energy efficiency of telecommunication sector;

*h)* the role of ITU in developing suitable guidelines for efficient disposal of e-waste from telecommunications/ICTs,

aware

*a)* that telecommunications/ICTs also contribute to emissions of GHG, a contribution which, although relatively small, will grow with the increased use of telecommunications/ICTs, and that the necessary priority must be given to reducing GHG emissions;

*b)* that developing countries face additional challenges in addressing the effects of climate change, including natural disasters related to climate change,

bearing in mind

*a)* that countries have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Protocol and have committed to reduce their emission levels of GHG to targets that are mainly set below their 1990 levels;

*b)* that the countries that have submitted plans in response to the Copenhagen Accord have specified which steps they are prepared to take to reduce their carbon intensity in the current decade,

noting

*a)* that the current ITU-T Study Group 5 is the lead ITU-T study group responsible for studies on methodologies for evaluating telecommunication/ICT effects on climate change, for publishing guidelines for using ICTs in an eco-friendly way, for studying energy efficiency of the power feeding systems, for studying ICT environmental aspects of electromagnetic phenomena, and for studying, assessing and analysing safe, low-cost social recirculation of telecommunication/ICT equipment through recycling and reuse;

*b)* Question 24/2 of Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), on ICTs and climate change, adopted by WTDC-10;

*c)* that ITU recommendations that focus on energy-saving systems and applications can play a critical role in the development of telecommunications/ICTs, by promoting the adoption of recommendations for enhancing the use of telecommunications/ICTs to serve as an effective cross-cutting tool to measure and reduce GHG emissions across economic and social activities;

*d)* the leadership of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), in collaboration with the ITU membership, in continuing to support studies on the use of radiocommunication systems, including remote-sensing applications, to improve climate monitoring and disaster prediction, detection and relief;

*e)* that there are other international bodies that are working on climate-change issues, including UNFCCC, and that ITU should collaborate, within its mandate, with those entities;

*f)* that several countries have committed to a 20 per cent reduction in GHG emissions both in the ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors by 2020, against 1990 levels,

resolves

that ITU, within its mandate and in collaboration with other organizations, will demonstrate its leadership in applying telecommunications/ICTs to address the causes and effects of climate change through the following:

1 to continue and further develop ITU activities on telecommunications/ICTs and climate change in order to contribute to the wider global efforts being made by the United Nations;

2 to encourage energy efficiency of telecommunications/ICTs in order to reduce the GHG emissions produced by the telecommunication/ICT sector;

3 to encourage the telecommunication/ICT sector to contribute, through its own improvement of energy efficiency and in the use of ICTs in other parts of the economy, to an annual reduction in GHG emissions;

4 to report on the level that the ICT sector has contributed to the reduction of GHG emissions in other sectors through a reduction of their energy consumption by applying ICTs;

5 to promote awareness of the environmental issues associated with telecommunication/ICT equipment design, materials and encourage energy efficiency and the use of materials that reduces the impact of carbon emissions, in the design and fabrication of telecommunication/ICT equipment in order to promote a clean and safe environment;

6 to include, as a priority, assistance to developing countries so as to strengthen their human and institutional capacity in promoting the use of telecommunications/ICTs to tackle climate change, as well as in areas such as the need for communities to adapt to climate change, as a key element of disaster-management planning

7 to encourage reduction of GHG emissions through adoption of green energy sources;

8 to support use of ICTs in implementing smart grid that reduces power wastage in transmission and distribution,

instructs the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to formulate a plan of action for the role of ITU, taking into account all relevant ITU resolutions, in conjunction with other relevant expert bodies/groups, and taking into account the specific mandate of the three ITU Sectors;

2 to assist member countries to develop guidelines for efficient e-waste disposal;

3 to ensure that the relevant ITU study groups responsible for ICTs and climate change implement the plan of action referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux* 1 above;

4 to liaise with other relevant organizations in order to avoid duplication of work and optimize the use of resources;

5 to ensure that ITU organizes workshops, seminars and training courses in developing countries at the regional level for the purpose of raising awareness and identifying key issues in order to generate best-practice guidelines;

6 to continue taking appropriate measures within the Union to contribute to the reduction of the carbon footprint (e.g. paperless meetings, videoconferences, etc.);

7 to report annually to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made by ITU on implementation of this resolution;

8 to submit this resolution and other appropriate outcomes of the ITU activities to meetings of relevant organizations, including UNFCCC, in order to reiterate the Union's commitment to sustainable global growth; and to ensure recognition of the importance of telecommunications/ICTs in mitigation and adaptation efforts as well as the critical role of ITU in this regard,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux, within the purview of their mandates

1 to continue the development of best practices and guidelines that will assist governments in the development of policy measures that could be used to support the ICT sector in reducing GHG emissions and promoting ICTs in other sectors;

2 to help in the promotion of research and development:

– to improve the energy efficiency of ICT equipment

– to measure the carbon emission footprint of the industry

– to mitigate the effects of climate change

– to adapt to the effects of climate change,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to assist the lead ITU-T study group on ICTs and climate change (currently ITU-T Study Group 5), in collaboration with other bodies, in the development of methodologies to assess:

i) the level of energy efficiency in the ICT sector and the application of telecommunications/ICTs in non-ICT sectors;

ii) the complete lifecycle GHG emissions of telecommunication/ICT equipment, in collaboration with other relevant bodies, in order to establish best practice in the sector against an agreed set of methods for quantifying the carbon emission to enable the benefits of reuse, refurbishment and recycling to be quantified in order to help achieve reductions in GHG emissions both in the telecommunication/ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors;

2 to promote the work of ITU and cooperate with United Nations entities and others in activities related to climate change, working towards a progressive and measurable reduction in energy consumption and GHG emissions throughout the lifecycle of telecommunication/ICT equipment and evolve suitable energy consumption rating standards for telecommunication/ICT equipment;

3 to utilize the current Joint Coordination Activity on ICT and on climate change in specialist and specific discussions with other industries, drawing upon the expertise existing in other forums, industrial sectors (and their relevant forums) and academia in order to:

i) demonstrate ITU leadership in GHG reductions and energy savings in the ICT sector along with assistance for pilot deployment;

ii) ensure that ITU actively leads in the application of ICTs in other industries and contributes to the reduction in GHG emissions,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to continue to contribute actively to ITU on ICTs and climate change;

2 to continue or initiate public and private programmes that include ICTs and climate change, giving due consideration to relevant ITU initiatives;

3 to support and contribute to the wider United Nations process on climate change;

4 to take necessary measures to reduce the effects of climate change by developing and using more energy-efficient ICT devices, applications and, use of green energy sources and through the application of ICTs in other fields;

5 to promote recycling, reuse of telecommunication/ICT equipment and efficient disposal of e-waste from telecommunications/ICTs;

6 to continue to support the work of ITU-R in remote sensing (active and passive) for environmental observation and other radiocommunication systems that can be used to support climate monitoring, disaster prediction, alerting and response in accordance with relevant resolutions adopted by radiocommunication assemblies and world radiocommunication conferences.

MOD AFCP/69A1/14

RESOLUTION 182 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

The role of telecommunications/information and communication  
 technologies in regard to climate change and   
the protection of the environment

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the use of telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICTs) for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief;

*b)* relevant resolutions of world radiocommunication conferences and radiocommunication assemblies, such as Resolution 646 (WRC-03), on public protection and disaster relief; Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-07), on radiocommunication resources for early warning, disaster mitigation and relief operation; or Resolution 673 (WRC-07), on the use of radiocommunication for Earth observation, in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO);

*c)* Resolution 73 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on ICTs and climate change, which resulted from the successful work of the focus group created in 2007 by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to identify the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) in regard to this issue, and was adopted in response to the needs identified in the relevant contributions to WTSA-08 by the ITU regional groups;

*d)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on ICT and climate change;

*e)* Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response;

*f)* Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on ICT applications;

*g)* Resolution 1307 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2009 session, on ICTs and climate change;

*h)* the outcomes of the Symposia on "ICTs and Climate Change", especially the Cairo Roadmap: “ICTs and Environmental Sustainability” adopted at the 5th ITU Symposium on ICTs and Climate Change, held in Egypt in November 2010. As well as the Roadmap adopted at the 6th ITU Symposium on ICTs and Climate Change, held in Ghana in July 2011;

*i)* the outcomes of ITU-T Study Group 5 on environment and climate change;

*j)* Luxor call to Action on “Building a Water Resource Efficient Green Economy”, adopted at the ITU Workshop on ICT as an enabler for Smart Water Management held in Luxor, Egypt in April 2013,

recognizing further

*a)* § 20 of Action Line C7 (E-environment) of the Geneva Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva, 2003), calling for the establishment of monitoring systems using ICTs to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries;

*b)* Opinion 3 of the 2009 World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on ICT and the environment, which recognizes that telecommunications/ICTs can make a substantial contribution to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, and calls for formulating future inventions and efforts for effectively addressing climate change;

*c)* the outcomes of the United Nations Climate Change conferences held in Indonesia in December 2007 and in Copenhagen in December 2009;

*d)* the Nairobi Declaration on the Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste, and the adoption by the Ninth Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention of the Work Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste, focusing on the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

considering

*a)* that the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions had risen by more than 70 per cent since 1970, having an effect on global warming, changing weather patterns, rising sea-levels, desertification, shrinking ice cover and other long-term effects;

*b)* that climate change is acknowledged as a potential threat to all countries and needs a global response;

*c)* that the consequences of developing countries' lack of preparation in the past have recently come to light, and that these countries will be exposed to incalculable dangers and considerable losses, including the consequences of rising sea levels for many coastal areas in developing countries;

*d)* Programme 5 of the Hyderabad Action Plan for least developed countries, countries in special need (small island developing states, low-lying coastal countries and landlocked developing countries), emergency telecommunications and climate-change adaptation,

considering

*a)* that telecommunications/ICTs play an important role in protecting the environment and in promoting innovative and sustainable development activities at low risk to the environment;

*b)* that the role of telecommunications/ICTs in tackling the challenge of climate change encompasses a wide array of activities, including, but not limited to: the promotion of telecommunications/ICTs as alternatives to other technologies that consume more energy; the development of energy-efficient devices, applications and networks; the development of energy-efficient working methods; the implementation of satellite and ground-based remote-sensing platforms for environmental observation, including weather monitoring; and the use of telecommunications/ICTs to warn the public of dangerous weather events and provide communication support for governmental and non-governmental organization aid providers to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions;

*c)* that remote-sensing applications on board satellites and other radiocommunication systems are important tools for climate monitoring, environmental observation, disaster prediction, detection of illegal deforestation, and detection and mitigation of the negative effects of climate change;

*d)* the role ITU can play in promoting the use of ICTs to mitigate climate-change effects, and that the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 gives clear priority to combating climate change using ICTs;

*e)* that the use of telecommunications/ICTs provides increased opportunities to reduce GHG emissions generated by non-ICT sectors through the utilization of telecommunications/ICTs in ways that replace services or increase efficiency of the sectors concerned,

aware

*a)* that telecommunications/ICTs also contribute to emissions of GHG, a contribution which, although relatively small, will grow with the increased use of telecommunications/ICTs, and that the necessary priority must be given to reducing GHG emissions;

*b)* that developing countries face additional challenges in addressing the effects of climate change, including natural disasters related to climate change,

bearing in mind

*a)* that countries have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Protocol and have committed to reduce their emission levels of GHG to targets that are mainly set below their 1990 levels;

*b)* that the countries that have submitted plans in response to the Copenhagen Accord have specified which steps they are prepared to take to reduce their carbon intensity in the current decade,

noting

*a)* that the current ITU-T Study Group 5 is the lead ITU-T study group responsible for studies on methodologies for evaluating telecommunication/ICT effects on climate change, for publishing guidelines for using ICTs in an eco-friendly way, for studying energy efficiency of the power feeding systems, for studying ICT environmental aspects of electromagnetic phenomena, and for studying, assessing and analysing safe, low-cost social recirculation of telecommunication/ICT equipment through recycling and reuse;

*b)* Question 24/2 of Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), on ICTs and climate change, adopted by WTDC-10;

*c)* that ITU recommendations that focus on energy-saving systems and applications can play a critical role in the development of telecommunications/ICTs, by promoting the adoption of recommendations for enhancing the use of telecommunications/ICTs to serve as an effective cross-cutting tool to measure and reduce GHG emissions across economic and social activities;

*d)* the leadership of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), in collaboration with the ITU membership, in continuing to support studies on the use of radiocommunication systems, including remote-sensing applications, to improve climate monitoring and disaster prediction, detection and relief;

*e)* that there are other international bodies that are working on climate-change issues, including UNFCCC, and that ITU should collaborate, within its mandate, with those entities;

*f)* that several countries have committed to a 20 per cent reduction in GHG emissions both in the ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors by 2020, against 1990 levels,

resolves

that ITU, within its mandate and in collaboration with other organizations, will demonstrate its leadership in applying telecommunications/ICTs to address the causes and effects of climate change through the following:

1 to continue and further develop ITU activities on telecommunications/ICTs and climate change in order to contribute to the wider global efforts being made by the United Nations;

2 to encourage energy efficiency of telecommunications/ICTs in order to reduce the GHG emissions produced by the telecommunication/ICT sector;

3 to encourage the telecommunication/ICT sector to contribute, through its own improvement of energy efficiency and in the use of ICTs in other parts of the economy, to an annual reduction in GHG emissions;

4 to report on the level that the ICT sector has contributed to the reduction of GHG emissions in other sectors through a reduction of their energy consumption by applying ICTs;

5 to promote awareness of the environmental issues associated with telecommunication/ICT equipment design and encourage energy efficiency and the use of materials in the design and fabrication of telecommunication/ICT equipment in order to promote a clean and safe environment;

6 to include, as a priority, assistance to developing countries so as to strengthen their human and institutional capacity in promoting the use of telecommunications/ICTs to tackle climate change, as well as in areas such as the need for communities to adapt to climate change, as a key element of disaster-management planning,

instructs the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to formulate a plan of action for the role of ITU, taking into account all relevant ITU resolutions, in conjunction with other relevant expert bodies/groups, and taking into account the specific mandate of the three ITU Sectors;

2 to ensure that the relevant ITU study groups responsible for ICTs and climate change implement the plan of action referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux* 1 above;

3 to liaise with other relevant organizations in order to avoid duplication of work and optimize the use of resources;

4 to ensure that ITU organizes workshops, seminars and training courses in developing countries at the regional level for the purpose of raising awareness and identifying key issues in order to generate best-practice guidelines;

5 to continue taking appropriate measures within the Union to contribute to the reduction of the carbon footprint (e.g. paperless meetings, videoconferences, etc.);

6 to report annually to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made by ITU on implementation of this resolution;

7 to submit this resolution and other appropriate outcomes of the ITU activities to meetings of relevant organizations, including UNFCCC, in order to reiterate the Union's commitment to sustainable global growth; and to ensure recognition of the importance of telecommunications/ICTs in mitigation and adaptation efforts as well as the critical role of ITU in this regard,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux, within the purview of their mandates

1 to continue the development of best practices and guidelines that will assist governments in the development of policy measures that could be used to support the ICT sector in reducing GHG emissions and promoting ICTs in other sectors;

2 to help in the promotion of research and development:

– to improve the energy efficiency of ICT equipment

– to measure climate change

– to mitigate the effects of climate change

– to adapt to the effects of climate change

3 to launch pilot projects aimed at bridging the gap on environmental sustainability issues in particular in developing countries; and gauge the needs of the developing countries in the field of ICT, the Environment and climate change;

4 to support the development of reports on ICTs, the environment and climate change taking into consideration relevant studies in particular the ongoing work of ITU-D Study Group 2 Q22-1/2 and Q24/2 and ITU-D Study Group 1 Q24/1 related to, *inter alia*, ICTs and Climate Change and to assist affected countries with utilizing relevant applications for disaster preparedness, mitigation and response, and management of telecommunications/ICT waste;

5 to organize, in close collaboration among all three Bureaux, workshops and seminars for developing countries, to raise awareness and identify their particular needs and challenges on environment and climate change issues;

6 to assist developing countries to undertake proper assessment of the size of e-waste;

7 to assist developing countries to conduct studies on the possibilities of establishing e-waste recycling facilities;

8 to assist the developing countries to initiate pilot projects to achieve the environmental sound management of e-waste through e-waste collection, dismantling, refurbishment, and recycling;

9 to assist developing countries in initiating projects that achieve the sustainable smart management of water;

10 to assist developing countries to initiate projects on disaster prediction, detection, monitoring response and relief,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to assist the ITU-T Study Group 5 on ICTs and climate change and any other related Study Groups, in collaboration with other bodies, in the development of methodologies to assess:

i) the level of energy efficiency in the ICT sector and the application of telecommunications/ICTs in non-ICT sectors;

ii) the complete lifecycle GHG emissions of telecommunication/ICT equipment, in collaboration with other relevant bodies, in order to establish best practice in the sector against an agreed set of metrics to enable the benefits of reuse, refurbishment and recycling to be quantified in order to help achieve reductions in GHG emissions both in the telecommunication/ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors;

2 to promote the work of ITU and cooperate with United Nations entities and others in activities related to climate change, working towards a progressive and measurable reduction in energy consumption and GHG emissions throughout the lifecycle of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

3 to utilize the current Joint Coordination Activity on ICT and on climate change in specialist and specific discussions with other industries, drawing upon the expertise existing in other forums, industrial sectors (and their relevant forums) and academia in order to:

i) demonstrate ITU leadership in GHG reductions and energy savings in the ICT sector;

ii) ensure that ITU actively leads in the application of ICTs in other industries and contributes to the reduction in GHG emissions,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to continue to contribute actively to ITU on ICTs and climate change;

2 to continue or initiate public and private programmes that include ICTs and climate change, giving due consideration to relevant ITU initiatives;

3 to support and contribute to the wider United Nations process on climate change;

4 to take necessary measures to reduce the effects of climate change by developing and using more energy-efficient ICT devices, applications and networks and through the application of ICTs in other fields;

5 to promote recycling and reuse of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

6 to continue to support the work of ITU-R in remote sensing (active and passive) for environmental observation and other radiocommunication systems that can be used to support climate monitoring, disaster prediction, alerting and response in accordance with relevant resolutions adopted by radiocommunication assemblies and world radiocommunication conferences;

7 to integrate the use of ICTs as an enabling tool to address the effects of climate change in combating the effects of Climate change into national adaptation and mitigation plans;

8 to address the environmental indicators, conditions and standards into their national ICT plans.

MOD RCC/73A1/28

RESOLUTION 182 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

The role of telecommunications/information and communication  
 technologies in regard to climate change and   
the protection of the environment

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014)

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the use of telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICTs) for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief;

*b)* relevant resolutions of world radiocommunication conferences and radiocommunication assemblies, such as Resolution 646 (Rev. WRC-12), on public protection and disaster relief; Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-12), on radiocommunication resources for early warning, disaster mitigation and relief operation; Resolution 673 (Rev. WRC-12), on the importance of Earth observation radiocommunication applications; Resolution 750 (Rev. WRC‑12), on compatibility between the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) and relevant active services; and Resolution ITU-R 60 (RA-12), on reduction of energy consumption for environmental protection and mitigating climate change by use of ICT/radiocommunication technologies and systems;

*c)* Resolution 73 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on ICTs and climate change, which resulted from the successful work of the focus group created in 2007 by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to identify the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) in regard to this issue, and was adopted in response to the needs identified in the relevant contributions to WTSA-08 by the ITU regional groups;

*d)* Resolution 79 (Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in handling and controlling e-waste from telecommunication and information technology equipment and methods of treating it;

*e)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on ICT and climate change;

*f)* Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on ICT applications;

*g)* Resolution 1307 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2009 session, on ICTs and climate change;

*h)* the content and principles of Resolution 35 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunication support for the protection of the environment,

recognizing further

*a)* § 20 of Action Line C7 (E-environment) of the Geneva Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva, 2003), calling for the establishment of monitoring systems using ICTs to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries;

*b)* Opinion 3 of the 2009 World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on ICT and the environment, which recognizes that telecommunications/ICTs can make a substantial contribution to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, and calls for formulating future inventions and efforts for effectively addressing climate change;

*c)* the outcomes of the United Nations Climate Change conferences held in Warsaw (Poland) in December 2013 and in Montevideo (Uruguay) in March 2014;

*d)* the Nairobi Declaration on the Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste, and the adoption by the Ninth Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention of the Work Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste, focusing on the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

considering

*a)* that the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions had risen by more than 70 per cent since 1970, having an effect on global warming, changing weather patterns, rising sea-levels, desertification, shrinking ice cover and other long-term effects;

*b)* that climate change is acknowledged as a potential threat to all countries and needs a global response;

*c)* that the consequences of developing countries' lack of preparation in the past have recently come to light, and that these countries will be exposed to incalculable dangers and considerable losses, including the consequences of rising sea levels for many coastal areas in developing countries;

*d)* Programme 5 of the Hyderabad Action Plan for least developed countries, countries in special need (small island developing states, low-lying coastal countries and landlocked developing countries), emergency telecommunications and climate-change adaptation,

considering further

*a)* that telecommunications/ICTs play an important role in protecting the environment and in promoting innovative and sustainable development activities at low risk to the environment;

*b)* that the role of telecommunications/ICTs in tackling the challenge of climate change encompasses a wide array of activities, including, but not limited to: the promotion of telecommunications/ICTs as alternatives to other technologies that consume more energy; the development of energy-efficient devices, applications and networks; the development of energy-efficient working methods; the implementation of satellite and ground-based remote-sensing platforms for environmental observation, including weather monitoring; and the use of telecommunications/ICTs to warn the public of dangerous weather events and provide communication support for governmental and non-governmental organization aid providers to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions;

*c)* that remote-sensing applications on board satellites and other radiocommunication systems are important tools for climate monitoring, environmental observation, disaster prediction, detection of illegal deforestation, and detection and mitigation of the negative effects of climate change;

*d)* the role ITU can play in promoting the use of ICTs to mitigate climate-change effects, and that the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 gives clear priority to combating climate change using ICTs;

*e)* that the use of telecommunications/ICTs provides increased opportunities to reduce GHG emissions generated by non-ICT sectors through the utilization of telecommunications/ICTs in ways that replace services or increase efficiency of the sectors concerned;

*f)* that one of the major challenges for sustainable development is to ensure that all people have reliable access to water supply and sanitation services;

*g)* that ICTs are a strategic enabler in the process of developing innovative solutions to address the problems of water scarcities,

aware

*a)* that telecommunications/ICTs also contribute to emissions of GHG, a contribution which, although relatively small, will grow with the increased use of telecommunications/ICTs, and that the necessary priority must be given to reducing GHG emissions;

*b)* that developing countries face additional challenges in addressing the effects of climate change, including natural disasters related to climate change,

bearing in mind

*a)* that countries have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Protocol and have committed to reduce their emission levels of GHG to targets that are mainly set below their 1990 levels;

*b)* that the countries that have submitted plans in response to the Copenhagen Accord have specified which steps they are prepared to take to reduce their carbon intensity in the current decade,

noting

*a)* that the current ITU-T Study Group 5 is the lead ITU-T study group responsible for studies on methodologies for evaluating telecommunication/ICT effects on climate change, for publishing guidelines for using ICTs in an eco-friendly way, for studying energy efficiency of the power feeding systems, for studying ICT environmental aspects of electromagnetic phenomena, and for studying, assessing and analysing safe, low-cost social recirculation of telecommunication/ICT equipment through recycling and reuse;

*b)* Question 24/2 of Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), on ICTs and climate change, adopted by WTDC-14;

*c)* that ITU recommendations that focus on energy-saving systems and applications can play a critical role in the development of telecommunications/ICTs, by promoting the adoption of recommendations for enhancing the use of telecommunications/ICTs to serve as an effective cross-cutting tool to measure and reduce GHG emissions across economic and social activities;

*d)* the leadership of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), in collaboration with the ITU membership, in continuing to support studies on the use of radiocommunication systems, including remote-sensing applications, to improve climate monitoring and disaster prediction, detection and relief;

*e)* that there are other international bodies that are working on climate-change issues, including UNFCCC, and that ITU should collaborate, within its mandate, with those entities;

*f)* that several countries have committed to a 20 per cent reduction in GHG emissions both in the ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors by 2020, against 1990 levels,

resolves

that ITU, within its mandate and in collaboration with other organizations, will demonstrate its leadership in applying telecommunications/ICTs to address the causes and effects of climate change through the following:

1 to continue and further develop ITU activities on telecommunications/ICTs and climate change in order to contribute to the wider global efforts being made by the United Nations;

2 to encourage energy efficiency of telecommunications/ICTs in order to reduce the GHG emissions produced by the telecommunication/ICT sector;

3 to encourage the telecommunication/ICT sector to contribute, through its own improvement of energy efficiency and in the use of ICTs in other parts of the economy, to an annual reduction in GHG emissions;

4 to report on the level that the ICT sector has contributed to the reduction of GHG emissions in other sectors through a reduction of their energy consumption by applying ICTs;

5 to promote awareness of the environmental issues associated with telecommunication/ICT equipment design and encourage energy efficiency and the use of materials in the design and fabrication of telecommunication/ICT equipment in order to promote a clean and safe environment;

6 to include, as a priority, assistance to developing countries so as to strengthen their human and institutional capacity in promoting the use of telecommunications/ICTs to tackle climate change, as well as in areas such as the need for communities to adapt to climate change, as a key element of disaster-management planning,

instructs the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to formulate a plan of action for the role of ITU, taking into account all relevant ITU resolutions, in conjunction with other relevant expert bodies/groups, and taking into account the specific mandate of the three ITU Sectors;

2 to ensure that the relevant ITU study groups responsible for ICTs and climate change implement the plan of action referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux*1 above;

3 to liaise with other relevant organizations in order to avoid duplication of work and optimize the use of resources;

4 to ensure that ITU organizes workshops, seminars and training courses in developing countries at the regional level for the purpose of raising awareness and identifying key issues in order to generate best-practice guidelines;

5 to continue taking appropriate measures within the Union to contribute to the reduction of the carbon footprint (e.g. paperless meetings, videoconferences, etc.);

6 to report annually to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made by ITU on implementation of this resolution;

7 to submit this resolution and other appropriate outcomes of the ITU activities to meetings of relevant organizations, including UNFCCC, in order to reiterate the Union's commitment to sustainable global growth; and to ensure recognition of the importance of telecommunications/ICTs in mitigation and adaptation efforts as well as the critical role of ITU in this regard,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux, within the purview of their mandates

1 to continue the development of best practices and guidelines that will assist governments in the development of policy measures that could be used to support the ICT sector in reducing GHG emissions and promoting ICTs in other sectors;

2 to help in the promotion of research and development:

– to improve the energy efficiency of ICT equipment

– to measure climate change and the state of water resources

– to mitigate the effects of climate change

– to adapt to the effects of climate change,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to assist the lead ITU-T study group on ICTs and climate change (currently ITU-T Study Group 5), in collaboration with other bodies, in the development of methodologies to assess:

i) the level of energy efficiency in the ICT sector and the application of telecommunications/ICTs in non-ICT sectors;

ii) the complete lifecycle GHG emissions of telecommunication/ICT equipment, in collaboration with other relevant bodies, in order to establish best practice in the sector against an agreed set of metrics to enable the benefits of reuse, refurbishment and recycling to be quantified in order to help achieve reductions in GHG emissions both in the telecommunication/ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors;

2 to promote the work of ITU and cooperate with United Nations entities and others in activities related to climate change, working towards a progressive and measurable reduction in energy consumption and GHG emissions throughout the lifecycle of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

3 to expedite work on elaborating ITU-T energy-saving standards;

4 to utilize the current Joint Coordination Activity on ICT and on climate change in specialist and specific discussions with other industries, drawing upon the expertise existing in other forums, industrial sectors (and their relevant forums) and academia in order to:

i) demonstrate ITU leadership in GHG reductions and energy savings in the ICT sector;

ii) ensure that ITU actively leads in the application of ICTs in other industries and contributes to the reduction in GHG emissions,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to conduct work on implementing the outcomes of ITU's activities on the development of energy-saving standards;

2 to ensure that ITU organizes seminars and training courses in developing countries at the regional level for the purpose of raising awareness and identifying key issues in order to generate best-practice guidelines in the area of environmental protection,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to continue to work within the sphere of activities of ITU and the United Nations agencies, together with other bodies, and in all international, regional and national platforms on the topic of ICTs and climate change, and to exchange best practices with regard to law and regulation in the area of environmental protection and management of natural resources;

2 to continue or initiate public and private programmes that include ICTs and climate change, giving due consideration to relevant ITU initiatives;

3 to take necessary measures to reduce the effects of climate change by developing and using more energy-efficient ICT devices, applications and networks and through the application of ICTs in other fields;

4 to promote recycling and reuse of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

5 to conduct work on improving access to and expanding the use of alternative energy sources;

6 to continue to support the work of ITU-R in remote sensing (active and passive) for environmental observation and other radiocommunication systems that can be used to support climate and water resource monitoring, disaster prediction, alerting and response in accordance with relevant resolutions adopted by radiocommunication assemblies and world radiocommunication conferences;

7 to promote the introduction of ecological innovations.

MOD ARB/79A2/12

RESOLUTION 182 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

The role of telecommunications/information and communication  
 technologies in protection of the environment and climate change

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 136 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the use of telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICTs) for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief;

*b)* relevant resolutions of world radiocommunication conferences and radiocommunication assemblies, such as Resolution 646 (WRC‑12), on public protection and disaster relief; Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-07), on radiocommunication resources for early warning, disaster mitigation and relief operation; or Resolution 673 (WRC‑12), on the use of radiocommunication for Earth observation, in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO);

*c)* Resolution 73 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on ICTs, environment and climate change;

*d)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on ICT and climate change;

*e)* Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on ICT applications;

*f)* Resolution 1307 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2009 session, on ICTs and climate change;

*g)* Resolution 1353 adopted by the 2012 session of the ITU Council, which recognizes that telecommunications and ICTs are essential components for developed and developing countries[[138]](#footnote-155)1 in achieving sustainable development, and instructs the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux, to identify new activities to be undertaken by ITU to support developing countries in achieving sustainable development through telecommunications and ICTs;

*h)* Resolution 79 (Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in handling and controlling e‑waste from telecommunication and information technology equipment and methods of treating it;

*i)* Article 11 of the International Telecommunication Regulations, on energy efficiency/e‑waste,

recognizing further

*a)* § 20 of Action Line C7 (E-environment) of the Geneva Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva, 2003), calling for the establishment of monitoring systems using ICTs to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries;

*b)* Opinion 3 of the 2009 World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on ICT and the environment, which recognizes that telecommunications/ICTs can make a substantial contribution to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, and calls for formulating future inventions and efforts for effectively addressing climate change;

*c)* the outcomes of the United Nations Climate Change conferences held in Indonesia in December 2007 and in Copenhagen in December 2009;

*d)* the Nairobi Declaration on the Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste, and the adoption by the Ninth Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention of the Work Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste, focusing on the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

considering

*a)* that the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions had risen by more than 70 per cent since 1970, having an effect on global warming, changing weather patterns, rising sea-levels, desertification, shrinking ice cover and other long-term effects;

*b)* that climate change is acknowledged as a potential threat to all countries and needs a global response;

*c)* that the consequences of developing countries' lack of preparation in the past have recently come to light, and that these countries will be exposed to incalculable dangers and considerable losses, including the consequences of rising sea levels for many coastal areas in developing countries;

*d)* Objective 5 of the Dubai Action Plan and its related outputs,

considering

*a)* that telecommunications/ICTs play an important role in protecting the environment and in promoting innovative and sustainable development activities at low risk to the environment;

*b)* that the role of telecommunications/ICTs in tackling the challenge of climate change encompasses a wide array of activities, including, but not limited to: the promotion of telecommunications/ICTs as alternatives to other technologies that consume more energy; the development of energy-efficient devices, applications and networks; the development of energy-efficient working methods; the implementation of satellite and ground-based remote-sensing platforms for environmental observation, including weather monitoring; and the use of telecommunications/ICTs to warn the public of dangerous weather events and provide communication support for governmental and non-governmental organization aid providers to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions;

*c)* that remote-sensing applications on board satellites and other radiocommunication systems are important tools for climate monitoring, environmental observation, disaster prediction, detection of illegal deforestation, and detection and mitigation of the negative effects of climate change;

*d)* the role ITU can play in promoting the use of ICTs to mitigate climate-change effects, and that the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 gives clear priority to combating climate change using ICTs;

*e)* that the use of telecommunications/ICTs provides increased opportunities to reduce GHG emissions generated by non-ICT sectors through the utilization of telecommunications/ICTs in ways that replace services or increase efficiency of the sectors concerned,

aware

*a)* that telecommunications/ICTs also contribute to emissions of GHG, a contribution which, although relatively small, will grow with the increased use of telecommunications/ICTs, and that the necessary priority must be given to reducing GHG emissions;

*b)* that developing countries face additional challenges in addressing the effects of climate change, including natural disasters related to climate change,

bearing in mind

*a)* that countries have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Protocol and have committed to reduce their emission levels of GHG to targets that are mainly set below their 1990 levels;

*b)* that the countries that have submitted plans in response to the Copenhagen Accord have specified which steps they are prepared to take to reduce their carbon intensity in the current decade,

noting

*a)* that the current ITU-T Study Group 5 is the lead ITU-T study group responsible for studies on methodologies for evaluating telecommunication/ICT effects on climate change, for publishing guidelines for using ICTs in an eco-friendly way, for studying energy efficiency of the power feeding systems, for studying ICT environmental aspects of electromagnetic phenomena, and for studying, assessing and analysing safe, low-cost social recirculation of telecommunication/ICT equipment through recycling and reuse;

*b)* Question 6/2 of Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), on ICTs and climate change, adopted by WTDC‑14;

*c)* that ITU recommendations that focus on energy-saving systems and applications can play a critical role in the development of telecommunications/ICTs, by promoting the adoption of recommendations for enhancing the use of telecommunications/ICTs to serve as an effective cross-cutting tool to measure and reduce GHG emissions across economic and social activities;

*d)* the leadership of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), in collaboration with the ITU membership, in continuing to support studies on the use of radiocommunication systems, including remote-sensing applications, to improve climate monitoring and disaster prediction, detection and relief;

*e)* that there are other international bodies that are working on climate-change issues, including UNFCCC, and that ITU should collaborate, within its mandate, with those entities;

*f)* that several countries have committed to a 20 per cent reduction in GHG emissions both in the ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors by 2020, against 1990 levels,

resolves

that ITU, within its mandate and in collaboration with other organizations, will demonstrate its leadership in applying telecommunications/ICTs to address the causes and effects of climate change through the following:

1 to continue and further develop ITU activities on telecommunications/ICTs and climate change in order to contribute to the wider global efforts being made by the United Nations;

2 to encourage energy efficiency of telecommunications/ICTs in order to reduce the GHG emissions produced by the telecommunication/ICT sector;

3 to encourage the telecommunication/ICT sector to contribute, through its own improvement of energy efficiency and in the use of ICTs in other parts of the economy, to an annual reduction in GHG emissions;

4 to report on the level that the ICT sector has contributed to the reduction of GHG emissions in other sectors through a reduction of their energy consumption by applying ICTs;

5 to promote awareness of the environmental issues associated with telecommunication/ICT equipment design and encourage energy efficiency and the use of materials in the design and fabrication of telecommunication/ICT equipment in order to promote a clean and safe environment;

6 to include, as a priority, assistance to developing countries so as to strengthen their human and institutional capacity in promoting the use of telecommunications/ICTs to tackle climate change, as well as in areas such as the need for communities to adapt to climate change, as a key element of disaster-management planning,

instructs the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to review the plan of action relating to the role of ITU, taking into account all relevant ITU resolutions, in conjunction with other relevant expert bodies/groups, and taking into account the specific mandate of the three ITU Sectors;

2 to conduct studies on the recycling of e‑waste and examine best practices in this field, with the aim of helping Member States, particularly developing countries, to set up national or regional e‑waste recycling centres;

3 to encourage the use of renewable energy technologies and systems, and to study and disseminate best practices in the field of renewable energy;

4 to support Member States, particularly developing countries, in adapting to and mitigating the impact of climate change in a number of areas, including smart water management, e‑waste management and treatment methods and the use of ICTs in disaster prediction, early warning, mitigation and relief;

5 to ensure that the relevant ITU study groups responsible for ICTs and climate change continue implementing the plan of action referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux* 1 above;

6 to continue liaising with other relevant organizations in order to avoid duplication of work and optimize the use of resources;

7 to ensure that ITU organizes workshops, seminars and training courses in developing countries at the regional level for the purpose of raising awareness and identifying key issues in order to generate best-practice guidelines;

8 to continue taking appropriate measures within the Union to contribute to the reduction of the carbon footprint (e.g. paperless meetings, videoconferences, etc.);

9 to report annually to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made by ITU on implementation of this resolution;

10 to submit this resolution and other appropriate outcomes of the ITU activities to meetings of relevant organizations, including UNFCCC, in order to reiterate the Union's commitment to sustainable global growth; and to ensure recognition of the importance of telecommunications/ICTs in mitigation and adaptation efforts as well as the critical role of ITU in this regard,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux, within the purview of their mandates

1 to continue the development of best practices and guidelines that will assist governments in the development of policy measures that could be used to support the ICT sector in reducing GHG emissions and promoting ICTs in other sectors;

2 to help in the promotion of research and development:

– to improve the energy efficiency of ICT equipment

– to measure climate change

– to mitigate the effects of climate change

– to adapt to the effects of climate change,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to assist ITU‑T Study Group 5 on ICTs and climate change, in collaboration with other bodies, in the development of methodologies to assess:

i) the level of energy efficiency in the ICT sector and the application of telecommunications/ICTs in non-ICT sectors;

ii) the complete lifecycle GHG emissions of telecommunication/ICT equipment, in collaboration with other relevant bodies, in order to establish best practice in the sector against an agreed set of metrics to enable the benefits of reuse, refurbishment and recycling to be quantified in order to help achieve reductions in GHG emissions both in the telecommunication/ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors;

2 to promote the work of ITU and cooperate with United Nations entities and others in activities related to climate change, working towards a progressive and measurable reduction in energy consumption and GHG emissions throughout the lifecycle of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

3 to utilize the current Joint Coordination Activity on ICT and on climate change in specialist and specific discussions with other industries, drawing upon the expertise existing in other forums, industrial sectors (and their relevant forums) and academia in order to:

i) demonstrate ITU leadership in GHG reductions and energy savings in the ICT sector;

ii) ensure that ITU actively leads in the application of ICTs in other industries and contributes to the reduction in GHG emissions;

4 to support the continuing work of the Focus Group on Smart Water Management and the Focus Group on Smart Sustainable Cities,

invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia

1 to continue to contribute actively to ITU on ICTs and climate change;

2 to continue or initiate public and private programmes that include ICTs and climate change, giving due consideration to relevant ITU initiatives;

3 to support and contribute to the wider United Nations process on climate change;

4 to take necessary measures to reduce the effects of climate change by developing and using more energy-efficient ICT devices, applications and networks and through the application of ICTs in other fields;

5 to promote recycling and reuse of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

6 to continue to support the work of ITU-R in remote sensing (active and passive) for environmental observation and other radiocommunication systems that can be used to support climate monitoring, disaster prediction, alerting and response in accordance with relevant resolutions adopted by radiocommunication assemblies and world radiocommunication conferences.

MOD EUR/80A1/12

RESOLUTION 182 (rev. busan, 2014)

The role of telecommunications/information and communication  
 technologies in regard to climate change and   
the protection of the environment

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the use of telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICTs) for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief;

*b)* Resolution 73 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on ICTs and climate change;

*c)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on ICT and climate change;

*d)* Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on ICT applications;

*e)* Resolution 1307 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2009 session, on ICTs and climate change,

*f)* Resolution 646 (Rev. WRC-12), on public protection and disaster relief;

*g)* Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-12), on radio communication resources for early warning, disaster mitigation and relief operation;

*h)* Resolution 673 (Rev. WRC-12), on the use of radio communication for Earth observation, in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO),

recognizing further

*a)* § 20 of Action Line C7 (E-environment) of the Geneva Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva, 2003), calling for the establishment of monitoring systems using ICTs to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries;

*b)* Opinion 3 of the 2009 World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on ICT and the environment, which recognizes that telecommunications/ICTs can make a substantial contribution to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, and calls for formulating future inventions and efforts for effectively addressing climate change;

*c)* the Nairobi Declaration on the Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste, and the adoption by the Ninth Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention of the Work Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste, focusing on the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

*d)* the outcome document adopted by Rio+20, entitled “The Future We Want”, reflecting the renewed commitment to advancing sustainable development and achieving environmental sustainability;

*e)* the outcome documents adopted under the remits of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC), reflecting the need to close the pre-2020 gap by intensifying technical work,

considering

*a)* that Working Group III of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its 5th report in 2014 calculated that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have continued to rise by 2.2% per year from 2000 to 2010 despite the introduction of mitigation policies;

*b)* that climate change is acknowledged as a potential threat to all countries having an effect on global warming, changing weather patterns, rising sea-levels, desertification, shrinking ice cover and other long-term effects and Telecommunications/information and communication technologies can contribute to the global response;

*c)* Objective 5 of the Dubai Action Plan to “Enhance environmental protection, climate change adaptation and migration and disaster management efforts through telecommunications/Information and communication technologies”,

considering further

*a)* that telecommunications/ICTs play an important and significant role through varied activities in monitoring, observing detecting, responding and mitigating the various threats to climate change and to disaster prediction and relief utilising innovative and sustainable activities presenting relatively low risk to the environment;

*b)* the role ITU can play in assisting Member States in the use of ICTs to monitoring, observing detecting, responding and mitigating the various threats to climate change and to disaster prediction and relief and that the strategic plan for the Union gives clear priority to combating climate change using ICTs;

*c)* that telecommunications/ICTs also contribute to climate change through GHG and other emissions, and that the necessary priority must be given to reducing GHG emissions and energy consumption;

*d)* that the use of telecommunications/ICTs, provides increased opportunities to reduce GHG emissions generated by non-ICT sectors through the utilization of telecommunications/ICTs in ways that replace services or increase efficiency of the sectors concerned;

*e)* that several countries have committed to a 20 per cent reduction in GHG emissions both in the ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors by 2020, against 1990 levels,

bearing in mind

that 195 countries have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Protocol and have committed to reduce their emission levels of GHG to targets that are at or mainly below their 1990 levels;

noting

*a)* that the current Study Group 5 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T), is the lead ITU-T study group on ICTs and climate change responsible for studies on methodologies for evaluating telecommunication/ICT effects on climate change, publishing guidelines for using ICTs in an eco-friendly way,tackling e-waste issues, and energy efficiency of the power feeding system;

*b)* that there are other international bodies that are working on climate-change issues, including UNFCCC, and that ITU should collaborate, within its mandate, with those entities;

*c)* that the development and deployment of telecommunication/information and communication technologies has resulted in innovative outcomes, including but not limited to better energy management, recognition of the contribution of all life-cycle of telecommunication/information and communication technologies on climate change, and the benefits that accrue from a comprehensive deployment of telecommunication/information and communication technologies,

resolves

that ITU, within its mandate and in collaboration with other organizations, will:

1 continue and further develop best practice and guidance on all aspects of telecommunications/ICTs and climate change, and disaster management planning in order to contribute to the wider efforts being made by member states and the United Nations to contribute positively to further preventing and combating the effects of climate change;

2 encourage energy efficiency of telecommunications/ICTs in order to reduce the GHG emissions produced directly by the telecommunication/ICT sector and indirectly by other sectors;

3 encourage the telecommunication/ICT sector to contribute, through its own improvement of energy efficiency and in the use of ICTs in other parts of the economy, to an annual reduction in GHG emissions;

4 promote awareness of the environmental issues associated with telecommunication/ICT equipment design and encourage the use of such equipment to promote energy efficiency;

5 promote the use of materials in the design and fabrication of telecommunication/ICT equipment that contribute across the life-cycle of the equipment to a clean and safe environment;

6 promote the benefits that accrue to the environment and society from the use of sustainable telecommunication/information and communication equipment and services in bridging the standardisation gap,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to promote the work of ITU and cooperate with United Nations entities and others in activities related to climate change, working towards a progressive and measurable reduction in energy consumption and GHG emissions throughout the lifecycle of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

2 to liaise with appropriate organisations in activities related to climate change, in order to avoid duplication of work and optimize the use of resources;

3 to report on the level that the ICT sector has contributed to the reduction of GHG and other emissions in other sectors through a reduction of their energy consumption;

4 to continue taking appropriate measures within the Union to contribute to the reduction of the carbon footprint (e.g. paperless meetings, videoconferences, etc.);

5 to report annually to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made by ITU on implementation of this resolution;

6 to submit this resolution and other appropriate outcomes of the ITU activities and contribute to meetings of relevant organizations, including UNFCCC, in order to reiterate the Union's commitment to sustainable global growth; and to ensure recognition of the importance of telecommunications/ICTs in mitigation and adaptation efforts as well as the critical role of ITU in this regard,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux, within the purview of their mandates

1 to help in the promotion of best practice and guidelines:

– to improve the energy efficiency of ICT equipment

– to mitigate the effects of climate change

– to adapt to the effects of climate change,

– to enable telecommunications/information and communication technologies contribute to disaster prediction, mitigation and relief,

instructs the Director of the Development Bureau

to ensure that ITU organizes workshops, seminars and training courses in developing countries at the regional level for the purpose of raising awareness and identifying key issues in order to generate best-practice guidelines to combat climate change using ICTs

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

1 to ensure the widespread use of radio communications for mitigation of negative effects of climate change, natural and man-made disasters by:

i) urging the ITU-R Study Groups to accelerate their work, particularly In the areas of disaster prediction, detection, mitigation and relief;

ii) continuing the development of new technologies such as Intelligent Transport Systems to support or supplement advanced public protection and disaster relief applications;

2 to highlight the importance of using effective measures to predict, alert and otherwise mitigate the effects of natural disasters through the coordinated and effective use of radiofrequency spectrum

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to share the output of the lead ITU-T study group on ICTs and climate change (currently ITU-T Study Group 5), in collaboration with other bodies, in the development of methodologies to assess:

i) the level of energy efficiency in the ICT sector and the application of telecommunications/ICTs in non-ICT sectors;

ii) the complete lifecycle GHG emissions of telecommunication/ICT equipment, in collaboration with other relevant bodies, in order to establish best practice in the sector against an agreed set of metrics to enable the benefits of reuse, refurbishment and recycling to be quantified in order to help achieve reductions in GHG emissions both in the telecommunication/ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors;

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to continue to contribute actively to ITU on ICTs and climate change;

2 to continue or initiate public and private programmes that include ICTs and climate change, giving due consideration to relevant ITU initiatives;

3 to support and contribute to the wider United Nations process on climate change;

4 to take necessary measures to reduce the effects of climate change by developing and using more energy-efficient ICT devices, applications and networks and through the application of ICTs in other fields;

5 to promote recycling and reuse of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

6 to continue to support the work of ITU-R in remote sensing (active and passive) for environmental observation and other radiocommunication systems that can be used to support climate monitoring, disaster prediction, alerting and response in accordance with relevant resolutions adopted by radiocommunication assemblies and world radiocommunication conferences.

MOD INS/82/1

RESOLUTION 182 (rev. busan, 2014)

The role of telecommunications/information and communication  
 technologies in regard to climate change and   
the protection of the environment

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the use of telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICTs) for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief;

*b)* relevant resolutions of world radiocommunication conferences and radiocommunication assemblies, such as Resolution 646 (WRC-03), on public protection and disaster relief; Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-07), on radiocommunication resources for early warning, disaster mitigation and relief operation; or Resolution 673 (WRC-07), on the use of radiocommunication for Earth observation, in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO);

*c)* Resolution 73 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on ICTs and climate change, which resulted from the successful work of the focus group created in 2007 by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to identify the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) in regard to this issue, and was adopted in response to the needs identified in the relevant contributions to WTSA-08 by the ITU regional groups;

*d)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on Information and communication technology and climate change;

*e)* Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on Information and communication technology;

*f)* Resolution 1307 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2009 session, on ICTs and climate change,

recognizing further

*a)* § 20 of Action Line C7 (e-environment) of the Geneva Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva, 2003), calling for the establishment of monitoring systems using ICTs to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries;

*b)* Opinion 3 of the 2009 World Telecommunication Policy Forum (ICT and the environment), which recognizes that telecommunications/ICTs can make a substantial contribution to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, and calls for formulating future inventions and efforts for effectively addressing it;

*c)* the outcomes of the UN Climate Change Conferences held in Indonesia in December 2007 and in Copenhagen in December 2009;

*d)* the Nairobi Declaration on the Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste, and the adoption by the Ninth Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention of the Work Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste, focusing on the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

considering

*a)* that the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions had risen by more than 70 per cent since 1970, having an effect on global warming, changing weather patterns, rising sea-levels, desertification, shrinking ice cover and other long-term effects;

*b)* that climate change is acknowledged as a potential threat to all countries and needs a global response;

*c)* that the consequences of developing countries' lack of preparation in the past have recently come to light, and that these countries will be exposed to incalculable dangers and considerable losses, including the consequences of rising sea levels for many coastal areas in developing countries;

*d)* Programme 5 of the Hyderabad Action Plan for least developed countries, countries in special need (small island developing states, low-lying coastal countries and landlocked developing countries), emergency telecommunications and climate-change adaptation,

considering further

*a)* that telecommunications/ICTs play an important role in protecting the environment and in promoting innovative and sustainable development activities at low risk to the environment;

*b)* that the role of telecommunications/ICTs in tackling the challenge of climate change encompasses a wide array of activities, including, but not limited to: the promotion of telecommunications/ICTs as alternatives to other technologies that consume more energy; the development of energy-efficient devices, applications and networks; the development of energy-efficient working methods; the implementation of satellite and ground-based remote-sensing platforms for environmental observation, including weather monitoring; and the use of telecommunications/ICTs to warn the public of dangerous weather events and provide communication support for governmental and non-governmental organization aid providers to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions;

*c)* that remote-sensing applications on board satellites and other radiocommunication systems are important tools for climate monitoring, environmental observation, disaster prediction, detection of illegal deforestation, and the detection and mitigation of the negative effects of climate change;

*d)* the role ITU can play in promoting the use of ICTs to mitigate climate-change effects, and that the Strategic Plan for the Union for 2016-2019 gives clear priority to combating climate change using ICTs;

*e)* that the use of telecommunications/ICTs provides increased opportunities to reduce GHG emissions generated by non-ICT sectors through the utilization of telecommunications/ICTs in ways that replace services or increase efficiency of the sectors concerned,

aware

*a)* that telecommunications/ICTs also contribute to emissions of GHG, a contribution which, although relatively small, will grow with the increased use of telecommunications/ICTs, and that the necessary priority must be given to reducing GHG emissions;

*b)* that developing countries face additional challenges in addressing the effects of climate change, including natural disasters related to climate change;

*c)* that developing countries are facing serious challenges in establishing new ICT facilities into their national networks, hence require intensive ITU individual country guidance and assistance, which varies from one Region to another and between countries,

bearing in mind

*a)* that countries have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Protocol and have committed to reduce their emission levels of GHG to targets that are mainly set below their 1990 levels;

*b)* that the countries that have submitted plans in response to the Copenhagen Accord have specified which steps they are prepared to take to reduce their carbon intensity in the current decade,

noting

*a)* that the current ITU-T Study Group 5 is the lead ITU-T study group responsible for studies on methodologies for evaluating telecommunication/ICT effects on climate change, for publishing guidelines for using ICTs in an eco-friendly way, for studying energy efficiency of the power feeding systems, for studying ICT environmental aspects of electromagnetic phenomena, and for studying, assessing and analysing safe, low-cost social recirculation of telecommunication/ICT equipment through recycling and reuse;

*b)* ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 24/2, on ICTs and climate change, adopted by the WTDC (Hyderabad, 2010);

*c)* that ITU Recommendations that focus on energy-saving systems and applications can play a critical role in the development of telecommunications/ICTs, by promoting the adoption of recommendations for enhancing the use of telecommunications/ICTs to serve as an effective cross-cutting tool to measure and reduce GHG emissions across economic and social activities;

*d)* the leadership of ITU-R, in collaboration with the ITU membership, in continuing to support studies on the use of radiocommunication systems, including remote-sensing applications, to improve climate monitoring and disaster prediction, detection and relief;

*e)* that there are other international bodies that are working on climate-change issues, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and that ITU should collaborate, within its mandate, with those entities;

*f)* that several countries have committed to a 20 per cent reduction in GHG emissions both in the ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors by 2020, against 1990 levels,

resolves

that ITU, within its mandate and in collaboration with other organizations, will demonstrate its leadership in applying telecommunications/ICTs to address the causes and effects of climate change through the following:

1 to continue and further develop ITU activities on telecommunications/ICTs and climate change in order to contribute to the wider global efforts being made by the United Nations;

2 to encourage energy efficiency of telecommunications/ICTs in order to reduce the GHG emissions produced by the telecommunication/ICT sector;

3 to encourage the telecommunication/ICT sector to contribute, through its own improvement of energy efficiency and in the use of ICTs in other parts of the economy, to an annual reduction in GHG emissions;

4 to report on the level that the ICT sector has contributed to the reduction of GHG emissions in other sectors through a reduction of their energy consumption by applying ICTs, taking into account that the noble programme of GHG would not impede the overall Telecommunication/ICT development in developing countries;

5 to promote awareness of the environmental issues associated with telecommunication/ICT equipment design and encourage energy efficiency and the use of materials in the design and fabrication of telecommunication/ICT equipment in order to promote a clean and safe environment;

6 to include, as a priority, assistance to developing countries so as to strengthen their human and institutional capacity in promoting the use of telecommunications/ICTs to tackle climate change, as well as in areas such as the need for communities to adapt to climate change, as a key element of disaster-management planning,

instructs the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to formulate a plan of action for the role of ITU, taking into account all relevant ITU resolutions, in conjunction with other relevant expert bodies/groups, and taking into account the specific mandate of the three ITU Sectors;

2 to ensure that the relevant ITU study groups responsible for ICTs and climate change implement the plan of action referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General* 1 above;

3 to liaise with other relevant organizations in order to avoid duplication of work and optimize the use of resources;

4 to ensure that ITU organizes workshops, seminars and training courses in developing countries at the regional level for the purpose of raising awareness and identifying key issues in order to generate best-practice guidelines;

5 to encourage Member States in the various regions to cooperate in sharing expertise and resources and identify a regional cooperation mechanism[[139]](#footnote-156), including if required a regional centre, so as to assist all Member States in the region in measurement and training

6 to assist Member States in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in infrastructure development and capacity building, as well as assistance for establishing laboratories for energy efficiency measurement

7 to continue taking appropriate measures within the Union to contribute to the reduction of carbon footprint (e.g. paperless meetings, videoconferences, etc.);

8 to report and oversee annually to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made by ITU on implementation of this resolution;

9 to submit this resolution and other appropriate outcomes of the ITU activities to meetings of relevant organizations, including the UNFCCC, in order to reiterate the Union's commitment to sustainable global growth; and to ensure recognition of the importance of telecommunications/ICTs in mitigation and adaptation efforts as well as the critical role of ITU in this regard,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux, within the purview of their mandate

1 to continue the development of best practices and guidelines that will assist governments in the development of policy measures that could be used to support the ICT sector in reducing GHG emissions and promoting ICTs in other sectors;

2 to help in the promotion of research and development:

– to improve the energy efficiency of ICT equipment

– to measure climate change

– to mitigate the effects of climate change

– to adapt to the effects of climate change,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to assist the lead ITU-T study group on ICTs and climate change (currently Study Group 5), in collaboration with other bodies, in the development of methodologies to assess:

i) the level of energy efficiency in the ICT sector and the application of telecommunications/ICTs in non-ICT sectors; and

ii) the complete lifecycle GHG emissions of telecommunication/ICT equipment, in collaboration with other relevant bodies, in order to establish best practice in the sector against an agreed set of metrics to enable the benefits of reuse, refurbishment and recycling to be quantified in order to help achieve reductions in GHG emissions both in the telecommunication/ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors;

2 to promote the work of ITU and cooperate with UN entities and others in activities related to climate change, working towards a progressive and measurable reduction in energy consumption and GHG emissions throughout the lifecycle of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

3 to utilize the current Joint Coordination Activity on ICT and on climate change in specialist and specific discussions with other industries, drawing upon the expertise existing in other forums, industrial sectors (and their relevant forums) and academia in order to:

i) demonstrate ITU leadership in GHG reductions and energy savings in the ICT sector;

ii) ensure that ITU actively leads in the application of ICTs in other industries and contributes to the reduction in GHG emissions,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to continue to contribute actively to ITU on ICTs and climate change;

2 to continue or initiate public and private programmes that include ICTs and climate change, giving due consideration to relevant ITU initiatives;

3 to support and contribute to the wider United Nations process on climate change;

4 to take necessary measures to reduce the effects of climate change by developing and using more energy-efficient ICT devices, applications and networks and through the application of ICTs in other fields;

5 to promote recycling and reuse of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

6 to continue to support the work of ITU-R in remote sensing (active and passive) for environmental observation and other radiocommunication systems that can be used to support climate monitoring, disaster prediction, alerting and response in accordance with relevant resolutions adopted by radiocommunication assemblies and world radiocommunication conferences.

MOD ACP/67A2/7

RESOLUTION 183 (rev. busan, 2014)

Telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* the definition of e-health made by Resolution 58/28 of the World Health Assembly, Geneva 2005 as "... *the cost-effective and secure use of information and communications technologies in support of health and health-related fields, including health-care services, health surveillance, health literature, and health education, knowledge and research*";

*b)* that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) (Doha, 2006) recommended that ITU continue to study the potential of using telecommunications for e-health in order to meet the needs of developing countries;

*c)* Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on Information and communication technology applications, which merged Resolution 54 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), Resolution 65 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and Resolution 74 (Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC;

*d)* Resolution 78 (Dubai, 2012) of WTSA on information and communication technology applications and standards for improved access to e-health services,

considering further

*a)* that the World Health Organization (WHO) and ITU have a key role to promote stronger coordination among the key players in all technical areas of e-health standardization;

*b)* the need to provide effective, efficient and patient-safe clinical care using e-health ICTs;

*c)* that e-health applications and telecommunication/ICT applications supporting them are already extensive, but far from fully optimized and integrated;

*d)* the importance of maintaining momentum so that the potential advantages of telecommunication/ICT technologies in the healthcare sector are supported by appropriate regulatory, legal and policy frameworks in both the telecommunication and the health sectors,

recognizing

*a)* the ongoing work of Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) through Question 14-3/2, on information and telecommunications for e-health;

*b)* that there are European regional initiatives to share best practices in the implementation of e-applications, including e-health;

*c)* that healthcare ICT standards was considered a high-interest subject by the Global Standards Collaboration (GSC-13);

*d)* that healthcare ICT standards need to be adapted, as necessary, to fit the context of each Member State, and that this requires a strengthening of capacity building and support;

*e)* the ongoing work in ITU-D to bridge the digital e-health divide;

*f)* the publication under ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 14-2/2 entitled "Mobile e-health solutions for developing countries";

*g)* the ongoing work in Study Group 16 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) through Question 28/16 “Multimedia framework for e-health applications”, including interoperability on e-health devices, services and technology platforms;

*h)* the work of the ITU-T Focus Group on Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communications , which is considered to be a key enabler of applications and services across a broad range of vertical markets such as health care,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

1 to give priority consideration to the expansion of telecommunication/ICT initiatives for e‑health in the work of ITU and to coordinate e-health-related activities between the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T), ITU‑D and other relevant organizations;

2 to continue and further develop ITU activities on telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health in order to contribute to the wider global efforts concerning e‑health,

instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to identify and document examples of best practice for e-health in the field of telecommunication/ICT for dissemination among ITU Member States and Sector Members;

2 to report information and developments to Member States through an appropriate mechanism;

3 to coordinate on e-health-related activities with ITU‑R, ITU‑T and ITU‑D, and in particular to promote awareness, mainstreaming and capacity building in the creation of telecommunication/ICT e-health standards, reporting findings to the ITU Council as appropriate;

4 to work collaboratively on e-health-related activities with WHO and other organizations external to the ITU, as well as ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU‑D and, in particular, develop programmes that enable developing countries to introduce e‑health services safely and effectively,

invites Member States

to consider developing appropriate legislation, regulations, standards, codes of practice and guidelines to enhance the development and application of e-health telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals,

encourages Member States and Sector Members

to participate actively in e-health-related studies in ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D through contributions and by other appropriate means.

Draft New Resolution

ADD USA/27A1/9

Draft New Resolution [USA-1]

Reports of the External Auditor

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that the public disclosure of the reports of External Auditors to international organizations is currently recognized as a best practice throughout the UN system and among experts in the field of audit, such as the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), which is an umbrella organization for the external government audit community;

*b)* that the UN Panel of External Auditors, of which the ITU External Auditor, Corte dei Conti of Italy, is a member, posts on its public website the audited financial statements and reports of the external auditor of a number of UN organizations, in recognition of this best practice;

*c)* that the Board of Auditors, which is the External Auditor for the United Nations secretariat, the UN funds and programmes and a number of other UN bodies, publishes on its publicly accessible website reports dating back to the 2000-2001 biennium, and ITU remains one of the few specialized agencies within the UN system that does not provide public access to its audited financial statements and reports of the external auditor;

*d)* the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Administration and Management to Council 2014 to approve the publication on a temporary and exceptional basis until the PP-14 decides on the general policy of accessing ITU information and documents of:

-the report of the IMAC;

-the report of the external auditor; and

-summary of internal audit report,

instructs the Secretary-General

to publish, without delay, and provide public access to the reports of the External Auditor, on a publicly accessible website.

ADD USA/27A1/10

Draft New Resolution [USA-3]

ITU participation in memoranda of understanding with financial and/or strategic implications

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that one of the purposes of the Union as set out in Article 1 of the Constitution is to maintain and extend international cooperation between all its Member States for the improvement and rational use of international telecommunications;

*b)* that another purpose of the Union is to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society, by cooperating with other world and regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with telecommunications,

noting

a) that memoranda of understanding (”MoUs”) as well as Memoranda of Cooperation and Agreement[[140]](#footnote-157) or other instruments, in which the ITU, Member States, and Sector Members may participate, are often used to facilitate cooperative action;

*b)* that Resolution 52 (Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on strengthening the executing agency role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), emphasizes the importance of establishing partnerships between the public and private sectors as an efficient means of implementing sustainable ITU projects,

*c)* that Resolution 130 instructs the Secretary-General, in the context of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, “to cooperate with relevant international organizations, including through the adoption of MOUs, subject to the approval of Council in this regard, in accordance with Resolution 100 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;”

*d)* that Resolution 100 instructs the Council, in the context of the ITU serving as a depository of MOUs, to “formulate criteria and guidelines for the Secretary-General to respond to requests to serve as a depository for MOUs” and resolves that using those criteria and guidelines, “the Secretary-General may, with the approval of Council, serve as a depository for MOUs;”

*e)* that Council 2013 amended Decision 563 on the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources, adding to its terms of reference “to consider criteria to determine the financial and strategic implications of the establishment of Memoranda of Understanding (as well as Memoranda of Cooperation and Agreement) to which the ITU is or will be a party,”

observing

that the Union has entered into MoUs in which the ITU is a participant, which have financial and/or strategic implications, and these were discussed during Council 2014 as described in the Report by the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Administration and Management,

believing

that MoUs in which the ITU is a participant, which have financial and/or strategic implications, should only be entered into pursuant to criteria adopted by Council and subject to Council approval,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

1 to follow the criteria and guidelines to be established by the Council when entering into MoUs in which the ITU is a participant, which have financial and/or strategic implications;

2 to submit a report to the annual meeting of Council on the implementation of this resolution, detailing the relevant MOUs and ITU activities,

instructs the Council

1 to formulate criteria and guidelines for ITU participation in MoUs, which have financial and/or strategic implications, based on the following principles:

*a)* that any involvement of the Secretary-General in this capacity should contribute to and be within the purposes of the Union as set forth in Article 1 of the Constitution and within the strategic and financial plans for the Union;

*b)* that interested Member States and Sector Members will be kept informed of the activities of the ITU when it participates in MoUs, which have financial and/or strategic implications, and will not be restricted from joining relevant MoUs;

*c)* that the sovereignty and rights of ITU Member States are fully respected and preserved;

2 to implement a mechanism to review ITU participation in MoUs, which have financial and/or strategic implications, and to provide guidance to the Secretary-General;

3 to report on the application of this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference.

ADD USA/27A2/5

Draft New Resolution [USA-2]

Review of the current methodologies and development of a future vision for the participation of Sector Members, Associates and Academia  
in the activities of ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 152 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on *improvement of management and follow-up of the defrayal of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates*, which revised procedures related to the payment of fees;

*b)* Resolution 158 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), *Financial issues for consideration by the Council*, instructed Council to review the present approach to Sector Membership, including the possibility of changes in areas such as the fee structure and membership categories, including the feasibility of combining sector participation (i.e. a single ITU membership across all three Sectors), and asked Council to review progress of implementation, and recommend modifications where required;

*c)* Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010), *Admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union*, which established this new category of participation on a trial basis, and instructed Council to add any additional conditions or procedures if deemed appropriate, and to submit a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for a final decision on such participation;

*d)* Resolution 170 (Guadalajara, 2010), *Admission of Sector Members from developing countries to participate in the work of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector*, established a reduced fee structure to promote participation in the activities of the two Sectors,

recalling

Resolution 1360, *Study of the current methodologies for the participation of Sector Members, Associates and Academia*, adopted by the 2013 session of the Council,

considering

that the 2011 session of the Council referred the follow-up to Resolution 158 on these matters to the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources (CWG-FHR) to prepare recommendations, which in turn deliberated on this subject during its 2012-14 meetings, including a special open consultation with Sector Members, Associates and Academia,

noting

that the Council, based on input from the CWG-FHR, recommended that the Union implement changes to simplify, improve fairness and modernize Sector Membership, while maintaining the existing three Sector structure for Sector Membership, including Associates and Academia,

resolves to instruct the Council

1 to analyse the implications of various pricing methodologies for Sector Members and Associates, in terms of advantages and disadvantages, and consider additional benefits, including special status for Sector Members of all three Sectors;

2 to study the current structure of membership and the benefits and participation rights of Sector Members, Associates and Academia, with a view to ensuring consistency and fairness between categories of membership;

3 to review the practical application of the rights and obligations of Sector Members as provided in the ITU Constitution and Convention, Resolution 14 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), as well as the arrangements for the participation of Associates and Academia, to ensure that they are properly recognized during ITU conferences, assemblies, study groups, working parties, advisory groups and other activities;

4 to develop guidelines and training for chairmen/vice-chairmen, study group counsellors and others on such arrangements pertaining to various categories of membership and participation, following the review outlined in *resolves* 3 above;

5 to study ways of increasing participation among non-profit entities dealing with telecommunication/ICT matters in the work of the Union, including the feasibility of establishing a new category of participation with corresponding rights and obligations;

6 to review the practice of exempting entities from membership fees (based on criteria such as reciprocity), and if necessary, make changes to the eligibility criteria;

7 to develop a comprehensive consultation strategy with Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia and others as appropriate, to ensure that all points of view are thoroughly considered,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

to provide the necessary support to the Council to ensure that all members and participants have an opportunity to provide feedback to this initiative,

invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia

to participate in consultations on the subject, and provide comments on an ongoing basis.

ADD IAP/34A1/4

Draft New Resolution [IAP-1]

Preserving and promoting multilingualism on the Internet for an integrating and inclusive information society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union lists as one of its purposes: *“to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public*”;

*b)* that the Constitution of the Union lists as another of its purposes “*to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society, by cooperating with other world and regional intergovernmental organizations and those nongovernmental organizations concerned with telecommunications”;*

*c)* Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-12), Non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources;

*d)* Resolutions 101 and 102 (Rev. Busan, 2014), of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

*e)* Resolution 133 (Rev. Busan, 2014), Roles of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names;

*f)* Resolution 154 (Rev. Busan, 2014) on use of the six ITU official languages on an equal footing;

*g)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this Conference, and Resolution 20 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology facilities, services and related applications,

considering further

*a)* that the mission of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITUD) falls within the more general framework of ITU's purposes, laid down in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, and is formulated as follows: "*The mission of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) shall be to foster international cooperation and solidarity in the delivery of technical assistance and in the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) equipment and networks in developing countries. ITU-D is required to discharge the Union's dual responsibility as a United Nations specialized agency and executing agency for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements, so as to facilitate and enhance telecommunication/ ICT development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities”;*

*b)* that the Declaration of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Dubai, 2014), held under the theme “Broadband for Sustainable Development" in its paragraph 6 declared that “*building widespread telecommunication/ICT literacy as well as human and institutional capacity in the development and use of telecommunication/ICT networks, applications and services are key to enable people to access and contribute to information, ideas and knowledge. … to take advantage of all facilities, such as schools, libraries, content providers, multipurpose community centres and public access points, in close partnership with all stakeholders. The development of multilingual digital content for software-based applications and the creation of local content as well as content in local languages by stakeholders will help foster an inclusive information society”;*

*c)* the Declaration of the WSIS +10 High Level Event, which recognized that challenges have emerged in the implementation of Action Lines and new challenges in the implementation of the Actions Lines beyond 2015: “*The need to protect and reinforce all human rights, and to recognize their importance to realize economic and social development, ensuring equal respect for and enforcement of all human rights online and offline”; (…) “A need for all education and lifelong learning opportunities for all members of society, using educational programmes, distance education and open educational resources (OER) and applications to build ICT competencies responsive to specific societal and user needs and to better enable and empower teachers, educators and learners”; (…) “The need to respect human diversity in all its forms, in particular, cultural and linguistic diversity as well as diversity of tradition, religious beliefs and convictions to develop measures and policies to safe guard endangered languages and preserve cultural and linguistic heritage, including by supporting multilingualism in the use of ICTs”*,

recognizing

*a)* Articles 19 and 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), to the effect that: “*Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers", and “Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits*;”

*b)* Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), which impose specific obligations with regard to protection against discrimination as to sex, race, religion, or other forms of discrimination, which stipulates that: "*In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language”;*

*c)* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 47/135 of 18 December 1992, adopting the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, which proclaims that "States shall protect the existence and the national or ethnic, religious and linguistic identity of the minorities within their respective territories and shall encourage conditions for the promotion of their identity”;

*d)* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 35/201, adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1980, transmitting a Recommendation concerning the promotion and use of multilingualism and universal access to cyberspace;

*e)* the United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) Statement on universal access to basic communication and information services (1997), which asserts that "*The information and technology gap and related inequities between industrialized and developing nations are widening: a new type of poverty – information poverty – looms*";

*f)* the report prepared in 2012 by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the Internet Society: "*The Relationship between Local Content, Internet Development, and Access Prices," which indicates that* ***there is a strong correlation between the development of local network infrastructure and the growth of local content, that local content is growing in volume as a result of investment worldwide, and that its composition is changing and local content is no longer dominated by developed countries, but is more representative of the diversity of the world’s many cultures, languages, and communities[[141]](#footnote-158),***

emphasizing

*a)* that the United Nations General Assembly has supported the role of the ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and that the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, have been endorsed by the United Nations;

*b)* the WSIS 2003 Declaration of Principles and its commitment to “build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, where everyone can create, access, utilize, and share information and knowledge”;

*c)* that the Internet is a subject of valid international interest and must flow from full multistakeholder cooperation, with a duty to guarantee equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all, and guarantee stable and secure functioning of the Internet, having due regard for multilingualism, on the basis of the outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

*d)* that the Geneva Declaration of Principles, “Building the Information Society: a global challenge in the new Millennium," establishes as one of its fundamental principles, under paragraph B8 (Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content), that [t]he creation, dissemination and preservation of content in diverse languages and formats must be accorded high priority in building an inclusive Information Society, paying particular attention to the diversity of supply of creative work and due recognition of the rights of authors and artists. It is essential to promote the production of and accessibility to all content—educational, scientific, cultural or recreational—in diverse languages and formats. The development of local content suited to domestic or regional needs will encourage social and economic development and will stimulate participation of all stakeholders, including people living in rural, remote and marginal areas;

*e)* that Declaration of Principles also asserts that “the preservation of cultural heritage is a crucial component of identity and self–understanding of individuals that links a community to its past. The Information Society should harness and preserve cultural heritage for the future by all appropriate methods, including digitization”;

*f)* that, furthermore, at the WSIS meeting in Geneva, UNESCO introduced its concept of Knowledge Societies, emphasizing plurality, diversity, and inclusion, and highlighting that the use of ICTs has to take into account universally recognized human rights, focusing on four principles: freedom of expression, universal access to information and knowledge, cultural and linguistic diversity, and quality education for all;

*g)* that the UNESCO Convention of 2005, “Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions,” stipulates that: “Equitable access to a rich and diversified range of cultural expressions from all over the world and access of cultures to the means of expressions and dissemination constitute important elements for enhancing cultural diversity and encouraging mutual understanding”;

*h)* that UNESCO has provided assistance to Member States in the implementation of the policy directives assembled in the recommendations for decision-makers, and carried out different training activities in respect of universal access to information and on the promotion and use of multilingualism, in conjunction with the Organization of American States (OAS);

*i)* that the 2012 Paris OER (Open Educational Resources) Declaration recommends that States, within their capacities and authority, inter alia, foster awareness and use OER, facilitate enabling environments for use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs); foster strategic alliances for OER, and encourage the development and adaptation of OER in a variety of languages and cultural contexts;

*j)* the 2012 report of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development, which indicates that content and broadband-enabled services in local languages, as well as the capacities of local communities to create and share content, are important drivers of the use of broadband infrastructure by local population;

*k)* the 2013 report of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development, which presents a series of strategies that governments worldwide, in particular the developing countries and other entities interested in education, should adopt in order to derive maximum benefit from the advantages offered by ICTs, including promoting mobility of education and open educational resources, supporting the development of content adapted to local contexts and languages, etc., pointing to the need to create ecosystems of online educational applications and services with local and homegrown content,

bearing in mind

*a)* that International Mother Language Day was proclaimed of the General Conference of UNESCO in November 1999, and has been observed yearly since 2000 to promote all languages used by peoples of the world, and that the 2011 edition focused on the theme: “Information and communication technologies for the safeguarding and promotion of languages and linguistic diversity ";

*b)* that, in the changing telecommunication/ICT environment, the ITU should remain a pre-eminent intergovernmental organization where Member States, Sector Members and Associates work together to enable the growth and sustained development of telecommunication and information networks and applications, and to facilitate universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging inclusive information society;

*c)* that the ITU is deploying maximum efforts, in collaboration and coordination with competent organizations in the field of Internet governance, to bring the greatest possible benefit to the world community,

resolves

to endorse Resolution 82 (Dubai, 2014), adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference of Dubai (WTDC, 2014), “Preserving and promoting multilingualism on the Internet for an inclusive information society.”,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue working to ensure the preservation and promotion of multilingualism on the Internet by recommending the adoption of public policy measures to ensure the preservation and promotion of multiculturalism and multilingualism in the digital ecosystem of the Internet and associated services, to bring information and knowledge to people everywhere, with a view to ensuring universal access and bringing multilingual societies to life, and strengthening dialogue between cultures, openness and mutual understanding, tolerance towards others, etc.

2 to ensure that, in coordination with the United Nations and other relevant international organizations, that account is taken of this resolution in compiling data to measure ICTs for the construction of an integrating Information Society,

invites the Member States and Sector Members, and academic institutions and other associates, as applies

1 to pay special attention, in their regional, national, and local policies and strategies, to promoting sites that ensure and promote linguistic diversity and multilingualism in the digital ecosystem of the Internet;

2 to submit contributions in the framework of the BDT to facilitate the effective implementation of this Resolution;

3 to promote capacity-building for the development of local digital content in rural contexts and for vulnerable population groups in order to preserve multiculturalism and promote their regional and national integration,

invites the Secretary-General

to bring this Resolution to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in an effort to promote increased cooperation and coordination for development policies, programs, and projects in order to make progress in linguistic diversity and the Internet, in line with the principles of equitable access, functional equivalence, affordability, and universal design; fully harnessing the available tools, guidelines, and standards, ensuring the elimination of all forms of discrimination and digital exclusion.

ADD IAP/34A1/6

Draft New Resolution [IAP-2]

Global flight tracking

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that determination of position of commercial aircraft and reporting this information to air traffic control centres represents an important element of aviation safety and security;

*b)* that the recent loss of Flight MH370 has spurred worldwide discussions on global flight tracking, and has generated appropriate responses from many organizations including the ITU within scope of their respective mandates;

*c)* that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has developed Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) for systems enabling position determination and tracking of aircraft for air traffic control;

*d)* that some systems are currently in operation using a frequency allocation to the aeronautical mobile (R) service (AM(R)S) in the band 960 – 1 164 MHz, involving transmissions between aircraft and terrestrial stations on the ground within line-of-sight and consequently do not provide flight tracking in polar, oceanic and remote areas;

*e)* that one approach to extending the coverage of an existing terrestrial system to provide worldwide coverage would be to allow satellites to receive transmissions from an existing system, which would require a frequency allocation to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (Route) service (AMS(R)S) in the Earth-to-space direction of transmission;

*f)* that such an approach would not require changes in existing aircraft equipment and parameters, thus minimizing impact on incumbent users;

*g)* that during the World Radiocommunication Conference 2012 the requirement for consideration of an allocation to a satellite service for this purpose was not anticipated, and therefore no agenda item was pursued to have this matter considered at the World Radiocommunication Conference 2015;

*h)* that ICAO, in its special meeting onglobal flight tracking**,** Montréal, 12-13 May 2014, encouraged the ITU to take action, at the earliest opportunity, to provide the necessary spectrum allocations as emerging aviation needs are identified. This includes spectrum for satellite and other radiocommunication services used for safety of life aviation applications;

*i)* ICAO further encouraged ITU to place this on the Agenda for the upcoming ITU World Radiocommunication Conference 2015;

*j)* that the Expert Dialogue on real-time monitoring of flight data, Kuala Lumpur, 26-27 May 2014, encouraged ITU to continue to study and address current and future spectrum requirements for flight tracking and real-time flight data monitoring and make appropriate allocations at upcoming world radiocommunication conferences, including the conference in 2015,

considering further

*a)* that since WRC-12, some satellite operators have begun to include necessary payloads on their new generation satellite systems to enable global flight tracking, using the reception of emissions from aircraft stations and the first satellites to support such tracking will be launched in 2015;

*b)* that the relevant ITU-R studies on the reception of these emissions via satellite in the frequency band 960 – 1 164 MHz are on-going,

*c)* that future studies relating to spectrum requirements for real-time flight data monitoring should be encouraged,

noting

that in accordance with Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, the Union shall in particular promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services,

resolves

to direct the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference in accordance with CV119, to add the following new item to its agenda:

1.19 to consider the spectrum requirements for global flight tracking and take appropriate action, including possible frequency allocations to satellite services used for safety of life aviation applications, taking into account systems that operate in accordance with recognized international aeronautical standards and the relevant ITU-R studies,

instructs the relevant ITU-R Study Groups

to make every effort to complete the sharingstudies in support of the above new agenda item in time for the consideration of ITU Member States preparing for the WRC-15,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to submit to WRC-15 the results of sharing studies described in the *instructs* above.

ADD IAP/34A1/7

Draft New Resolution [IAP-3]

Protecting Telecommunication Service Users/Consumers

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Dubai 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) on protecting and supporting the users/consumers of telecommunications/information and communication technology services;

*b)* Article 4 of the International Telecommunication Regulations,

recognizing

*a)* the United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection;

*b)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) stressed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, and the fundamental importance of a multi-stakeholder implementation at the international level, establishing Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, the ITU being, as stipulated in said Agenda, the enabler/moderator of this Action Line,

considering

*a)* that consumer-related laws, policies and practices limit fraudulent, deceitful and unfair business conducts. These protections are indispensable to build the consumer’s trust and to establish a more equitable relationship between telecommunication/ICT entrepreneurs and consumers;

*b)* that telecommunications/ICTs can offer new and substantial benefits to consumers, including convenience and access to a broad range of goods and/or services, and the ability to collect and compare information about these goods and/or services;

*c)* that the consumer’s trust in telecommunications/ICTs is bolstered by the continuous development of transparent, effective consumer protection mechanisms that limit the presence of fraudulent, deceitful or unfair business conducts;

*d)* that education and dissemination of information on the suitable consumption and use of these products and services must be encouraged, mainly regarding the inputs of the digital economy, since consumers expect to have access to both the legal content and applications of these services;

*e)* that access to telecommunications/ICTs must be open and affordable,

instructs the Secretary General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to intensify the tasks aimed at sensitizing those in charge of decision-making with respect to telecommunications/ICTs, as well as regulatory bodies with respect to the importance of keeping users and consumers informed about the basic characteristics, quality, security and rates of the different services offered by operators, and creating other protection mechanisms to make it easier for consumers and users to exercise their rights;

2 to closely collaborate with the Member States in order to identify critical areas for the establishment of policies and regulatory frameworks for the protection of consumers and users;

3 to strengthen their relations with other international organizations and bodies that participate in the protection of consumers and users,

invites the Member States

1 to encourage the creation and promotion of policies that ensure the delivery of free, transparent, updated and accurate information to the final users about telecommunication services, including international roaming rates and relevant applicable conditions, in a timely manner;

2 the provide inputs that allow the dissemination of the best practices and policies that have been implemented in order to increase the ability to develop public policies related to legal, regulatory technical measures to address the protection of consumers and users, including data protection;

3 to promote policies that favor the provision of telecommunication services in conditions that deliver suitable quality to the users;

4 to promote competition in the provision of telecommunication services, encouraging them to formulate policies that drive competitive prices,

invites the member States, Sector members and Associate Members

to make contributions that allow the dissemination of best practices and policies related to user/consumer protection, service quality, and service rates.

ADD IAP/34A1/13

Draft New Resolution [IAP-4]

Strategy for the coordination of efforts among of the three Sectors the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

noting

*a)* Resolution ITU-R 6-1 (Rev. Geneva, 2007), Liaison and collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), and Resolution ITU-T R 7-2 (Rev. Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly, Telecommunication development including liaison and collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D);

*b)* Resolutions 44 and 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on mutual cooperation and integration of the activities of ITU-T and ITU-D;

*c)* Resolution 57 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, Strengthening coordination and cooperation among ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D on matters of mutual interest;

*d)* Resolution 5 (Rev. Dubai 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, Enhanced participation by developing countries in the activities of the Union;

*e)* Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, Strengthening coordination and cooperation among ITU-R, ITU-T, and ITU-D on matters of mutual interest;

*f)* the recent establishment of the TSAG sub-group on “Intra- ITU collaboration and coordination”,

considering

*a)* the objectives of the Union listed in Article 1 of the Constitution;

*b)* the role assigned to each of the three Sectors to contribute to the fulfillment of said objectives;

*c)* that the basic principle of cooperation and collaboration among the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), and the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) is to avoid duplication of the Sectors’ activities and ensure that work is carried out efficiently, effectively, and in coordination;

*d)* that the Radiocommunication Assembly, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) have also identified common areas where work is to be done and that require the ITU’s internal coordination,

recognizing

*a)* the need of developing countries to acquire tools to strengthen their telecommunication sector;

*b)* that despite efforts made, levels of participation by developing countries in the activities of ITU-T and ITU-R remain low, so that it is increasingly necessary to carry out joint activities with ITU‑D;

*c)* the catalyzing role of ITU-D, which seeks optimal resource use so that capacities can be built in developing countries;

*d)* the need to achieve better representation of the vision and needs of developing countries in the activities and work carried out in ITU-R and ITU-T;

*e)* that in common areas such as international mobile telecommunications (IMT), emergency communications, conformity testing, deployment of information and communications technologies (ICTs), and better use of scarce resources, among others, an integrative approach from the Union is increasingly required;

*f)* that coordinated and complementary efforts make it possible to reach more member states, with greater impact, so as to bridge the digital divide and the standardization gap, and also contribute to better spectrum management,

bearing in mind

*a)* that the existence of inter-Sector teams facilitates collaboration and coordination of activities within the Union;

*b)* that consultations are under way among the three Advisory Groups themselves regarding the mechanisms and means needed for better cooperation among them;

*c)* that these actions should be systematized in a comprehensive strategy whose results are measured and monitored;

*d)* that this would provide the Union with a tool for correcting deficiencies and building on success;

*e)* that this task should be headed by the General Secretariat, in close collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

1 to ensure the design of a coordination and cooperation strategy for effective and efficient efforts in areas of mutual interest to the three ITU Sectors, in order to avoid duplication of effort and to optimize the use of resources;

2 to ensure the preparation of an updated list containing the areas of mutual interest to the three Sectors pursuant to the mandates of each ITU Assembly and Conference;

3 to ensure the reporting of the coordination activities carried out among the different Sectors in each such area, as well as the results obtained;

4 to present a report to the upcoming Plenipotentiary Conference on the implementation of this Resolution,

instructs the Council

to include the coordination of the work of the three ITU Sectors on the order of business for its meetings so as to follow its evolution and take decisions to ensure its implementation,

instructs the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau, the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, and the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to ensure the reporting to the Council of the coordination activities carried out among the different Sectors in each area identified as of mutual interest, as well as the results obtained;

2 to ensure that the agendas of the respective Advisory Groups include coordination with the other Sectors so that strategies and actions are suggested for optimal development of the areas of common interest.

ADD IAP/34A1/24

Draft New Resolution [IAP-5]

Promotion of Information and Communication Technologies to young people

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that young people under the age of 25 account for 42.5 per cent of the world’s population as of 2014 and constitute the most active population in use of the Internet;

*b)* that young people, both from developed and developing countries, that are in their right to achieve full economic, social and digital inclusion, face disproportionate exposure to poverty and unemployment;

*c)* that information and communication technologies (ICTs) are tools through which both young women and men can substantively contribute to, participate in and leverage their social and economic development;

*d)* that digital literacy, computer literacy and web literacy are considered core competencies for the 21st century workplace,

further considering

*a)* the Tunis Agenda (2005) of the World Summit on the Information Society, reaffirming Member States' commitment to empowering young people as key contributors to building an inclusive information society in order to actively engage youth in innovative ICT-based development programmes and widen opportunities for youth to be involved in e-strategy processes;

*b)* the United Nations Secretary-General’s Five-year Action Agenda, which makes working with and for women and young people a priority for the United Nations System;

*c)* the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Youth, which aims to promote young people’s effective inclusive civic engagement at local, national, regional and global levels,

recalling

*a)* Resolution 70 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on gender mainstreaming in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through ICTs, which encourages Member States and Sector Members to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in information and communication technology (ICT) careers during elementary, secondary and higher education, and recognizes that there are a growing number of women in the ICT field, who could encourage girls to choose a career in the field of ICT and foster the use of ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls;

*b)* Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union;

*c)* Resolution 76 (Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on promoting information and communication technologies among young women and men for social and economic empowerment;

*d)* the BYND 2015 San José Declaration, which highlights employment and entrepreneurship, education, political inclusion, cybersecurity, health and environmental sustainability as the areas young people feel are most impacted through increased access to ICT, and which was formally recognized by the 68th United Nations General Assembly,

recognizing

*a)* the substantive work of the ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) on digital inclusion related to young people, including research and analysis;

*b)* BDT’s statistical monitoring and reporting on disaggregated ICT data by age;

*c)* the annual “Kaleidoscope” academic essay competition organized by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), targeting young ICT scientists, researchers and engineers;

*d)* the ITU TELECOM World “Young Innovators” Competition hosted annually since 2011;

*e)* ITU’s coordination of the annual “Girls in ICT Day”, which encourages young women to seek careers in ICT,

further recognizing

ITU’s support to the United Nations Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth, its active involvement in the United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development and contribution to the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Youth,

resolves

1 that ITU continue to engage with young audiences in outreach, through communications, capacity building and research, from the perspectives of digital inclusion (connecting the unconnected), innovation, entrepreneurship and skills development, in order to provide tools for self-empowerment of young people and their satisfactory participation in the digital economy and all aspects of society within the existing financial resources of the Union;

2 that ITU activities with youth be used to strengthen the value proposition for Academia, so as to increase the participation of such institutions in the Union;

3 that future engagement with young people should take place through recognized national or grassroots structures, such as official delegations or ITU Academia, and through competitive processes such as the Young Innovators Competition, in order to provide legitimacy for youth participation in ITU activities;

4 that ITU shall commit to regular monitoring, reporting and research on the uptake and use of ICTs by young people, including the provision of disaggregated data by gender and information on behavioural aspects that may be harmful and dangerous,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to deploy sufficient staff and financial resources to develop and maintain effective youth programmes across the Union, within budgetary constraints;

2 to ensure coordination of ITU activities so as to avoid duplication and overlap;

3 to explore ways of strengthening the role of Academia within the structures of the Union, by increasing the value proposition for academic institutions and increasing visibility and prestige for young students;

4 to maintain the ITU TELECOM World Young Innovators Competition on a yearly basis, and ensure that sufficient expertise and resources are allocated to working with winning ICT innovations in order to provide mentorship, capacity building and sufficient exposure at national and international levels;

5 to submit to Council reports on ITU’s activities related to youth,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue activities to advance the objectives of Resolution 76 (Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on promoting ICTs among young women and men for social and economic empowerment;

2 to continue activities related to monitoring, reporting and research on statistics and indicators related young people’s uptake and use of ICT, including the provision of disaggregated data by gender and information on behavioural aspects that may be harmful and dangerous,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to continue to explore ways and means of involving young engineers/ICT researchers in the specialist work of the Bureau, such as through the ITU Kaleidoscope event,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to continue to explore ways and means of involving young engineers/ICT researchers in the specialist work of the Bureau,

invites Member States

1 to actively seek means of including young people in ITU events and national delegations through, for example, more active engagement with national academic institutions and youth-led organizations;

2 to explore policies and mechanisms that make it easier for young people to engage with and influence the process of national and international ICT policy-making;

3 to explore ways of strengthening the role of Academia within the structures of the Union, by increasing the value proposition for academic institutions and ensuring visibility for young students;

4 to actively promote the Young Innovators Competition and ensure youth from national constituencies are empowered to participate in and promote the event,

invites Sector Members

1 to support, where possible, the necessary structures for effective engagement with young people, through, for example, access to information and fellowships for meaningful participation in ITU activities;

2 to help shape future challenges for the Young Innovators Competition and engage in a co-creation process for designing the best possible solutions, and to commit to incubating the winning solution;

3 to continue to explore new and innovative business models to connect the unconnected and improve ICT access for young people,

invites Academia

1 to continue providing the necessary structures for effective engagement with young people, through access to information, fellowships and credits for participation in ITU activities;

2 to support networks of young people so that they may act as community-based hubs and innovation centres for providing input to ITU’s intellectual processes;

3 to promote education in the field of ICT for young people and especially for young women.

ADD IAP/34A1/31

Draft New Resolution [IAP-6]

Assisting Member States to combat the theft of mobile devices and to study technological alternatives to restrict the use and trade of lost or stolen devices

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that the positive impact of mobile phone communication, the technological progress and the great coverage and development generated by all the related services, have made the increasing penetration of mobile terminals possible (especially the smartphone type) because of the multiple benefits provided;

*b)* that the widespread use of mobile telecommunications in the world, has also given rise to the problem of theft of cell phones and other mobile devices;

*c)* that theft of mobile devices has a negative impact on the health and safety of our citizens, due to associated acts of physical aggression, including in some cases death;

*d)* that problems that occur around the crimes related to the theft of mobile terminals have become a worldwide problem since these stolen devices are often resold in the international markets, thus stimulating this illegal trade and leading to strong social impacts;

*e)* that the traffic of cell phones and other counterfeited, smuggled and stolen mobile devices constitutes a risk to consumers, loss of revenue for the industry, and often loss of tax revenue for the government;

*f)* that governments and industry have implemented regulations, law enforcement actions and technological changes to prevent and combat the theft of cell phones and other mobile devices;

*g)* that ITU can play a positive role by offering all interested parties a platform for encouraging discussions, defining technical guidelines through industry cooperation, and for the dissemination of information on combating theft of mobile terminals,

concerned

because the number of deaths due to the theft of cell phones and other mobile devices in various regions of the world remains high, despite efforts made by governments in recent years,

aware

that manufacturers, industry groups, and operators have been developing different technological solutions to address this global problem,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Director of the Development Bureau

1 to conduct studies with the goal of identifying best practices in combating the theft of mobile devices and to disseminate this information within the member states;

2 to carry out the required studies concerning guidelines for the implementation of technological alternatives (software and/or hardware), to prevent the use of lost or stolen mobile devices in mobile and IP networks, and to cooperate actively with relevant organizations such as the GSMA and 3GPP, as well as with relevant members of the mobile telecommunications industry (mobile operators, mobile device manufacturers, technology firms, etc.);

3 To provide assistance, within the Union's expertise, and within available resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to Member States, if so requested, in order to achieve the reduction of mobile device theft in their countries;

4 To gather data on stolen mobile devices in order to track progress in this area,

invites Sector Members

to contribute to the studies in this area.

ADD IAP/34A1/32

Draft New Resolution [IAP-7]

“Voluntary guidelines and best practices for designing, installing and operating Internet exchange points (IXP)”

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* the stipulations in Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) regarding the implementation of regional initiatives, in which one refers to the need to coordinate and harmonize efforts to develop national, regional, inter-regional, and global telecommunication infrastructure;

*b)* that Resolution 23 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) “*Internet access and availability in developing countries[[142]](#footnote-159) and general tariff principles for international Internet connection*” instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau to conduct studies on the cost structure of international Internet connectivity for developing countries, with emphasis on the influence and impact of connectivity modes (transit and peering), secure cross-border connectivity, and the availability and costs of the physical infrastructure of the backhaul and long-distance network;

*c)* that one of the outputs of Objective 1 of the Dubai Action Plan (Dubai, 2014) is capacity building of members to develop and implement ICT strategies and policies, as well as to identify the methods and approaches for the development and rollout of infrastructure and applications;

*d)* that the *declares* 9 clause of the Dubai Action Plan establishes that ITU-D Study Groups must continue contributing to the exchange of knowledge and creating capacity to be made available to the international community. To support this objective, cooperation between the three ITU sectors and with other organizations and groups of experts must be reinforced;

*e)* that the *declares* 10 clause of the Dubai Declaration (WTDC-14) establishes that “*Building confidence, trust and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs is a priority, with a need for international cooperation and coordination between governments, relevant organizations, private companies and entities in building capacity and exchanging best practices for the development of related public policies and legal, regulatory and technical measures that address, inter alia, personal data protection and child online protection. Stakeholders should work together to ensure the reliability and security of ICT networks and services*”,

taking into account

*a)* Supplement 2 of ITU-T Recommendation D.50 on “*Guidelines for reducing the costs of international Internet connectivity*” establishes that it is important to find ways and means to reduce the cost of Internet subscriptions and proposes guidelines for reducing the costs of international Internet connectivity (IIC), among other things, by creating IXPs;

*b)* No. 196 of the ITU Convention, which stipulates that Telecommunication Standardization Study Groups shall pay due attention to the study of Questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries at both the regional and international levels;

*c)* Opinion 1 of the 2013 ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum (Geneva, 2013) sets forth the vision of promoting Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) for national, regional and international network interconnection, as they can be an effective way of improving international Internet connection and reducing its costs;

*d)* That, in the technical and operational aspects of installing and rolling out Internet Exchange Points (IXPs), many developing countries have stated the need for know-how and advisory services regarding the steps needed to design, install and operate IXPs,

observing

that ITU-T Recommendation D.50 on international Internet connection recommends that Administrations take appropriate measures nationally to ensure that parties (including operating agencies authorized by Member States) involved in the provision of international Internet connections negotiate and agree to bilateral commercial arrangements, or other arrangements as agreed between Administrations, enabling direct international Internet connections that take into account the possible need for compensation between them for the value of elements such as traffic flow, number of routes, geographical coverage and cost of international transmission, and the possible application of network externalities, amongst others,

instructs the Directors of the Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux

that, through the relevant Study Groups and in coordination with other relevant organizations involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future of the Internet, to contribute to the development of voluntary guidelines and best practices for the design, installation and operation of Internet Exchange Points (IXPs), taking into account existing best practices.

ADD IAP/34A1/35

Draft New Resolution [IAP-8]

Combating telecommunication/information and communication counterfeit and unauthorized devices

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 177 (Rev. Busan, 2014), of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on conformity and interoperability, which instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau to assist Member States in addressing their concerns with respect to counterfeit devices and with the terms of this Resolution;

*b)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on Enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU Recommendations in developing countries, including conformance and interoperability testing of systems manufactured on the basis of ITU Recommendations;

*c)* Resolution 79 (Dubai, 2014), of WTDC, on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies in combating and dealing with counterfeit telecommunication/information and communication devices;

*d*) Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly,

recognizing

*a)* the growing problem related to the sale and circulation of counterfeit and unauthorized devices in the market, as well as the adverse consequences for users, governments and the private sector;

*b)* that counterfeit and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices may decrease security and quality of service for users and lead to tax losses for governments, among others;

*c)* that counterfeit and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices often contain high and illegal levels of hazardous substances, threatening consumers and the environment;

*d)* that while there are more similarities than differences between counterfeit, and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices it is important to recognize the differences which may require different solutions;

*e)* that some countries have adopted measures to raise awareness of this issue and deployed successful solutions to deter the spreading of counterfeit and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices, and that developing countries may benefit from learning from those experiences;

*f)* that some of the solutions adopted by the countries rely on unique ICT device identifiers, such as the International Mobile Equipment Identity, to limit and deter counterfeit and unauthorized ICT devices;

*g)* that industry initiatives have been created to coordinate activity between operators, manufactures, and consumers;

*h)* that operators is some countries offer solutions for consumers such free anti-theft applications;

*i)* that Members States face significant challenges in finding effective solutions to this problem, given the innovative and creative ways used by persons engaged in this illicit activity to evade enforcement/legal measures;

*j)* the ITU’s Conformity and Interoperability and Bridging Standardization Gap programmes, may help by bringing clarity to standardization processes and product’s conformity to international standards;

*k)* that providing interoperability, safety, and reliability should be a key objective of ITU Recommendations,

considering

*a)* that, in general, telecommunication/ICT devices that does not comply with applicable national conformity processes, as well as national regulatory requirements or other applicable legal requirements, may be considered unauthorized for sale and/or activation on telecommunications networks of that country;

*b)* that ITU and other relevant stakeholders have key roles to play in fostering coordination between the parties concerned to study the impact of counterfeit and unauthorized devices and the mechanism for limiting their use and to identify ways of dealing with them internationally and regionally,

aware

*a)* that governments play an important role in combating the manufacture and international trade of counterfeit and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices by formulating appropriate strategies, policies and legislation;

*b)* of the current work and studies of ITU Study Groups, and of relevant activities in other relevant forums;

*c)* that the tampering of unique identifiers diminishes the effectiveness of solutions adopted by the countries,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau,

1 to assist Member States in addressing their concerns with respect to counterfeit and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices by encouraging adoption of mechanisms to combat such practices through information sharing at regional or global level, including conformity assessment systems;

2 to assist all membership in taking the necessary actions to prevent or detect the tampering of unique device identifiers, such as the International Mobile Equipment Identity, interacting with other telecommunication SDOs related to these matters,

invites Member States

1 to take all necessary measures to combat counterfeit and unauthorized ICT devices;

2 to cooperate and exchange expertise among themselves in this area;

3 to incorporate policies to combat the use of these devices in their national telecommunication/ICT strategies*,*

invites telecommunication operators

1. to participate in industry programs combating counterfeit and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices such as accessing the database for information about stolen devices in each country;
2. to cooperate with governments, administrations and telecommunication regulators in combating counterfeit and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices, restricting trade of these devices and disposing of them safely,

invites all the Membership

1 to participate actively in ITU studies relating to combating counterfeit and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices by submitting contributions;

2 to take the necessary actions to prevent or detect the tampering of unique ICT devices identifiers, such as the International Mobile Equipment Identity.

ADD IAP/34A1/42

Draft New Resolution [IAP-9]

Connectivity to mobile broadband networks

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* the results of the extensive work of the UN Broadband Commission for Digital Development, the reports of which recognize, *inter alia*, that affordable and accessible broadband infrastructure, with appropriate policy and strategy, is a fundamental enabling platform that fosters innovation and drives the development of national and global economies and the information society;

*b)* Opinion 2 of the fifth World Telecommunication/ICT Forum (Geneva, 2013) entitled “Fostering an enabling environment for the greater growth and development of broadband connectivity”;

*c)* the overall theme of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Dubai, 2014) (WTDC-14) of “Broadband for Sustainable Development”;

*d)* the adoption, by WTDC-14, of new Resolution [3/2] (Dubai, 2014) entitled “Broadband technology and applications for greater growth and development of telecommunications/information and communication services and broadband connectivity”, as well as revised Question 25/2 on “Broadband access technologies, including IMT, for developing countries”, and new Question COM3/AA on “Creating the smart society: social and economic development through ICT applications”;

*e)* Resolution WTDC 9 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) on “Participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management”; Resolution 10 WTDC (Rev, Hyderabad, 2010) on “Financial support for national spectrum-management programmes” and Resolution 43 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) on “ Assistance for implementing IMT”,

noting

*a)* that broadband connectivity empowers families, people, societies and businesses;

*b)* that broadband connectivity has the potential to bridge the digital divide;

*c)* that broadband connectivity can play a major role in providing vital information during emergency events and disaster relief efforts;

*d)* that many administrations have developed National Broadband Plans to enable broadband connectivity,

emphasizing

*a)* that the number of mobile broadband subscriptions is projected to reach 2.3 billion globally by the end of 2014, according to the Union’s own figures;

*b)* that, of this number, 55 percent are expected to be in the developing world,

recognizing

*a)* that reliable and affordable access to broadband networks is directly and indirectly enabled and supported by many diverse technologies, including fixed and mobile terrestrial technologies and fixed and mobile satellite technologies;

*b)* that spectrum is an essential requirement both for the direct provision of mobile broadband connectivity to users by satellite or terrestrial means and for the underlying enabling technologies,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Standardization Bureaux

1 to work closely with the Director of Telecommunication Development Bureau on capacity building activities related to the development of national strategies to facilitate the deployment of mobile broadband networks, taking into account existing budgetary constraints of the Union;

2 to seek partnerships and cooperation with Sector Members involved in the provision of services and applications to people, families, businesses and societal functions to address the need for further improved mobile telecommunication facilities and networks, and to share relevant information, experience and expertise with the Telecommunication Development Bureau.

invites Member States

1 to further reinforce and recognize the overall socio-economic benefits of connectivity to mobile broadband networks and services;

2 to recognize in particular that enabling connectivity to satellite or terrestrial mobile broadband networks is an important component of improving access to broadband services and applications;

3 to support the development and deployment of mobile broadband networks as part of their national broadband strategies and policies.

ADD IAP/34A1/44

Draft New Resolution [IAP-10]

Review of the current methodologies and development of a future vision for the participation of Sector Members, Associates and Academia  
in the activities of ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 152 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), *Improvement of management and follow-up of the defrayal of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates*, which revised procedures related to the payment of fees;

*b)* Resolution 158 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), *Financial issues for consideration by the Council*, instructed Council to review the present approach to Sector Membership, including the possibility of changes in areas such as the fee structure and membership categories, including the feasibility of combining sector participation (i.e. a single ITU membership across all three Sectors), and asked Council to review progress of implementation, and recommend modifications where required;

*c)* Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010), *Admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union*, which established this new category of participation on a trial basis, and instructed Council to add any additional conditions or procedures if deemed appropriate, and to submit a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for a final decision on such participation;

*d)* Resolution 170 (Guadalajara, 2010), *Admission of Sector Members from developing countries to participate in the work of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector*, established a reduced fee structure to promote participation in the activities of the two Sectors,

recalling

Resolution 1360, *Study of the current methodologies for the participation of Sector Members, Associates and Academia*, adopted by the 2013 session of the Council,

considering

that the 2011 session of the Council referred the follow-up to Resolution 158 on these matters to the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources (CWG-FHR) to prepare recommendations, which in turn deliberated on this subject during its 2012-14 meetings, including a special open consultation with Sector Members, Associates and Academia,

noting

that the Council, based on input from the CWG-FHR, recommended that the Union implement changes to simplify, improve fairness and modernize Sector Membership, while maintaining the existing three Sector structure for Sector Membership, including Associates and Academia,

resolves to instruct the Council

1 to analyse the implications of various pricing methodologies for Sector Members and Associates, in terms of advantages and disadvantages, and consider additional benefits, including special status for Sector Members of all three Sectors;

2 to study the current structure of membership and the benefits and participation rights of Sector Members, Associates and Academia, with a view to ensuring consistency and fairness between categories of membership;

3 to review the practical application of the rights and obligations of Sector Members as provided in the ITU Constitution and Convention, Resolution 14 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), as well as the arrangements for the participation of Associates and Academia, to ensure that they are properly recognized during ITU conferences, assemblies, study groups, working parties, advisory groups and other activities;

4 to develop guidelines and training for chairmen/vice-chairmen, study group counsellors and others on such arrangements pertaining to various categories of membership and participation, following the review outlined in point 3 above;

5 to study ways of increasing participation among non-profit entities dealing with telecommunication/ICT matters in the work of the Union, including the feasibility of establishing a new category of participation with corresponding rights and obligations;

6 to review the practice of exempting entities from membership fees (based on criteria such as reciprocity), and if necessary, make changes to the eligibility criteria;

7 to develop a comprehensive consultation strategy with Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia and others as appropriate, to ensure that all points of view are thoroughly considered,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

to provide the necessary support to the Council to ensure that all members and participants have an opportunity to provide feedback to this initiative,

invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia

to participate in consultations on the subject, and provide comments on an ongoing basis.

ADD ACP/67A1/17

Draft New Resolution [ACP-1]

Harnessing the benefits of convergence through the utilization of ICT applications

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

a) Resolution of 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunications Development Conference, on Information and Communication Technology Applications;

b) Resolution 137 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on next-generation network deployment in developing countries;

c) Resolution 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society;

d) Resolution 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU’s role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,

recalling further

a) Resolution 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief;

b) Resolution 182 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies in regards to climate change and protection of the environment;

c) Resolution 183 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health,

noting

a) that ITU Council Working Group for the Elaboration of the Draft Strategic Plan and the Draft Financial Plan 2016–2019 identified ICT application and services as one of key priorities of ITU-D objective 3.2.;

b) that ITU, along with UNESCO, established the Broadband Commission for Digital Development in 2010 in its efforts to strengthen the activities aimed at the expansion of broadband and to give more weight to the utilization of ICT applications;

c) that ITU has played a key role in the implementation of the outcomes of WSIS for both network and applications, the role of a mediator/facilitator for Information and Communication;

d) infrastructure (Action Line C2) and the role of a co-facilitator in the more active implementation of ICT Applications (Action Line C7),

recognizing

a) that telecommunications/ICT can improve competitiveness by raising the productivity of other industries, as well as increase efficiencies and bring benefits in all aspects of our daily life;

b) that the benefits of deploying networks, like broadband, will be fully realized through the introduction and active utilization of various ICT applications and services;

c) that in order to facilitate the deployment of networks and the expansion of ICT applications, cooperation and coordination among various respective players are necessary at various levels;

d) in order to familiarize people in using ICT application, it is important to develop an approach or framework to adopt local culture in ICT application,

resolves to instruct the Council

1 to consider the Report of the Secretary General referred to in *instruct the Secretary-General**4* below;

2 to consider ways and means to further explore this topic, as appropriate, including the possible inclusion of this topic the agenda of the next WTPF,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue monitoring the progress and achievements of goals set by the UN MDGs, WSIS and the Broadband Commission;

2 to continue actively participating in the Post-2015 Development Agenda in order for the Union to play a pivotal role in, enabling achievements of the goals and targets of the agenda through the expansion of essential ICT applications;

3 to continue consultations with all relevant organizations and institutions in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sectors as well as non-ICT sectors in order to explore ways to cooperate in promoting the expansion and active utilization of ICT applications in various areas;

4 to report to the Council on the progress of activities related to ICT applications,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau in close collaboration with the Director of Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to further elaborate the ICT Development Index (IDI) to reflect the utilization of ICT applications and their impact;

2 to enhance awareness on ICT applications’ role and benefits regarding socioeconomic development and the need for an integrated and coordinated approach toward ICT application policies;

3 to assist, to the extent practicable and within the budgetary limitation, the introduction and deployment of ICT applications in developing countries, taking into account their level (capacity, speed, character) of telecommunication/ICT infrastructures,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to continue developing relevant recommendations in collaboration with other international standards bodies relating to interoperability among a wide range of new ICT applications in consultation with industries and/or Sector members;

2 to explore ways and means that interoperability could be further implemented among a wide variety of ICT applications,

invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia

1 to identify the scope of ICT applications in connection with the Post-2015 Development Agenda;

2 to promote the introduction of ICT applications in order to harness the benefits of convergence and improve competitiveness by raising the productivity of other industries;

3 to consider how the regulations and institutional framework can support the utilization of the ICT applications;

4 to promote policy measures to bridge the gap in terms of the access to and utilization of ICT applications in each country;

5 to explore measures for greater collaboration and coordination with other Member States, Sector Members and various entities such as international organizations, development institutes, industries, and other relevant organizations in order to strengthen the roles and activities in relation with ICT applications;

6 to foster local content in ICT applications to encourage their adoption and preserve local culture and lifestyle.

ADD ACP/67A1/18

Draft New Resolution [ACP-2]

Facilitating Internet of Things (IoT) to prepare for   
a Globally Connected World

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that a globally connected world will be built on the connectivity and functionality made possible by the ‘Internet of Things (IoT)’;

*b)* that a global connected world also requires considerable enhancement of transmission speed, device connectivity and energy efficiency to accommodate the significant amounts of data among a plethora of devices;

*c)* that the rapid development of related technology could cause a globally connected world to be realized faster than expected;

*d)* that the IoT has been expected to play fundamental role in the fields of energy, transportation, health, agriculture, disaster management, public safety, and home networks and could benefit developing countries as well as developed countries;

*e)* that the impact of the IoT will be more pervasive and far-reaching thanks to the wide-range applications in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sectors and non-ICT sectors;

*f)* that thorough and extensive discussions are needed at the ITU level to take necessary measures to facilitate converged activities related to IoT to all sectors;

*g)* that special attention to be paid to privacy and security in IoT;

*h)* that considering the limited financial and human resources in developing countries, special attention should be given to developing countries,

recognizing

*a)* that Recommendation ITU-T Y.2060 (2012) defines the concept of the IoT as a global infrastructure for the information society, enabling advanced services by interconnecting (physical and virtual) things based on existing and evolving interoperable ICT;

*b)* that studies on the IoT are being carried out in the telecommunication standardization sector to develop recommendations, such as the Joint Coordination Activity on IoT, the Global Standards Initiative on the IoT, the Focus Group on M2M (Machine-to-Machine), and ITU-T Study Groups in accordance with their respective scope and mandate of activities;

*c)* that as Radio-frequency identification (RFID) and Ubiquitous Sensor Network (USN) facilitated the advent of the IoT, the IoT will in turn play an important part as a catalyst for other related technologies currently studied by the Union;

*d)* that the Internet Protocol version six (IPv6) along with a suite of new Internet Protocols specifically for IoT networks are prerequisites for implementing its future applications and services; as well as collaborating between all relevant organizations and communities to raise greater awareness and to promote the adoption of IPv6 within Member States and through capacity building within the mandate of the Union,

bearing in mind

*a)* that interoperability is required to develop services derived by the IoT (hereinafter ‘IoT services’) at the global level, the extent practicable with mutual collaboration among relevant organizations and entities including other Standards Development Organizations(SDOs) involved in using open standard to the extent practicable;

*b)* that industry fora are developing technical specification of the IoT and have requested collaboration with the Union;

*c)* that spectrum requirement of the IoT may need to be studied to facilitate the achievement of a globally connected world;

*d)* that the application of IoT is expected to encompass all sectors including but not limited to energy, transportation, health, agriculture, etc.;

*e)* that the IoT related activities will encourage the participation of all relevant organizations or entities around the world to promote the early establishment and expansion of the IoT;

*f)* that a globally connected world through the IoT could also contribute to achieving the goals of the Post-2015 Development Agenda;

*g)* that the IoT could redefine the relationship between people and devices,

resolves

to promote IoT as a key enabler of a globally connected world in order to achieve the objectives mentioned in *considering* d) and e)above,

invites the next World Radiocommunication Conference

to consider the necessity to study the requirement to allocate spectrum for IoT, as appropriate,

instructs the Secretary-General in consultation with and collaboration of the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to consider taking necessary measures in order to develop and foster the IoT as a tool to implement the outcomes of World Submit on Information Society (WSIS) and Post-WSIS activities;

2 to coordinate ITU activities with activities of other standards organizations in order to facilitate the use of the IoT;

3 to facilitate the exchange of experiences and information with all relevant organizations and entities involved in the IoT and IoT services with the aim of creating opportunities for collaborative efforts to support the deployment of the IoT;

4 to submit an annual report on the results of implementation of this Resolution to the Council sessions in 2015-2018;

5 to submit a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 2018,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to foster studies currently being carried out by relevant ITU-T Study Groups on IoT including security and interoperability as a basic enabler capable of facilitating the emergence of diverse services in a globally connected world in collaboration with relevant sectors;

2 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations including SDOs for exchanging best practices and disseminating information to increase interoperability of IoT services through joint workshops and training sessions and joint coordination activity groups,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to encourage and assist those countries which need support in adopting the IoT and IoT services by providing information and technologies of the IoT,

instructs the Council

1 to consider the reports of the Secretary General on the activities referred to *in instructs the Secretary-General* 4 above and take necessary measures so as to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Resolution;

2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made with respect to this resolution based on the report of the Secretary General,

invites Member States

to consider developing appropriate policies, regulations, codes of practices and guidelines to enhance the development of the IoT,

invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia

to participate actively in IoT-related studies in the Union through contributions and by other appropriate means.

ADD AFCP/69A1/15

Draft New Resolution [AFCP-1]

Extension Term of the Council Working Group on the Stable Constitution

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* Resolution 163 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the establishment of a Council Working Group on a Stable ITU Constitution (CWG-STB-CS);

*b)* the work carried out by the CWG-STB-CS in five meetings over the period between June 2011 and April 2013, in accordance with the terms of reference outlined in the Annex to Resolution 163;

*c)* the complex legal issues arising from the discussions in the CWG which will require decision by a plenipotentiary conference, including the following:

• whether the Stable Constitution should be a new treaty or an amendment to the current Constitution;

• whether the General Provisions and Rules should be regrouped, under a single document, with the General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union;

• the nature, binding effect and order of precedence (hierarchy) of the General Provisions and Rules, which could be set forth in a new article of the stable Constitution;

• possible unintended consequences of requiring compliance with the General Provisions and Rules;

• whether all financial provisions included in Article 28 of the current Constitution should remain in the stable Constitution;

• what amendment procedures would apply to the stable Constitution and to the General Provisions and Rules, respectively;

*d)* the lack of consensus on a number of issues in the CWG on the provisions which are of a fundamental and constitutional nature, and those which are of a procedural and functional character,

recognizing

*a)* that the number of Member States of the Union which participated in the meetings of the CWG was limited;

*b)* that not many Member States have expressed views or made submissions to the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference on how to handle the legal questions identified by the CWG-STB-CS,

noting

*a)* that any proposal for an amendment to the Constitution, pursuant to Article 55, shall be submitted not later than eight months prior to the opening date fixed for the plenipotentiary conference;

*b)* that, given the limited duration of plenipotentiary conferences to three weeks, it would be extremely difficult to reach consensus on a new stable Constitution, as was envisaged by Resolution 163, Guadalajara, in the absence of a general agreement on an approach and methodology for the precise text of the new Constitution, as well as the related instruments discussed in the CWG-STB-CS,

resolves

1 that the Council Working Group on a stable ITU Constitution, open to all Member States of the Union, continue its work, based on the terms of reference as outlined in the Annex to this Resolution, and augmented by the list of issues raised, but not resolved, including those outlined in considering c) above, during the course of the deliberations of the Group;

2 that annual reports on the progress of work should be submitted to each Council session beginning in 2015, with a final report submitted to the Council session in 2017,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

to participate in and support the activities of CWG-STB-CS,

invites Member States

1 to nominate representative(s) having broad knowledge and experience on the subject to participate in the activities and attend the meetings of CWG-STB-CS;

2 to consider, where applicable, any comments from their respective Sector Members on the work of the group, with a view to taking them into account, as appropriate, when submitting their contributions to the work of the group.

ANNEX

Terms of reference of the Council Working Group (CWG-STB-CS)

The terms of reference of the Council Working Group on a stable Constitution (CWG-STB-CS), as referred to in resolves 1 of this resolution, are:

1 To examine the provisions of the current ITU Constitution and those of the current ITU Convention, without proposing modifications to their text, and carry out studies of these provisions in order to prepare the draft of the stable Constitution and the draft of another "document/convention"; the latter would not be subject to the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession stipulated in Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution.

2 To this effect, CWG-STB-CS shall:

2.1 Examine the provisions of the Constitution and Convention, including those amendments approved by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference, in order to identify those provisions which are of a stable and fundamental nature and should continue to be of a stable and fundamental nature in the future;

2.2 Consolidate and include all provisions identified under § 2.1 above in a document labelled "Draft stable Constitution", which will be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as stipulated in Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution;

2.3 Consolidate and include the remaining provisions contained in the current Constitution and the current Convention, including those amendments approved by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference, not identified as being of a stable and fundamental nature, nor identified as being of a continued/permanent stable and fundamental nature as a result of the activities carried out under § 2.1 above in another "document/convention". This "document/convention", would not be subject to the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as stipulated in Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution.

3 To suggest consequential changes to the draft stable Constitution and the draft "document/convention" as a result of actions taken when performing the tasks contained in §§ 2.2 and 2.3 above, together with corresponding cross references, in a separate section of the report, for consideration and required action by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference, as appropriate.

4 To study and develop views on the questions raised by the Council Working Group (2010-2013) as necessary in order to develop the Stable Constitution and the other/convention documents.

5 To seek contributions and comments from Member States.

6 To prepare, pursuant to resolves 2 of this resolution, the annual and final reports for submission to the 2015, 2016 and 2017 sessions of the ITU Council.

ADD AFCP/69A1/16

Draft New Resolution [AFCP-2]

Non-discriminatory access to online Services and Applications used by ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society;

*b)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology facilities and services;

*c)* Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications;

*d)* that ITRs 2012 recognized the right of access as Human Rights,

taking into account

the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) for increasing the participation of developing countries in ITU events,

taking into account also

*a)* that ITU plays an essential role in the promotion of online applications and tools and makes sure that all ITU material and services are available equally to all member states;

*b)* that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication/ICT facilities, permitting non-discriminatory access to these facilities and to modern telecommunication services and applications;

*c)* that this access will help to bridge the digital divide,

taking into account further

the need to make a global commitment to foster equitable access to online information and services,

noting

*a)* that modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are established, in the main, on the basis of recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Development Sector (ITU-D);

*b)* that limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-T, ITU-R and ITU-D recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide,

recognizing

that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is not possible unless all member countries of the Union, without exception, have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications, without prejudice to national regulations, traditions and customs, and national sovereignty,

resolves

1 that ITU should facilitate non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

2 that ITU should encourage to the greatest extent possible cooperation among the members of the Union on the question of non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations with a view to satisfying user demand for modern telecommunication/ICT services and applications,

Instructs the Secretary General of the ITU

1 to prepare and publish the list of online services and applications that are not accessible as complains received from ITU member states;

2 to take the appropriate measures to adopt non- discriminatory access to ITU online services and materials;

3 to coordinate with other UN agencies to foster the usage of available telecommunication/ICT tools and facilities by all peoples;

4 to liaise with other organizations in order to adopt telecommunication/ICT facilities that can be accessed to all without restrictions and discrimination due to ethnic, geographical, political or other factors;

5 to transmit the text of this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, on the issue of non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication and information technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT services and related applications, within the mandate of ITU, being an important factor for world technological progress as a factor that may help to bridge the digital divide;

6 within their respective spheres of competence, to implement this resolution and achieve its goals,

invites Member States of the Union

1 to adopt national policies that promote regional traffic exchange and discourage discriminatory access;

2 to cooperate with one another in the implementation of this resolution.

ADD AFCP/69A1/17

Draft New Resolution [AFCP-3]

Global flight tracking

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that determination of position of commercial aircraft and reporting this information to air traffic control centres represents an important element of aviation safety and security;

*b)* that the recent loss of Flight MH370 has spurred worldwide discussions on how to provide rapidly an appropriate response to facilitate global flight tracking and ITU should be responsive to this type of expectations;

*c)* that ICAO has developed Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) for systems enabling position determination and tracking of aircraft for air traffic control;

*d)* that one of these systems is in operation using geostationary satellites in the mobile-satellite service in the bands 1 545-1 555 MHz and 1 646.5-1 656.5 MHz and provides coverage globally, except in polar regions;

*e)* that some other systems are currently in operation using a frequency allocation to the aeronautical mobile (R) service (AM(R)S) in the band 960 – 1 164 MHz, involving transmissions from aircraft and terrestrial stations on the ground within line-of-sight and consequently do not provide flight tracking in polar, oceanic and remote areas;

*f)* that one approach to extending the coverage of such terrestrial systems to provide worldwide coverage would be to use uplinks from aircraft stations to satellites, which would require a frequency allocation to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service (AMS(R)S) in the Earth-to-space direction of transmission;

*g)* that such operations would not require changes in existing aircraft equipment and parameters, thus minimizing impact on incumbent users;

*h)* that during WRC-12 the requirement for consideration of an allocation to a satellite service for this purpose was not anticipated, and therefore no agenda item was pursued to have this matter considered at WRC-15;

*i)* that ICAO, in its special meeting on global flight tracking, Montréal, 12-13 May 2014, encouraged the ITU to take action, at the earliest opportunity, to provide the necessary spectrum allocations as emerging aviation needs are identified. This includes spectrum for satellite and other radiocommunication services used for safety of life aviation applications;

*j)* that ICAO further encouraged ITU to place this on the Agenda for the upcoming ITU World Radiocommunication Conference 2015;

*k)* that the Expert Dialogue on real-time monitoring of flight data, Kuala Lumpur, 26-27 May 2014, encouraged ITU to continue to study and address current and future spectrum requirements for flight tracking and real-time flight data monitoring and make appropriate allocations at upcoming world radiocommunication conferences, including the conference in 2015;

*l)* that the first satellites to support such tracking in the 960 – 1164 MHz band will be launched in 2015,

considering further

*a)* that since WRC-12, some satellite operators have been considering the inclusion of necessary payloads on their new generation satellite systems to enable global flight tracking, using the reception of emissions from aircraft stations;

*b)* that the relevant ITU-R studies are on-going, in particular on sharing between future AMS(R)S systems and existing systems of other services in the frequency bands under consideration,

noting

that in accordance with Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, the Union shall in particular promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services,

resolves to request the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference

to consider the spectrum requirements for global flight tracking and real-time flight data monitoring and take appropriate action, including possible frequency allocations to satellite services used for safety of life aviation applications, limited to systems that operate in accordance with recognised international aeronautical standards,

directs WRC-15

to place this item on its agenda in accordance with CV 119.

ADD PRG/74/1

Draft New Resolution [PRG‑1]

Bridging the international connectivity divide

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* Resolution 101 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on Internet Protocol‑based networks;

*b)* Resolution 139 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society;

*c)* Goal 2, Inclusiveness – Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all, of the Strategic plan for the Union for 2016‑2019, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;

*d)* the commitment in Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on bridging the digital divide, "to carry out work from which all countries, especially the developing countries, may benefit, with a view to establishing international methods and specific mechanisms to strengthen international cooperation for bridging the digital divide, through connectivity solutions which support sustainable and affordable access to ICTs, and, in parallel, to continue to shorten the time‑frames for implementation of the Digital Solidarity Agenda, beginning with the Geneva Plan of Action, the outcomes of the Connect the World summits, the Tunis Agenda and the strategic plan for the Union";

*e)* Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC, on optimal integration of information and communication technologies;

*f)* Resolution 77 (Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC, on broadband technologies and applications for greater growth and development of telecommunication/information and communication services and broadband connectivity;

*g)* Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC, on implementation of regionally approved initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, which refers to the need to coordinate and harmonize efforts to develop telecommunication infrastructure at the national, regional, interregional and global levels;

*h)* Resolution 23 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC, on Internet access and availability for developing countries[[143]](#footnote-160)1 and charging principles for international Internet connection, which instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to undertake studies on the structure of international Internet connection costs for developing countries, with emphasis on the influence and effects of the connection mode (transit and peering), secure cross‑border connectivity and the availability and cost of backhaul and long‑haul physical infrastructure;

*i)* Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*j)* Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the WTSA, on non‑discriminatory access and use of Internet resources,

considering further

*a)* that many countries do not have the necessary basic infrastructure, long‑term plans, laws, regulations and such like in place for the development of ICT and ICT applications;

*b)* that the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition still face particular problems in bridging the digital divide;

*c)* that the core competences of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in the fields of information and communication technologies (ICTs) – assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information – are of crucial importance for building the information society, as stated in § 64 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles,

recognizing

*a)* that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) represented an opportunity to identify a global strategy for narrowing the digital divide from the development standpoint;

*b)* that, even prior to WSIS, in addition to ITU activities, various activities were being executed by many organizations and entities to bridge the digital divide;

*c)* that the developing countries have limited human and financial resources to cope with the ever‑increasing technology gap;

*d)* that, in spite of the impressive growth and expansion in telecommunications/ICTs recorded in the African region since WTDC (Valletta, 1998), many areas of major concern still exist and considerable disparities persist in the region, and the digital divide continues to widen;

*e)* that, in spite of the impressive growth and expansion in telecommunications/ICTs recorded in the Americas region since WTDC (Valletta, 1998), many areas of major concern still exist and considerable disparities persist in the region, and the narrowing of the digital divide continues to be a priority,

aware

*a)* that each Member State is seeking to establish its own policies and regulations in order to narrow as effectively as possible the digital divide between those who have access to communication and information and those who do not;

*b)* that Resolutions 30 (Rev. Busan, 2014) and 143 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference highlight that what countries need is for the digital divide to be bridged, as a fundamental goal;

noting

*a)* that Recommendation ITU‑T D.50, on international Internet connection, recommends that administrations take appropriate measures nationally to ensure that parties (including operating agencies authorized by Member States) involved in the provision of international Internet connections negotiate and agree to bilateral commercial arrangements, or other arrangements as agreed between administrations, enabling direct international Internet connections that take into account the possible need for compensation between them for the value of elements such as traffic flow, number of routes, geographical coverage and cost of international transmission, and the possible application of network externalities, amongst others;

*b)* that in spite of the rapid growth of the Internet and IP‑based international services, international Internet connections remain subject to agreements which, for the developing countries, have not achieved the required balance in regard to charges between developed and developing countries;

*c)* that the composition of costs for operators, whether regional or local, is, in part, significantly dependent on the type of connection (transit, peering or indefeasible right of use) and the availability and cost of backhaul and long‑haul infrastructure;

*d)* that the cost of transit is an obstacle for development of the Internet in developing countries, especially landlocked developing countries;

*e)* that in view of the fact that access to information and sharing and creation of knowledge contribute significantly to strengthening economic, social and cultural development, thus helping countries to reach the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, this process can be enhanced by removing barriers to universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to information;

*f)* that continuing technical and economic development require ongoing studies in this area by the relevant ITU Sectors, in particular best practices for reducing the cost of international Internet connectivity (transit and peering);

*g)* that efficient networks and costs enable increased traffic volumes, economies of scale and a shift from transit connections to peering arrangements where appropriate;

*h)* that a reduction in the costs of international connectivity will stimulate access to and benefit from the Internet,

taking into account

*a)* the commitment by ITU and its Member States to achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

*b)* the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Geneva Plan of Action adopted at the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (Geneva, 2003) and the Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted at the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, 2005), and in particular § 27 and § 50 thereof, relating to international Internet connectivity;

*c)* the four targets set by the Broadband Commission for Digital Development, in its report of September 2013, for making broadband universal and boosting affordability and uptake thereof, namely: making broadband policy universal; making broadband affordable; connecting homes to broadband; and getting people online;

*d)* *recognizing that g)* of the WTDC Dubai Declaration, which maintains that "despite all the progress made during past years, the digital divide still remains, and is compounded by disparities in access, use and skills between and within countries";

*e)* *therefore declares that*1 of the Dubai Declaration, which states that "promoting and making available affordable and accessible broadband infrastructure, with appropriate policy and strategy, is a fundamental enabling platform that fosters innovation and drives the development of national and global economies and the information society";

*f)* *therefore declares that* 2 of the Dubai Declaration, in which it is stated that "access to affordable, reliable and secure telecommunication/ICT networks, including broadband, and to related services and applications, can facilitate economic, social and cultural development and implement digital inclusion through these means";

*g)* the output of Objective 1 of the WTDC Dubai Action Plan (DAP) regarding the strengthened capacity of members to develop and implement ICT strategies and policies as well as to identify methods and approaches for the development and deployment of infrastructure and applications;

*h)* Opinion 1 (Geneva, 2013) of the World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum (WTPF), which expresses the view that enabling the interconnection of international, national and regional networks through Internet exchange points (IXPs) may be an effective way to improve international Internet connectivity and to reduce the costs of such connectivity, with regulation only when necessary to promote competition, and invites Member States and Sector Members to work in a collaborative manner to achieve various objectives, including to promote public policies aimed at permitting the local, regional and international Internet network operators to interconnect through IXPs;

*i)* Supplement 2 to Recommendation ITU‑T D.50, "Guidelines for reducing the costs of international Internet connectivity", which determines that it is important to find ways and means to reduce the cost of Internet subscriptions and proposes guidelines for reducing the cost of international Internet connectivity, including the establishment of Internet exchange points (IXPs), mirror sites, submarine cable rollout and local content,

taking into account further

*a)* *therefore declares that* 9 of the Dubai Declaration, which establishes that "the ITU‑D study groups should continue to contribute towards knowledge sharing and capacity building to be made available to the international community. In support of this objective, cooperation among the three ITU Sectors and with other organizations and expert groups should be further enhanced";

*b)* No. 196 of the Convention which provides that "the telecommunication standardization study groups shall pay due attention to the study of questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries at both the regional and international levels";

*c)* Resolution 81 (Dubai, 2012) of the WTSA, on strengthening collaboration,

recalling

*a)* § 18 of the Tunis Commitment, formulated during the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, 2005), in which it is stated that: "We shall strive unremittingly, therefore, to promote universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to ICTs, including universal design and assistive technologies, for all people, especially those with disabilities, everywhere, to ensure that the benefits are more evenly distributed between and within societies, and to bridge the digital divide in order to create digital opportunities for all and benefit from the potential offered by ICTs for development";

*b)* Resolution 24 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of ITU in the development of world telecommunications, Resolution 31 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunication infrastructure and information and communication technologies for socio‑economic and cultural development, and Resolution 129 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the digital divide;

*c)* Resolution 178 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role in organizing the work on technical aspects of telecommunication networks to support the Internet;

*d)* Resolution 35 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the WTDC, on support for development of the African information and communication technology sector;

*e)* Resolution 39 (Istanbul, 2002) of the WTDC, on the agenda for connectivity in the Americas and Quito Action Plan;

*f)* the workshop on "Apportionment of revenues and international Internet connectivity", held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 23 to 24 January 2012, the studies presented carried out by TSB, and the report thereof;

*g)* the First Regional Connectivity Forum for the Americas, held in Asunción, Paraguay, on 4 August 2014, and the report thereof,

resolves

to promote greater collaboration and cooperation between ITU and relevant organizations through cooperation agreements, so that, within the scope of its competence, ITU plays a greater role in:

i) reducing the costs of international connectivity;

ii) increasing the development of technologies or practices, both for submarine cable rollout at lesser cost and in order to augment the capacity of fibres and reduce latency,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to ensure that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) performs its role in technical issues, and to continue to contribute ITU‑T expertise and to liaise and cooperate with appropriate entities on issues such as those indicated in Supplement 2 to Recommendation ITU‑T D.50, as well as any other related technological developments and issues, including facilitating appropriate studies on these issues by relevant ITU‑T study groups and other groups,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to organize international and regional forums and carry out necessary activities, in conjunction with appropriate entities, for the period 2014‑2018, to discuss policy, operational and technical issues on international connectivity, in accordance with this resolution and Resolution 23 of the WTDC;

2 to continue studies on the structure of international Internet connection costs for developing countries, with emphasis on the influence and effects of the connection mode (transit and peering), secure cross‑border connectivity and the availability and cost of backhaul and long‑haul physical infrastructure, as indicated in Resolution 23 of the WTDC, and to include studies on the development of technology or practices for submarine cable rollout at lesser cost,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to coordinate the studies on the structure of international Internet connection costs for developing countries between both Sectors in order to avoid duplication of effort and ensure the effective use of resources,

instructs the Secretary‑General

1 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects;

2 to propose to the 2015 session of the Council that a special forum or workshop be convened under Resolution 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, during the first quarter of 2017, to discuss all the issues raised in this resolution, preferably collocated with other relevant major ITU events,

instructs the Council

to consider the Secretary‑General's report and, when appropriate, undertake further steps, and to study the Secretary‑General's proposal calling for a forum to address all issues related to this resolution,

invites the Member States

1 to make progress in the coordination of regional policies to reduce the costs of international Internet connectivity, agreeing on concrete measures resulting in better conditions for the developing countries, including, among other objectives, the application of preferential fees (taxes or rates) by transit countries to the international links of landlocked developing countries;

2 to apply the Tunis Agenda in this regard, in particular § 50 thereof,

urges service providers

to negotiate and agree to bilateral commercial arrangements enabling direct international Internet connections that take into account the possible need for compensation between them for the value of elements such as, inter alia, traffic flow, number of routes, geographical coverage and the cost of international transmission.

ADD B/75/1

Draft New Resolution [B-1]

Procedures for the election of Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that the procedures to be followed for the election of Member States to the Council, elected officials, and members of the Radio Regulations Board are established by Chapter III of the Rules of Procedure of Conferences, Assemblies and meetings of the Union;

*c)* that there are no provisions on the procedures prior to the elections except for the dates for submissions of the candidatures and the obligation to provide the curriculum vitae of the candidate in the form of a contribution document to PP;

*d)* that one of the basic principles in ITU is equitable geographical and gender distribution of posts for all levels of staff, elected and appointed;

*e)* that candidates for these positions have to be announced at least twenty eight days prior to the PP;

*f)* that it is desirable to improve transparency and accountability for the elections in the Union,

recognizing

that it is common practice in some United Nations agencies to established procedures for election where candidates provide their views to the general public by all possible means,

resolves

that candidates to the posts of Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General and Directors of the Bureaux should present their programmes, visions on priorities and biographies in an open and interactive session prior to the opening session of the Council that precedes each Plenipotentiary Conference.

ADD ARB/79A1/9

Draft New Resolution [ARB-1]

Support and assistance for the Republic of Iraq   
to rebuild its telecommunication sector

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

*b)* the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning the situation;

*c)* the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;

*d)*  § 16 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society,

recognizing

*a)* that a reliable telecommunication network is indispensable to support the social and economic development of nations, particularly those that have suffered natural disasters, internal conflicts or wars;

*b)* that telecommunication facilities in the Republic of Iraq have suffered enormous damage as a result of four decades of war, and obsolete systems that have been in service for many years are still being used today;

*c)* that the damage caused to Iraq's telecommunications should be a matter of concern for the entire international community, particularly ITU, as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications;

*d)* that Resolution 34 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference provides for continuing support for Iraq to rebuild and overhaul its telecommunication infrastructure, establish institutions, develop human resources and set tariffs;

*e)* that Resolution 34 (Guadalajara, 2010) has not yet been translated into deeds or put into action: Iraq has not received the necessary support from ITU to rebuild and overhaul its telecommunication infrastructure, establish institutions, develop human resources and set tariffs;

*f)* that Iraq will be unable, even operating its telecommunication sector efficiently, to bring it up to an acceptable international level without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

considering

*a)* that such efforts will help to rebuild and modernize the telecommunication infrastructure;

*b)* that such efforts will also strengthen the capacity of Iraq's administrative and security systems to meet the country's economic, service and security needs in the telecommunication field,

resolves

1 that it is necessary to undertake special, clearly-defined actions within the framework of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D), with the specialist assistance of the other two Sectors and on the basis of a timetable and action plan agreed between the Union and the Iraqi Administration, in order to implement this resolution and provide appropriate support for Iraq for rebuilding and overhauling its telecommunication infrastructure, establishing appropriate institutions, developing human resources and setting tariffs;

2 to allocate the necessary funds and expertise, within the available resources of the Union, for the implementation of this resolution;

3 to build and develop human resources and capacity by instituting training programmes inside and outside Iraqi territory as necessary, seconding experts to address the shortfall in expertise in some areas, meeting requests from the Iraqi Administration for the required specialists and providing other forms of assistance, including technical assistance,

calls upon Member States

to ensure all possible assistance and support to the Government of Iraq, either bilaterally or through, and, in any case, in coordination with, the special action of the Union referred to above,

instructs the Council

to allocate the necessary funds for such actions, within available resources, and to trigger and actually take the said actions, on the basis of an action plan and timetable agreed by both parties,

instructs the Secretary-General

to urge implementation of the activities carried out by the three ITU Sectors in accordance with resolves above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of Iraq is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter periodically to the Council.

ADD ARB/79A1/10

Draft New Resolution [ARB-2]

Flight tracking of civil aircraft by satellite

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* No. 9 in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, which stipulates that the Union is to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society, by cooperating with other world and regional intergovernmental organizations and those non‑governmental organizations concerned with telecommunications;

*b)* No. 17 in Article 1 of the Constitution, which stipulates that the Union is promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services;

*c)* No. 191 in Article 40 of the Constitution, which stipulates that international telecommunication services must give absolute priority to all telecommunications concerning safety of life at sea, on land, in the air or in outer space, as well as to epidemiological telecommunications of exceptional urgency of the World Health Organization,

noting

*a)* that identifying and tracking the course of civil aircraft flights will contribute indirectly to improving safety practices and systems and aviation safety, possibly reducing aviation accidents, and that, accordingly, special attention should be paid to developing procedures for flight tracking of civil aircraft by satellite;

*b)* that the application of an advanced system for tracking the course of civil aircraft flights by satellite will help to improve the capacity to identify aircraft location on a continuous basis and with a high degree of accuracy;

*c)* that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the leading organization in the field of aircraft tracking, held a Special Meeting on Global Flight Tracking of Aircraft in May 2014, and has encouraged ITU to take action on this topic at the earliest opportunity;

*d)* that the importance of flight tracking of civil aircraft was not recognized by the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) in 2012, and consequently there is no item on the WRC‑15 agenda on this important topic and it has not been studied by the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the ITU-R study groups,

considering

*a)* that the ITU convened an Expert Dialogue in Kuala Lumpur (25‑27 May 2014) on flight tracking of civil aircraft and real-time monitoring of flight data, affirming the importance of working with ICAO on this matter;

*b)* that the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) has set up a Focus Group on Aviation Applications of Cloud Computing for Flight Data Monitoring (FG‑AC);

*c)* that Nos. 113 and 115 in Article 7 of the ITU Convention stipulate that the agenda of a WRC may include any other question of a worldwide character within the competence of the conference;

*d)* that No. 119 in Article 7 of the Convention stipulates that the agenda shall include any question which a plenipotentiary conference has directed to be placed on the agenda,

considering further

that ITU and ICAO signed a memorandum of understanding in 2012 to establish a framework for enhanced cooperation between the parties in matters related to harmful interference to the global navigation satellite system (GNSS) with a potential impact on international civil aviation safety and to step up the joint efforts of the two organizations,

resolves to instruct the World Radiocommunication Conference 2015

to study this topic, giving it top priority, and look into the current frequency spectrum allocations for aviation services relevant to this topic and any other requirements, and to take the necessary measures in this regard, taking into account the relevant provisions of the Constitution and Convention,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to transmit all materials, information and studies in the Union's possession on this topic to WRC‑15,

instructs the Secretary-General

to take the necessary steps to facilitate the implementation of this resolution, and to cooperate with ICAO in this area.

ADD ARB/79A4/1

Draft New Resolution [ARB-3]

Policy on access to ITU documents and publications

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that disseminating information is a fundamental step towards building a fully inclusive knowledge and information society;

*b)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on documents and publications of the Union;

*c)* that, in line with World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Action Line C3 (Access to information and knowledge), instructions have been issued to formulate policy guidelines for developing and strengthening the principle of access to public information as an important international instrument for promoting access to information;

*d)* the review carried out by the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources of the policy on access to ITU documents to determine the extent to which ITU documents should be made available to the public;

*e)* that there are some websites on the Internet which are publishing illegally to the public ITU documents that are restricted only to Member States,

recalling

*a)* the guidelines set out in the Information Circular of 4 November 1982, on archives of the Union: description and access, and in Multi-address Letter DM‑1013 of 27 January 2000, on guidelines for TIES access;

*b)* that, since 2011, the ITU Council has agreed to grant free and open access to many ITU documents and publications;

*c)* that a summary of proposals to the World Conference on International Telecommunications in 2012 was made available to the public on an exceptional basis;

*d)* that the reports of the internal and external auditors and the report of the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC) were also made available to the public on a provisional basis until the 2014 plenipotentiary conference;

*e)* that documents and proposals of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG) are made available to the public,

recognizing

*a)* that ITU is, at all times, committed to openness, inclusivity and transparency;

*b)* that the protection of privacy of individuals and third parties, legal privilege, contractual, proprietary or commercial information and certain governance matters relating to the document access policy need to be carefully studied;

*c)* that ITU needs a clear, official policy on information access, in line with other United Nations agencies,

conscious

of the guiding principles for the creation, management and termination of CWGs contained in Council Resolution  1333,

resolves

1 to establish a Council working group, open to all Member States, charged with formulating a policy on access to ITU documents, determining the details of restrictions on and exceptions to access to documents, and establishing principles and guidelines governing access to all types of documents and information, with the terms of reference set out in the annex to this resolution;

2 that the CWG shall transmit the proposed policy on access to Union documents to Member States prior to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference, and it shall be left to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference to come to a decision in respect of the group's conclusions,

instructs the 2014 extraordinary session of the Council

to establish a CWG on information access policy, open to all Member States of the Union and with the terms of reference indicated above,

instructs the Council

1 to allocate the necessary funds for implementation of this resolution, within available resources;

2 to ensure that all ITU Member States and Sector Members are kept regularly and fully informed through annual reports,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to support the CWG's work by providing all the resources and assistance needed for successful completion of its duties;

2 to ensure that all costs are met from the ordinary budget of the Union, under the supervision of the Council;

3 to submit a progress report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results of implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

to participate in and support the CWG's work in an effort to arrive at a uniform and practical policy on access to ITU documents applicable in the Union,

instructs Member States,

to contribute to and participate in the CWG's work.

ANNEX TO Draft New Resolution [ARB-3]

Terms of reference of the Council Working Group   
on an ITU document access policy

The terms of reference of the Council Working Group (CWG) on an ITU information access policy referred to in *resolves* 1 of this resolution shall be as follows:

1 To conduct a comprehensive review of current practice and formulate a draft policy on access to information for the Union.

2 To this end, the CWG shall:

2.1 Determine the types of documents and publications available in ITU, including information, temporary and administrative documents, input and output documents, reports, publications, etc.

2.2 Review the current information access policy in all ITU areas of activity and Sectors

2.3 Review legal issues pertaining to access to information, including, but not limited to, the protection of privacy of individuals and third parties, legal privilege, contractual, proprietary or commercial information and internal governance issues

2.4 Submit substantiated recommendations on access to information with respect to all types of ITU documents and activities

2.5 Recommend procedures for handling requests for access to confidential information by the public/interested parties and procedures for granting temporary access to information

2.6 Recommend a time-frame for any restrictions on access to confidential documents and a mechanism for making such documents available to the public after a certain period of time

2.7 Recommend the best way for the Union to maintain a balance between openness and transparency, and access to information

2.8 Elicit contributions and comments from Member States on its recommendations.

The working group shall hold an annual meeting during the cluster of other CWG meetings.

ADD ARB/79A4/2

Draft New Resolution [ARB-4]

ITU Role in Strengthen Youth Capabilities in building   
Telecommunication/ICT Society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014)

considering

*a)* that youth are a key contributor in building an inclusive Information Society and bridging the Digital Divide.

*b)* that the ICT's have the potential to enhance education, reduce youth unemployment and promote social and economic welfare of youth.

*c)* that the universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access of ICT's to youth recognizes them as responsible citizens in today's society.

recalling

*a)* the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/68/130 on Policies and Programs involving Youth.

*b)* that ICT is one of the fifteen priority areas identified under the World Program of Action for Youth adopted by the UN General Assembly through Resolution 62/126.

*c)* the UN Secretary-General's Five-year Action Agenda and the action plan of Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth.

*d)* the outcomes of World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), calling for building ICT capacity for all and confidence in the use of ICTs by all - including youth.

*e)* The outcomes of the WSIS + 10 High Level Event, reaffirming the vital role of youth and youth organizations as recognized in paragraph 11 in the WSIS Declaration of Principles,

recognizing

*a)* that the ITU has been involving youth in its activities and programs.

*b)* that the Young Innovator programs at ITU Telecom World has yielded great interest among the youth.

*c)* that the BYND2015 Global Youth Summit and the Costa Rica Declaration highlights measurable targets to monitor the empowerment of young people at regional, national and international levels.

*d)* the involvement of youth to provide input to the policy document will be presented to ITU's Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14) in Busan.

*e)* the work done at the working group on broadband and youth formed under the Broadband Commission and co - chaired by the ITU Secretary General and UNESCO Director General.

*f)* ITU role in Crowdsourcing Initiative provided an opportunity for youth from all over the world to share their thoughts and opinions with the UN.

recognizing further

*a)* the significant recognition given to the work of developing policies and programs for youth within the United Nations specialized agencies,

*b)* The need for more engagement of youth and enhancement of their participation in the WSIS process, to facilitate their inclusion and to strengthen their role in the Information Society development at the national, regional and international levels as referred to in the Preamble of the WSIS+10 High Level Outcomes.

resolves

1 to continue the work being done at ITU to promote and strengthen the capacities of youth as well as raise awareness of youth on the new trends in ICT and developing resources to address the needs of youth.

2 to strengthen support to the Member States in this regard through encouraging and allowing them to include youth in their delegation participating in all ITU events and meetings to realize greater opportunities for youth in ICT sector.

3 to establish and create "MITU" (Model of the ITU) activity, simulating ITU activities for youth, on national as well as regional and international levels in cooperation with ITU Regional offices.

instructs the Council

to consider involving youth in the celebrations of ITU 150th anniversary and in the World Telecommunication and Information Society Day in accordance with Resolution 68 (Guadalajara, 2010) and launching a special recognition award for youth with outstanding contributions in the field of ICT.

instructs the Secretary-General in collaboration with the Directors of three Bureau:

1 to continue working together and fostering partnerships with the office of the UN Secretary General's envoy on youth and other UN agencies to promote the youth agenda and increase visibility of ITU projects and activities in this regard on the relevant forums, conferences and websites.

2 to continue conducting open consultation with youth on the future policies and programs related to them in the field of ICT.

3 to ensure that ITU organizes workshops, seminars and training courses in developing countries at the regional level for the purpose of raising awareness and identifying key challenges faced by youth in order to generate best-practices.

4 to prepare publications and related information documents for raising awareness of youth on the new trends in ICT.

invites Member States

1 to actively support and participate in the work of ITU in promoting the Youth agenda for social and economic welfare of youth.

2 to consider adopting a youth delegate program for inclusion of youth delegates in a country's official delegation to the major Conferences of ITU for raising awareness and knowledge and promoting interests among youth.

ADD EUR/80A1/6

Draft New Resolution [EUR-1]

International standards for real-time global flight tracking for safety of life aviation applications

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

1. that determination of position of commercial aircraft and reporting this information to air traffic control centres represents an important element of aviation safety and security;
2. that the recent loss of Flight MH370 has spurred worldwide discussions on global flight tracking, demonstrating the complexity of the issue and the need to undertake coordinated actions by various organizations, including the ITU, within the scope of their respective mandates;
3. that the increase in the volume of air traffic expected until the early 2020s, entailing the risk of dangerous situations, due to the greater number of planes in airspace and the narrower distances between them, needs to be properly addressed by the monitoring of flight data;
4. that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has developed Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) for systems enabling position determination and tracking of aircraft for air traffic control;
5. that ICAO, in its special meeting onglobal flight tracking**,** Montréal, 12-13 May 2014, encouraged the ITU to take action, at the earliest opportunity, to provide the necessary spectrum allocations as emerging aviation needs are identified;
6. ICAO further encouraged ITU to place this on the Agenda for the upcoming ITU World Radiocommunication Conference 2015;
7. that the Expert Dialogue on real-time monitoring of flight data, Kuala Lumpur, 26-27 May 2014, encouraged ITU to continue to study and address current and future spectrum requirements for flight tracking and real-time flight data monitoring and make appropriate allocations at upcoming world radiocommunication conferences, including the conference in 2015;
8. that the Expert Dialogue on real-time monitoring of flight data, Kuala Lumpur, 26-27 May 2014, stressed the need for international standards, policies and regulations, as well as harmonized spectrum, to ensure worldwide interoperability and compatibility, and to optimize costs through economies of scale;

noting

1. that in accordance with Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, the Union shall in particular promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services;
2. and that pursuant to Article 40 of the ITU Constitution, International telecommunication services must give absolute priority to all communications concerning safety of life at sea, on land, in the air and in outer space;

resolves to request the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference

to consider the issue of real-time global flight tracking for safety of life aviation applications and, if appropriate, take action, taking into account ITU-R studies, recognised international aeronautical standards and a specific report from the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau;

*instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau*

to report to WRC-15 on the issue of real-time global flight tracking including all relevant studies within ITU-R.

ADD EUR/80A1/8

Draft New Resolution [EUR-2]

Strengthening the role of ITU with regard to Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 68/50 “Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities” adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 5 December 2013;

*b)* The report A/68/189 of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities transmitted to the Sixty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly,

noting

*a)* that the United Nations General Assembly has requested the United Nations Secretary-General to circulate the report to all other relevant entities and organizations of the United Nations system in order that they may assist in effectively implementing the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, as appropriate;

*b)* that the United Nations General Assembly has encouraged relevant entities and organizations of the United Nations system to coordinate, as appropriate, on matters related to the recommendations contained in the report,

considering

*a)* that ITU Member States rely more and more on satellite technologies for a range of activities such as Earth exploration, telecommunications, navigation, etc.;

*b)* that reliable satellite applications are increasingly becoming an integral part of national and international infrastructures;

*c)* that users who rely on satellite services as well as their providers have a legitimate expectation that those services operating through satellite systems, which have been established in accordance with the Radio Regulations, will be able to operate without experiencing interference or disruption,

recognizing

*a)* that the use and development of spaced-based infrastructure for ICTs is acknowledged in WTDC Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai 2014) as a key part of the action needed for bridging the digital divide as regards affordability, resilience and reliability, with further endorsement through Resolution 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010);

*b)* that §1 of Article 45 of the Constitution (No. 197) indicates that “All stations, whatever their purpose, must be established and operated in such a manner as not to cause harmful interference to the radio services or communications of other Member States or of recognized operating agencies, or of other duly authorized operating agencies which carry on a radio service, and which operate in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations”;

*c)* that Article 15 of the Radio Regulations contains, *inter alia*, the procedure to be followed in a case of harmful interference;

*d)* that Article 16 of the Radio Regulations sets up the principles for implementing international monitoring,

resolves

to encourage the dissemination of knowledge, capacity building and the sharing of best practices in the use and development of space-based infrastructure, with the objectives of improving connectivity in the provision of communications and access to information, facilitating disaster preparedness, rescue, relief and recovery, remote sensing of the Earth’s resources and environmental threats, and bridging the digital divide, through a range of initiatives including but not limited to:

1. instituting coordination mechanisms within and outside the Union, such as regular meetings of experts that would allow Member States, interested Sector Members, Associates and Academia to share their views;
2. improving confidence and security in the reliability and availability of satellite networks and systems;
3. improving the means to detect, record, resolve and prevent harmful interference affecting satellite networks and systems,

invites the Council

to monitor the operation of the Cooperation Agreements related to the use of existing monitoring earth stations, as regards participation, costs and effectiveness;

instructs the Secretary‑General

1 to encourage all Member States and Sector Members to participate in the consideration of these matters;

2 to submit a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the contribution made by the Union in responding to General Assembly Resolution 68/50 on transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to encourage all Member States and Sector Members to contribute to the consideration of these matters, especially through providing ITU-R and ITU-T with advice on how transparency and confidence building in the development of spaced-based infrastructure can assist in meeting the objectives of the WTDC Dubai Declaration (Dubai, 2014) and Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014),

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

1 to further its efforts and actions to get access to existing monitoring earth stations through Cooperation Agreements with Member States, which participate in the international monitoring system;

2 to take the necessary steps to maintain a database on cases of harmful interference affecting satellite operation in consultation with Member States and Sector Members, in particular satellite notifying administrations and satellite operators;

3 to coordinate activities, as necessary, with the Directors of the other two Bureaux;

4 to include progress in these matters in future Reports of the Director to World Radiocommunication Conferences, in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention,

resolves to invite ITU-R

to develop appropriate ITU-R Recommendations including methodology of measurement by space monitoring earth station used under such Cooperation Agreements,

urges administrations

to actively contribute to the studies and actions taken in response to this Resolution and to encourage all parties concerned at their national level, especially satellite operators, to participate in the relevant fora.

ADD EUR/80A1/22

Draft New Resolution [EUR-3]

Empowerment of youth through information and communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 76 (Dubai, 2014) of WTDC on promoting information and communication technologies among young women and men for social and economic empowerment;

*b)* the Tunis Commitment of the 2005 phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, reaffirming Member States' commitment to empowering young people as key contributors to building an inclusive information society in order to actively engage youth in innovative ICT-based development programmes and widen opportunities for youth to be involved in e-strategy processes;

*c)* the BYND 2015 Global Youth Summit, held in Costa Rica in September 2013 led by ITU, which brought together some 700 participants and over 3 000 young people around the world who logged in virtually to contribute their ideas to shape the sustainable development agenda in the post-2015 era;

*d)* that the world's youth have set priorities for the post-2015 development agenda in their "Costa Rica Declaration", as an outcome of the Global Youth Summit, which have been presented for consideration to the UN General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session;

*e)* the fact that the United Nations Secretary-General has put "youth" as a priority in his Agenda and included youth employment, entrepreneurship and education as overall goals through the System-Wide Action Plan on Youth,

recognizing

*a)* that youth are digital natives and the best promoters of ICTs;

*b)* that ICTs are tools through which youth can substantively contribute to, participate in and leverage their social and economic development,

*c)* that in summer 2014 , ITU has launched #PP14Youth initiative aiming to build on the successful experiences of the BYND2015 Summit, held in San José, Costa Rica in September 2013;

considering

*a)* the progress made by ITU, and in particular the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in the development and implementation of actions and projects that use ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of youth;

*b)* the fact that ICTs play an important role in the promotion of education, career development and work opportunities, as well as for social and economic development of youth;

*c)* the fact that ITU, through the Global Youth Summit, engaged a worldwide community to gather their opinions and ideas on how technology can contribute to a better world and shape the post-2015 development agenda;

noting

*a)* that there is a need for ITU to investigate, analyse and further understand the impact of telecommunication/ICT technologies on youth;

*b)* that there is a need to foster participation of youth in the ICT domain at an early age and to provide input for further policy developments,

*c)* that ICT tools and applications can facilitate career opportunities for youth;

encourages Member States and Sector Members

1 to review and revise, as appropriate, their respective policies and practices to ensure recruitment, employment, training and advancement of youth through ICTs;

2 to promote career opportunities in the telecommunication/ICT field including in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government and regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations and in the private sector;

3 to review their policies related to the information society to ensure the inclusion of a youth perspective in all activities,

4 to attract more youth to study in Computer Science and bring recognition to leaders in Technology who make an innovative change;

5 to encourage youth to take advantage of ICT opportunities to advance their development, and promote their possible contributions to economic development,

resolves

1 to continue the work being done at ITU, and particularly in BDT, to help empower youth through ICTs by promoting policies that improve socio-economic conditions for youth, particularly in developing countries;

2 to accord high priority to the incorporation of youth policies in the management, staffing and operation of ITU;

3 to incorporate a youth perspective in the implementation of the ITU strategic plan and financial plan for 2016-2019 as well as in the operational plans of the Bureaux and the General Secretariat,

4 to promote partnerships with academia concerned with youth development programmes;

5 where appropriate, to include a youth dimension in ITU Study Questions,

instructs the Council

to build on the initiatives carried out over the past four years and to accelerate the youth empowerment in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure capacity building and the promotion of youth;

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to ensure that the youth perspective is incorporated in the work programmes, management approaches and human resource development activities of ITU, and to submit an annual written report to the Council on progress made;

2 to ensure the inclusion of a youth perspective in all ITU contributions to the implementation of WSIS action lines;

3 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results and progress made on the inclusion of a youth perspective in the work of ITU, and on the implementation of this resolution;

4 to bring this Resolution to the attention of the United Nations Secretary-General in an effort to promote increased coordination and cooperation for development policies, programmes and projects that link ICTs to the promotion and empowerment of youth;

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to continue the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of youth, and to report on an annual basis to the Council on the progress made

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to actively support and participate in the work of ITU in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of youth;

2 to promote up-to-date training for youth on ICT use;

3 to foster collaboration with civil society and the private sector in order to promote specialized training for young innovators,

4 to further develop tools and programming guidelines in the area of promotion of youth and their social and economic empowerment;

5 to cooperate with relevant international organizations who have experience in youth economic empowerment into projects and programs;

encourages Member States

1 to share best practices on national approaches targeting the use of ICTs for the social and economic development of youth;

2 to develop strategies for using ICTs as a tool for the educational, social and economic development of youth;

3 to promote ICTs for youth empowerment and involvement in the decision-making processes of the ICT sector;

4 to support ITU activities in field of ICTs for the social and economic development of youth.

ADD UKR/84/1

Draft New Resolution [UKR-1]

Assistance and support to Ukraine for guaranteeing the use of frequency and numbering resources in the territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

*b)* the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;

*c)* the terms of Resolution 68/262 (2014) of the United Nations General Assembly, which “Calls upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any alteration of the status of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol” and “to refrain from any action or dealing that might be interpreted as recognizing any such altered status”;

*d)* § 16 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society,

mindful

that every Member State of ITU should respect the fundamental principles set forth in the Preamble to the Constitution, the Preamble to the International Telecommunication Regulations and the Preamble to the Radio Regulations,

considering

that the ITU Constitution and Convention are designed to strengthen peace and security in the world for the development of international cooperation and better understanding among the peoples concerned,

considering further

*а)* that the telecommunication networks and frequency assignments of Ukraine in the temporary occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol at present are used by the telecommunication operators and broadcasting organizations of the Russian Federation;

*b)* that the international community has an important role in assisting Ukraine to safeguard its frequency and numbering resources in the territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol,

affirming

а) that provision of international telecommunication service to the public of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol shall be fulfilled on an international level by using the code of Ukraine;

*b)* that any notification of a frequency assignment to a station in the temporary occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol shall be made by the Administration of Ukraine in accordance with Resolution 1 (Rev. WRC-97),

recognizing

*а)* that reliable telecommunication systems are indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;

*b)* that Ukraine deprived of telecommunication facilities in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol resulting from the military occupation of these territories by the Russian Federation;

*с)* that the damage caused to Ukraine's telecommunications should be a matter of concern for the entire international community, particularly ITU, as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications;

*d)* the full right of Ukraine to compensation for the damages caused to its telecommunication network;

*e)* that in the territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, under the present conditions, Ukraine will not have a possibility to ensure the completion of transition from analogue to digital television broadcasting in accordance with the Regional Agreement relating to the planning of the digital terrestrial broadcasting service in Region 1 (parts of Region 1 situated to the west of meridian 170° E and to the north of parallel 40° S, except the territory of Mongolia) and in the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the frequency bands 174-230 MHz and 470-862 MHz (Geneva, 2006),

resolves

1 that the special action undertaken by the Secretary-General, the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau should be initiated in order to provide appropriate assistance and support to Ukraine for guaranteeing the use of frequency and numbering resources in the territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol;

2 that world and regional radiocommunication conferences and the Radiocommunication Bureau shall take due account of and safeguard the requirements of Ukraine in all matters relating to the utilization of the frequency spectrum in the territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol;

3 that world conferences on international telecommunications, world telecommunication standardization assemblies and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau shall take due account of and safeguard the requirements of Ukraine in all matters relating to the utilization of the numbering resource provision of international telecommunication service to the public of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol,

calls upon Member States

1 to ensure all possible assistance and support to the Government of Ukraine, either bilaterally or through, and, in any case, in coordination with, the special action of the Union referred to above;

2 to require that all telecommunication operators in their countries continue the traffic routing in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol through the international **switching centres** by using the code of Ukraine and refrain from changing the call processing rules,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this resolution,

requests the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference

to bring this Resolution immediately to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ADD IND/85/2

Draft New Resolution [IND-1]

To promote efforts for early adoption of Software Defined Networking (SDN) in developing countries

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 77 (Dubai, 2012 )of World Telecom Standardization Assembly, on Standardization work in ITU-T for software-defined networking;

*b)* Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*c)* Resolution 135 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on ITU's role in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries, and in implementing relevant national, regional and interregional projects;

*d)* Resolution 137 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on Next-generation network deployment in developing countries;

*e)* Resolution 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on Telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society,

recalling further

*a)* Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*b)* Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on Enhancing participation of telecommunication operators from developing countries;

*c)* Resolution 73 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on Information and communication technologies, environment and climate change;

*d)* JCA on SDN under ITU-T TASG (JCA-SDN) established in June 2013 to coordinate the work carried out by ITU-T SG11, SG13 and other involved expert groups,

considering

*a)* that SDN is most promising technology for network virtualization, network abstraction and network programmability;

*b)* that the SDN technology will provide operators with several advantages including increased flexibility, agility and performance along with simplified operations;

*c)* that the SDN concept will give network operators greater and better control of their infrastructure, allowing optimization and customization, improved resource utilization, ease of deployment and thereby reducing the operational and capital costs;

*d) that* the SDN will provide capability of gradual scaling-up of network, centrally managed, multi-tenant network with open standards to source equipment, functionality, services, network capacity etc. from multiple sources & cloud capacities thereby reducing operational costs especially in developing countries.

further considering

*a)* that SDN will bring new services at reduced operational and capital expenditure which is more useful for developing countries;

*b)* that SDN will help in energy saving which is more critical requirement in developing countries;

*c)* that developing countries will require migration plan from existing networks to SDN based networks at early stage to protect its current investments in network & services deployment so that benefits of SDN may be reaped by developing countries without much delay with respect to deployments in developed countries;

*d)* that capacity building for SDN in developing countries will also be needed to be planned from beginning to create awareness of benefits of SDN;

*e)* that approaches/ strategies for developing countries will be required to be developed at early stage for making readiness of new network elements being deployed or under plan to be reutilized in future to migrate to SDN based networks;

*f)* that greater involvement & participation of developing countries in formulating standardization of SDN will help bridge standardization gap,

bearing in mind

that SDN will provide new opportunities for manufacturers of network elements in developing countries,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB)

to organize workshops on SDN in different countries with focus on developing countries and building capacity in developing countries in order to promote their participation in SDN standardization work.

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)

1 to conduct workshops for capacity building on SDN so that gap in technology adoption in developing countries may be bridged at early stages of implementation of SDN based networks;

2 to develop approaches for integrating, and migrating from legacy networks to SDN based networks in developing countries.

ADD CLM/87/1

Draft New Resolution [CLM-1]

Extension of the deadline for bringing into operation of the Colombian satellite system "SATCOL" at orbital positions 70.9° West, 38° West and 131° West

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

*a)* that No. 196 of the ITU Constitution provides that: "In using frequency bands for radio services, Member States shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit, are limited natural resources and that they must be used rationally, efficiently and economically, in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to those orbits and frequencies, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and the geographical situation of particular countries";

*b)* that Resolution 80 (Rev. WRC‑07) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on due diligence in applying the principles embodied in the Constitution, identified the need to consider and review possible draft recommendations and draft provisions linking the formal notification, coordination and registration procedures with the principles contained in Article 44 of the Constitution and No. 03 of the Preamble to the Radio Regulations, on the rational, efficient and economical use of radio frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit, in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and the geographical situation of particular countries;

*c)* that the Administration of Colombia has worked unceasingly for over two decades in an effort to have a satellite system to serve as a tool for its social and economic development;

*d)* that, in accordance with the international regulations in force, the Administration of Colombia has followed all the processes for operation of its orbit-spectrum resource at orbital positions 70.9° West, 38° West and 131° West, with the following characteristics:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SATCOL 1B (FSS) | SATCOL 1P (FSS) | SATCOL 1Q (FSS) |
| **Orbital position** | 70.9° W | 38° W | 131° W |
| **Coverage** | CLM | Region 2 | Region 2 |
| **Bands** | Ka (1/2) | C, X, Ku, Ka | C, X, Ku, Ka |
| **API date** | 21/12/2007 | 06/02/2009 | 06/02/2009 |
| **CR date** | 30/09/2010 | 24/12/2010 | 02/02/2011 |
| **Expiry date** | 21/12/2014 | 05/02/2016 | 05/02/2016 |

*e)* that the Administration of Colombia carried out a competitive tender process with a view to acquiring a satellite of its own in 2010, but that no tender was awarded;

*f)* that in order to satisfy the country's connectivity needs, the Administration of Colombia deployed a national fibre-optic network connecting 96 per cent of the country's municipalities with broadband;

*g)* that despite the deployment of the national fibre-optic network, there are areas of Colombian territory which, owing to their geographical location, have no connectivity or Internet access, and for which satellites are the only access option,

resolves

1 to extend the deadline for implementation of the SATCOL satellite system at orbital positions 70.9° West, 38° West and 131° West, until the 2015 WRC adopts appropriate provisions regarding the right of the Administration of Colombia to access the geostationary orbit under equitable conditions;

2 to communicate this resolution to the Radio Regulations Board in order that the provisions laid down in the Radio Regulations should not be brought into effect until the date indicated in *resolves*1 above*.*

**General Matters**

Access to documents

ACP/67A2/8

**2 Document Categories and access**

## 2.1 Treaty-making conferences: Plenipotentiary, World Conference on International Telecommunication and World and Regional Radiocommunication Conferences

2.1.1 The agendas of these conferences and all input contributions/documents from Member States, documents submitted by the Secretariat and all information documents submitted by the observers[[144]](#footnote-161) to these conferences be made available to the public without TIES password.

2.1.2 All other documents produced during these conferences including temporary documents, documents produced with limited distributions, notes from chairmen of various committees, sub-committees and working groups be made available only to ITU membership through TIES password

2.1.3 Output documents of these conferences, including their summary records, once agreed by the Plenary, as well as the Final Acts of these conferences, be also made available to the public without TIES password.

## 2.2 Non Treaty-making conference and assemblies: World Telecommunication Development Conference, World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and Radiocommunication Assembly including the associated study groups, working parties, task groups and joint task groups

2.2.1 All input contributions/documents and output documents including those produced during these conference and assemblies of any type except~~s~~ any DT and DL type documents be made available to the public without TIES password.

## 2.3 ITU Council and its working groups

**2.3.1** The agenda and input documents including proposals from Member States, documents submitted by the Secretary General, except specific documents (Summary of annual report of the Internal Auditor, before being approved by Council: These documents should be made available to the public after their consideration and approval), be made available to the public without TIES password.

2.3.2 All other documents including temporary documents, documents produced during the Council meeting with limited distributions, report of Internal Auditor and documents of Financial Nature to be made available only to ITU membership through TIES password.

## 2.4 Radio Regulations Board Meeting

2.4.1 All documents of the RRB, except those produced during meeting for discussion, to be made available to the public without TIES password. However, in exceptional cases, the RRB may decide that certain documents of critical nature dealing with delicate issues, be only made available to ITU membership through TIES password.

## 2.5 Sectors, Study Groups, Working Parties, and other groups including Task Groups, Joint Task Groups, Rapporteur Groups , Focus Group and the like

All documents of these meetings without exception to be made available to the public without TIES password.

## 2.6 Circular-Letters and Circular Administrative documents[[145]](#footnote-162)

All Circular-Letters and Circular Administrative documents of the Union without exception to be made available to the public without TIES password.

## 2.7 Documents which are of a classified nature

Plenipotentiary Conference may decide that certain documents which are of a classified nature to be only made available with TIES password.

## 2.8 Documents and outcomes of other meetings including seminars, workshops, GSR

These documents should also be made available to the public without TIES password.

## 2.9 Other Consideration relating to Information Access Policy

Plenipotentiary Conference in considering this document may wish to instruct Secretary General to develop information access policy for ITU to encourage transparency, accountability and collaboration.

Aircraft surveillance via satellite

ACP/67A1/20

1 To recognize the need to facilitate the operation in complementing terrestrial surveillance with continuous aircraft surveillance via satellite to provide a complete airspace surveillance coverage picture to air traffic management and,

Aircraft surveillance via satellite

ACP/67A1/21

2 To recommend WRC-15 to reflect the above-mentioned recognition in an appropriate manner in its outcome in urging Member States to make their utmost efforts to facilitate the operation of complementary terrestrial surveillance using continuous aircraft surveillance via satellite, within the frame work of the Radio Regulations, until the time that a competent WRC consider the matter and take necessary action, as appropriate.

Basic Instruments

ACP/67A1/1

1. **No change to the General Structure of the Basic Instrument of the Union** as currently contained in the Constitution and the Convention in force i.e. All Chapters and Articles of the two Instruments are kept as they are.

Basic Instruments

ACP/67A1/2

1. **No change to the Status of the Constitution and the Convention** i.e. Both Instruments will continue to have the treaty nature and legally binding and require Ratification, Approval, Acceptance or Accession. In other words, the current hierarchy, relation and status of the Basic Instruments of the Union to be maintained as currently described in Article 4 of the Constitution.

Basic Instruments

EUR/80A1/16

No change to the General Structure of the Basic Instrument of the Union as prescribed in Article 4 of the Constitution.

Basic Instruments

EUR/80A1/17

No change to the Status of the Constitution and the Convention

Financial matters

RCC/73A1/9

3.1 One such instrument proposed is a mechanism for funding the Reserve Account not according to the *residual principle* but by *systematic annual planning and transfers* to the account of a fixed proportion (between 0.5 and 1.0 per cent) of the budget funds allocated for the activities of each Sector, using the savings achieved as a result of efforts within the Sectors to implement the recommendations contained in Annex 2 to Decision 5, linking that proportion as necessary to:

a) increases in salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments, applicable to Geneva, as adopted by the United Nations common system;

b) fluctuations in the exchange rate between the US dollar and the Swiss franc in so far as this affects the staff costs for those staff members on United Nations scales;

c) the overall economic outlook for the four-year period.

However, the amount of the Reserve Account must not be less than 10 per cent of the total ITU budgeted expenses. Any surplus over and above the established 10 per cent threshold may be allocated between the Union’s current requirements and its long-term liabilities, in a specified proportion set by the ITU Council.

Financial matters

RCC/73A1/10

3.2 If a decision is taken regarding funding of the Reserve Account on a systematic (planned) basis, we propose that the necessary amendments be made to Decision 5 as well as to the ITU Financial Regulations and Financial Rules.

Financial matters

RCC/73A1/11

3.3 The possibility of using Reserve Account funds to fund current activities should not be ruled out going forward, and the Secretary-General should accordingly be instructed to elaborate proposals to allocate Reserve Account funds between current activities and the After-Service Health Insurance (ASHI) fund (taking into account the need to reduce the ITU balance deficit) over the entire period in which liabilities continue to exceed assets, with due regard to the proposals in §§ 3.1 and 3.4 of this document.

Financial matters

RCC/73A1/12

3.4 To instruct the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources, in accordance with its terms of reference (Decision 563 (Modified 2013) and Document C14/92, Annex D):

a) to formulate a position paper on the ASHI fund with the aim of elaborating clearly defined positions on ITU policy with regard to the ASHI fund, taking into account the possibility of partial use of Reserve Account funds for replenishing the fund, the terms of IPSAS 25, UN recommendations and other aspects pertaining to the determination of the size and funding of the ASHI fund, and to submit such a document to ITU Council for approval.

b) to examine the question of whether to change the name of the Reserve Account in the light of the relevant IPSAS provisions, and the fact that other reserve funds are used in ITU finances.

ICT definition

ACP/67A1/19

**Option 1**

Should Plenipotentiary Conference agree on the above mentioned working definition or on a modified version of that working definition, the following text could be included in the minutes of the Plenary Meeting in which such working definition is agreed:

*“Plenipotentiary Conference Busan, 2014 in considering the proposed working definition of ICT decided to instruct the Secretary General and the Director of the Bureaux to editorially reflect the above-mentioned working definition in all ITU Resolutions by*

1. *adding an asterisk to the title of all Resolutions in the area where the ICT first appears*

*describing at the bottom of that page underneath of the asterisk the text relating to the above-mentioned Working Definition.”*

**Option 2**

Should Plenipotentiary Conference not agree on the above–mentioned working definition the following text could be included in the minutes of the Plenary Meeting in which such definition is discussed

“*The Plenipotentiary Conference 2014 in considering the proposed working definition of ICT did not agreed to the proposed working definition for ICT and decided to instruct*

*a) the Council to further pursue the matter with a view to agree on a working definition and*

*b) the Secretary General and the Director of the Bureaux to editorially reflect the working definition of the ICT once agreed in all ITU Resolutions by:*

*- adding an asterisk to the title of all Resolutions in the area where the ICT first appears*

*describing at the bottom of that page underneath of the asterisk the text relating to the latter agreed Working Definition*.”

Помехи и мониторинг излучений

ACP/67A3/2

In view of the above, APT Members propose that the issues relating to interference and international monitoring of emissions are within the purview of the WRC and/or RRB, therefore such issues need to be treated by these entities as appropriate.

RRB

ACP/67A3/1

In view of the above, APT Member States are not in favour of any modification to Procedures and working methods of the RRB or adopting a new Resolution on these issues. These issues will be well suited to be discussed at the WRC and /or RRB as appropriate.

This proposal is withdrawn.

USA/27A1/6

This proposal is withdrawn.

1. 1 The concept of UMACs may be applied, where necessary, as a means of highlighting a number of activities within the overall programme of work mandated by the governing bodies of the Union, as well as those support activities which are deemed essential to implement the mandated activities, which could not be accommodated within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Secretary-General would be authorized to incur expenditure on these activities provided that savings are achieved or additional income is generated. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 1 The concept of UMACs may be applied, where necessary, as a means of highlighting a number of activities within the overall programme of work mandated by the governing bodies of the Union, as well as those support activities which are deemed essential to implement the mandated activities, which could not be accommodated within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Secretary-General would be authorized to incur expenditure on these activities provided that savings are achieved or additional income is generated. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 1 taking into account the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. 1 taking into account the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 1 taking into account the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. These include the ITU-R Handbooks on National Spectrum Management, Computer Aided Techniques for Spectrum Management, and Spectrum Monitoring. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. The term "market price" is defined as the price determined by the Sales and Marketing Division, which is established to maximize revenues without being so high as to discourage sales. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. The term "market price" is defined as the price determined by the Sales and Marketing Division, which is established to maximize revenues without being so high as to discourage sales. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. These include the ITU R Handbooks on National Spectrum Management, Computer Aided Techniques for Spectrum Management, and Spectrum Monitoring. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. 2 These include the ITU-R Handbooks on national spectrum management, computer-aided techniques for spectrum management, and spectrum monitoring. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. 3 The term "market price" is defined as the price determined by the Sales and Marketing Division, which is established to maximize revenues without being so high as to discourage sales. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. 2 The term "market price" is defined as the price determined by the Sales and Marketing Division, which is established to maximize revenues without being so high as to discourage sales. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. <http://www.itu.int/md/S09-CL-C-005/en> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. 1 such as contractual policy, succession planning, human resources training and development, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. 2 No. 154 of the Constitution: "*2 The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.*" [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. 1 such as contractual policy, succession planning, human resources training and development, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. 2 No. 154 of the Constitution: "*2 The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.*" [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. 1 such as contractual policy, succession planning, human resources training and development, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. 2 No. 154 of the Constitution: "*2 The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.*" [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. 1 There are eleven regional telecommunication organizations as referred to in Article 43 of the Constitution. The list can be found in Council Resolution 925. The five regional organizations other than the six principal ones may choose to participate in regional preparatory meetings and other activities of the Union. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. 1 "Gender perspective": Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality. (Source: Report of the Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality, third session, New York, 25-27 February 1998). [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. 1 "Gender perspective": Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality. (Source: Report of the Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality, third session, New York, 25-27 February 1998). [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
29. 1 "Gender perspective": Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality. (Source: Report of the Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality, third session, New York, 25-27 February 1998). [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
30. 1 "Gender perspective": Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality. (Source: Report of the Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality, third session, New York, 25-27 February 1998). [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
31. Cost of ICT services to be 60% of the 2012 value. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
32. Cost of ICT services comparing to the 2012 value. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
33. Due to data limitations, currently mobile-broadband signal coverage is considered in determining this target. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
34. Exceptionally to the targets framework, this target needs to be discussed at the ITU-T Study Group 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
35. Target 4.1 is a qualitative target. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
36. Target 4.2 is a qualitative target. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
37. Boxes and ticks demonstrate primary and secondary links to goals. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
38. 50 Outcome refers to the mobile-broadband sub-basket of the ITU ICT Price Basket (IPB). For more information please refer to ITU (2013): Measuring the Information Society 2013 report, available at: <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/publications/mis2013/MIS2013_without_Annex_4.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
39. ITU-D outputs and the implementation framework are further detailed in the Dubai Action Plan, endorsed by the World Telecommunication Development Conference 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
40. People with specific needs are indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, including age related disabilities, youth, women and girls. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
41. Pending UN decision to continue the initiative. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
42. Broadband Commission (2013): The State of Broadband 2013: Universalizing Broadband. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
43. ITU management decided to put the strategic plan for 2012-2015 into place as from 2011, by starting to evaluate and report the activities of the Union according to the structure of the new plan. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
44. Ericsson Traffic Mobility Report [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
45. Pyramid Research quarterly mobile data forecast, February 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
46. Emeka Obiodu and Jeremy Green (2012): The Future of Voice, OVUM [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
47. Saul Berman, Lynn Kesterson-Townes, Anthony Marshall and Robini Srivathsa (2012): The power of Cloud: Driving business model innovation. IBM Global Business Services [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
48. ITU and CISCO Visual networking index (VNI) [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
49. Cisco Visual Networking Index: Forecast and Methodology, 2011-2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
50. Sources: McKinsey Global Institute, Twitter, Cisco, Gartner, EMC, SAS, IBM, MEPTEC, QAS [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
51. Cisco Visual Networking Index: Forecast and Methodology, 2011-2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
52. Definition by Gartner [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
53. Sources: McKinsey Global Institute, Twitter, Cisco, Gartner, EMC, SAS, IBM, MEPTEC, QAS [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
54. World Trade Organization (2013): World Trade Report 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
55. Qiang (2009), as referred to in World Bank (2009): Information and Communications for Development 2009 [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
56. McKinsey Global Institute (2013): “Disruptive technologies: Advances that will transform life, business, and the global economy” [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
57. *Ibid* [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
58. Broadband Commission (2013): The State of Broadband 2013: Universalizing Broadband [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
59. GSMA/PwC (2012): Touching Lives through Mobile Health: Assessment of the Global Market Opportunity [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
60. McKinsey & Company (2009): Mobile broadband for the masses [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
61. The Broadband Commission (2012): The Broadband Bridge: Linking ICT with Climate Action for a Low-Carbon Economy [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
62. GSMA/Cherie Blair Foundation for Women (2010) [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
63. Broadband Commission (2013): The State of Broadband 2013: Universalizing Broadband [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
64. ITU (2013): ICT Facts and Figures [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
65. Intel, “Women and the Web” report, January 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-69)
66. Synthesis report of the ICT Consultation in support of the High-Level Meeting on Disability and Development of the sixty-eighth session of the UN General Assembly (2013): The ICT Opportunity for a Disability-inclusive Development framework [↑](#footnote-ref-70)
67. McAfee, Center for Strategic and International Studies (2013): The economic impact of cybercrime and cyber espionage, July 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-71)
68. World Economic Forum in collaboration with McKinsey & Company: Risk and Responsibility in a Hyperconnected World, January 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-72)
69. Symantec Intelligence Report: January 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-73)
70. World Economic Forum in collaboration with McKinsey & Company: Risk and Responsibility in a Hyperconnected World, January 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-74)
71. ITU (2013): Measuring the Information Society [↑](#footnote-ref-75)
72. Consumer Reports Magazine survey June 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-76)
73. Teen Online & Wireless Safety Survey: Cyberbullying, Sexting and Parental Controls. Cox Communications Teen Online and Wireless Safety Survey in Partnership with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2009 [↑](#footnote-ref-77)
74. National Cyber Security Alliance (NCSA)-MacAfee Online Safety Study, 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-78)
75. SMART 2020: Enabling the low carbon economy in the information age [↑](#footnote-ref-79)
76. International Energy Agency: Powering down to save energy need not be a turn-off, January 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-80)
77. McKinsey Global Institute (2013): Disruptive technologies: Advances that will transform life, business, and the global economy [↑](#footnote-ref-81)
78. Examples include Chile’s Digital Agenda 2004, Digital Czech Republic 2011, Estrategia Ecuador Digital 2.0 in 2011, France’s Digital Plan 2010, Digital Gabon 2011, Greece’s Digital Strategy 2006, Hungary’s Digital Renewal Action Plan 2010, Italy’s *Italia Digitale* plan 2010, Mexico’s Digital Agenda 2011, Oman’s Digital Strategy, United Kingdom 2005, Uruguay Digital Agenda 2008-2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-82)
79. ITU (2012): Trends in telecommunication reform 2012: Smart regulation in a broadband world [↑](#footnote-ref-83)
80. ITU (2013): Regulation and consumer protection in a converging environment [↑](#footnote-ref-84)
81. The World Bank Group (2012): ICT for Greater Development Impact, Sector Strategy [↑](#footnote-ref-85)
82. Cost of ICT services to be 60% of the 2012 value. [↑](#footnote-ref-86)
83. Cost of ICT services comparing to the 2012 value. [↑](#footnote-ref-87)
84. Due to data limitations, currently mobile-broadband signal coverage is considered in determining this target. [↑](#footnote-ref-88)
85. Data being compiled by the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI). [↑](#footnote-ref-89)
86. Exceptionally to the targets framework, this target needs to be discussed at the ITU-T Study Group 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-90)
87. Exceptionally to the targets framework, this target needs to be discussed at the relevant ITU Study Group. [↑](#footnote-ref-91)
88. Target 4.1 is a qualitative target. [↑](#footnote-ref-92)
89. Target 4.2 is a qualitative target. [↑](#footnote-ref-93)
90. Boxes and ticks demonstrate primary and secondary links to goals. [↑](#footnote-ref-94)
91. 50 Outcome refers to the mobile-broadband sub-basket of the ITU ICT Price Basket (IPB). For more information please refer to ITU (2013): Measuring the Information Society 2013 report, available at: <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/publications/mis2013/MIS2013_without_Annex_4.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-95)
92. ITU-D outputs and the implementation framework are further detailed in the Dubai Action Plan, endorsed by the World Telecommunication Development Conference 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-96)
93. People with specific needs are indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, including age related disabilities, youth, women and girls. [↑](#footnote-ref-97)
94. Pending UN decision to continue the initiative. [↑](#footnote-ref-98)
95. 1 e.g. ITU-T Kaleidoscope event on *Beyond the Internet? − Innovations for future networks and services,* held in Pune, India in December 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-99)
96. 2 Including, but not limited to, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity. [↑](#footnote-ref-100)
97. 1 e.g. ITU-T Kaleidoscope event on *Beyond the Internet? − Innovations for future networks and services,* held in Pune, India in December 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-101)
98. 2 Including, but not limited to, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). [↑](#footnote-ref-102)
99. ~~2~~1 Including, but not limited to, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity. [↑](#footnote-ref-104)
100. 1 including, but not limited, to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity. [↑](#footnote-ref-105)
101. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-106)
102. 2 including, but not limited, to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity. [↑](#footnote-ref-108)
103. 1 including, but not limited, to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). [↑](#footnote-ref-109)
104. including, but not limited, to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity. [↑](#footnote-ref-111)
105. 1 The single ICT index must be further developed, taking into consideration the needs of the membership. [↑](#footnote-ref-114)
106. 2 Community connectivity is taken here to refer to the possibility to access telecommunication services from a terminal facility put at the disposal of a community, to facilitate ease of use. [↑](#footnote-ref-115)
107. 1 including, but not limited, to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity. [↑](#footnote-ref-117)
108. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-118)
109. 2 Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia-Pacific, Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe. [↑](#footnote-ref-119)
110. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-120)
111. 2 See the work of the ITU-T Study Group 13 Focus Group on future networks. [↑](#footnote-ref-121)
112. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-122)
113. 2 See the work of the ITU-T Study Group 13 Focus Group on future networks. [↑](#footnote-ref-123)
114. 1 It is to be taken into consideration that there are certain Member States of the Union that do not belong to any of the six principal regional organizations but may take part in the preparatory meetings organized by the Union in the region to which they belong. [↑](#footnote-ref-124)
115. 2 Authorized or recognized operating agencies are: operating agencies, authorized or recognized by a Member State, to establish, operate and engage in international telecommunication services to the public. [↑](#footnote-ref-125)
116. 1 Apart from world conferences on international telecommunications. [↑](#footnote-ref-126)
117. 1 The criterion mentioned in this paragraph should not prevent a vice-chairman of a given advisory group or a vice-chairman of a given study group from holding positions of chairman or vice-chairman of a given working party or as rapporteur or associate rapporteur for any group under the mandate of that Sector group. [↑](#footnote-ref-129)
118. 1 The criteria contained within this resolution do not apply to the designation of chairmen or vice‑chairmen of focus groups. [↑](#footnote-ref-130)
119. 2 The criterion mentioned in this paragraph should not prevent a vice-chairman of a given advisory group or a vice-chairman of a given study group from holding positions of chairman or vice-chairman of a given working party or as rapporteur or associate rapporteur for any group under the mandate of that Sector group. [↑](#footnote-ref-131)
120. 1 Document C09/90, § 12. [↑](#footnote-ref-133)
121. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-134)
122. 2 Document C09/90, § 12. [↑](#footnote-ref-135)
123. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-136)
124. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-137)
125. 1 This includes colleges, institutes, universities and their associated research establishments concerned with the development of telecommunications/ICT. [↑](#footnote-ref-138)
126. 2 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-139)
127. 3 Taking into account Resolution 58 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference in regard to the six regional telecommunication organizations, namely: the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), the African Telecommunications Union (ATU), the Council of Arab Ministers of Telecommunication and Information represented by the Secretariat-General of the League of Arab States (LAS), and the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC). [↑](#footnote-ref-140)
128. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-142)
129. 1 Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz) –http://www.icnirp.de/documents/emfgdl.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-143)
130. 2 IEEE Std C95.1™-2005, IEEE standard for safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. [↑](#footnote-ref-144)
131. 1 Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz) –http://www.icnirp.de/documents/emfgdl.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-145)
132. 2 IEEE Std C95.1™-2005, IEEE standard for safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. [↑](#footnote-ref-146)
133. 1 Authorized or recognized operating agencies are: operating agencies, authorized or recognized by a Member State, to establish, operate and engage in international telecommunication services to the public. [↑](#footnote-ref-149)
134. 1 Counterfeit telecommunication/ICT devices include counterfeit and/or copied devices and equipment as well as accessories and components. [↑](#footnote-ref-150)
135. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-151)
136. 2 Including, but not limited to, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity. [↑](#footnote-ref-153)
137. 1 including, but not limited to, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity. [↑](#footnote-ref-154)
138. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-155)
139. To be formalized by the relevant Regional meetings. [↑](#footnote-ref-156)
140. Wherever the term “MOU” is used in this resolution, it includes Memoranda of Cooperation and Memoranda of Agreement. [↑](#footnote-ref-157)
141. Report available at:<http://www.internetsociety.org/localcontent/>[.](http://www.internetsociety.org/localcontent/) [↑](#footnote-ref-158)
142. This term includes least developed countries, small developing island States, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-159)
143. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-160)
144. As defined in ITU Convention. [↑](#footnote-ref-161)
145. The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to consider footnote 2 under section 1 above`. [↑](#footnote-ref-162)