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| **Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-18)Dubai, 29 October – 16 November 2018** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 1 toDocument 48-E** |
|  | **25 July 2018** |
|  | **Original: English** |
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| Member States of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) |
| european common Proposals for the work of the conference |
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**ECP-1: Revision to Resolution 133: Role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names**

The proposed revision to Resolution 133 - Role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names - aims to

* update the resolution,
* underline the progress made with regard to multilingual domain names, and
* highlight the importance of the multistakeholder approach.

MOD EUR/48A1/1

RESOLUTION 133 (Rev. dUBAI, 2018)

Role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Dubai, 2018),

considering

ITU's role in 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

*a)* the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T), as defined in resolutions adopted at the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, 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;

*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 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 (domain name system – DNS) 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;

*d)* of the significant progress made towards the provisions of internationalized domain names including the introduction of internationalized domain names within country-code top-level domains and generic top-level domains through a multistakeholder model;

*e)* the progress made in providing multilingualism on the Internet,

emphasizing

*a)* that the DNS has made progress in reflecting the diverse and growing language needs of all users, while recognizing that more remains to be done;

*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)* the role of ITU to assist its membership in promoting the use of their language scripts for domain names;

*e)* that, recalling the results of WSIS and the needs of linguistic groups, there is still a need to:

• further advance the process 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 IDNs, 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 Organization (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 the technical community and other stakeholders to advance multilingualism including the introduction of internationalized domain names;

*f)* that it is paramount to maintain global interoperability as domain names expand to include further non-Latin character sets,

resolves

to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations[[1]](#footnote-1)1 involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future Internet, in order to ensure maximum benefits to the global community,

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 organizations1 involved in the deployment of IP-based networks;

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 make proposals, where appropriate, for achieving the aims of this resolution;

6 to bring this resolution to the attention of WIPO and UNESCO, which is facilitator for the implementation of WSIS Action Line C8;

7 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 further deployment of internationalized Internet domain names, including the initiatives of relevant language groups;

2 to urge all relevant entities to work on the further deployment of internationalized domain names.

**Reasons:** To update the Resolution, underline the progress made with regard to multilingual domain names, and highlight the importance of the multistakeholder approach

**\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \***

**ECP-2: Revision to Resolution 130: Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies**

This proposal updates Resolution 130: Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies.

It includes proposals to

* promote awareness-raising, skills and capacity development
* recognise the roles of the private sector, the technical community, individuals and organisations in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
* promote cooperation between the ITU and other relevant organisations and
* raise awareness of the challenges facing developing countries.

MOD EUR/48A1/2

RESOLUTION 130 (Rev. dUBAI, 2018)

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 (Dubai, 2018),

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)* UNGA Resolution 57/239, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity;

*e)* UNGA Resolution 70/125, the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes;

*f)* Resolution 174 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;

*g)* Resolution 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*h)* Resolution 140 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference,

considering

*a)* that UNGA Resolution 70/125, the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes, affirmed that strengthening confidence and security in the use of information and communications technologies for the development of information societies and the success of such technologies is a driver for economic and social innovation ;

*b)* the crucial importance of information and communication technology to practically all forms of social and economic activity;

*c)* that, with the application and development of 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 economic and social development of all Member States, and that threats to and vulnerabilities of networks and devices continue to give rise to ever-growing security challenges across national borders for all countries, in particular developing countries, 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 capacity-building and develop appropriate existing national, regional and international mechanisms (for example, agreements, best practices, memoranda of understanding, etc.);

*d)* that the ITU Secretary-General has been invited to support 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 ICTs and address these challenges and threats, cooperative 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 computer incident response teams (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, working in cooperation with other stakeholders;

*g)* the need for continual evolution in new technologies to support the early detection of, cooperative 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 technical community and the private sector have lead roles to play in the evolution of technology and that the development and deployment of new technologies and their applications should incorporate holistic approaches in which security is seen as a continuous and iterative process;

*i)* that individuals and organisations have lead roles to play in strengthening cybersecurity, including the adoption of best practices and available technical safeguards as part of informed and responsible user behaviour, and that greater capacity building and awareness-raising efforts are required in this regard;

*j)* that UNGA Resolution 70/125, the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes, recognized the challenges that States, in particular developing countries, face in building confidence and security in the use of information and communications technologies and called for renewed focus on capacity-building, education, knowledge-sharing and regulatory practice, as well as promoting multi-stakeholder cooperation at all levels and raising awareness among users of information and communications technologies, particularly among the poorest and most vulnerable;

*k)* that the number of cyberthreats and cyberattacks is growing, as is dependence on the Internet and other networks that are essential for accessing services and information;

*l)* that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) has adopted around 300 standards relating to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*m)* that the nature of the cyber-security standards landscape calls for cooperation between organisations such as the ITU, the Internet Engineering Task Force, the International Organisation for Standardisation, the International Electrotechnical Commission and other national, regional, global and sectoral organisations,

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 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, and to report the results of these main areas of work to the Council and to the Plenipotentiary Conference in 2018, as appropriate; and WTDC-17 has adopted Resolution 69 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation among them;

*d)* that WTDC‑17 has also adopted the Buenos Aires Action Plan and its Objective 2, which include the aim to strengthen Member States’ capacity to effectively share information, find solutions, and respond to threats to cybersecurity and to develop and implement national strategies and capabilities, including capacity building, encourage national, regional and global cooperation toward enhanced engagement among Member States and relevant players;

*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 (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, cooperation among them, and the importance of coordination among all relevant organizations;

*f)* that UNGA Resolution 70/125, the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes, identified several challenges in the implementation of the WSIS action lines that still remain and that will need to be addressed beyond 2015;

*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)* that Member States, in particular developing countries, may require assistance from ITU in promoting education and skills development, capacity-building and awareness-raising among businesses and users, aimed at strengthening cybersecurity, on request from these Member States, while noting that there are a number of other regional and international initiatives by all stakeholders which may support these countries;

*i)* Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum, on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*j)* the relevant outcomes of WTSA‑16, notably:

i) Resolution 50 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), on cybersecurity;

ii) Resolution 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), on countering and combating spam,

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. Hammamet, 2016) and Resolutions 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and 69 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017);

*c)* that, within its mandate, ITU has a fundamental role to play in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*d)* that ITU, as a specialist agency of the United Nations, can play a valuable role in promoting understanding of the landscape of relevant organisations which have important roles to play in strengthening confidence and security in the use of ICTs and promoting cooperation;

*e)* that ITU‑D Study Group 2 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 UNGA Resolution 64/211;

*f)* that ITU is also assisting developing countries in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and supporting the establishment of CIRTs, including CIRTs responsible for government-to-government cooperation, and the importance of coordination among all relevant organizations;

*g)* 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) such as security safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet;

*h)* that WTDC‑17 adopted Resolution 80 (Buenos Aires, 2017), on establishing and promoting trusted information frameworks in developing countries to facilitate and encourage electronic exchanges of economic information between economic partners;

*i)* of Article 6, on security and robustness of networks, and Article 7, on unsolicited bulk electronic communications, of the International Telecommunication Regulations adopted by the World Conference on International Telecommunications (Dubai, 2012),

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 FIRST,

bearing in mind

the work of the ITU established by Resolutions 50, 52 and 58 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016); Resolutions 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and 69 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017); Objective 3 of the Dubai Action Plan; the relevant ITU‑T questions on technical aspects regarding the security of information and communication networks; and ITU‑D Question 3/2,

resolves

1 to continue to give this work high priority within ITU, in accordance with its competences and expertise, including promoting common understanding among governments and other stakeholders of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs at national, regional and international level and greater awareness of the roles and activities of regional and international organisations involved in strengthening cybersecurity;

2 to give high priority to the work of ITU described under *bearing in mind* above, in accordance with its competencies and areas of expertise, and to continue to work closely, as appropriate, with other relevant bodies/agencies within the United Nations and other relevant international bodies, taking into account the specific mandates and areas of expertise of the different agencies, while being mindful of the need to avoid duplicating work between organizations and among the Bureaux or the General Secretariat;

3 to increase understanding of the landscape of regional and global organisations which are involved in strengthening cybersecurity and to support ITU Members to navigate that landscape and to access sources of support and best practice;

4 to raise awareness among other stakeholders, including regional and global organisations, of the particular challenges faced by developing countries, in particular least developed countries and Small Island Developing States, and promote the importance confidence and security in the use of ICTs to sustainable development;

5 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 information and communication technology;

6 to promote a culture in which security is seen as a continuous and iterative process, built into products from the beginning and continuing throughout their lifetime, and is accessible and understandable for users;

7 to contribute to further strengthening the trust and security framework, consistent with ITU's role as lead facilitator of WSIS Action Line C5, taking into account Resolution 140 (Rev. Busan, 2014),

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 and in other relevant organizations and initiatives to strengthen protection against 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 results of work done so far to support developing countries in particular to build capacity and skills in cybersecurity in order to ensure that the ITU is effectively focusing its resources to address development challenges;

2 consistent with Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), to report to the Council on activities within ITU and other relevant organizations and entities to enhance cooperation and collaboration, regionally and globally, to strengthen building confidence and security in the use of ICTs of Member States, in particular developing countries, taking into account any information provided by Member States, including information on situations within their own jurisdiction that could affect this cooperation;

3 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 how these cooperative mechanisms can be applied to strengthen cybersecurity and combat cyberthreats, with a view to enabling Member States to identify whether additional memoranda or mechanisms are required;

4 to raise awareness among other stakeholders, including regional and global organisations and stakeholders from the private sector and technical community, of the particular challenges faced by developing countries in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs so that it can inform their work and activities with developing countries;

5 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;

6 to share information among Member States on the tools and resources available from other regional and global organisations to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs and support Member States to access them, including maintaining the cybersecurity gateway as a way to share information on national, regional and international cybersecurity-related initiatives worldwide;

7 to report annually to the Council on these activities and to make proposals as appropriate;

8 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‑16, particularly Resolutions 50, 52 and 58 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016);

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‑16, in particular:

• Resolution 50 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), on cybersecurity;

• Resolution 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), on countering and combating spam;

2 to consider how ITU-T can promote a culture in which security is seen as a continuous and iterative process, and to make proposals to Council as appropriate;

3 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 consistent with the results of WTDC‑17 and pursuant to Resolutions 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), Resolution 69 and Resolution 80 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) and Objective 2 of the Buenos Aires Action Plan, to support ongoing regional and global cybersecurity projects, and to encourage all countries to take part in these activities;

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 to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs; supporting ITU Member States' national and regional efforts to build capacity to protect against cyberthreats/cybercrime, in collaboration with one another; supporting ITU Member States’ efforts to raise awareness among organisations and individual users of the important role they play in strengthening cybersecurity; 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; supporting Member States’ efforts to establish 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; supporting the establishment of 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 these projects within existing resources, and to seek additional resources (in cash and in kind) for the implementation of these projects through partnership agreements;

4 to ensure coordination of the work of these projects 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 these projects 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 support ITU Member States in the development of their national and/or regional cybersecurity strategies toward building national capabilities for protection against and dealing with cyberthreats in accordance with the principles of international cooperation, consistent with Objective 2 of the Buenos Aires Action Plan;

8 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 their responsibilities:

1 to implement relevant resolutions of both WTSA‑16 and WTDC‑17, including the programme described in Objective 2 of the Buenos Aires Action Plan;

2 to identify and promote the availability of information on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, 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 ICTs;

6 to identify and document practical steps to support developing countries to build capacity and skills in cybersecurity, taking into account the specific challenges they face;

7 to take into account the challenges faced by stakeholders from the private sector, civil society and the technical community, particularly in developing countries, to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs and identify steps that can help to address them;

8 to identify and document practical steps to strengthen security in the use of ICTs internationally, based on widely accepted practices, guidelines and recommendations that Member States and other stakeholders can choose to apply to improve their ability to combat cyberthreats and attacks and to strengthen international cooperation in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, taking into account the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) and within the available financial resources;

9 to identify and document practical steps to strengthen security in the use of ICTs internationally, based on widely accepted practices, guidelines and recommendations, that other stakeholders can choose to apply to improve their ability to protect against and deal with cyberthreats and attacks;

10 to support strategy, organization, awareness-raising, cooperation, evaluation and skills development;

11 to provide the necessary technical and financial support, within the constraints of existing budgetary resources, in accordance with Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012);

12 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 report to the Council, taking into account the activities of the three Sectors, on the implementation and effectiveness of the 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,

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 networks;

2 to closely collaborate in strengthening regional and international cooperation, taking into account Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), with a view to enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs, in order to mitigate risks and threats;

3 to support ITU initiatives on cybersecurity, including the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI), in order to promote government strategies and the sharing of information on efforts across industries and sectors;

4 to raise awareness among all stakeholders, including organisations and individual users, of the importance of basic safeguards as a critical element in strengthening cybersecurity;

5 to promote a culture in which security is seen as a continuous and iterative process, particularly in cooperation with the private sector and technical community;

6 to access the resources, support and best practice available from regional and global organisations involved in cybersecurity to support countries to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

7 to inform the Secretary-General of relevant activities related to this resolution regarding confidence and security in the use of ICTs,

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 and the steps that users can take to protect themselves;

4 to collaborate, as appropriate, in order to address and prevent problems that undermine confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs.

**Reasons:** to update the Resolution and to promote capacity development, cooperation and awareness of the particular challenges facing developing countries.

**\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \***

**ECP-3: Revision to Resolution 180: Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6**

This proposal updates the Resolution 180 dealing with IPv6.

It includes proposals to facilitate the adoption of IPv6, strengthen the assistance that the ITU can provide to Member States and promote cooperation with other relevant organisations in the ICT landscape.

MOD EUR/48A1/3

RESOLUTION 180 (Rev. dUBAI, 2018)

Facilitating the adoption of IPv6

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Dubai, 2018),

considering

*a)* United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 70/1, on transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

*b)* UN General Assembly Resolution 70/125, the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes;

*c)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on IP address allocation and facilitating the transition to and deployment of IPv6;

*d)* Opinion 3 (Geneva, 2013) of the World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy Forum (WTPF), on capacity building for the deployment of IPv6;

*e)* Opinion 4 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, in support of IPv6 adoption and transition from IPv4;

*f)* Resolution 63 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6 in the developing countries[[2]](#footnote-4)1;

*g)* Resolution 101 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on Internet Protocol-based networks;

*h)* Resolution 102 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this 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;

*i)* the results of the ITU IPv6 Group, which were endorsed by the 2012 session of the ITU Council,

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, every effort should be made by all stakeholders to encourage and facilitate the adoption of IPv6;

*c)* that many developing countries are experiencing some capacity-building and technical challenges today in the adoption of IPv6,

recalling

that the adoption of IPv6 is important for achieving the target in Sustainable Development Goal 9 “to significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020”,

noting

*a)* the progress towards adoption of IPv6 that has been made over the last few years;

*b)* the importance of providing technical assistance from experts in IPv6 deployment to those Member States and Associate Members that request it;

*c)* the support and best practice which is available to Member States and Sector Members from relevant organizations including the UN Internet Governance Forum, the Regional Internet Registries, the Internet Society and network operator groups;

*d)* the ongoing 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 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 ICTs, 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 governments play an important part as a catalyst for the adoption of IPv6;

*d)* that other stakeholders have critically important roles to play in the adoption of IPv6, including the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional internet registries (RIRs) , network operators, content providers and software and hardware developers;

*e)* that accelerating the adoption of IPv6 is necessary in order to respond to global needs in this regard;

*f)* that the involvement and cooperation of all stakeholders is crucial for the successful adoption of IPv6;

*g)* that technical experts are providing expert assistance for IPv6 adoption, and progress has been made;

*h)* that there are countries that still need expert technical assistance in the adoption of IPv6,

resolves

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future Internet, including ICANN, the RIRs, the IETF and the Internet Society (ISOC), through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to accelerate the adoption of IPv6 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 adoption of 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 support those Member States which request assistance in the deployment and adoption of IPv6;

5 to support Member States, on request, to identify and access the advice and assistance that is available from relevant organizations on the adoption of IPv6;

6 to continue the studies of IPv6 adoption, in cooperation with other relevant organisations,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to undertake and facilitate activities under *resolves* above in order that the relevant study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) and of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D) can continue to promote the adoption of IPv6;

2 while assisting those Member States that request support in the adoption of IPv6 to identify and point out any underlying barriers or challenges to IPv6 adoption, in cooperation with other relevant stakeholders;

3 to communicate proposals for improvements to existing policies and best practice advice, if identified under the studies above, in accordance with the existing policy development process;

4 to develop statistics on progress made with the adoption of IPv6, based on information that may be compiled regionally through collaboration with regional Internet registries;

5 to collect and disseminate best practices on coordination efforts undertaken by governments at the national level in order to facilitate deployment and adoption of IPv6, in cooperation with other relevant stakeholders,

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 and adoption of IPv6 in their respective countries;

2 to encourage, with support from the ITU regional offices, the 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 and adoption 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 encourage manufacturers to supply to the market fully-featured customer premises equipment that supports IPv6 in addition to IPv4;

5 to raise awareness among information service providers on the importance of making their services available over IPv6,

instructs the Secretary-General

to submit to the Council and disseminate, as appropriate, (a) progress report(s) to the ITU membership and the Internet community, on the implementation of this resolution.

**Reasons:** to update the resolution, promote cooperation and strengthen the assistance that the ITU can provide to Member States.

**\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \***

**ECP-4: Revision to Resolution 188: Combating counterfeit telecommunication/information and communication technology devices**

This proposal updates Resolution 188: Combating counterfeit telecommunication/information and communication technology devices.

It includes proposals to recognize the work of SG11 and SG17 of ITU-T, which could assist in combatting counterfeit devices. It also removes the reference to Digital Object Architecture, and invites ITU members to share best practice.

MOD EUR/48A1/4

RESOLUTION 188 (Rev. Dubai, 2018)

Combating counterfeit telecommunication/information and communication technology devices

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Dubai, 2018),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 177 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on conformity and interoperability;

*b)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU recommendations in developing countries[[3]](#footnote-6)1, including conformance and interoperability testing of systems manufactured on the basis of ITU recommendations;

*c)* Resolution 79 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC, on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in combating and dealing with counterfeit telecommunication/ICT devices,

recognizing

*a)* the growing problem related to the sale and circulation of counterfeit devices in the market, as well as the adverse consequences thereof for users, governments and the private sector;

*b)* that counterfeit telecommunication/ICT devices may negatively impact on security and quality of service for users;

*c)* that counterfeit telecommunication/ICT devices often contain illegal and unacceptable levels of hazardous substances, threatening consumers and the environment;

*d)* that some countries have adopted measures to raise awareness of this issue and deployed successful solutions to deter the spread of counterfeit telecommunication/ICT devices, and that developing countries may benefit from learning from those experiences;

*e)* that work has been undertaken in Study Group 11 and Study Group 17 of ITU-T in particular that could assist in combatting and dealing with counterfeit telecommunications/ICT devices;

*f)* that unique telecommunication/ICT device identifiers can limit and deter the use of counterfeit ICT devices;

*g)* that industry initiatives have been created to coordinate activity between operators, manufacturers and consumers;

*h)* that Member States face significant and different challenges in finding effective solutions to combat counterfeit devices, given the innovative and creative ways used by persons engaged in this illicit activity to evade enforcement/legal measures and the different environments in which they operate;

*i)* that the ITU's Conformity and Interoperability and Bridging Standardization Gap programmes are intended to help by bringing clarity to standardization processes and product conformity with international standards;

*j)* that providing interoperability, safety and reliability of telecommunications/ICT devices should be a key objective of ITU recommendations,

considering

*a)* that, in general, telecommunication/ICT devices that do not comply with a country's applicable national conformity processes and regulatory requirements or other applicable legal requirements should be considered unauthorized for sale and/or activation on telecommunication networks of that country;

*b)* that ITU and other relevant stakeholders have key roles to play in fostering coordination between the parties concerned in order to study the impact of counterfeit devices and the mechanism for limiting their use and to identify ways of dealing with them internationally and regionally;

*c)* the importance of maintaining user connectivity,

aware

*a)* that governments play an important role in combating the manufacture and international trade of counterfeit telecommunication/ICT devices by formulating appropriate strategies, policies and legislation;

*b)* of the current work and studies of ITU study groups, in particular Study Group 11 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T), which is engaged in a study of methodologies and use cases for combating counterfeit and substandard ICT products, and of relevant activities in other relevant forums;

*c)* that tampering with unique device identifiers diminishes the effectiveness of solutions adopted by countries;

*d)* that there is ongoing cooperation with the World Trade Organization and World Intellectual Property Organization on matters related to counterfeit products;

*e)* that in promoting and adopting solutions there is a need to build confidence and trust,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to assist Member States in addressing their concerns with respect to counterfeit telecommunication/ICT devices, through information sharing at regional or global level, including conformity assessment systems;

2 to assist all the membership, considering relevant ITU‑T recommendations, in taking the necessary actions to prevent or detect the tampering with and/or duplication of unique device identifiers, interacting with other telecommunication standards-development organizations related to these matters,

invites Member States

1 to take all necessary measures to combat counterfeit telecommunication/ICT devices;

2 to cooperate and exchange expertise among themselves in this area;

3 to encourage participation in industry programmes combating counterfeit telecommunication/ICT devices,

invites all the membership

1 to participate actively in ITU studies relating to combating counterfeit telecommunication/ICT devices, in particular by supporting the work of Study Group 11 and Study Group 17 of ITU-T;

2 to take the necessary actions to prevent or detect tampering with unique telecommunication/ICT devices identifiers;

3 to exchange best practice in this area,

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.

**Reasons:** to update the resolution, recognize the work of SG11 and SG17 of ITU-T, remove the reference to Digital Object Architecture, and invite ITU members to share best practice.

**\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \***

**ECP-5: Revision to Resolution 197: Facilitating the Internet of Things to prepare for a globally connected world**

This proposal updates Resolution 197 on the Internet of Things.

It includes proposals to:

* highlight the role that the Internet of Things can play in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda,
* strengthen the assistance that the ITU can provide to Member States,
* bear in mind that different applications have different requirements and,
* recognize the work of the different ITU sectors.

MOD EUR/48A1/5

RESOLUTION 197 (Rev. Dubai, 2018)

Facilitating the Internet of Things to prepare for a globally connected world

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Dubai, 2018),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 66 (Geneva, 2015) of the Radiocommunication Assembly, on studies related to wireless systems and applications for the development of the Internet of Things;

*b)* Resolution 98 (Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on enhancing standardization of the Internet of Things and smart cities and communities for global development;

*c)* Resolution 85 (Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunications Development Conference on facilitating the Internet of Things and smart cities and communities for global development,

considering

*a)* that a globally connected "Internet of Things" (IoT) world will be built on the connectivity and functionality made possible by telecommunication networks;

*b)* that the 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 the globally connected world to be realized faster than expected;

*d)* that IoT has been expected to play a fundamental role in the fields of energy, transportation, health, agriculture, disaster management, public safety and home networks, and could benefit developing countries[[4]](#footnote-7)1 as well as developed countries;

*e)* that IoT is evolving into a wide variety of applications with different aims and requirements, involving various stakeholders, as a result of which it is necessary to work in coordination with other international standardization bodies and other related organizations in order to integrate better standardization frameworks;

*f)* that industry forums and standards development organizations (SDO) partnership projects are developing technical specifications for IoT;

*g)* that the impact of IoT will be more pervasive and far-reaching thanks to the wide range of applications in information and communication technology (ICT) sectors and non-ICT sectors;

*h)* that, considering the limited financial and human resources in developing countries, special attention should be given to developing countries,

recognizing

*a)* the role of ITU-T in carrying out studies and standardization work associated with the Internet of Things and its applications, including smart cities and communities, and coordinating with other organizations working in these two areas ;

*b)* the role of ITU-R in conducting studies on the technical and operational aspects of radio networks and systems for IoT;

*c)* the role of ITU-D in encouraging telecommunication/ICT development at the global level, and in particular the relevant work carried out by ITU-D study groups;

*d)* the need to continue to collaborate with other organizations;

*e)* that just as radio-frequency identification (RFID) and ubiquitous sensor network (USN) facilitated the advent of IoT, IoT will in turn play an important part as a catalyst for other related technologies currently studied by the Union;

*f)* that the Internet Protocol version six (IPv6) may contribute to the future development of IoT;

*g)* that cooperation 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 is desired,

bearing in mind

*a)* that interoperability is required in many sectors in order to develop services enabled by IoT (hereinafter "IoT services") at the global level, to the extent practicable with mutual collaboration among relevant organizations and entities, including other standards-development organizations (SDOs) involved in developing and using open standards to the extent practicable;

*b)* that industry forums are developing technical specifications for IoT;

*c)* that the application of IoT is expected to encompass all sectors, including but not limited to energy, transportation, health, agriculture, etc. and that it will be necessary to take into account the different aims and requirements of different sectors;

*d)* that it is important to encourage the participation of all relevant organizations or entities around the world to promote the early establishment and expansion of IoT;

*e)* that the globally connected world through IoT could also contribute to achieving the goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda,

resolves

to promote investment in and development of IoT in order to support the goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda,

instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation and collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to coordinate the activities of the Union to implement the resolution;

2 to facilitate the exchange of experiences and information with all relevant organizations and entities involved in IoT and IoT services, with the aim of creating opportunities for cooperative efforts to support the deployment of IoT;

3 to raise awareness among SDOs and other relevant organizations of the particular challenges faced by developing countries in the adoption of IoT;

4 to submit an annual report on the results of implementation of this resolution to the ITU Council sessions in 2019-2022;

5 to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference in 2022,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to support the work of relevant ITU-T study groups on enabling IoT as a basic enabler capable of facilitating the emergence of diverse services in the globally connected world, in collaboration with relevant sectors;

2 to continue cooperation with relevant organizations, including SDOs, for exchanging best practices and disseminating information to increase interoperability of IoT services, through joint workshops, training sessions, joint coordination activity groups and any other appropriate means,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to support work of the ITU-R Study Groups on relevant aspects of radio networks and systems for IoT,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to encourage and assist those countries which need support in adopting IoT and IoT services, in coordination with relevant international and regional organizations, by providing relevant information, capacity building and best practices to enable the adoption of IoT, through seminars, workshops, etc.;

2 to support ITU Member States, particularly developing countries, by providing information about the advice and support available from other relevant entities and organizations, including SDOs, to enable the adoption of IoT,

instructs the Council

1 to consider the reports of the Secretary-General referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General* 3 above and take necessary measures so as to contribute to achieving 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, Sector Members, Associates and Academia

1 to consider developing best practices to enhance the development of IoT;

2 to cooperate and exchange experiences and knowledge related to this topic;

3 to participate actively in IoT-related studies in the Union through contributions and by other appropriate means.

**Reasons:** To update the resolution, in particular with references to the Sustainable Development Agenda, and strengthen the assistance that the ITU can provide to Member States.

**\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \***

**ECP-6: Suppression to Resolution 185: Global flight tracking for civil aviation**

Europe proposes to suppress **Resolution 185** (Busan, 2014) “Global flight tracking for civil aviation”*.*

**Resolution 185** resolved to instruct WRC‐15, pursuant to No. 119 of the ITU Convention, to include in its agenda, as a matter of urgency, the consideration of global flight tracking, including, if appropriate, and consistent with ITU practices, various aspects of the matter, taking into account ITU‐R studies.

On the basis of the ITU-R studies, the World Radiocommunication Conference 2015 has considered this issue, allocated required frequency band in Article 5 of the Radio Regulations and adopted Resolution 425 (WRC-15) “Use of the frequency band 1 087.7-1 092.3 MHz by the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service (Earth-to-space) to facilitate global flight tracking for civil aviation” defining conditions for using of the allocated frequency band.

Taking into account that WRC-15 has implemented the instruction of the Plenipotentiary Conference 2014, **Resolution 185** can be suppressed.

SUP EUR/48A1/6

RESOLUTION 185 (Busan, 2014)

Global flight tracking for civil aviation

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

**Reasons:** With the decisions taken at WRC-15, this Resolution is no longer needed.

**\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \***

**ECP-7: Revision to Resolution 101: Internet Protocol-based networks**

This proposal updates Resolution 101 on IP-based networks.

It includes proposals to:

* promote cooperation with other relevant organisations
* strengthen the support that the ITU can provide to Member Sates
* champion the contribution of telecommunications/ICTs to development and
* raise awareness in the sector of the particular challenges facing developing countries.

MOD EUR/48A1/7

RESOLUTION 101 (Rev. dUBAI, 2018)

Internet Protocol-based networks

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Dubai, 2018),

recalling

*a)* Resolutions 102, 130, 133 and 180 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;

*b)* United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 70/1, on transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

*c)* 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;

*d)* UN General Assembly Resolution 70/125, the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes, which highlighted the cross-cutting contribution of information and communications technology to the Sustainable Development Goals and poverty eradication, and noted that access to information and communications technologies has also become a development indicator and aspiration in and of itself;

*e)* 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[[5]](#footnote-8)1 at both the regional and international levels;

*f)* Opinion 1 (Geneva, 2013) of the World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy Forum (WTPF), on promoting Internet exchange points (IXPs) as a long-term solution to advance connectivity;

*g)* Opinion 2 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, on fostering an enabling environment for the greater growth and development of broadband connectivity;

*h)* Opinion 3 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, on supporting capacity building for the deployment of IPv6;

*i)* Opinion 4 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, in support of IPv6 adoption and transition from IPv4;

*j)* Opinion 5 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, on supporting multistakeholderism in Internet governance;

*k)* 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 one of the purposes of the Union is to promote and enhance participation of entities and organizations in the activities of the Union and foster fruitful cooperation and partnership between them and Member States;

*c)* 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 UNGA Resolution 70/125 welcomed the remarkable evolution and diffusion of information and communications technologies, underpinned by the contributions of both public and private sectors, which have seen penetration into almost all corners of the globe, created new opportunities for social interaction, enabled new business models, and contributed to economic growth and development in all other sectors, while noting the unique and emerging challenges related to their evolution and diffusion;

*b)* that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks used for 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;

*c)* the need for preserving and promoting multilingualism on the Internet for an integrating and inclusive information society;

*d)* that the Internet permits the introduction of new additional applications in telecommunication/ICT services based on its highly advanced technology, e.g. steady progress in adopting cloud computing, and that e-mail and text messaging, voice over IP, video and real-time TV (IPTV) over the Internet continue to record high levels of use;

*e)* that even though there are challenges regarding quality of service, uncertainty of origin and the high cost of international connectivity, these new additional applications in telecommunication/ICT services are contributing to higher levels of social benefit and inclusion, providing new channels among citizens, businesses and Governments to share and augment knowledge, as well as participate in decisions that affect their lives and work, and providing greater numbers of people access to services and data that might previously have been out of reach or unaffordable;

*f)* 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;

*g)* that broadband development and rising demand for Internet access being experienced particularly in developing countries lead to the need for affordable international Internet connectivity;

*h)* that Resolution 23 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC noted "that the composition of costs for operators, whether regional or local, is in part, significantly dependent on the type of connection (transit or peering) and the availability and cost of backhaul and long-haul infrastructure", as it relates to developing countries, and that the case could arise in which the surcharges that a Member State, especially transit countries, applies to parties operating at the national level (including recognized operating agencies) are transferred via tariffs to the parties (including recognized operating agencies) that are operating abroad under the rules of another Member State;

*i)* that Resolution 23 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC also recognized the requirement not only to deploy technical infrastructure “but also measures to promote availability of local content, applications and services, in a range of languages and at affordable prices, while providing access to remotely available content regardless of location”;

*j)* that Opinion 1 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF deems that the establishment of Internet exchange points (IXPs) is a priority to tackle connectivity problems, improve service quality and increase network connectivity and resilience, fostering competition and reducing interconnection costs;

*k)* that Resolution 77 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC recognized the work of the Internet Society, the Internet Exchange Federation and the regional IXP Associations and other stakeholders to support the establishment of IXPs in developing countries in order to promote better connectivity;

*l)* that results of studies on international Internet connection costs, especially for developing countries, should continue to be examined in order to improve affordable Internet connectivity;

*m)* Resolution 1 (Dubai, 2012) of the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT), on special measures for landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) for access to international optical fibre networks,

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 the 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 migration from existing networks to next-generation networks (NGN) and evolution to future networks, and implementation of the requirements of Recommendation ITU‑T D.50;

*c)* that work is ongoing in other international entities and organisations with responsibilities in relation to IP-based networks, including the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society, the Internet Exchange Federation and the regional IXP Associations to promote interoperability, standardization, the development and deployment of new applications and services and affordable international connectivity, particularly in developing countries;

*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 continue 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 and opportunities of their development and deployment;

iv) support and advice available for ITU Member States, from the ITU and other entities and organisations with responsibilities in relation to IP-based networks, particularly the developing countries;

*b)* that significant work on IP-related issues and the future Internet 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, bearing in mind *recognizing* *c)* above,

requests the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

to develop and strengthen its collaborative activities on IP-based networks with organisations with responsibilities in relation to IP-based networks, such as ICANN, the RIRs, the IETF, the Internet Society, the Internet Exchange Federation, the regional IXP associations 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 and on migration to NGN and future networks, including strengthening collaboration with other entities and organisations for the benefit of Member States,

resolves

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations involved in the development of IP‑based networks and the future Internet, including, but not limited to, ICANN, the RIRs, the IETF, the Internet Society and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity, including through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to promote greater participation and engagement by ITU members in Internet governance and promote affordable international connectivity so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

2 that ITU shall fully embrace and promote the opportunities for telecommunication/ICT development that arise from the growth of IP-based services, in conformity with the Union’s 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 LLDCs and SIDS;

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 assist Member States to identify and access the advice and support that is available from other relevant entities and organisations, as appropriate, in order to promote the development and deployment of IP-based networks;

5 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, such as the initiative in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the United Nations Broadband Commission for Digital Development formed for this purpose;

6 to continue the study of international Internet connectivity as an urgent matter, as called for in § 50d) of the Tunis Agenda (2005)*,* and to call upon ITU‑D, in particular Study Group 1, to provide guidance based on contributions of Member States and Sector Members on the support and best practice which is available from ITU-T, the Internet Society, the Regional IXP Associations and other relevant stakeholders ;

7 to take into account the provisions of Resolution 23 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC, in particular undertaking 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, the deployment of IXPs, surcharges for landlocked developing countries and the availability and cost of backhaul and long-haul physical infrastructure,

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 and deployment 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 to present a draft of the report referred to in *instructs the Secretary General 1* to an open meeting of the Council Working Group (Internet) for comment and discussion by all stakeholders and to take account of their comments in preparing his final report to Council;

3 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 UNGA Resolution 70/125, adopted by the General Assembly as the outcome document of its overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes;

4 to continue to raise awareness of the critical importance for sustainable development of affordable connectivity to IP-based networks, including to the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to provide capacity building to developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, in order to connect the unconnected, including through provision of the necessary assistance by the ITU regional offices to achieve this goal, including through collaboration and cooperation with entities and organisations with responsibilities in relation to IP-based networks,

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 facilitate their participation in relevant activities of the ITU and other organisations with responsibilities in relation to IP-based networks, and in any other relevant activities emanating from the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS;

3 to raise awareness of the critical importance for sustainable development of affordable connectivity to IP-based networks for sustainable development, including to the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

**Reasons:** to update the resolution, promote cooperation and sustainable development and strengthen the support that the ITU can provide to Member Sates.

**\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \***

**ECP-8: Revision to Resolution 102: 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**

This proposal updates Resolution 102 on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources.

It includes proposals for how the ITU should:

* work collaboratively with other organisations in the ICT landscape,
* strengthen the assistance it provides to Member States,
* act as a champion for the contribution of telecommunications/ICTs to development and,
* open up the Council Working Group (Internet) to all stakeholders.

MOD EUR/48A1/8

RESOLUTION 102 (Rev. dUBAI, 2018)

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 (Dubai, 2018),

recalling

*a)* United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 70/1, on transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

*b)* UN General Assembly Resolution 70/125, the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes;

*c)* the results of the World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy Forum in regard to issues related to Resolutions 101, 102 and 133 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;

*d)* Resolutions 47and 48 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and 49, 50, 52, 64, 69 and 75 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA),

recognizing

*a)* all relevant resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* all relevant outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

*c)* Internet-related activities of ITU, undertaken within its mandate with respect to the implementation of this resolution and other relevant ITU resolutions,

considering

*a)* that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*:

(i) to promote and enhance participation of entities and organizations in the activities of the Union and foster fruitful cooperation and partnership between them and Member States for the fulfilment of the overall objectives as embodied in the purposes of the Union;

(ii) 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, by cooperating with other world and regional intergovernmental organisations and those non-governmental organisations concerned with telecommunications;

(iii) to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and;

(iv) to harmonize the actions of Member States and Sector Members and promote fruitful and constructive cooperation and partnership between Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;

*b)* the need for preserving and promoting multilingualism on the Internet for a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge;

*c)* 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;

*d)* that the development of the Internet is essentially market-led and driven by private and government initiatives;

*e)* that the private sector continues to play a very important role in the expansion and development of the Internet, for example as the largest investor in infrastructures and services;

*f)* that the public sector and 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;

*g)* 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;

*h)* that the existing arrangements have worked effectively to make the Internet the highly robust, dynamic and geographically diverse medium that it is today;

*i)* the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of 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 UNGA;

*j)* that the UN General Assembly agreed at its High Level Meeting on 15-16 December 2015 that Internet governance should continue to follow the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;

*k)* 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;

*l)* that many entities and organisations, including world and regional intergovernmental organisations and non-governmental organisations, have important mandates with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources and it is important to foster fruitful cooperation and partnership between them;

*m)* that many UN organisations, including WSIS Action Line Facilitators and Co-Facilitators are dealing with international Internet-related public policy issues;

*n)* 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;

*o)* work being carried out by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) relevant to this resolution,

recognizing further

*a)* that the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC), the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and other entities and organisations are dealing with technical and policy issues related to IP-based networks;

*b)* that ITU is also 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;

*c)* that ITU performs worldwide coordination of a number of radiocommunication-related and telecommunication-related resource allocation systems and acts as a forum for international 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 and §§ 55-63 of UN General Assembly Resolution 70/125, the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes;

*h)* that ITU should be encouraged to facilitate cooperation with all stakeholders as referred to in § 35 of the Tunis Agenda;

*i)* that ITU is a member, in an observer capacity, of the Governmental Advisory Committee of ICANN and has cooperated with the Regional Internet Registries, the IETF, W3C, the Internet Exchange Federation and other entities and organisations dealing with technical and policy issues related to IP-based networks;

*j)* that Member States represent the interests of the population of the country or territory for which a ccTLD has been delegated;

*k)* 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 §§ 35a) – 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 for investment and sustainable development, in which Internet networks are widely accessible and affordable 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 consultation, encouraging discussions, sharing good practice and for the dissemination of information on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources and information on the role and activities of the ITU and other relevant world and regional intergovernmental organisations and non-governmental organisations,

noting

*a)* that CWG-Internet has identified, studied and developed matters related to international Internet-related public policy issues;

*b)* that membership of the CWG-Internet has been limited to Member States only and other entities and organisations have not so far been able to participate in meetings of the Group;

*c)* that the physical open consultation meetings of the CWG-Internet have been very well attended and have been a successful platform for multistakeholder dialogue on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet;

*d)* that one of the purposes of the Union is to promote and enhance participation of entities and organizations in the activities of the Union;

*e)* that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations;

*f)* that a multi-stakeholder approach should be adopted, as far as possible, at all levels in the coordination of the activities of international and intergovernmental organisations and other institutions concerned with Internet governance, as expressed in §37 of the Tunis Agenda;

*g)* that there is a need to promote greater participation and engagement in the Internet governance discussions of Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders from developing countries;

*h)* Resolutions 1305, 1336 and 1344 adopted by the ITU Council;

*i)* 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;

*j)* the continued importance of openness, inclusiveness and transparency in the development of international Internet public policy issues in line with § 35 of the Tunis Agenda;

*k)* the need for development of international Internet public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders;

*l)* ongoing activities in relevant ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) and ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D) study groups relevant to this resolution,

resolves

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations involved in the development of IP‑based networks and the future Internet, including, but not limited to, ICANN, the RIRs, the IETF, the Internet Society and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity, including through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to promote greater participation and engagement by ITU members in Internet governance and promote affordable international connectivity so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

2 that ITU shall assist Member States to identify and access the advice and support that is available from other relevant entities and organisations with responsibilities for international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, as appropriate;

3 that the sovereign and legitimate interests, as expressed and defined by each country, in diverse ways, regarding decisions affecting their ccTLDs, need to be respected and ensured, upheld and addressed via flexible and improved frameworks and mechanisms;

4 to continue to undertake activities on international Internet related public policy issues within ITU's mandate, including in CWG-Internet, in collaboration and cooperation with relevant organizations and stakeholders, as appropriate, with special attention to the needs of developing countries[[6]](#footnote-11)2;

5 to open the CWG-Internet to all stakeholders,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to participate in international discussions and initiatives on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, to promote fruitful and constructive cooperation and partnership with relevant organisations with responsibilities for Internet resources and to promote the importance of affordable Internet connectivity for sustainable development, 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 §35d) of the Tunis Agenda, interacting as necessary with other intergovernmental organizations in these domains;

3 to continue to raise awareness of the critical importance of sustainable development in discussions and initiatives on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources;

4 in line with § 78a) of the Tunis Agenda, to continue to contribute as appropriate to the work of the IGF;

5 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, involving all stakeholders, proceeding as quickly as possible and responsive to innovation;

6 to take the necessary steps to open the CWG-Internet to all stakeholders;

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, and, after the endorsement of this report by Member States through consultation procedures in force, to submit the report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

9 to present a draft of the report referred to in *instructs the Secretary General 8* to a meeting of the CWG-Internet for comment and discussion by all stakeholders and to take account of their comments in preparing his final report to Council;

10 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 advice and 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 and international Internet connectivity, within the remit of ITU, such as 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 CWG-Internet, within their mandate;

3 to provide information to Member States on the advice and support that is available from relevant other entities and organisations with responsibilities for international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, as appropriate;

4 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 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 to provide information to Member States, if so requested, on the roles and activities of entities and organisations with responsibilities for public policy issues pertaining to Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources and to assist Member States to identify and access the advice and support that is available;

3 to work with Member States, Sector Members and relevant international organizations, as appropriate, on issues concerning Member States' ccTLDs and related experiences in order to foster fruitful cooperation and partnership between them;

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, 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, 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 world telecommunication development conference (WTDC);

2 to continue promoting, through ITU‑D 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 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;

4 to liaise with the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and to collaborate with other relevant organizations involved in the development and deployment of IP-based networks and the growth of the Internet, aiming to make available to Member States widely accepted best practices for the design, installation and operation of Internet exchange points (IXPs),

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 continue to identify, study and develop matters on international Internet-related public policy issues within the mandate of the ITU, taking into account relevant ITU resolutions;

4 to enable and promote full and active participation and engagement by all stakeholders in its work,

instructs the Council

1 to revise its Resolution 1344 to direct the CWG-Internet according to the following guidelines:

• CWG-Internet will be open to full participation by all stakeholders;

• CWG-Internet will hold written open consultations on the international Internet-related public policy issues within the mandate of the ITU;

• written inputs received will be submitted to CWG-Internet for consideration;

2 taking into account annual reports presented by the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux, to encourage all stakeholders 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 2022 plenipotentiary conference on the activities undertaken and achievements on the objectives of this resolution, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to participate in the discussions, and encourage other stakeholders to participate in 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 international Internet connectivity, within the remit of ITU, such as sustainable development, 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 CWG-Internet and ITU study groups on related matters;

3 to contribute to enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues relating to the Internet, in their respective roles and responsibilities.

**Reasons:** to update the resolution and strengthen the assistance that the ITU can provide to Member States.

**\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \***

**ECP-9: Revision to Resolution 140: ITU’s role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society**

Since the revision of Resolution 140 on the implementation of WSIS outcome at PP-14 in Busan, there have been two main global developments at the UN level, pertaining to ITU’s activities:

* UNGA Sustainable Development Summit, 25 - 27 September 2015, which adopted Resolution А/70/1 "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development";
* UNGA High-level Meeting on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, 14-16 December 2015, which adopted Resolution А/70/125 on "Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS".

These documents provide a new framework for ITU’s objectives and activities in the fields of WSIS and SDGs up to 2030.

As a result, this proposal updates Resolution 140 to take into account the guidance provided by UNGA Resolutions A/70/1 and A/70/125.

MOD EUR/48A1/9

RESOLUTION 140 (Rev. dUBAI, 2018)

ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Dubai, 2018),

recalling

*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 (UNGA);

*b)* UNGA resolution A/RES/70/1 "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development";

*c)* UNGA resolution A/RES/70/125 on the outcome document of the high-level meeting of UNGA on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of WSIS,

considering

*a)* that ITU plays a fundamental role in providing global perspectives on the development of the information society;

*b)* that the core competences of ITU in the field of 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*" (§ 102b));

*d)* 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;

*e)* that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Lines C2 (Information and communication infrastructure), C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) and C6 (Enabling environment) of the Tunis Agenda, and a potential partner for a number of other action lines, as identified by WSIS;

*f)* that Resolution 200 (Busan, 2014) endorsed the Connect 2020 global telecommunication/ICT goals and targets;

*g)* that ITU is given specific responsibility for maintaining the WSIS stocktaking database (§ 120 of the Tunis Agenda);

*h)* that ITU is capable of providing expertise relevant to the Internet Governance Forum as demonstrated during the WSIS process (§ 78a) of the Tunis Agenda);

*i)* that ITU has, *inter alia*, specific responsibility to study and report on international Internet connectivity (§§ 27 and 50 of the Tunis Agenda);

*j)* 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);

*k)* 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 and other international organizations should continue to cooperate and coordinate their activities where necessary for the global good;

*b)* the needs of developing countries[[7]](#footnote-12)1, including in the areas of harnessing information and communications technology for development, developing infrastructure to support the digital economy, bridging the digital divides, building telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, strengthening confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs and implementation of the other WSIS goals as well as the relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

*c)* 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;

*d)* that the full involvement of the membership, including Sector Members, Associates and Academia, as well as other stakeholders, is critical to successful ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes;

*e)* that the strategic plan for the Union for 2020-2023 set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of this conference contains a commitment to implementation of the relevant WSIS outcomes and SDGs 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 vision;

*f)* that the ITU Council Working Group on WSIS (CWG-WSIS) has proven to be an effective mechanism for facilitating Member State inputs on the role of ITU in implementing WSIS outcomes and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

*g)* that the ITU Council resolved in 2016 to use the WSIS framework as the foundation through which the ITU helps achieve the 2030 Agenda, within the ITU’s mandate and within the allocated resources in the financial plan and biennial budget, noting the WSIS-SDG Matrix developed by UN Agencies;

*h)* 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;

*i)* 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 outcomes of the WSIS Forum, organized annually by ITU in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNESCO and UNDP;

*b)* the recognition by the UNGA Resolution 70/125 that the World Summit on the Information Society Forum has been a platform for discussion and sharing of best practices in the implementation of the World Summit outcomes by all stakeholders, and it should continue to be held annually;

*c)* that the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development established at the invitation of the Secretary-General of ITU and the Director-General of UNESCO launched a new framework of Targets 2025 in support of “Connecting the Other Half” of the world’s population, which aim to make broadband policy universal and to increase affordability and uptake in support of internationally agreed development goals, including the SDGs;

*d)* the relevant Sector resolutions on the role of the ITU Sectors in implementing the WSIS outcomes taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*;*

*e)* the relevant results of the 2015-2018 sessions of the ITU Council, including Resolution 1332 (Rev. 2016) on ITU’s role in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Resolution 1336 (Rev. 2015) on Council Working Group on international Internet-related Public Policy Issues (CWG-Internet);

*f)* the programmes, activities and regional activities established by WTDC‑17 with the objective of bridging the digital divide,

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)* that the ITU Secretary-General created the ITU WSIS/SDG Task Force, chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General, whose role is to formulate strategies and coordinate ITU’s policies and activities in relation to WSIS, taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

*c)* annual reports of the Secretary General on ITU’s contribution to the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to the Economic and Social Counciland the ITU Council Contribution to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development on relevant ITU activities,

recognizing

*a)* that the UNGA Resolution 70/125 on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society has substantial implications on the activities of the ITU, and calls for a close alignment between the WSIS process and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, highlighting the cross-cutting contribution of ICTs to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and poverty eradication, and noting that access to ICTs has also become a development indicator and aspiration in itself;

*b)* that the UNGA Resolution 70/1 on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has substantial implications on the activities of the ITU;

*c)* that the WSIS outcomes will help achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and help facilitate the development of the digital economy,

resolves

1 that ITU’s role regarding the implementation of the WSIS outcomes and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development should focus, inter alia, on connectivity and digital infrastructures;

2 that ITU should play a leading facilitating role in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, along with UNESCO and UNDP, as stated in § 109 of the Tunis Agenda;

3 that ITU should continue to coordinate WSIS Forums, World Telecommunication and Information Society Day (WTISD) and WSIS Project Prizes and maintain the WSIS Stocktaking database, as well as continue to coordinate and support the activities of the Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development;

4 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;

5 that ITU should continue its work on the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, carrying out those activities that come within its mandate and the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and participate together with other stakeholders, as appropriate, and to use the WSIS framework as the foundation through which the ITU helps achieve the 2030 Agenda, noting the WSIS-SDG Matrix developed by UN Agencies, working through the Council Working Group on WSIS, including by:

i) updating its WSIS Action Line Roadmaps for C2, C5, and C6 to take into account activities underway to also achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

ii) providing input, as appropriate, into the roadmap/work plans of WSIS Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C7, C8, C9 and C11, also related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

6 that 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, having regard to the Buenos Aires Declaration and Objective 2 of the Buenos Aires Action Plan and calling upon the ITU‑D study groups to do the same;

7 that ITU should submit a progress report on the implementation of WSIS/SDG outcomes concerning ITU to the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in 2022,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to support ITU's role in implementing the WSIS outcomes and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

2 to ensure that ITU activities related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are implemented through the close alignment with WSIS process and are conducted in accordance with its mandate, within established policies and procedures, and within the allocated resources in the financial plan and biennial budget;

3 to report annually on progress made in the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines for which ITU is the facilitator and co-facilitator, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, to the Economic and Social Council and to provide this report to the CWG-WSIS&SDG;

4 to contribute annually on relevant ITU activities to the ECOSOC High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) and to the UNGA HLPF 2019 through the mechanisms established by UNGA Resolution A/70/1 and provide the report to the ITU Council through WG-WSIS&SDG;

5 to invite UNGIS to align activities on developing the information society towards a knowledge society based on results of the overall review of implementation of WSIS outcomes and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

6 to continue to coordinate the WSIS Forum as a platform for discussion and sharing of best practices in the implementation of WSIS by all Stakeholders, taking into consideration the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

7 to consider how the WSIS Stocktaking database and WSIS project prize competitions may need to be updated in light of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

8 to take into consideration the outputs of WG-WSIS&SDG in SDG&WSIS Task Force activities;

9 to maintain the special WSIS Trust Fund to support ITU activities relating to facilitate the ITU implementation of WSIS outcomes through mechanisms including the establishment of partnerships and strategic alliances; and to invite the ITU Membership to make voluntary contributions,

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, 4 and 5 above, coordinating with one another with the aim of avoiding duplication of work;

2 to strengthen, involving, among others, the ITU regional and area offices, coordination and collaboration at the regional level with the UN regional economic commissions and UN Regional Development Group, as well as all UN agencies (in particular those acting as facilitator for WSIS action lines), other relevant regional organizations, especially in the field of telecommunication/ICT;

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 prepare and submit a progress report on the ITU activities for WSIS/SDG implementation to the next plenipotentiary conference in 2022,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to ensure that concrete objectives and deadlines (using results-based management processes) are developed for WSIS and SDG activities and reflected in the operational plans of each Sector;

2 to take into account the impact of ITU’s work related to digitalization and the growth of the digital economy, in line with the WSIS framework and within their respective mandate limited to connectivity and digital infrastructures, and to provide assistance to membership upon request,

requests the Council

1 to oversee, consider and discuss, as appropriate, ITU's implementation of the WSIS/SDG outcomes and related ITU activities, and, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, to make resources available as appropriate;

2 to maintain the CWG-WSIS and rename it CWG-WSIS&SDG, in order to facilitate membership input and guidance on the ITU implementation of the relevant WSIS outcomes and of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

3 to prepare and submit to the UNGA High-Level Political Forum 2019 the report on the ITU contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015-2019;

4 to report annually on relevant ITU activities to the ECOSOC High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) through the mechanisms established by UNGA Resolution 70/1;

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, Associates and Academia

1 to participate actively in implementing WSIS/SDG outcomes, contribute to the WSIS Forum and WSIS Stocktaking database maintained by ITU and the WSIS Project Prizes, and participate actively in the activities of CWG-WSIS&SDG and in ITU's further adaptation in order to build an inclusive information society and achieve the SDGs;

2 to participate actively in ITU WSIS implementation activities to support achieving goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and related to digital transformation, which fosters sustainable growth of digital economy;

3 to support, through relevant United Nations processes, the synergies and institutional linkages between WSIS and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development taking into account the WSIS-SDG Matrix , so as to continue strengthening the impact of ICT for sustainable development;

4 to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS/SDG outcomes;

5 to continue to contribute information on their activities to the public WSIS Stocktaking database maintained by ITU;

6 to contribute to and closely collaborate with the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development as an international, multistakeholder initiative to improve the availability and quality of ICT data and indicators, particularly in developing countries.

**Reasons:** to update Resolution 140 to take into account the guidance provided by UNGA Resolutions A/70/1 and A/70/125.

**\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \***

**ECP-10: Revision to Resolution 70: Mainstreaming a gender perspective in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through information and communication technologies**

The proposed revision to Resolution 70 on mainstreaming a gender perspective in ITU aims at updating the text of Resolution 70 and aligning it with the UNGA Sustainable Development Goals and the Gender Equality provisions.

MOD EUR/48A1/10

RESOLUTION 70 (Rev. dUBAI, 2018)

Mainstreaming a gender perspective 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 (Dubai, 2018),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 70/1 of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), containing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), which recognizes that gender equality is crucial to achieving a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world, and more specifically SDG target 5.b (Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communication technology (ICT), to promote the empowerment of women);

*b)* 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 an ITU gender task force be established;

*c)* 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[[8]](#footnote-13)1 in the implementation of all programmes and plans of ITU;

*d)* Resolution 1327 adopted by the Council at its 2011 session, on ITU's role in ICTs and the empowerment of women and girls;

*e)* 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 (UN-SWAP)[[9]](#footnote-14)2,

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)* that the United Nations Chief Executives Board, in April 2013, advocated the United Nations system-wide "Action Plan to measure gender equality and the empowerment of women", under which ITU will participate in the dissemination, coordination and communication and networking activities that are part of the strategy;

*c)* the conclusions agreed at 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;

*d)* the conclusions of the Sixty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), held in March 2017, regarding the economic empowerment of women in a changing workplace [[10]](#footnote-15); and the conclusions of the Sixty-second session of the CSW, held in March 2018, regarding the challenges and opportunities to achieve gender equality and to empower women and girls living and working in rural areas[[11]](#footnote-16);

*e)* the WOMEN 20 declaration (W20 Comuniqué)[[12]](#footnote-17) and its five objectives, adopted during the G20 Summit in April 2017, with special focus on bridging the widening digital gender divide,

noting also

*a)* the decision of the Council at its 2013 session endorsing the Union's Gender Equality and Mainstreaming Policy (GEM), with the aim of becoming a model organization for gender equality and to leverage the power of telecommunications/ICTs to empower both women and men;

*b)* that ITU, in its strategic plan, includes gender issues with a view to debating and exchanging ideas to define, throughout the organization, a concrete 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 on all levels and fields, especially in policy and decision-making and equal access to communication services for both women and men;

*b)* that ICTs are tools through which gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls 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 Objective 5 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development strives to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls and foster gender mainstreaming as cross-cutting issue over all goals and targets of the Agenda;

*d)* that the outcomes of 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;

*e)* 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;

*f)* that there are a growing number of women in the telecommunication/ICT field with decision-making power, including in relevant ministries, national regulatory authorities and industry, who should 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;

*g)* that there is a growing need to bridge the gender digital divide in order to empower women and girls, with special attention to women in rural and marginalized urban areas who are subject to traditional constraints which reinforce discrimination, and that bridging that divide requires promotion, digital skills, education and mentorship for women and girls, so as to advance their leadership in the creation, development, and deployment of telecommunications/ICT technologies,

recognizing further

*a)* the progress achieved in raising awareness, both within ITU and among Member States, of the importance of mainstreaming 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 the 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 telecommunications/ICT within the United Nations family of organizations, including the EQUALS Tech Awards (former GEM-TECH Award), awarded jointly by the UN-WOMEN and the International Telecommunications Union to role models in the area of gender equality and also awarding prizes for outstanding achievements and innovative strategies regarding the empowerment of women and girls in ICT,

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 mainstreaming a gender perspective in ITU-T and determining the degree to which women are active participants in all ITU-T activities,

noting further

*a)* that there is a need for ITU to continue to study, gather data, analyse, build statistics, assess and evaluate effects and promote a better understanding of the impact of telecommunications/ICTs in order to close the gender digital divide;

*b)* that ITU should have a role in establishing gender-relevant indicators for the telecommunication/ICT sector that would contribute to reducing disparities in terms of access to and appropriation of ICTs and to 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 mainstreamed in all ITU policies, work programmes, information dissemination activities, publications, study groups, seminars, workshops and conferences;

*d)* that there is a need to continue fostering the participation of women and girls in the telecommunication/ICT domain at an early age and to provide input for further policy developments in the required areas, so as to ensure that the information and knowledge society contributes to their empowerment;

*e)* the need for ICT tools and applications to empower women and girls and to facilitate their access to the job market in non-traditional fields,

taking into account

the amendments made in Resolution 48 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on human resources management and development, outlining procedures to facilitate the recruitment of women at ITU,

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 and private sectors, academia and industry, for the purpose of promoting innovation in telecommunication/ICT learning on an equal footing for men and women so as to foster the empowerment of women and girls, with special emphasis on rural and remote areas;

2 to review and revise, as appropriate, their respective policies and practices so as to ensure that recruitment, employment, training and advancement of women and men alike are undertaken on a fair and equitable basis;

3 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;

4 to review their policies and strategies related to the information society so as to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all activities and the fostering of gender balance to secure equal opportunities through the use and appropriation of telecommunications/ICTs;

5 to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in telecommunication/ICT careers, with special focus on women and girls in rural areas, during elementary, secondary and higher education and lifelong education;

6 to attract more women and girls to study computer science and to follow STEM carriers, and acknowledge the achievements of leading women in relevant areas, particularly in innovation;

7 to encourage more women to take advantage of the opportunities offered by ICTs to establish and develop a business and to foster potential contributions to economic growth,

resolves

1 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 and girls, particularly in developing countries[[13]](#footnote-18)3;

2 to accord high priority to the incorporation of gender policies in the management, staffing and operation of ITU, so that ITU can become a leading organization in the implementation of gender-equality values and principles to take advantage of the possibilities offered by ICTs to empower both men and women;

3 to incorporate the gender perspective in the implementation of the ITU strategic plans and financial plans for 2020-2023 as well as in the operational plans of the Sectors and the General Secretariat;

4 to have ITU compile and process statistical data from countries and draw up indicators that take into account gender issues and highlight trends in the sector, 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 monitoring the implementation of the ITU Gender Equality and Mainstreaming Policy (GEM), so that ITU can become a model organization in terms of gender and leverage 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 appointment of women to senior-level positions, including ITU elected positions;

3 to examine the possibility for ITU, in close collaboration with relevant regional organizations, to take appropriate measures to establish a regional platform for women, devoted to using ICT in order to promote gender equality and empowerment of women and girls,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to ensure that the gender perspective is incorporated in the work programmes, management approaches and human resources development activities of ITU, and to submit an annual written report to the Council on progress made in the implementation of the GEM policy, reflecting, with statistics broken down by gender, the distribution of women and men by category within ITU, as well as the participation of women and men in 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 WSIS beyond 2015;

3 to give particular attention to gender balance for posts in the Professional and higher categories in ITU, particularly in senior positions;

4 to give appropriate priority to gender balance 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 women and men;

5 to amend ITU recruitment procedures to ensure that, at each recruitment stage, as a target at least one-third of the candidates who move up to the next stage are women;

6 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;

7 to make sure that each short-list submitted to the Secretary-General for appointment includes at least one woman among the competent candidates;

8 to ensure gender balance in the composition of ITU statutory committees;

9 to organize training in mainstreaming the gender perspective for all staff, including in leadership positions and functions;

10 to continue to support gender mainstreaming in cooperation with other relevant organizations, through special initiatives like the EQUALS Tech Awards, co-organized by ITU and UN Women;

11 to make efforts to mobilize voluntary contributions from Member States, Sector Members and others for this purpose;

12 to encourage administrations to give equal opportunities to women and men candidates for elected official posts and for membership of the Radio Regulations Board;

13 to encourage the launch of the "Global Network of women ICT decision-makers";

14 to announce a year-long call to action, with a focus on the theme "Women and girls in ICT";

15 to bring this resolution to the attention of the United Nations Secretary-General in an effort to promote greater cooperation and coordination in the policies, programmes and projects being implemented by ITU and interlinking access, use and appropriation of telecommunications/ICT and broadband among women and girls, and to promote gender equality, empowerment and the socio-economic development of women and girls;

16 to fulfil the obligations of submitting reports as required by UN-SWAP;

17 to contribute to the implementation of all Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to achieve gender equality,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue promoting, among the other United Nations agencies, ITU Member States and Sector Members, the international “Girls in ICT Day”, which, since 2011, takes place every fourth Thursday of April, and during which telecommunication/ICT companies, other enterprises with telecommunication/ICT departments, telecommunication/ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all telecommunication/ICT‑related institutions are invited to organize activities for girls and young women, 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 to call upon women's organizations and non-governmental and civil-society organizations throughout the world to join in the celebration of the international Girls in ICT Day, as well as to 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 facilitating the acquisition of skills for life;

4 to ensure significant contributions to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including Objective 5,

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, held on the fourth Thursday of April, to share with BDT lessons learned from the Girls in ICT Day activities whenever necessary, and to invite ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, 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 actively participate in the launch of a "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 programmes of the Buenos Aires 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 collaborate with relevant stakeholders that have significant experience in mainstreaming gender equality in projects and programmes, in order to provide specialized training for women on ICT use;

8 to provide support so that women and girls can have access to studies and careers in telecommunications/ICTs, by creating opportunities, fostering their incorporation into teaching and learning processes, and/or encouraging their professional training;

9 to support and/or promote the funding of studies, projects and proposals that contribute to overcoming gender inequalities, fostering and promoting telecommunications/ICTs to empower women and girls;

10 to nominate on an annual basis deserving organizations and individuals for the EQUALS Tech Awards.

**Reasons:** to update the text of Resolution 70 and align it with the UNGA Sustainable Development Goals and the Gender Equality provisions.

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1. 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-1)
2. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
3. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
4. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
5. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
6. 2 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
7. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
8. 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-13)
9. 2 <http://www.unwomen.org/~/media/Headquarters/Media/Stories/en/unswap-brochure.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
10. Conclusions adopted by the Sixty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 2017 with regard to Women’s economic empowerment in the changing world of work. *<http://undocs.org/E/CN.6/2017/3>* [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
11. Conclusions adopted by the Sixty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 2018 with regard to Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls. *http://undocs.org/en/E/CN.6/2018/L.8* [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
12. W20 Comuniqué 2017: Putting Gender Equality at the Core of the G20. <http://www.w20-germany.org/fileadmin/user_upload/documents/W20_Communique_Final.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
13. 3 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)