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**Contact/focal points:**

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**Resolution 52 proposals side-by-side**

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| **PROPOSAL 1 (MOD,** [**WTSA C-037\_APT\_Add09**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0037!A9!MSW-E.docx)**) (APT)** | **PROPOSAL 2 (MOD) (AST)** | **PROPOSAL 3 (MOD,** [**WTSA C-035 ATU Add10**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0035!A10!MSW-E.docx)**) (ATU)** | **PROPOSAL 4 (MOD**[**, WTSA C-038\_ECP\_Add12**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0038!A12!MSW-E.docx)**) (CEPT)** | **Proposal 5 (MOD,** [**TSAG-C187**](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=T17-TSAG-C-0187)**-R1) (RCC)** |
| MOD APT/37A9/1**#70**  RESOLUTION 52 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)  Countering and combating spam  (Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016; Geneva, 2022)  The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022),  recognizing  *a)* relevant provisions of the basic instruments of ITU;  *b)* that the Declaration of Principles of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) states in § 37 that "Spam is a significant and growing problem for users, networks and the Internet as a whole. Spam and cybersecurity should be dealt with at appropriate national and international levels";  *c)* that the WSIS Plan of Action states in § 12 that "Confidence and security are among the main pillars of the information society", and calls for "appropriate action on spam at national and international levels",  recognizing further  *a)* the relevant parts of Resolutions 130 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) and 174 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;  *b)* the report of the chairman of the two ITU WSIS thematic meetings on countering and combating spam, which advocated a comprehensive approach to combating spam, namely:  i) strong legislation  ii) the development of technical measures  iii) the establishment of industry partnerships to accelerate the studies  iv) education  v) international cooperation;  *c)* the relevant parts of Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;  *d)* the ITU-T SG17 Report on Countering Spam Survey, which indicates spam is still increasing globally, countering spam by technical means is still an important and necessary way for all regions of the world,  considering  *a)* that exchanging e-mails, phone calls, mobile messaging, instant message, IP-based multimedia applications and other digital information communication means over various kinds of networks have become one of the main means of communication between people around the world;  *b)* that there are currently a variety of definitions for the term "spam", it 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), mentioned in *noting c)* in Resolution 130;  *c)* that spam has become a widespread problem causing potential loss of revenue to Internet service providers, telecommunication operators, mobile telecommunication operators and business users;  *d)* that countering spam by technical means burdens affected entities, including network operators and service providers, as well as users who unwillingly receive such spam, with significant investments in networks, facilities, terminal equipment and applications;  *e)* that spam creates problems for information and telecommunication network security, and is increasingly being used as a vehicle for phishing and spreading viruses, worms, targeted attacks, spyware, ransomware and other forms of malware, etc.;  *f)* that spamming is used for criminal, fraudulent or deceptive activities;  *g)* that stealing and tracking Personally Identifiable Information (PII) leads to an increase of spam, and therefore means that countering spam is closely related to data protection;  *h)* that spam is a global problem, with different characteristics in different regions, which affects many stakeholders and, therefore, requires collaborative work and international cooperation to address it and find solutions;  *i)* that addressing the issue of spam is a matter of urgency; in particular, network operators are requested to strengthen the capabilities of countering spam and provide users with effective technical means to counter spam;  *j)* that many countries, in particular developing countries[[1]](#footnote-1)1, need help when it comes to countering spam;  *k)* that relevant Recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) and relevant information from other international bodies are available which could provide guidance for future development in this area, particularly with regard to lessons learned;  *l)* that technical measures to counter spam represent one of the elements of the approach mentioned in *recognizing further* *b)* above,  noting  the important technical work carried out to date in ITU‑T Study Group 17, and in particular Recommendation ITU‑T X.1231 and the ITU‑T X.1240 series Recommendations,  resolves to instruct the relevant study groups  1 to continue to support ongoing work, in particular in Study Group 17, related to countering spam (e.g. e-mail) and to accelerate their work on spam in order to address existing and future threats within the remit and expertise of ITU‑T, as appropriate;  2 to continue studying the evolution of spam and develop a set of solutions or new Recommendations for countering spam by technical means;  3 to study PII protection as a means of countering spam;  4 to study the usage of Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLT) as a means of countering spam;  5 to continue collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D) and with the relevant organizations, including other relevant standards organizations (e.g. the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)), 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP); Global System for Mobile Communications Association (GSMA), Open Mobile Alliance (OMA), the Messaging, Malware and Mobile Anti-Abuse Working Group (M3AAWG)), in order to continue developing, as a matter of urgency, technical Recommendations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through joint workshops, training sessions, etc.,  further instructs Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector  1 to report regularly to the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group on progress under this resolution;  2 to support ITU‑D Study Group 2 on countering and combating spam in its work providing technical training sessions and workshop activities in different regions related to spam policy, regulatory and economic issues and their impact;  3 to continue its work on developing Recommendations, Supplements, technical papers and other related publications,  instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau  1 to provide all necessary assistance with a view to expediting such efforts, working collaboratively with relevant parties that combat spam with a view to identifying opportunities, raising awareness for such activities and identifying possible collaboration, as appropriate;  2 to initiate a study – including sending an updated questionnaire to the ITU membership –indicating the volume, types and features of spam traffic, and to publish outcomes of the study, in order to help Member States and relevant operating agencies identify such routes, sources and volumes and estimate the amount of investment in facilities and other technical means to counter and combat such spam;  3 to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General's initiative on cybersecurity and with the Telecommunication Development Bureau in relation to any item concerning cybersecurity under Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference and Resolution 130, and to ensure coordination among these different activities;  4 to contribute to the report of the Secretary General to the ITU Council on the implementation of this resolution;  5 to publish the progress report of ITU-T Study Group 17 and other related study groups on the implementation of this Resolution, and review the current works including progress for the implementation of Resolution 52,  invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and academia  to contribute to this work,  further invites Member States  1 to take appropriate steps to ensure that appropriate and effective measures are taken within their national and legal frameworks to combat spam and its propagation;  2 to work collaboratively with all relevant stakeholders to counter and combat spam. |  | MOD AFCP/35A10/1**#107**  RESOLUTION 52 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)  Countering and combating spam  (Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016; Geneva, 2022)  The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022),  recognizing  *a)* relevant provisions of the basic instruments of ITU;  *b)* that the Declaration of Principles of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) states in § 37 that "Spam is a significant and growing problem for users, networks and the Internet as a whole. Spam and cybersecurity should be dealt with at appropriate national and international levels";  *c)* that the WSIS Plan of Action states in § 12 that "Confidence and security are among the main pillars of the information society", and calls for "appropriate action on spam at national and international levels",  recognizing further  *a)* the relevant parts of Resolutions 130 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) and 174 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;  *b)* the report of the chairman of the two ITU WSIS thematic meetings on countering and combating spam, which advocated a comprehensive approach to combating spam, namely:  i) strong legislation  ii) the development of technical measures  iii) the establishment of industry partnerships to accelerate the studies  iv) education  v) international cooperation;  *c)* the relevant parts of Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,  considering  *a)* that communications via mobile networks and exchanging e-mails and other telecommunications over the Internet has become one of the main means of communication between people around the world;  *b)* that there are currently a variety of definitions for the term "spam", but there are several commonalities between the different definitions;  *c)* that spam in all its forms (voice and SMS of international origin via mobile networks and/or Internet) has become a widespread problem causing potential loss of revenue to Internet service providers, telecommunication operators, mobile telecommunication operators and business users, particularly in developing countries where high volumes of incoming and outgoing spam traffic would imply severe impact on the limited and costly available internet bandwidth in those region;  *d)* that countering spam by technical means burdens affected entities, including network operators and service providers, as well as users who unwillingly receive such spam, with significant investments in networks, facilities, terminal equipment and applications;  *e)* that spam creates problems of information and telecommunication network security, and is increasingly being used as a vehicle for phishing and spreading viruses, worms, spyware and other forms of malware, etc. particularly. as well as the widespread practices of the use of those which are characterized, as international origin, such as voice and SMS spams in mobile phones, especially, such as Bip call, and Bulk SMS, causing, significant outflows of currencies revenue avoidance for telecommunication operators in developing countries;  *f)* that spamming is used for criminal, terrorist, fraudulent or deceptive activities;  *g)* that spam is a global problem, with different characteristics in different regions, which affects many stakeholders and, therefore, requires collaborative work and international cooperation in law enforcement to address it and find technical solutions and develop prevention mechanisms against spam;  *h)* that addressing the issue of spam is a matter of urgency, in short, medium and long terms;  *i)* that many countries, in particular developing countries[[2]](#footnote-2)1, need help when it comes to countering spam;  *j)* that relevant Recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) and relevant information from other international bodies are available which could provide guidance for future development in this area, particularly with regard to lessons learned;  *k)* that technical measures to counter spam represent one of the elements of the approach mentioned in *recognizing further* *b)* above,  noting  *a)* the important technical work carried out to date in ITU‑T Study Group 17, and in particular Recommendation ITU‑T X.1231 and the ITU‑T X.1240 series Recommendations;  *b)* the pilot program of the GSMA association (GSMA) (Spam Reporting Service SRS) facilitating the notification of spam by consumers using a universal short code, and allowing participating operators to share information on attacks and act*,*  resolves to instruct the relevant study groups  1 to continue to support ongoing work, in particular in Study Group 17, related to countering spam (e.g. e-mail) and to accelerate their work on spam in order to address existing and future threats within the remit and expertise of ITU‑T, as appropriate;  2 to continue collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D) and with the relevant organizations, including other relevant standards organizations (e.g. the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)) and Global System for Mobile Association (GSMA), in order to continue developing, as a matter of urgency, technical Recommendations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through joint workshops, training sessions, etc.,  further instructs Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector  1 to report regularly to the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group on progress under this resolution;  2 to support ITU‑D Study Group 2 on countering and combating spam in its work providing technical training sessions and workshop activities in different regions related to spam policy, regulatory and economic issues and their impact for the benefit of telecommunication regulators and operators;  3 to continue its work on developing Recommendations, technical papers and other related publications,  instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau  1 to provide all necessary assistance with a view to expediting such efforts, working collaboratively with relevant parties that combat spam with a view to identifying opportunities, raising awareness for such activities and identifying possible collaboration, as appropriate;  2 to initiate a study – including sending a questionnaire to the ITU membership –indicating the volume, types (e.g. e-mail spam, SMS spam, spam in IP-based multimedia applications) and features (e.g. different major routes and sources) of spam traffic, in order to help Member States and relevant operating agencies identify such routes, sources and volumes and estimate the amount of investment in facilities and other technical means to counter and combat such spam, taking into account work that has already been carried out;  3 to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General's initiative on cybersecurity and with the Telecommunication Development Bureau in relation to any item concerning cybersecurity under Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and to ensure coordination among these different activities;  4 to contribute to the report of the Secretary General to the ITU Council on the implementation of this resolution,  invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and academia  to contribute to this work,  further invites Member States  1 to take appropriate steps to ensure that appropriate and effective measures are taken within their national and legal frameworks to combat spam and its propagation;  2 to work collaboratively with all relevant stakeholders to counter and combat spam. | MOD EUR/38A12/1**#19**  RESOLUTION 52 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)  Countering and combating spam  (Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016;Geneva, 2022)  The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022),  recognizing  *a)* relevant provisions of the basic instruments of ITU;  *b)* that the Declaration of Principles of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) states in § 37 that "Spam is a significant and growing problem for users, networks and the Internet as a whole. Spam and cybersecurity should be dealt with at appropriate national and international levels";  *c)* that the WSIS Plan of Action states in § 12 that "Confidence and security are among the main pillars of the information society", and calls for "appropriate action on spam at national and international levels",  recognizing further  *a)* the relevant parts of Resolutions 130 (Rev. Busan, 2014) and 174 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;  *b)* the report of the chairman of the two ITU WSIS thematic meetings on countering and combating spam, which advocated a comprehensive approach to combating spam, namely:  i) strong legislation  ii) the development of technical measures  iii) the establishment of industry partnerships to accelerate the studies  iv) education  v) international cooperation;  *c)* the relevant parts of Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,  considering  *a)* that exchanging e-mails and other telecommunications over the Internet has become one of the main means of communication between people around the world;  *b)* that there are currently a variety of definitions for the term "spam";  *c)* that spam has become a widespread problem causing potential loss of revenue to Internet service providers, telecommunication operators, mobile telecommunication operators and business users;  *d)* that countering spam by technical means burdens affected entities, including network operators and service providers, as well as users who unwillingly receive such spam, with significant investments in networks, facilities, terminal equipment and applications and all stakeholders have a role to play in the effective reduction of spam;  *e)* that spam creates problems of information and telecommunication network security, and is increasingly being used as a vehicle for phishing and spreading forms of malware, etc.;  *f)* that spamming is used for criminal, fraudulent or deceptive activities;  *g)* that spam is a global problem, with different characteristics in different regions, which affects many stakeholders and, therefore, requires collaborative work and international cooperation to address it and find solutions;  *h)* that addressing the issue of spam is a matter of urgency;  *i)* that many countries, in particular developing countries[[3]](#footnote-3)1, need help when it comes to countering spam;  *j)* that relevant Recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) and relevant information from other international bodies are available which could provide guidance for future development in this area, particularly with regard to lessons learned;  *k)* that technical measures to counter spam represent one of the elements of the approach mentioned in *recognizing further* *b)* above;  *l)* that approaches to countering, and assisting stakeholders in countering, the impact of spam may be one element of a national cybersecurity strategy;  *m)* that a risk-based approach incorporating a combination of technological, process, and people-based approaches can assist in effectively countering spam,  noting  the important technical work carried out to date in ITU‑T Study Group 17, and in particular Recommendation ITU‑T X.1231 and the ITU‑T X.1240 series Recommendations,  resolves to instruct the relevant study groups  1 to continue to support existing work related to countering spam (e.g. e-mail) in order to address existing and future threats within the remit and expertise of ITU‑T, as appropriate;  2 to collaborate with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D) and with the relevant organizations, including other relevant standards organizations (e.g. the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)) with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information, including relating to awareness raising and skills development, through joint workshops, training sessions, etc.;  3 to report regularly to the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group on progress under this resolution;  4 to support ITU‑D Study Group 2 as required on countering and combating spam in its work providing technical training sessions and workshop activities in different regions related to spam policy, regulatory and economic issues and their impact;  5 to consider risk-based approaches incorporating a combination of technological, process, industry-led and people-centric approaches in relevant Recommendations aimed at countering spam,  instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau  1 to provide all necessary assistance with a view to expediting such efforts, working collaboratively with relevant parties that combat spam with a view to identifying opportunities, raising awareness for such activities and identifying possible collaboration, as appropriate;  2 to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General's initiative on cybersecurity and with the Telecommunication Development Bureau in relation to any item concerning cybersecurity under Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and to ensure coordination among these different activities;  3 to contribute to the report of the Secretary General to the ITU Council on the implementation of this resolution,  invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and academia  to contribute to this work,  further invites Member States  1 to take appropriate steps to ensure that appropriate and effective measures are taken within their national and legal frameworks to combat spam and its propagation;  2 to work collaboratively with all relevant stakeholders to counter and combat spam. | MOD RESOLUTION 52 (Rev. Geneva2022)  Countering and combating spam  (Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016; Geneva, 2022)  The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva2022),  recognizing  *a)* relevant provisions of the basic instruments of ITU;  *b)* that the Declaration of Principles of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) states in § 37 that "Spam is a significant and growing problem for users, networks and the Internet as a whole. Spam and cybersecurity should be dealt with at appropriate national and international levels";  *c)* that the WSIS Plan of Action states in § 12 that "Confidence and security are among the main pillars of the information society", and calls for "appropriate action on spam at national and international levels",  recognizing further  *a)* the relevant parts of Resolutions 130 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) and 174 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;  *b)* the report of the chairman of the two ITU WSIS thematic meetings on countering and combating spam, which advocated a comprehensive approach to combating spam, namely:  i) strong legislation  ii) the development of technical measures  iii) the establishment of industry partnerships to accelerate the studies  iv) education  v) international cooperation;  *c)* the relevant parts of Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,  *d)* Study Group 2 mandate for operational issues and work with numbering and network management,  considering  *a)* that exchanging e-mails and other telecommunications over the Internet has become one of the main means of communication between people around the world;  *b)* that there are currently a variety of definitions for the term "spam";  *c)* that spam has become a widespread problem causing potential loss of revenue to Internet service providers, telecommunication operators, mobile telecommunication operators and business users;  *d)* that countering spam by technical means burdens affected entities, including network operators and service providers, as well as users who unwillingly receive such spam, with significant investments in networks, facilities, terminal equipment and applications;  *e)* that spam creates problems of information and telecommunication network security, and is increasingly being used as a vehicle for phishing and spreading any forms of malware, etc.;  *f)* that spamming is used for criminal, fraudulent or deceptive activities;  *g)* that spam is a global problem, with different characteristics in different regions, which affects many stakeholders and, therefore, requires collaborative work and international cooperation to address it and find solutions;  *h)* that addressing the issue of spam is a matter of urgency;  *i)* that many countries, in particular developing countries[[4]](#footnote-4)1, need help when it comes to countering spam;  *j)* that relevant Recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) and relevant information from other international bodies are available which could provide guidance for future development in this area, particularly with regard to lessons learned;  *k)* that technical measures to counter spam represent one of the elements of the approach mentioned in *recognizing further* *b)* above,  noting  the important technical work carried out to date in ITU‑T Study Group 17, and in particular Recommendation ITU‑T X.1231 and the ITU‑T X.1240 series Recommendations,  resolves to instruct the relevant study groups  1 to continue to support ongoing work, in particular in Study Group 17, related to countering spam (e.g. e-mail), Sudy Group 2 and to accelerate their work on spam in order to address existing and future threats within the remit and expertise of ITU‑T, as appropriate;  2 to continue collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D) and with the relevant organizations, including other relevant standards organizations (e.g. the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)), in order to continue developing, as a matter of urgency, technical Recommendations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through joint workshops, training sessions, etc.,  further instructs Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector  1 to report regularly to the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group on progress under this resolution;  2 to support ITU‑D Study Group 2 on countering and combating spam in its work providing technical training sessions and workshop activities in different regions related to spam policy, regulatory and economic issues and their impact;  3 to continue its work on developing Recommendations, technical papers and other related publications,  instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau  1 to provide all necessary assistance with a view to expediting such efforts, working collaboratively with relevant parties that combat spam with a view to identifying opportunities, raising awareness for such activities and identifying possible collaboration, as appropriate;  2 to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General's initiative on cybersecurity and with the Telecommunication Development Bureau in relation to any item concerning cybersecurity under Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and to ensure coordination among these different activities;  3 to contribute to the report of the Secretary General to the ITU Council on the implementation of this resolution,  invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and academia  to contribute to this work,  further invites Member States  1 to take appropriate steps to ensure that appropriate and effective measures are taken within their national and legal frameworks to combat spam and its propagation;  2 to work collaboratively with all relevant stakeholders to counter and combat spam.  further invites Sector Members, Associates and academia  1 take the necessary measures to use technical solutions over their communication networks and in the provision of services to prevent the spread of spam and help to identify the sources of spam; 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1. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#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-2)
3. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)