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| **Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14)Busan, 20 October – 7 November 2014** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 1 toDocument 34(Rev.1)-E** |
|  | **2 October 2014** |
|  | **Original: English/Spanish** |
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| Member States of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) |
| Inter-American Proposals for the work of the Conference |

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**IAP-1: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 152 “IMPROVEMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND FOLLOW-UP OF THE DEFRAYAL OF ITU EXPENSES BY SECTOR MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES”**

**Introduction**

Resolution 152 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux, to report to the Council on the management and follow-up of the defrayal of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates, highlighting any difficulty that may be encountered and proposing further improvements.

The Secretary-General reported to Council 2011 (Document C11/21) that following its initial implementation, Resolution 152 (Antalya, 2006) brought about a considerable improvement in the follow-up and oversight of the annual contributions of Sector Members and Associates. However, results showed that the prescribed implementation of Resolution 152 resulted in a systematic exclusion of a number of the Union's Sector Members and Associates. Faced with this trend, the ITU management decided, on a provisional basis from January 2011, to not automatically exclude Sector Members and Associates for non-payment of fees or when difficulties arose following an acquisition when one of the parties was in arrears. The concerned entities were instead contacted to encourage their continued participation and the payment of fees that were previously invoiced. It is common practice in the private sector for companies to negotiate with creditors to clear outstanding debts but the ITU Secretariat did not have the flexibility to make such arrangements, and was thus missing the opportunity to recover some of the past debts owed.

The Secretary-General reported to Council 2011 (Document C11/21, §3.1) that while there can be no disputing the fact that Resolution 152 has had positive results in terms of the management and follow-up of the defrayal of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates, it was also clear that its strict application could lead to certain difficulties, particularly with regard to flexibility in the recovery of arrears and improving the Union’s membership and financial situation. In that regard, the Council 2011 was requested to grant the Secretary-General flexibility, in cooperation with relevant administrations, with regard to the application of Resolution 152 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), particularly vis-à-vis the prescribed timelines, on the suspension and exclusion of Sector Members and Associates. Council 2011 granted that request on a one year trial basis and each subsequent Council, considering further reports and requests of the Secretary-General, has continued to grant such flexibility for an additional one year period.

MOD IAP/34A1/1

RESOLUTION 152 (Rev.busan, 2014)

Improvement of management and follow-up of the defrayal
of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates

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

considering

*a)* the report to Council by the Secretariat-General in Document C11/21, noting improvements due to implementation of Resolution 152 (Guadalajara, 2010) while also requesting flexibility when addressing the strict time intervals found in *resolves 6* of this Resolution;

*b)* Council 2011, as reported in §4.7 of Document C11/120, approved granting the Secretary-General flexibility for one year regarding implementation of this Resolution and that the Secretary-General report to Council 2012 on progress achieved, and such flexibility was extended for an additional one year by each succeeding Council,

considering further

the reports accordingly presented by Secretary-General to Council 2012 in Document C12/10, Council 2013 in Document C13/14 and Council 2014 in Document C14/14,

noting

the provisions of Article 33 of the ITU Convention regarding the obligations of Member States, Sector Members and other entities in respect of defraying the expenses of the Union and the financial consequences of denunciation,

noting further

the amendments made to No. 240 of the Convention that denunciation shall take effect at the end of six months from the date when notification is received by the Secretary-General,

recognizing

*a)* the rapid pace of the market and the financial realities faced by private-sector entities;

*b)* that it is essential to retain and attract more Sector Members and Associates, having regard to their invaluable contribution to the work of the Union;

*c)* that there is a need to ensure better follow-up and oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates, on the part of both ITU and the Member States, in order to ensure increased stability in the finances of the Union;

*d)* that the rules and procedures regarding the oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates should be amended so as to be flexible and effective, and hence fully enforceable,

recognizing further

that a better collection rate and a significant reduction in debts of Sector Members and Associates have resulted from flexibility granted by the Council to the Secretary-General with regard to application of Resolution 152 (Guadalajara, 2010) in recovery of arrears, negotiation of payment conditions, and special terms and conditions for acquisitions,

resolves

1 that simple changes of name and address of Sector Members or Associates shall be handled administratively, without charge;

2 that, in the case of a merger between Sector Members or Associates of the same Sector, duly notified to the Secretary-General, No. 240 of the Convention shall not apply and shall thus not have the effect of requiring the Sector Member or the Associate resulting from the merger to pay more than one contribution for its participation in the work of the Sector concerned;

3 that every new Sector Member or Associate shall, in respect of the year of its accession or admission, pay in advance a contribution calculated as from the first day of the month of accession or admission, as the case may be;

4 that annual contributions for existing Sector Members or existing Associates will be invoiced in advance and no later than 15 September each year;

5 that annual contributions for existing Sector Members or existing Associates become due for payment on 31 March each year;

6 that, in the event of late payment, suspension of participation in ITU should, in the case of a Sector Member or Associate, occur six months (180 days) after the date on which payment of the annual contribution was due, and in the absence of a negotiated and agreed repayment schedule, exclusion of a Sector Member or an Associate on grounds of non-payment should occur three months (90 days) after the date of receipt of the notification of suspension;

7 that, with a view of retaining members and recovering past debts owed, the Secretary-General may have flexibility in implementing *resolves 6* of this Resolution and negotiating repayment plans with Sector Members and Associates;

8 that Sector Members and Associates can be readmitted to the Union under the usual conditions and upon payment of membership contributions;

9 that any difficulty (e.g. non-payment, mail returned due to lack of information regarding a new address) shall be immediately notified to the Member State which endorsed the Sector Member or the Associate,

instructs the Secretary-General

in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux, to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, highlighting any difficulty that may be encountered and proposing further improvements, as appropriate,

instructs the Council

to take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States

as appropriate, to participate actively in the follow-up and oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates.

**Reasons:** Based on the positive results from the above mentioned trial periods, and with the view to retain members and recover past debts, it is proposed to include flexibility for the Secretary-General in application of prescribed timelines of *resolves 6* of Resolution 152, regarding the suspension and exclusion of Sector Members and Associates.

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

**IAP 2: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 169 “Admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union”**

**Reasons for the proposal:**

The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) submits, for its consideration a few modifications to Resolution 169 adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Guadalajara, 2010.

CITEL supports the initiative of bringing Academia closer to the ITU. We are convinced this will not only benefit the Union with the incorporation of new actors into the work it carries out, but also its Member States, especially developing countries, by allowing them to increase their level of participation in the activities of the Union while specialized resources are trained in telecommunications/ICTs.

For this reason, we support continuing with this initiative, and hope participation can be achieved equally in the three Sectors of the ITU, so as to promote the participation of the developing countries in ITU-T and ITU-R as well.

MOD IAP/34A1/2

RESOLUTION 169 (rev. busan, 2014)

Admission of academia, universities and their associated research
 establishments to participate in the work of the Union

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

recalling

Resolution 71 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly,

considering

*a)* that the participation of academia, universities and their associated research establishments in the work of the Union will benefit the work of its three Sectors, particularly as these bodies address the research, study, follow-up and developments in modern technology within ITU's field of competence, while having a perspective and future vision allowing modern technologies and applications to be addressed in timely fashion;

b) that these entities will also contribute to enable and disseminate the activities of the ITU Academy in the academic spheres related to telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) around the world;

*c)* that the scientific contribution of these bodies will far outweigh the level of financial contribution proposed to encourage their participation,

noting

that a comprehensive analysis of the current methodologies for the participation of Sector Members, Associates and Academia has been initiated in ITU, pursuant to Resolution 158 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010),

resolves

1 to admit academia, universities and their associated research establishments concerned with the development of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) to participate in the work of the Union, pursuant to the provisions of this resolution, without the need for any amendment to Articles 2 and 3 of the ITU Constitution, for a trial period that will last until the next plenipotentiary conference;

2 to set the level of the financial contribution for such participation at one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries[[1]](#footnote-1)1 for defraying Union expenses;

3 that acceptance of applications for participation shall be conditional on the support of the Member States of the Union to which the bodies belong, on the condition that this shall not constitute an alternative for those bodies currently listed with the Union as Sector Members or Associates;

4 that the level of contribution mentioned in paragraph 2 enables the academia, universities, and associated establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors equally,

instructs the Council

1 to add any additional conditions or detailed procedures to this resolution, if it deems appropriate;

2 to submit a report on this participation to the next plenipotentiary conference, on the basis of an evaluation thereof by the advisory groups of the three Sectors, for a final decision to be taken on such participation;

3 that such academia should not have a role in decision-making, including the adoption of resolutions or recommendations regardless of the approval procedure;

4 that the application and approval process for academia, other than those mentioned in *resolves* 1, 2, 3 and 4 above, should be the same as for Associates;

5 to implement this resolution and fix the annual fee based on the proposed amount of one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries;

6 to calculate the financial contributions and the conditions for admission on an ongoing basis, and report to the next plenipotentiary conference,

further instructs the ITU, the Radiocommunication Assembly, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and the World Telecommunication Development Conference

to mandate their respective Sector advisory groups to study, whether there is a need for any additional measures and/or arrangements to facilitate such participation that are not covered by Resolution 1 or relevant recommendations of the above-mentioned assemblies and conference, and adopt such modalities, if they deem it necessary or required, and report the results through the Directors to the Council,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

to take necessary and appropriate action in order to implement this resolution.

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

**IAP-3: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 179 “ITU's role in child online protection”**

**Reasons for the proposal:**

This proposed amendment suggests taking into account the outcomes of the main international conferences and meetings in recent years, while great importance is given to the contribution that are made by the different Study Groups of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to identify practical solutions and tools that facilitate access to child online protection hotlines worldwide.

It should be recalled that, during the 2012 WSIS Forum, held in Geneva, a meeting was held with the associates of the Child Online Protection initiative, where it was agreed to work closely with the Family Online Safety Institute (FOSI) and the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) to provide necessary assistance to Member States.

In particular, it instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau to encourage the Study Groups of the of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), within the framework of their specific competencies and considering the new technological developments, to explore the option of identifying practical solutions and tools that facilitate access to child online protection hotlines worldwide, and encourage Member States, for the time being, to foster the allocation of a regional phone number for this purpose.

Member States are asked to support the collection and analysis of data and statistics on child online protection to help design and implement public policies and allow comparisons between countries, and, in particular, foster the development of tools to help increase child online protection and the allocation of specific numbers.

MOD IAP/34A1/3

RESOLUTION 179 (Rev. busan, 2014)

ITU's role in child online protection

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

considering

*a)* that the Internet plays a very important and valuable role in the provision of education for children, enriching the curriculum and helping to bridge language and other barriers between the children of all nations;

*b)* that the Internet has become a major platform for many different kinds of educational, cultural and entertainment activities for children;

*c)* that children are among the most active participants online;

*d)* that parents, guardians and educators are not always aware of children's activities on the Internet;

*e)* that there is an urgent need and global demand for the protection of children from exploitation and exposure to danger and deception when using the Internet or information and communication technology (ICT), given that these innocent children represent the future of humankind;

*f)* the growing development, diversification and spread of access to ICTs worldwide, in particular the Internet, and the increasingly widespread use thereof by children, at times with no control or guidance;

*g)* that, in order to address the issue of cybersecurity for children, it is critical that proactive measures be taken in order to protect children online at an international level;

*h)* the requirement for continued application of a multistakeholder approach in order to promote social responsibility in the ICT sector so as to effectively make use of the variety of tools available to build confidence in the use of ICT networks and services, reducing the risks identified for children;

*i)* that child online protection is a subject of valid international global interest and are listed in the priorities of the world community's global agenda;

*j)* that child online protection involves an international collaborative network, in conjunction with other United Nations agencies and partners, for action to promote the online protection of children worldwide by providing guidance on safe online behaviour;

*k)* that several governments and regional organizations are actively promoting and working towards creating a safe Internet environment for children,

recalling

*a)* the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and all relevant United Nations resolutions regarding child protection and child online protection;

*b)* that, within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the States Parties undertook to protect the child from all forms of exploitation and sexual abuse, and for that purpose, in particular, to take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent a) the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; b) the exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; c) the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials (Article 34);

*c)* Article 17 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989, on access to information by children and protection from information and material injurious to their well-being;

*d)* that, pursuant to Article 10 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (New York, 2000) on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the States Parties shall take all necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism; and shall also promote international cooperation and coordination between their authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations and international organizations;

*e)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), in the Tunis Commitment of 2005 (§ 24), recognized the role of ICTs in the protection of children and in enhancing the development of children, urging Member States to strengthen action to protect children from abuse and defend their rights in the context of ICTs, emphasizing that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration; accordingly, the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society (§ 90 q)) set forth the commitment to using ICTs as a tool to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, by, *inter alia*, incorporating regulatory, self-regulatory and other effective policies and frameworks to protect children and young people from abuse and exploitation through ICTs into national plans of action and e‑strategies;

*f)* the memorandum of understanding between the secretariat of the Union and Child Helpline International (CHI);

*g)* that Resolution 1305 adopted by the 2009 session of the Council, on the role of the Dedicated Group in identifying international Internet-related public policy issues, has in its Annex 1 identified protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation as one of the public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU's work on international Internet-related public policy matters;

*h)* Resolution 1306 adopted by the 2009 session of the Council, under which a child online protection working group was set up, with the participation of Member States and Sector Members, and its mandate was defined by the ITU members in close collaboration with the secretariat of the Union;

*i)* Resolution 67 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in child online protection;

*j)* Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on the establishment of mechanisms for increasing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, which encompasses child online protection;

*k)* that, during the 2012 WSIS Forum held in Geneva, meeting was held with the associates of the Child Online Protection initiative, where it was agreed to work closely with the Family Online Safety Institute (FOSI) and the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) to provide necessary assistance to Member States,

recognizing

*a)* that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs);

*b)* that the Child Online Protection (COP) initiative was presented to the High-Level Segment of the Council in 2008, where it was endorsed by the Heads of State, ministers and heads of international organizations globally;

*c)* that the year-long Call for Action launched by the ITU Secretary-General on 18 May 2009 to consider 2009-2010 to be child online safety year;

*d)* that ITU, in collaboration with its COP members, has created four sets of guidelines for the protection of children in cyberspace, namely: Guidelines for children, Guidelines for parents, guardians and educators, Guidelines for industry and Guidelines for policy-makers;

*e)* that, despite technical difficulties that have made it impossible to establish a single globally harmonized number, as provided in Recommendation ITU-T E.164/Suppl.5 (11/2009), the contributions that the different Study Groups of the of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) can make is very important in the identification of practical solutions and tools that facilitate access to child online protection hotlines worldwide,

taking into account

the discussions and observations made at the meetings of the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection (WG-COP),

resolves

1 that ITU should continue the COP initiative as a platform to raise awareness on child online safety issues;

2 that ITU should continue providing assistance and support to the Member States, especially developing countries, in developing and implementing roadmaps for the COP initiative;

3 that there should be coordination among all relevant ITU groups on the issues related to child protection online,

requests the Council

to maintain WG-COP, in order to facilitate the membership's input and guidance on ITU's role in child online protection,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue identifying those activities that are carried out by other United Nations organizations in this domain, and to coordinate with them appropriately, with the objective of establishing partnerships to maximize and synergize efforts in this important area;

2 to continue analyzing the coordination of ITU activities with other similar initiatives being undertaken at the national, regional and international levels, in order to eliminate possible overlaps;

3 to bring this resolution to the attention of other COP members and of the United Nations Secretary-General, with the aim of increasing the engagement of the United Nations system in child online protection;

4 to submit a progress report on the results of implementation of this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

instructs the Secretary General and the Directors of the Bureaux

to continue to coordinate, together with the Coordinating Committee, those activities related to the implementation of child online protection with respect to the effective application of *resolves* 1, 2, and 3, in order to avoid overlapping activities between the ITU Bureaux and the General Secretariat of the UIT,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to carry out the activities for ensuring the implementation of Resolution 67 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council;

2 to continue collaborating closely with WG-COP, with the aim of avoiding duplication of efforts and maximizing outputs relevant to protecting children online,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to encourage the Study Groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), within the framework of their specific competencies and considering the new technological developments, to explore the option of identifying practical solutions and tools that facilitate access to child online protection hotlines worldwide and encourage Member States, for the time being, to foster the allocation of a telephone number on a regional basis for this purpose,

invites Member States

1 to join and continue participating actively in WG-COP and in the related ITU activities, for the purposes of a comprehensive discussion and exchange of information on legal, technical, organizational and procedural issues, as well as capacity building and international cooperation for protecting children online;

2 to develop information, to educate and to create consumer-awareness campaigns aimed at parents, teachers, industry and the population in general, in order to make children aware of the risks that may be encountered online;

3 to foster the allocation of specific numbers to service communications dedicated to child online protection;

4 to foster the development of tools that contribute to greater child online protection;

5 to support the collection and analysis of data and statistics on child online protection to help design and implement public policies and allow comparisons between countries;

6 to establish mechanisms of collaboration between government offices and institutions working on this issue to gather statistical information on access of the school-attending population to the Internet,

invites Sector Members

1 to participate actively in WG-COP and in other ITU activities, with the aim of informing the ITU membership about technological solutions for protecting children online;

2 to develop innovative solutions and applications to facilitate communication between children and child online protection hotlines;

3 to collaborate, in the measure of their competencies, with the dissemination of public policies and initiatives that are implemented for child online protection

4 to inform the Member State about modern technological solutions for child online protection, taking into account the best practices of the sector and other relevant stakeholders.

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

**IAP-4: DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION “PRESERVING AND PROMOTING MULTILINGUALISM ON THE INTERNET FOR AN INTEGRATING AND INCLUSIVE INFORMATION SOCIETY”**

**Reasons for the proposal:**

A draft new resolution on “Preserving and Promoting Multilingualism on the Internet for an Integrating and Inclusive Information Society,”by which the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference of Busan is requested to endorse the resolution adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC, Dubai 2014) is submitted.

In that regard, and understanding that telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICTs) are essential tools to promote human development and the social, economic, and cultural development of societies, communities, etc. we propose incorporating in the roadmap for the work of the Union the presentation and promotion of multilingualism on the Internet, as well as the promotion of multiculturalism and multilingualism in the digital ecosystem of the Internet and associated services, in order to bring information and knowledge to people everywhere, with a view to ensuring universal access and bringing multilingual societies to life, and strengthening dialogue between cultures, openness and mutual understanding, tolerance towards others, etc.

ADD IAP/34A1/4

Draft New Resolution [IAP-1]

Preserving and promoting multilingualism on the Internet for an integrating and inclusive information society

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

considering

*a)* that the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union lists as one of its purposes: *“to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public*”;

*b)* that the Constitution of the Union lists as another of its purposes “*to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society, by cooperating with other world and regional intergovernmental organizations and those nongovernmental organizations concerned with telecommunications”;*

*c)* Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-12), Non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources;

*d)* Resolutions 101 and 102 (Rev. Busan, 2014), of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

*e)* Resolution 133 (Rev. Busan, 2014), Roles of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names;

*f)* Resolution 154 (Rev. Busan, 2014) on use of the six ITU official languages on an equal footing;

*g)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this Conference, and Resolution 20 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology facilities, services and related applications,

considering further

*a)* that the mission of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITUD) falls within the more general framework of ITU's purposes, laid down in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, and is formulated as follows: "*The mission of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) shall be to foster international cooperation and solidarity in the delivery of technical assistance and in the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) equipment and networks in developing countries. ITU-D is required to discharge the Union's dual responsibility as a United Nations specialized agency and executing agency for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements, so as to facilitate and enhance telecommunication/ ICT development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities”;*

*b)* that the Declaration of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Dubai, 2014), held under the theme “Broadband for Sustainable Development" in its paragraph 6 declared that “*building widespread telecommunication/ICT literacy as well as human and institutional capacity in the development and use of telecommunication/ICT networks, applications and services are key to enable people to access and contribute to information, ideas and knowledge. … to take advantage of all facilities, such as schools, libraries, content providers, multipurpose community centres and public access points, in close partnership with all stakeholders. The development of multilingual digital content for software-based applications and the creation of local content as well as content in local languages by stakeholders will help foster an inclusive information society”;*

*c)* the Declaration of the WSIS +10 High Level Event, which recognized that challenges have emerged in the implementation of Action Lines and new challenges in the implementation of the Actions Lines beyond 2015: “*The need to protect and reinforce all human rights, and to recognize their importance to realize economic and social development, ensuring equal respect for and enforcement of all human rights online and offline”; (…) “A need for all education and lifelong learning opportunities for all members of society, using educational programmes, distance education and open educational resources (OER) and applications to build ICT competencies responsive to specific societal and user needs and to better enable and empower teachers, educators and learners”; (…) “The need to respect human diversity in all its forms, in particular, cultural and linguistic diversity as well as diversity of tradition, religious beliefs and convictions to develop measures and policies to safe guard endangered languages and preserve cultural and linguistic heritage, including by supporting multilingualism in the use of ICTs”*,

recognizing

*a)* Articles 19 and 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), to the effect that: “*Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers", and “Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits*;”

*b)* Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), which impose specific obligations with regard to protection against discrimination as to sex, race, religion, or other forms of discrimination, which stipulates that: "*In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language”;*

*c)* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 47/135 of 18 December 1992, adopting the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, which proclaims that "States shall protect the existence and the national or ethnic, religious and linguistic identity of the minorities within their respective territories and shall encourage conditions for the promotion of their identity”;

*d)* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 35/201, adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1980, transmitting a Recommendation concerning the promotion and use of multilingualism and universal access to cyberspace;

*e)* the United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) Statement on universal access to basic communication and information services (1997), which asserts that "*The information and technology gap and related inequities between industrialized and developing nations are widening: a new type of poverty – information poverty – looms*";

*f)* the report prepared in 2012 by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the Internet Society: "*The Relationship between Local Content, Internet Development, and Access Prices," which indicates that* ***there is a strong correlation between the development of local network infrastructure and the growth of local content, that local content is growing in volume as a result of investment worldwide, and that its composition is changing and local content is no longer dominated by developed countries, but is more representative of the diversity of the world’s many cultures, languages, and communities[[2]](#footnote-2),***

emphasizing

*a)* that the United Nations General Assembly has supported the role of the ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and that the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, have been endorsed by the United Nations;

*b)* the WSIS 2003 Declaration of Principles and its commitment to “build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, where everyone can create, access, utilize, and share information and knowledge”;

*c)* that the Internet is a subject of valid international interest and must flow from full multistakeholder cooperation, with a duty to guarantee equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all, and guarantee stable and secure functioning of the Internet, having due regard for multilingualism, on the basis of the outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

*d)* that the Geneva Declaration of Principles, “Building the Information Society: a global challenge in the new Millennium," establishes as one of its fundamental principles, under paragraph B8 (Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content), that [t]he creation, dissemination and preservation of content in diverse languages and formats must be accorded high priority in building an inclusive Information Society, paying particular attention to the diversity of supply of creative work and due recognition of the rights of authors and artists. It is essential to promote the production of and accessibility to all content—educational, scientific, cultural or recreational—in diverse languages and formats. The development of local content suited to domestic or regional needs will encourage social and economic development and will stimulate participation of all stakeholders, including people living in rural, remote and marginal areas;

*e)* that Declaration of Principles also asserts that “the preservation of cultural heritage is a crucial component of identity and self–understanding of individuals that links a community to its past. The Information Society should harness and preserve cultural heritage for the future by all appropriate methods, including digitization”;

*f)* that, furthermore, at the WSIS meeting in Geneva, UNESCO introduced its concept of Knowledge Societies, emphasizing plurality, diversity, and inclusion, and highlighting that the use of ICTs has to take into account universally recognized human rights, focusing on four principles: freedom of expression, universal access to information and knowledge, cultural and linguistic diversity, and quality education for all;

*g)* that the UNESCO Convention of 2005, “Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions,” stipulates that: “Equitable access to a rich and diversified range of cultural expressions from all over the world and access of cultures to the means of expressions and dissemination constitute important elements for enhancing cultural diversity and encouraging mutual understanding”;

*h)* that UNESCO has provided assistance to Member States in the implementation of the policy directives assembled in the recommendations for decision-makers, and carried out different training activities in respect of universal access to information and on the promotion and use of multilingualism, in conjunction with the Organization of American States (OAS);

*i)* that the 2012 Paris OER (Open Educational Resources) Declaration recommends that States, within their capacities and authority, inter alia, foster awareness and use OER, facilitate enabling environments for use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs); foster strategic alliances for OER, and encourage the development and adaptation of OER in a variety of languages and cultural contexts;

*j)* the 2012 report of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development, which indicates that content and broadband-enabled services in local languages, as well as the capacities of local communities to create and share content, are important drivers of the use of broadband infrastructure by local population;

*k)* the 2013 report of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development, which presents a series of strategies that governments worldwide, in particular the developing countries and other entities interested in education, should adopt in order to derive maximum benefit from the advantages offered by ICTs, including promoting mobility of education and open educational resources, supporting the development of content adapted to local contexts and languages, etc., pointing to the need to create ecosystems of online educational applications and services with local and homegrown content,

bearing in mind

*a)* that International Mother Language Day was proclaimed of the General Conference of UNESCO in November 1999, and has been observed yearly since 2000 to promote all languages used by peoples of the world, and that the 2011 edition focused on the theme: “Information and communication technologies for the safeguarding and promotion of languages and linguistic diversity ";

*b)* that, in the changing telecommunication/ICT environment, the ITU should remain a pre-eminent intergovernmental organization where Member States, Sector Members and Associates work together to enable the growth and sustained development of telecommunication and information networks and applications, and to facilitate universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging inclusive information society;

*c)* that the ITU is deploying maximum efforts, in collaboration and coordination with competent organizations in the field of Internet governance, to bring the greatest possible benefit to the world community,

resolves

to endorse Resolution 82 (Dubai, 2014), adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference of Dubai (WTDC, 2014), “Preserving and promoting multilingualism on the Internet for an inclusive information society.”,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue working to ensure the preservation and promotion of multilingualism on the Internet by recommending the adoption of public policy measures to ensure the preservation and promotion of multiculturalism and multilingualism in the digital ecosystem of the Internet and associated services, to bring information and knowledge to people everywhere, with a view to ensuring universal access and bringing multilingual societies to life, and strengthening dialogue between cultures, openness and mutual understanding, tolerance towards others, etc.

2 to ensure that, in coordination with the United Nations and other relevant international organizations, that account is taken of this resolution in compiling data to measure ICTs for the construction of an integrating Information Society,

invites the Member States and Sector Members, and academic institutions and other associates, as applies

1 to pay special attention, in their regional, national, and local policies and strategies, to promoting sites that ensure and promote linguistic diversity and multilingualism in the digital ecosystem of the Internet;

2 to submit contributions in the framework of the BDT to facilitate the effective implementation of this Resolution;

3 to promote capacity-building for the development of local digital content in rural contexts and for vulnerable population groups in order to preserve multiculturalism and promote their regional and national integration,

invites the Secretary-General

to bring this Resolution to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in an effort to promote increased cooperation and coordination for development policies, programs, and projects in order to make progress in linguistic diversity and the Internet, in line with the principles of equitable access, functional equivalence, affordability, and universal design; fully harnessing the available tools, guidelines, and standards, ensuring the elimination of all forms of discrimination and digital exclusion.

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

**IAP-5: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 162 “INDEPENDENT MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE”**

**Overview**

The Plenipotentiary Conference presents an opportunity for ITU Member States to ensure the Union is prepared for the continuing advancements in the telecommunications environment, re-affirm the fundamental objectives of the Union, and to commit to a collaborative, cooperative, and inclusive relationship with all stakeholders and with other international organizations. To that end, the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) will focus its contributions to the Plenipotentiary Conference on: (1) ensuring the continued stability of the basic instruments of the Union; (2) ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making; and (3) promoting a more inclusive environment to expand participation in the work of the Union and encourage cooperation with all stakeholders and other international organizations.

To that end, CITEL makes the following proposal to provide for the continuation of the Independent Management Advisory Committee and public access to reports of the Independent Auditor, External Auditor, and the annual report of the Internal Auditor, in accordance with best practices, through modifications to Resolution 162 (Guadalajara, 2010).

MOD IAP/34A1/5

RESOLUTION 162 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Independent management advisory committee

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

considering

the recommendation of the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of the United Nations organizations and multilateral financial institutions on the establishment of effective and independent audit committees,

recalling

*a)* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled *Oversight Lacunae in the United Nations System (JIU/REP/2006/2)* and in particular recommendation 1 thereof on the establishment of an independent external oversight board;

*b)* Council Decision 565 (C11) appointing five independent experts as members of the independent management advisory committee (IMAC) to serve for a term of four years;

*c)* Council Decision 563 (modified 2014), which adds to the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources terms of reference “*to undertake on an annual basis, a review of the status of the implementation of the recommendations of the Independent Management Advisory Committee as presented annually to Council, taking into account Resolution 162 (Guadalajara, 2010)”;*

*d)* the decision of Council 2014 to approve the publication on a temporary and exceptional basis until the PP-14 decides on the general policy of accessing ITU information and documents of:

 - the report of the IMAC for 2013;

 - the report of the external auditor for 2013; and

 - summary of the internal auditor report for 2013,

reaffirming

its commitment to efficient, accountable and transparent management of the Union,

recognizing

*a)* that the establishment of an independent management advisory committee contributes to effective oversight and governance of an organization;

*b)* that an independent management advisory committee is a governance tool and does not duplicate the financial audit functions of either the internal or the external auditor;

*c)* that the established practice among international institutions is that an independent management advisory committee serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the governing body and the management of the agency in fulfilling their oversight and governance responsibilities;

*d)* the valuable contribution of the IMAC in assisting ITU Council and the Secretary-General in fulfilling their governance responsibilities, including ensuring the effectiveness of ITU’s internal control systems, risk management, and governance processes,

noting

that Resolution 162 (Guadalajara, 2010) instructed the Council to establish IMAC on a trial basis for four years, and to report to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference,

noting further

the reports by the Council and the Chairman of the Council Group on the Financial Regulations and other related financial management issues (Group FINREGS) to this Plenipotentiary Conference on the activities of the IMAC,

resolves

to establish the ITU Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC) on a permanent basis according to the terms of reference contained in the annex to this resolution,

instructs the Council

1 to appoint, at its first regular session following each plenipotentiary conference, five independent experts as members of the IMAC to serve for a term of four years;

2 to consider the annual reports and recommendations of the IMAC and take appropriate action,

instructs the Secretary-General

to publish, without delay, and provide public access to the report of the IMAC and the annual report of the Internal Auditor, as presented to Council, on a publicly accessible website.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 162 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Terms of reference for the ITU
Independent Management Advisory Committee

### Purpose

1 The Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), as a subsidiary body of the ITU Council, serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the Council and the Secretary-General in fulfilling their governance responsibilities, including ensuring the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, risk management and governance processes. IMAC must add value and must assist in strengthening accountability and governance functions of the Council and the Secretary-General.

2 IMAC will provide advice to the Council and ITU management, on:

a) the quality and the level of financial reporting, governance, risk management, monitoring and internal controls in ITU;

b) the actions taken by ITU management on audit recommendations;

c) the independence, effectiveness and objectivity of the internal and external audit functions; and

d) how to strengthen the communication among stakeholders, external and internal auditors and ITU management.

### Responsibilities

3 The responsibilities of IMAC are:

a) Internal audit function: to advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of the internal audit function and the appropriateness of the independence of the internal audit function.

b) Risk management and internal controls: to advise the Council on the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, including ITU's risk management and governance practices.

c) Financial statements: to advise the Council on issues arising from the audited financial statements of ITU, and letters to management and other reports produced by the external auditor.

d) Accounting: to advise the Council on the appropriateness of accounting policies and disclosure practices and assess changes and risks in those policies.

e) External audit: to advise the Council on the scope and approach of the external auditor's work. IMAC may provide advice on the appointment of the external auditor, including the costs and scope of the services to be provided.

f) Evaluation: to review and advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of ITU's evaluation function.

### Authority

4 IMAC shall have all the necessary authority to fulfil its responsibilities, including free and unrestricted access to any information, records or staff (including the internal audit function) and the external auditor, or any business contracted by ITU.

5 The Head of the ITU internal audit function and the external auditor will have unrestricted and confidential access to IMAC, and vice versa.

6 These terms of reference (ToR) are to be reviewed periodically, as appropriate, by IMAC, and any proposed amendment submitted to the Council for approval.

7 IMAC, as an advisory body, has no management powers, executive authority or operational responsibilities.

### Composition

8 IMAC shall comprise five independent expert members serving in their personal capacity.

9 Professional competence and integrity shall be of paramount consideration in the selection of members.

10 No more than one member of IMAC shall be a national of the same ITU Member State.

11 To the greatest extent possible:

a) no more than one member of IMAC shall be from the same geographical region; and

b) membership of IMAC shall be balanced, with individuals from developed and developing countries, in terms of public- and private-sector experience, and in terms of gender.

12 At least one member shall be selected on the basis of his/her qualifications and experience as a senior oversight professional or senior financial manager, preferably in the United Nations system or in another international organization, to the greatest extent possible.

13 To undertake their role effectively, members of IMAC should collectively possess knowledge, skills and senior-level experience in the following areas:

a) finance and audit;

b) organization governance and accountability structure, including risk management;

c) law;

d) senior-level management;

e) the organization, structure and functioning of the United Nations and/or other intergovernmental organizations; and

f) a general understanding of the telecommunication/ICT industry.

14 Members should ideally have or acquire rapidly a good understanding of ITU's objectives, governance structure, the relevant regulations and rules, and its organizational culture and control environment.

### Independence

15 Since the role of IMAC is to provide objective advice, members shall remain independent of the ITU secretariat, the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference, and shall be free of any real or perceived conflict of interest.

16 Members of IMAC shall:

a) not hold a position or engage in any activity that could impair their independence from ITU or from companies that maintain a business relationship with ITU;

b) not currently be, or have been within the three years prior to appointment on IMAC, employed or engaged in any capacity by ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation, or have an immediate family member (as defined by the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules) working for or having a contractual relationship with ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation;

c) be independent of the United Nations Panel of External Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit; and

d) not be eligible for any employment with ITU for at least three years immediately following the last day of their tenure on IMAC.

17 IMAC members shall serve in their personal capacity and shall not seek or accept instructions in regard to their performance on IMAC from any government or other authority internal or external to ITU.

18 Members of IMAC shall sign an annual declaration and statement of private, financial and other interests (Appendix A to these ToR). The Chairman of IMAC shall provide the completed and signed declaration and statement to the Chairman of the Council promptly after a member commences his/her term on IMAC, and thereafter on an annual basis.

### Selection, appointment and term

19 The process for selection of members of IMAC is set out in Appendix B to these ToR. The process shall involve a selection panel comprising representatives of the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

20 The selection panel shall relay its recommendations to the Council. Members of IMAC shall be appointed by the Council.

21 Members of IMAC are appointed to serve for a term of four years, renewable for a second and final term of four years, which need not be consecutive. To ensure continuity of membership, the initial appointment of two of its five members shall be for one term of four years only, decided by the drawing of lots at IMAC's first meeting. The Chairman shall be selected by IMAC members from amongst their number and shall serve in this capacity for a term of two years.

22 A member of IMAC may resign his/her membership by notice in writing to the Chairman of the Council. A special appointment for the remainder of that member's term shall be made by the Chairman of the Council in accordance with the provisions set out in Appendix B to these ToR to cater for such a vacancy.

23 An appointment to IMAC may only be revoked by the Council, under conditions to be established by the Council.

### Meetings

24 IMAC shall meet at least twice in an ITU financial year. The exact number of meetings per year will depend on the agreed workload for IMAC and the most appropriate timing for consideration of specific matters.

25 Subject to these ToR, the IMAC will establish its own rules of procedure to assist its members in executing their responsibilities. The IMAC rules of procedure shall be communicated to the Council for its information.

26 The quorum for the committee is three members. As members serve in a personal capacity, alternates are not allowed.

27 The Secretary-General, the External Auditor, the Chief of the Administration and Finance Department, the Head of the internal audit function and the Ethics Officer, or their representatives, shall attend meetings when invited by IMAC. Other ITU officials with functions relevant to the items on the agenda may likewise be invited.

28 If necessary, IMAC has the ability to obtain independent counsel or have recourse to other outside experts in order to advise the committee.

29 All confidential documents and information submitted to or obtained by IMAC remain confidential.

### Reporting

30 The Chairman of IMAC will submit its findings to the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary-General after each meeting, and will present an annual report, both in writing and in person, for consideration by the Council at its annual session.

31 The Chairman of IMAC may inform the Chairman of the Council, in between Council sessions, of a serious governance issue.

### Administrative arrangements

32 Members of IMAC will provide services pro bono. In accordance with the procedures applying to appointed staff of ITU, members of IMAC:

a) shall receive a daily subsistence allowance; and

b) those not resident in the Canton of Geneva or neighbouring France shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses, to attend IMAC sessions,

33 The ITU secretariat will provide secretariat support to IMAC.

APPENDIX A

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC)
Declaration & Statement of Private, Financial
and Other Interests Form

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| --- |
| **1. Details** |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Name |  |

 |
| **2. Private, financial or other Interests (tick appropriate box)** |
| [ ]  I have **no personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.[ ]  I **have personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.[ ]  I have **no personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC**. However, I have decided to provide my current personal, financial or other interests.** |
| **3. Private, financial or other Interests of family members\* (tick appropriate box)** |
| [ ]  To my knowledge, **no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC. [ ]  **A member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC. [ ]  To my knowledge, **no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC. However, I have **decided to provide my immediate family's current financial or other interests.** (\* Note: for the purposes of this declaration, 'family member' has the same meaning as DEFINED IN the ITU STAFF REGULATIONS and staff Rules). |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Signature |  | Name |  | Date |

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Declaration & Statement of Private,
Financial and Other Interests Form
(Appendix A, page 2/4)

|  |
| --- |
| **4. Disclosure of relevant private, financial or other interests** |
| If you ticked the first box at Item 2 and the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Item 5.Please list your and/or your immediate family member's personal, financial or other interests that **could, or could be seen to, influence** the decisions or actions you take or the advice you provide in the course of your official duties. Please also state the reasons why you think these interests could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions you take or the advice you provide in the course of your official duties.The types of interests you may need to disclose include real-estate investments, shareholdings, trusts or nominee companies, company directorships or partnerships, relationships with lobbyists, other significant sources of income, significant liabilities, gifts, private business, employment, voluntary, social or personal relationships.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
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| Signature |  | Name |  | Date |

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Declaration & Statement of Private,
Financial and Other Interests Form
(Appendix A, page 3/4)

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| **5. Declaration** |
| **I declare that:** • As a member of the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), I am aware of my responsibilities under its Terms of Reference: – to disclose, and take reasonable steps to avoid, any conflict of interest (real or apparent) in connection with my membership of IMAC; and – not to make improper use of (a) inside information or (b) my duties, status, power or authority, in order to gain, or seek to gain, a benefit or advantage for myself or for any other person.**I declare that:** • I haveread the IMAC Terms of Reference and understood the requirement for me to disclose any private, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.  • I undertake to immediately inform the Chairman of IMAC (who shall inform the Chairman of the Council) of any changes to my personal circumstances or work responsibilities that could affect the contents of this disclosure and to provide an amended disclosure/s using this pro forma. • I undertake to disclose any private, financial or other interests of my immediate family that I am aware of, should circumstances arise in which I consider that they could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my official duties.  • I understand that this would require the consent of the family member to the collection by ITU of personal information and a declaration that he/she is aware of the purpose for which the personal information has been collected, the legislative requirements authorizing the collection and the third parties to whom the personal information may be disclosed, and consents. |
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| Signature |  | Name |  | Date |

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Declaration & Statment of Private,
Financial and Other Interests Form
(Appendix A, page 4/4)

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| **6. Declaration of consent by immediate family member to disclosure of their personal, financial and other interests** |
| If you ticked the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Step 7.This declaration is to be completed by the immediate family member/s of the IMAC member where the IMAC member considers that the personal, financial and other interests of the family member/s could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions he/she is taking or the advice he/she is giving in the course of his/her membership of IMAC.Family member name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Relationship to IMAC member \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_IMAC member name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
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| Signature |  | Name of immediate family member |  | Date |

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| **7. Submit his form** |
| **Once completed and signed, this form should be sent to the Chairman of the ITU Council.**  |

APPENDIX B

Proposed process for selection of members of the
Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC)

A vacancy on IMAC (including for its initial membership) shall be filled in accordance with the process set out below:

a) The Secretary-General shall:

i) invite ITU Member States to nominate individuals who are deemed to possess exceptional qualifications and experience;

ii) place in international, reputable magazines and/or newspapers, and on the Internet, a call for expressions of interest from suitably qualified and experienced individuals,

 to serve on IMAC.

 A Member State nominating an individual under subparagraph a)i) shall provide the same information that the Secretary-General requests of applicants responding to the expression of interest under subparagraph a)ii), and within the same time-frame.

b) A selection panel shall be formed comprising six Council members representing the Americas, Europe, CIS, Africa, Asia and Australasia and the Arab States.

c) The selection panel shall, taking into account the IMAC terms of reference (ToR) and the confidential nature of the selection process, review and consider the applications received and create a shortlist of candidates whom it may wish to interview. The selection panel will be assisted, as required, by the ITU secretariat.

d) The selection panel shall then propose to the Council a list of the best-qualified candidates, equal to the number of vacancies on IMAC. In the event a vote is taken by the selection panel on whether (a) candidate(s) shall be included in the list of candidates to be proposed to the Council and ends in an equal number of votes, the Chairman of the Council shall have the deciding vote.

 The information to be provided by the selection panel to the Council shall consist of each candidate's name, gender, nationality, qualifications and professional experience. The selection panel shall provide a report to the Council on the candidates recommended for appointment to IMAC.

e) The Council shall consider the recommendation to appoint the individuals to IMAC.

f) The selection panel will also create and retain a pool of suitably qualified candidates for consideration by the Council if required in order to fill a vacancy arising for any reason (e.g. resignation, incapacity) during a term of IMAC.

g) In order to observe the principle of rotation, and upon expiration of the trial period, the positions shall be re-advertised every four years, if considered appropriate by the Council, using the selection process set out in this appendix. The pool of suitably qualified candidates referred to in subparagraph f) shall also be refreshed using that same selection process.

**Reasons:** ITU Resolution 162 (Guadalajara, 2010) formed the foundation for the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC) and instructed Council to establish the IMAC on a trial basis for four years. Council appointed five independent experts as the first members and IMAC reported to Council during its 2012, 2013, and 2014 sessions, making a number of valuable recommendations.

CITEL Member States propose modifying Resolution 162 (Guadalajara, 2010) to establish the IMAC on a permanent basis, instruct Council to appoint five new members and consider IMAC’s annual reports and take appropriate action, and instruct the Secretary General to publish the reports of the IMAC and the Internal Auditor on a publicly accessible website*.* Public disclosure of internal audits is a best practice already followed by major UN funds and programs, and public disclosure of audit committee reports is considered best practice across the entire UN system.

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

**IAP-6: DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION “GLOBAL FLIGHT TRACKING”**

**1 Need for** **global flight tracking**

The determination of position of commercial aircraft and reporting this information to air traffic control centres represents an important element of aviation safety and security.

Aircraft information such as position, altitude, velocity and route data plays an important role in air traffic management. The ability to accurately determine, track and update the position of aircraft has a direct influence on the minimum distances by which aircraft must be separated (i.e. separation standards), and therefore on how efficiently a given airspace can be utilized.

In areas where continuous aircraft surveillance systems are used and aircraft positions are updated frequently, the airspace can be used more efficiently by safely accommodating a higher density of aircraft through reduced separation minima. Surveillance capability provides an indication of any unexpected aircraft deviation from track and is an important safety function in the management of airspace.

Accurate aircraft position monitoring can be used as the basis for automated alerting systems. The ability to accurately track aircraft enables air traffic control to be alerted when an aircraft is detected to deviate from its assigned altitude or route, or when the future positions of two or more aircraft are predicted to fall below minimum acceptable separation standards. Alerts may also be provided when the aircraft strays below the minimum safe altitude or enters a restricted airspace area.

The recent loss of Flight MH370 has spurred worldwide discussions on how to provide rapidly an appropriate response to facilitate global flight tracking.

ICAO, in its special meeting onglobal flight tracking**,** Montréal, 12-13 May 2014, encouraged the ITU to take action, at the earliest opportunity, to provide the necessary spectrum allocations as emerging aviation needs are identified. This includes spectrum for satellite and other radiocommunication services used for safety of life aviation applications. ICAO further encouraged ITU to place this on the Agenda for the upcoming ITU World Radiocommunication Conference 2015.

The Expert Dialogue on real-time monitoring of flight data, Kuala Lumpur, 26-27 May 2014, encouraged ITU to continue to study and address current and future spectrum requirements for flight tracking and real-time flight data monitoring and make appropriate allocations at upcoming world radiocommunication conferences, including the conference in 2015.

**2 Role of ITU**

In accordance with Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, the Union shall in particular promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services.

In addition, Article 40 of the ITU Constitution stipulates that International telecommunication services must give absolute priority to all telecommunications concerning safety of life at sea, on land, in the air or in outer space.

Therefore, ITU must be responsive to the expectations and requests from the international community mentioned in section 1 above.

**3 Legal considerations**

**CV 118** specifies the procedure to be followed in establishing the agenda of a WRC. It is a decision by the Council, on the basis of the previous WRC recommendation, and this decision needs to be confirmed by the majority of Members States upon the consultation. In addition, **CV 119** makes it mandatory for the WRC Agenda to include items which may be requested by the Plenipotentiary Conference:

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| 118PP-94PP-98 |  2) The general scope of this agenda should be established four to six years in advance, and the final agenda shall be established by the Council preferably two years before the conference, with the concurrence of a majority of the Member States, subject to the provisions of No. 47 of this Convention. These two versions of the agenda shall be established on the basis of the recommendations of the world radiocommunication conference, in accordance with No. 126 of this Convention. |
| 119 |  3) This agenda shall include any question which a Plenipotentiary Conference has directed to be placed on the agenda. |

Although **CV119** does not explicitly mention how the inclusion by a Plenipotentiary Conference of any additional question to a WRC Agenda would be effected, it can be noted that **CV 119** was used by PP98 to include an additional item in WRC-2000 agenda, after the two-year period mentioned in **CV 118**. This was done through the adoption of Resolution 86 (Minneapolis, 1998).

It is clear that a Plenipotentiary conference decision under **CV119** overrides the process described in **CV118.** In particular, **CV119** does not restrict the ability of the Plenipotentiary Conference to modify a WRC agenda, either in scope or in time.

In summary, both the ITU Convention and the practice by the Plenipotentiary Conference enable a modification of WRC-15 Agenda by PP-14.

**4 Current studies within ITU-R and on-going industry developments**

ICAO has developed Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) for systems enabling position determination and tracking of aircraft for air traffic control, in which the aircraft broadcasts its position (latitude and longitude), altitude, velocity, aircraft ID and other information obtained from on-board avionics systems.

Some of these systems are currently in use in many countries and operate on many aircraft since WRC-12 using a frequency allocation in Article **5** of the Radio Regulations to the aeronautical mobile (R) service (AM(R)S) in the band 960 – 1 164 MHz, involving transmissions between aircraft and terrestrial stations on the ground within line-of-sight. A limitation of these systems is that aircraft transmissions cannot be received by a ground station beyond line-of-sight for processing and use by air traffic management. The propagation constraints with a terrestrial system prohibit coverage to much of the oceanic airspace, and makes coverage impractical for transpolar and other remote or underdeveloped regions. Therefore, it can be seen that many areas of the world cannot be practically covered using terrestrial stations to receive aircraft transmissions and provide the data to air traffic management. There are vast regions of the world that can be reached only by using satellite communications. The extension of such terrestrial systems via satellite is the only communications mechanism that has the capability to provide complete global coverage to support these systems beyond the present terrestrial limitations.

ITU-R is currently drafting a report on one approach to extending the coverage of such terrestrial systems to provide true worldwide coverage and overcome the aforementioned limitations of terrestrial ground stations. It consists on the use of uplinks from aircraft stations to satellites, which would require an appropriate frequency allocation in Article **5** of the Radio Regulations to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service (AMS(R)S) in the Earth-to-space direction of transmission. Such operations would not require changes in existing aircraft equipment and parameters, thus minimizing impact on the aviation community.

During WRC-12, no immediate requirement for consideration of an allocation to a satellite service for this purpose was brought up, and therefore no agenda item was pursued to have this matter considered at WRC-15.

Since WRC-12, some satellite operators have begun to include necessary payloads on their new generation satellite systems to enable global flight tracking, using the reception of emissions from aircraft stations. The first satellites to support such tracking will be launched in 2015 to complement the terrestrial air traffic management infrastructure and provide continuous global coverage of the Earth including transoceanic and transpolar regions as well as remote or underdeveloped regions where terrestrial stations do not exist.

These systems are standardised to meet ICAO technical standards and interoperability requirements to ensure their global operation without any in-band or adjacent band interference or compatibility issues. Considering that the above mentioned aircraft transmissions are broadcast as a standardised ICAO system, compatibility of the satellite reception-only of the aircraft signal being broadcast with these ICAO standardised services is already ensured. Moreover, there are no modifications or changes to existing equipment required on the aircraft. The functionality, certification, and operation of the aircraft systems do not change in any way. Currently, no compatibility issues have been identified with respect to operation of the signal being broadcast.

**5 Proposal**

In view of the above, a request by PP-14 for WRC-15 to consider spectrum requirements relating to global flight tracking would be appropriate for the following reasons:

* The ITU must be responsive to an urgent request from the international community on a matter of safety of life worldwide
* The provisions of the ITU Convention and past practice by PP98 enable PP-14 to add this issue on the agenda of WRC-15
* The ITU-R is already studying the various aspects on this issue and relevant results of these studies may be brought to the CPM15-2 and to the WRC-15 in time for their consideration by the conference and by the Member States in developing their proposals for the conference.

Considering that this approach was used by PP-98 to include an additional item in the WRC-2000 Agenda through the adoption of Resolution 86 (Minneapolis, 1998), it is proposed that PP-14 considers the adoption of a new resolution requesting WRC-15 to consider the spectrum requirements for global flight tracking and take appropriate action, including possible frequency allocations to satellite services used for safety of life aviation applications, limited to systems that operate in accordance with recognised international aeronautical standards.

ADD IAP/34A1/6

Draft New Resolution [IAP-2]

Global flight tracking

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

considering

*a)* that determination of position of commercial aircraft and reporting this information to air traffic control centres represents an important element of aviation safety and security;

*b)* that the recent loss of Flight MH370 has spurred worldwide discussions on global flight tracking, and has generated appropriate responses from many organizations including the ITU within scope of their respective mandates;

*c)* that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has developed Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) for systems enabling position determination and tracking of aircraft for air traffic control;

*d)* that some systems are currently in operation using a frequency allocation to the aeronautical mobile (R) service (AM(R)S) in the band 960 – 1 164 MHz, involving transmissions between aircraft and terrestrial stations on the ground within line-of-sight and consequently do not provide flight tracking in polar, oceanic and remote areas;

*e)* that one approach to extending the coverage of an existing terrestrial system to provide worldwide coverage would be to allow satellites to receive transmissions from an existing system, which would require a frequency allocation to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (Route) service (AMS(R)S) in the Earth-to-space direction of transmission;

*f)* that such an approach would not require changes in existing aircraft equipment and parameters, thus minimizing impact on incumbent users;

*g)* that during the World Radiocommunication Conference 2012 the requirement for consideration of an allocation to a satellite service for this purpose was not anticipated, and therefore no agenda item was pursued to have this matter considered at the World Radiocommunication Conference 2015;

*h)* that ICAO, in its special meeting onglobal flight tracking**,** Montréal, 12-13 May 2014, encouraged the ITU to take action, at the earliest opportunity, to provide the necessary spectrum allocations as emerging aviation needs are identified. This includes spectrum for satellite and other radiocommunication services used for safety of life aviation applications;

*i)* ICAO further encouraged ITU to place this on the Agenda for the upcoming ITU World Radiocommunication Conference 2015;

*j)* that the Expert Dialogue on real-time monitoring of flight data, Kuala Lumpur, 26-27 May 2014, encouraged ITU to continue to study and address current and future spectrum requirements for flight tracking and real-time flight data monitoring and make appropriate allocations at upcoming world radiocommunication conferences, including the conference in 2015,

considering further

*a)* that since WRC-12, some satellite operators have begun to include necessary payloads on their new generation satellite systems to enable global flight tracking, using the reception of emissions from aircraft stations and the first satellites to support such tracking will be launched in 2015;

*b)* that the relevant ITU-R studies on the reception of these emissions via satellite in the frequency band 960 – 1 164 MHz are on-going,

*c)* that future studies relating to spectrum requirements for real-time flight data monitoring should be encouraged,

noting

that in accordance with Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, the Union shall in particular promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services,

resolves

to direct the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference in accordance with CV119, to add the following new item to its agenda:

1.19 to consider the spectrum requirements for global flight tracking and take appropriate action, including possible frequency allocations to satellite services used for safety of life aviation applications, taking into account systems that operate in accordance with recognized international aeronautical standards and the relevant ITU-R studies,

instructs the relevant ITU-R Study Groups

to make every effort to complete the sharingstudies in support of the above new agenda item in time for the consideration of ITU Member States preparing for the WRC-15,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to submit to WRC-15 the results of sharing studies described in the *instructs* above.

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

**IAP-7: DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION “PROTECTING TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE USERS/CONSUMERS”**

ADD IAP/34A1/7

Draft New Resolution [IAP-3]

Protecting Telecommunication Service Users/Consumers

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

recalling

*a)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Dubai 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) on protecting and supporting the users/consumers of telecommunications/information and communication technology services;

*b)* Article 4 of the International Telecommunication Regulations,

recognizing

*a)* the United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection;

*b)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) stressed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, and the fundamental importance of a multi-stakeholder implementation at the international level, establishing Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, the ITU being, as stipulated in said Agenda, the enabler/moderator of this Action Line,

considering

*a)* that consumer-related laws, policies and practices limit fraudulent, deceitful and unfair business conducts. These protections are indispensable to build the consumer’s trust and to establish a more equitable relationship between telecommunication/ICT entrepreneurs and consumers;

*b)* that telecommunications/ICTs can offer new and substantial benefits to consumers, including convenience and access to a broad range of goods and/or services, and the ability to collect and compare information about these goods and/or services;

*c)* that the consumer’s trust in telecommunications/ICTs is bolstered by the continuous development of transparent, effective consumer protection mechanisms that limit the presence of fraudulent, deceitful or unfair business conducts;

*d)* that education and dissemination of information on the suitable consumption and use of these products and services must be encouraged, mainly regarding the inputs of the digital economy, since consumers expect to have access to both the legal content and applications of these services;

*e)* that access to telecommunications/ICTs must be open and affordable,

instructs the Secretary General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to intensify the tasks aimed at sensitizing those in charge of decision-making with respect to telecommunications/ICTs, as well as regulatory bodies with respect to the importance of keeping users and consumers informed about the basic characteristics, quality, security and rates of the different services offered by operators, and creating other protection mechanisms to make it easier for consumers and users to exercise their rights;

2 to closely collaborate with the Member States in order to identify critical areas for the establishment of policies and regulatory frameworks for the protection of consumers and users;

3 to strengthen their relations with other international organizations and bodies that participate in the protection of consumers and users,

invites the Member States

1 to encourage the creation and promotion of policies that ensure the delivery of free, transparent, updated and accurate information to the final users about telecommunication services, including international roaming rates and relevant applicable conditions, in a timely manner;

2 the provide inputs that allow the dissemination of the best practices and policies that have been implemented in order to increase the ability to develop public policies related to legal, regulatory technical measures to address the protection of consumers and users, including data protection;

3 to promote policies that favor the provision of telecommunication services in conditions that deliver suitable quality to the users;

4 to promote competition in the provision of telecommunication services, encouraging them to formulate policies that drive competitive prices,

invites the member States, Sector members and Associate Members

to make contributions that allow the dissemination of best practices and policies related to user/consumer protection, service quality, and service rates.

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

**IAP-8:** **PROPOSAL OF** **MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 70 “MAINSTREAMING A GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN ITU AND PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUALITYAND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES”**

**Rationale of the modification:**

The International Telecommunication Union at its World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Dubai, 2012) and at its World Telecommunication Development Conference (Dubai, 2014) adopted Gender Mainstreaming into its framework of competencies for the purpose of boosting synergies and becoming a model organization with respect to gender and using the power of telecommunications and information and communication technologies to help empower women and girls throughout the world.

In this regard, the present draft resolution is being submitted for consideration so that it can be adopted in the Union’s international legal instrument, providing world recognition of ITU’s commitment to the adoption of decisions, the drafting of policies, the promotion of initiatives and projects on gender issues that highlight the importance of telecommunications/ICTs for the emancipation of women and girls and the achievement of gender equality.

MOD IAP/34A1/8

RESOLUTION 70 (Rev.Busan, 2014)

Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective[[3]](#footnote-3)1 in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through information
and communication technologies

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

recalling

*a)* the endorsement of that resolution by the Plenipotentiary Conference in its Resolution 70 (Minneapolis, 1998), in which the conference resolved, *inter alia*, to incorporate a gender perspective in the implementation of all programmes and plans of ITU;

*b)* Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, referring to mainstreaming a gender perspective in the activities of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, ensuring the incorporation of a gender policy into the ITU-T’s activities;*c)* Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) approved by WTDC, resolving that the BDT should keep close ties and collaborate, as appropriate, with the Dedicated Group on Gender Issues established in the framework of the ITU General Secretariat by the 2013 Council and with the Working Group on Gender of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development mutually supporting gender mainstreaming in the Union and joining efforts to eliminate inequalities in the access to, and use of, telecommunications/ICTs, for the benefit of a non discriminatory and egalitarian Information Society;

*d)*  the WSIS+10 High-Level Event whose Statement, in its Preamble, highlights (…). “*We reaffirm the importance of promoting and maintaining gender equality and women empowerment, guaranteeing the inclusion of women in the emerging global ICT society and taking into account the mandate of the newly established agency UN-WOMEN, the recommendations of the High-Level Panel in the post-2015, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995.”*;

 *noting*

*a)* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/289 on system-wide coherence adopted on 21 July 2010, establishing the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, which would be known as “UN Women” with the mandate to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women;

*b)* ECOSOC Resolution E/2012/L.8, on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, which welcomed the development of the UN System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNSWAP);

*c)* The United Nations Chief Executives Board, which in April 2013 advocated the UN System-Wide “Action Plan to measure gender equality and the empowerment of women,” in which the ITU would participate in dissemination, coordination, and communication activities and the establishment of networks that are part of the strategy;

*d)* the agreed conclusions in the 55th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women of the United Nations, held in March 2011, regarding the access and participation of women and girls in education, training, and science and technology,

*also noting*

*a)* Resolution of the 2013 ITU Council endorsing the Union’s Gender Equality and Mainstreaming Policy (GEM) for the purpose of making it into the model organization in gender equality issues and using the power of telecommunications/ICTs to empower women and men;

*b)* that ITU, in its Strategic Plan, includes gender issues for debating and exchanging ideas to concretely define throughout the organization an action plan with deadlines and goals,

recognizing

*a)* that society as a whole, particularly in the context of the information and knowledge society, will benefit from equal participation of women and men in policy-making and decision-making and complete access to communication services for both women and men;

*b)* that information and communication technologies (ICTs) are tools that gender equality and women's empowerment can be advanced, and are integral to the creation of societies in which both women and men can substantively contribute and participate;

*c)* that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), namely the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, outlined the concept of the information society and that continued efforts must be undertaken in this context to bridge the gender digital divide;

*d)* that there are a growing number of women in the telecommunications/ICT field with decision-making power, including in relevant ministries, national regulatory authorities and industry, who could promote the work of ITU so as to encourage girls to choose a career in the field of telecommunications/ICT and foster the use of ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls,

recognizing further

*a)* the progress achieved in raising awareness, both within ITU and among Member States, of the importance of integrating transversal a gender perspective in all ITU work programmes and of increasing the number of women professionals in ITU, especially at the senior management level, while at the same time working towards the equal access of women and men to posts in the General Service category;

*b)* the considerable recognition given to the work of ITU in gender and telecommunications/ICT within the United Nations family of organizations,

*c)* the progress made by ITU, and in particular the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in the development and implementation of actions and projects that use ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls, as well as in increasing awareness of the links between gender issues and ICTs within the Union and among Member States and Sector Members;

*d) t*he results achieved by the Working Group on Gender Issues in promoting gender equality,

considering

*a)* that there is a need for ITU to investigate, gather data, analyse, build statistics, assess effects, evaluate the effects and promote a better understanding of the impact of telecommunications/ICTs on women and men;

*b)* that ITU should be the leading body in establishing indicators for the telecommunication/ICT sector that would contribute to reducing disparities in terms of access and appropriation of information and communication technologies and the national, regional and international mainstreaming of a gender perspective;

*c)* that more work needs to be done to ensure that the gender and equity perspective is included as a transversal axis in all ITU policies, work programmes, information dissemination activities, publications, study groups, seminars, workshops and conferences;

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

encourages Member States and Sector Members

1 to undertake further or new actions, promoting the commitment to mainstreaming the gender perspective in government, the public, private and academic sectors, and industry, for the purpose of promoting innovation in learning telecommunications/ICT on an equal footing for men and women and to foster the empowerment of women and girls, with special emphasis on rural and remote areas;

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

3 to facilitate the employment of women and men equally in the telecommunication/ICT field including at senior levels of responsibility in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government and regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations and in the private sector;

4 to review their policies and strategic actions related to the information society to ensure the transversal inclusion of a gender perspective in all activities considering that it is a cross-cutting issue and thus fostering gender balance in accessing opportunities that improve the standard of living by the use and appropriation of telecommunications/ICTs;

5 to promote the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in telecommunications/ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education;

6 to design actions for the construction of a new technological and digital culture that bring to women and children to the new technologies and facilitate their usage in the areas in which they develop;

7 to adopt policies that include positive actions to promote reduction of access barriers, understanding of the ICT handling and adaptation of applications and contents in native language related to the technologies and foster the insertion of women, children and teenagers, young people, older adults, indigenous, Afro-descendants and women with disabilities, in the professional training in ICT,

resolves

1 to endorse Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on Mainstreaming the gender perspective for an inclusive and egalitarian information society;

2 to accord high priority to implementing the GEM policy so that ITU can become a model organization with respect to gender equality and to take advantage of the possibilities offered by ICTs to empower both men and women;

3 to continue the work being done at ITU, and particularly in BDT, to promote gender equality in telecommunications/ICTs by recommending measures at the international, regional and national level on policies and programmes that improve socio-economic conditions for women, particularly in developing countries;

4 to accord high priority to the incorporation of gender policies in the management, staffing and operation of ITU;

5 to incorporate a transversal gender perspective in the implementation of the ITU strategic plan and financial plan for 2016-2019 as well as in the operational plans of the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

6 to have the ITU compile and process statistical data from the countries and to have it draw up indicators that take into account gender issues and highlight the sector’s trends, as well as the effects and impact of the use and appropriation of telecommunications/ICTs, broken down by gender,

instructs the Council

1 to accord high priority to complying with the ITU Gender Equality and Mainstreaming Policy (GEM) so that the ITU can become a model organization in terms of gender and use the power of telecommunications/ICTs to empower women and men

2 to continue and expand on the initiatives carried out over the past eight years and to accelerate the gender and equity mainstreaming process in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure capacity building and the promotion of women into senior-level positions and ITU elected office,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to ensure that the gender perspective is transversely incorporated in the work programmes, management approaches and human resource development activities of ITU, and to submit an annual written report to the Council on progress made in the implementation of GEM policy reflecting, with statistics broken down by sex, location of women and men categories within the ITU, as well as the participation of women and men in the ITU conferences and meetings;

2 to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all ITU contributions with respect to the priority areas that must be tackled for the implementation of the results of the WSIS beyond 2015;

3 to give particular attention to gender balance for posts at the professional and particularly the higher levels in ITU and, when choosing between candidacies who have equal qualifications for a post, taking into account geographical distribution (No. 154 of the ITU Constitution) and the balance between women and men, to give appropriate priority to gender balance, and to amend ITU hiring procedures to ensure that, if the number of candidacies allows it, at each recruitment level, at least 33% of the candidacies who move up to the next higher level be women;

4 to make sure, unless there are no women among the qualified candidacies, that each pre-selected list submitted to the Secretary General for appointment include a woman;

5 to ensure gender equilibrium for the membership of the internal regulatory committees and, to the extent possible, to try to include at least two members of each gender;

6 to establish an annual GEM prize for ITU members to recognize and commend individual contributions and examples of leadership to promote gender equality;

7 to organize training in mainstreaming the gender perspective for all staff;

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

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

10 to announce a year-long call to action, with a focus on the theme "Women and girls in ICT" during 2014-2017;

11 to submit the present Resolution to the attention of the United Nations Secretary General in an effort to promote greater cooperation and coordination in the policies, programs, and projects being implemented by the ITU and interlinking access, use and appropriation of telecommunications/ICT and broadband among women and girls, and to promote gender equality, empowerment and the socioeconomic development of women and girls,

12 to fulfill the obligations of submitting reports as required by UN-SWAP;

13 to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference the outcomes and progress achieved in mainstreaming the gender perspective in ITU’s work and in implementing this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue promoting among the other United Nations agencies observance of the International Day of Girls in ICTs which takes place every fourth Thursday of April since 2010 and during which telecommunication/ICT companies, other enterprises with telecommunication/ICT departments, telecommunication/ICT training institutions, universities, research centers, and all telecommunication/ICT related institutions are invited to organize an open-house day for girls and traineeships for girls, as well as online training and/or workshops, day camps, and summer camps, in order to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in telecommunication/ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education;

2 that calls to action also be made to women’s organizations and NGOs and civil society organizations throughout the world so that they can join in observing the International Day of Girls in ICTS, as well as provide online training and/or workshops and day camps, among others;

3 to continue the work of BDT in promoting the use of telecommunications/ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls, helping them to tackle disparities and facilitate the acquisition of life skills,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to make voluntary contributions to ITU to facilitate the implementation of this resolution to the fullest extent possible;

2 to observe annually the International "Girls in ICT" Day, on the fourth Thursday of April, and invite telecommunication/ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, telecommunication/ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions to organize an open day for girls;

3 to actively support and participate in the work of BDT in promoting the use of telecommunications/ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls;

4 to highlight the gender perspective in the Questions under study in the study groups of the three ITU sectors and their Action Plans, as appropriate;

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

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

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

**IAP-9: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 175 “TELECOMMUNICATION/INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, INCLUDING AGE-RELATED DISABILITIES”**

**Reasons for the Proposal:**

The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) submits a proposal of modification of Resolution 175 (Guadalajara, 2010) “Telecommunication/information and communication technology accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities”.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has approached the issue of Accessibility as a priority area, adopting the principles of integration and universal design, through the Standardization and Development Sectors.

In consequence, this draft resolution confirms the priority given by the ITU to this issue, stating, among other matters, its decision to integrate persons with disabilities into the work of the ITU.

In this sense, this draft resolution will be submitted to the consideration of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) with the aim of adopting it into the international legal instrument of the Union, providing worldwide recognition regarding the ITU’s commitment in the adoption of decisions, the promotion of laws, initiatives, and projects on issues of accessibility for persons with disabilities that highlight the importance of telecommunications/ICTs to improve the quality of life of people.

MOD IAP/34A1/9

RESOLUTION 175 (rev. busan, 2014)

Telecommunication/information and communication technology
 accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related
 disabilities

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

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 70 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) accessibility for persons with disabilities, and the current regulatory framework, studies, initiatives and events on this issue undertaken by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and its study groups, in particular Study Group 2 and Study Group 16, in collaboration with the Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors (JCA-AHF);

*b)* Article 12 of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITR), adopted by the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT, Dubai 2012), encourages national Governments to provide global telecommunication and ICT services based on technical standards that ensure accessibility to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities, so all can fully participate in the society on an equal footing with the rest;

*c)* the Dubai Declaration (WTDC, 2014), which states a series of measures to promote equitable, affordable, inclusive and sustainable development of telecommunication/ICT networks, applications and services, identifying in Objective 4 of the Dubai Action Plan the accessibility to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities;

*d)* Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on Accessibility to Telecommunications and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, based on the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) special initiative work carried out through studies conducted within the framework of Question 20/1 of ITU-D Study Group 1, commencing in September 2006, on development of an e-accessibility toolkit for persons with disabilities, in collaboration and partnership with the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict);

*e)* ongoing work in, the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R);

i) Recommendation ITU‑R M.1076 entitled "Wireless communication systems for persons with impaired hearing;"

ii) relevant parts of the ITU‑R Handbook entitled "Digital terrestrial television broadcasting in the VHF/UHF bands", providing guidance on techniques to be used for delivering programmes for people with hearing difficulties;

iii) ongoing work in ITU‑R to bridge the digital disability divide, including the work in ITU‑R Study Group 6 on broadcasting and the creation of the new Intersectoral Rapporteur Group on Audiovisual Media Accessibility (IRG-AVA) between ITU‑R and ITU‑T;

iv) the work in ITU‑R Study Group 4 Working Parties 4A and 4B and Study Group 5 Working Party 5A with regard to improving access to digital hearing aids on a global basis;

*f)* ongoing work in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T):

i) studies under Question 4/2 on human factors-related issues for improvement of the quality of life through international telecommunications and Question 26/16 on accessibility to multimedia systems and services, including Recommendation ITU‑T F.790 on telecommunication accessibility guidelines for older persons and persons with disabilities;

ii) publication by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group of the guide for ITU study groups entitled "Considering end-user needs in developing Recommendations;"

iii) creation of the Joint Coordination Activity on accessibility and human factors for the purposes of awareness-raising, advice, assistance, collaboration, coordination and networking;

iv) the creation of the ITU‑T Focus Group on Audiovisual Media Accessibility (FG‑AVA), which is working on broadcasting and Internet television in order to include voice description for the visually impaired and captioning/subtitles for the deaf and hearing impaired, as well as accessible remote Internet participation;

*g)* ongoing work in the ITU Development Sector (ITU-D):

i) studies under Question 20-1/1 Access to telecommunication/ICT services by persons with disabilities and with specific needs;

ii) the Dubai Action plan (WTDC 2014);

iii) the Dubai Declaration (WTDC 2014);

*h)* that the Strategic Plan for the Union for 2016-2019, as approved by this 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference, includes intersectoral objective 1.5: “Enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs” and related outcomes and outputs;

*i)* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), calling for special attention to be given to persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities;

*j)* the ITU’s WSIS+10 High-Level Event on the WSIS Vision Beyond 2015 identifies among the priority areas that must be tackled in the application of the WSIS Outcomes after 2015 “*Ensuring universal access to information and knowledge and the capacity to use ICTs for all people, including by offering services and ICTs that are inclusive of, accessible and affordable for persons with disabilities, e.g. by providing assistive technologies and through the effective implementation of appropriate international interoperable technical standards, disability-inclusive development frameworks and enabling policy environments, incorporating accessibility issues in public procurement policies and in international regulatory fora”;k)* that webcasting and captioning are invaluable tools, which benefit persons with disabilities and specific needs,considering

*a)* that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008, requires States Parties, under Article 9 on accessibility, to take appropriate measures including:

i) 9 (2) g) “*To promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet”*;

ii) 9 (2) h) “*To promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost”*;

*b)* that the World Health Organization estimates that there are one billion persons with disabilities in the world, which means 15% of the world’s population, 80% of which live in low income countries and with varying degrees of disability, both physical and sensory or cognitive;

*c)* that the United Nations Human Rights Council established the Special Rapporteurship on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities that will allow identifying the barriers and obstacles still faced by persons with disabilities to achieve their full, effective participation in society. The mandate of this new Rapporteurship will work in close coordination with all mechanisms and entities of the United Nations System, regional mechanisms, the civil society, and organizations of and for persons with disabilities. Likewise, it will incorporate the perspectives of gender, international cooperation and capacity building in all its activities, in accordance with the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

*d)* the importance of cooperation between governments, the private sector and relevant organizations to provide possibilities for low-cost access;

*e)* that it is necessary for governments and multiple stakeholders to pay attention to the outcomes in the Report jointly prepared by the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict) and Disabled People’s International (DPI) in that the accessibility of the information infrastructure, considered an essential area of ICT accessibility that has an enormous impact on the greatest number of users, shows limited progress compared to the provisions in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities regarding the general compliance of the countries that have ratified it,

recalling

*a)* § 18 of the Tunis Commitment, made at the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, 2005): "*We shall strive unremittingly, therefore, to promote universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to ICTs, including universal design and assistive technologies, for all people, especially those with disabilities, everywhere, to ensure that the benefits are more evenly distributed between and within societies, and to bridge the digital divide in order to create digital opportunities for all and benefit from the potential offered by ICTs for development*";

*b)* the Phuket Declaration on Tsunami Preparedness for Persons with Disabilities (Phuket, 2007), which emphasizes the need for inclusive emergency warning and disaster management systems using telecommunication/ICT facilities based on open, non-proprietary, global standards;

*c)* Resolution GSC-14/27 agreed at the 14th Global Standards Collaboration meeting (Geneva 2009), which encouraged greater collaboration among global regional and national standardization bodies as a basis for establishing and/or strengthening activities and initiatives concerning the use of telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities;

*d)* the 2012 Triennial Review of the ISO/IEC/ITU World Standards Cooperation (WSC) defines among its regular activities: the World Standards Day, WSC Workshops, academia, accessibility, relations with the World Trade Organization (WTO), Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), conformity assessments, and the promotion and exchange of best practices on work methods,

resolves

1 to integrate persons with disabilities and specific needs in the work of ITU to collaborate in the adoption of a comprehensive action plan in order to extend its access to telecommunications/ICTs, in collaboration with external entities and bodies concerned with this topic;

2 foster a dialogue between those who prepare statistics on telecommunications/ICTs and the users with disabilities, in order to obtain better information and knowledge about which data to collect and analyze and the national level using international standards and methods;

3 boost a call to action promoting cooperation with regional and global organizations and institutions that deal with accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, in order to include accessibility to telecommunications/ICTs in their agendas and take into account its cross-cutting nature with other topics;

4 to maximize use of webcasting facilities and captioning (including transcripts of the captioning), and if possible, considering the financial and technical limitations of the Union, provide it in all six official languages of the Union both during and after the conclusion of any session when convening conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union as articulated in Chapter II, Section 12 Setting up of committees of the General rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union,

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

1 to coordinate accessibility-related activities between ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and entities where appropriate, in order to avoid duplication and to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities and specific needs, including age-related disabilities, are taken into account;

2 to consider the financial implications for ITU of providing accessible information through ICTs and access to ITU facilities, services and programmes for participants with visual, hearing or physical disabilities, including captioning at meetings, access to print information and the ITU website, access to ITU buildings and meeting facilities, and the adoption of accessible ITU recruitment practices and employment;

3 pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/106, to consider accessibility standards and guidelines whenever undertaking renovations or changing the use of space at a facility, so that accessibility features are maintained and additional barriers are not inadvertently implemented;

4 to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities and specific needs so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account when developing and progressing ITU work;

5 to consider expanding the fellowship programme in order to enable delegates with disabilities, within existing budgetary constraints, to participate in the work of ITU;

6 to identify, document and disseminate examples of best practices for accessibility in the field of telecommunications/ICTs among ITU Member States and Sector Members;

7 to work collaboratively on accessibility-related activities with ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in particular concerning awareness and mainstreaming of telecommunication/ICT accessibility standards and in developing programmes that enable developing countries to introduce services that allow persons with disabilities and specific needs, including age-related disabilities, to utilize telecommunication/ICT services effectively;

8 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with other relevant regional and global organizations and entities, in particular in the interest of ensuring that ongoing work in the field of accessibility is taken into account;

9 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with disability organizations in all regions to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities are taken into account;

10 to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to consider developing, within their national legal frameworks, guidelines or other mechanisms to enhance the accessibility, compatibility and usability of telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals, and to offer support to regional initiatives related to this issue;

2 to consider introducing appropriate telecommunication/ICT services in order to enable persons with disabilities to utilize these services on an equal basis with others, and to promote international cooperation in this regard;

3 to participate actively in accessibility-related activities/studies in ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU‑D, including participating actively in the work of the study groups concerned, and to include and promote representation by persons with disabilities and specific needs so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account;

4 to take into account *considering* *a)* ii) and *d)* above, and the benefits of cost affordability for equipment and services for persons with disabilities, including universal design;

5 to encourage the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of this resolution.

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**IAP-10: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO DECISION 5 “REVENUE AND EXPENSESINCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE UNION FOR THE PERIOD 2012-2015”**

MOD IAP/34A1/10

DECISION 5 (Rev. busan, 2014)

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

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

considering

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

considering further

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

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

noting

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

noting further

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

decides

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 that the Council shall have the task of effecting every possible economy, in particular taking into account the options for reducing expenditure contained in Annex 2 to this decision, and considering the application of the concept of unfunded mandatory activities (UMACs)[[4]](#footnote-5)1, and, to this end, that it shall establish the lowest possible authorized level of expenditure commensurate with the needs of the Union, within the limits established by *decides* 1 above, if necessary taking into account the provisions of *decides* 7 below; a set of options for reducing expenditure is given in Annex 2 to this decision;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 to implement the aforementioned programme as soon as possible,

instructs the Secretary‑General

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

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

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

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

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

instructs the Council

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**IAP-11: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO ANNEX 2 TO DECISION 5 “MEASURES FOR REDUCING EXPENDITURE”**

**Introduction**

In light of the current financial and budgetary difficulties of the ITU, the loss of revenue and increase in expenditures foreseen for the next 2016-2019 cycle, the long-term liabilities deficit and the construction of a new building, it is necessary to discuss and approve measures that will ensure that the ITU is financially capable of implementing its mandate with the limited resources available.

Considering that most measures to increase revenues are being held back by the current global financial situation, it is mandatory that the ITU reduce its expenditures in order to balance the budgets for the next cycle and for the coming years, beyond 2020. Brazil understands that the measures identified in Annex 2 to Decision 5 be reviewed and amended for the next cycle, to confront the financial issues that have been problematic in recent years and that are likely to present difficulties for the ITU in the near future.

It is important to bear in mind that the ITU is bound to decide on several key financial issues, such as renovations or reconstruction of the Varembé building, which will present an expenditure of at least CHF 3 million per year for the next 50 years, starting from 2021; the negative net assets of CHF 228 million due mostly to the After Service Health Insurance (ASHI) long-term liabilities, and the need to annually fund the ASHI account with CHF 1 million. Both are expenditures for which the ITU needs to plan and prepare in advance. Savings on every possible expenditure will be vital to the financial health of the ITU.

Regarding specifically the proposal on ITU becoming a paperless organization, Brazil sees it as an opportunity for the ITU to become a pioneer in the United Nations System in adopting a completely paperless and more sustainable work methodology. It would set an example for the other UN agencies and other international organizations to follow and would foster the increasing adoption of ICTs as viable and more sustainable substitutes for paper.

MOD IAP/34A1/11

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

Measures for reducing expenditure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28) Any additional measures adopted by the Council.

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

IAP-12: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 135 “ITU’s ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES, IN PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES1,AND IN IMPLEMENTING RELEVANT NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL PROJECTS”

**Rationale of the proposal:**

This document proposes modifications to Resolution 135 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) that would incorporate therein current and complementary considerations that should be mentioned, as well as new actions related to the role of the ITU in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries, and in executing relevant national, regional, and interregional projects, also taking into account the work being done in the different Sectors of the Union.

In that context, CITEL proposes to include, among other considerations, subparagraphs v) and vi) in resolves 2 of that Resolution, whose aim is to ensure that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) steps up its efforts to promote and facilitate collaborative actions with the different Sectors of the Union, to carry out studies and interrelated activities to deepen and provide universal access to knowledge, and to complement the use of telecommunication technologies and systems so as to achieve optimal use of telecommunication resources, especially orbital resources and associated spectrum resources, and improve access to and the connectivity of telecommunication/ICT systems and networks to address the telecommunication needs of developing countries.

MOD IAP/34A1/12

RESOLUTION 135 (Rev. busan, 2014)

ITU's role in the development of telecommunications/information
 and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance
 and advice to developing countries[[5]](#footnote-6)1, and in implementing relevant
 national, regional and interregional projects

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

recalling

*a)* Resolution 135 ( Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 34 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on assistance and support to countries in special need for rebuilding their telecommunication sector;

*c)* relevant resolutions of the World Telecommunication Development Conference especially Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), the Dubai Action Plan on implementation of initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels approved by the six[[6]](#footnote-7)2 regions; Resolution 32 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on international and regional cooperation on regional initiatives; and Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technology in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response – as well as the provisions of the outputs adopted by the conference and their linkage with those resolutions,

considering

*a)* the development goals which require that telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) be accessible to humanity as a whole, especially the peoples of developing countries;

*b)* the accumulated and advanced experience of ITU in implementing the above-mentioned resolutions;

*c)* the tasks assigned to ITU as regards Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, and required participation by ITU in implementing other action lines that depend on the availability of telecommunications/ICTs, in agreement with the United Nations agencies that collaborate in implementing these action lines;

*d)* the continued success achieved by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in its partnerships to implement many development actions, including developing telecommunication/ICT networks in several developing countries;

*e)* the Dubai Action Plan and the necessary optimization of resources to achieve the proposed goals;

*f)* the actions undertaken to implement Resolution 157 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening of the project execution function in ITU,

*g)* Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the three ITU Sectors on matters of mutual interest;

*h)* that technological advances in telecommunication systems are enabling sustainable and affordable access to information and knowledge through the provision of highly connected communications services (broadband) of broad coverage (regional or global scope),so that countries can be connected directly, rapidly, and reliably;

i) that broadband satellite and radiocommunication services in turn are providing highly connected, rapid, reliable, and cost efficient communications solutions in both metropolitan and rural and remote areas, efficiently complementing fiber optic and other technologies and serving as a fundamental driver of economic and social growth of countries and regions;

*j)* that it is deemed relevant to deepen collaboration and interrelated work among the different ITU Sectors with a view to carrying out studies and activities, including capacity-building, for better advice and technical assistance to developing countries for optimal resource use and the execution of national, regional, and interregional projects,

resolves

1 that ITU should:

i) continue to coordinate efforts for the harmonization, development and enhancement of telecommunications/ICTs throughout the world towards building the information society, and to take appropriate measures to adapt itself to the trends in the telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development environment;

ii) maintain contacts with the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to revise the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), with a view to the continued implementation of Action Line C7 in the Tunis Agenda relating to education and cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

iii) contribute, in its areas of competence, to the evolution of the integrating Information Society, through, among other things, creation of Knowledge Societies worldwide based on principles such as freedom of expression, equality, quality education for all, equitable and nondiscriminatory universal access to ICTs, information and knowledge, and respect for linguistic and cultural diversity and cultural heritage.

2 that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) shall:

i) continue to provide highly qualified technical experts to offer advice in subjects of importance to developing countries, on an individual and collective basis, and to ensure adequate expertise through recruitment or short-term contracts, as appropriate;

ii) continue cooperating with financing sources, whether under the United Nations system, UNDP or other financing arrangements, and multiplying partnerships with Member States, Sector Members, financial institutions and international and regional organizations, to finance the activities related to the implementation of this resolution;

iii) continue its Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, based on financial contributions, expert services or any other form of assistance, to help better meet the requests of developing countries in the telecommunication/ICT field as far as possible;

iv) take into account, when establishing the above-mentioned actions, previous national or regional connectivity plans, so that the actions carried out give effect to the priority aspects of these plans and the impact of the action undertaken in essential aspects serves the achievement of national, regional and ITU goals; if the administrations do not have these plans, the projects may also consider developing them,

1. promote and facilitate collaborative actions with the different Sectors of the Union in order to carry out studies and interrelated activities to complement the use of telecommunication technologies and systems so as to achieve optimal use of resources, including orbital resources and associated spectrum resources, and to improve access to and the connectivity of telecommunication/ICT networks and systems to address the telecommunication needs of developing countries.
2. promote collaborative activities in coordination with the different Sectors of the Union to create and build capacities so as to deepen and provide universal access to knowledge of optimal use of telecommunication resources, including orbital resources and associated spectrum resources, and to increase access to and the connectivity of telecommunication/ICT systems and networks included in national and regional telecommunication projects and plans.

invites regional and international financial organizations and agencies, equipment providers, operators, and all potential partners

to consider the possibility of ensuring complete or partial financing to implement cooperation programmes for developing telecommunications/ICTs, including the regionally approved initiatives under the Dubai Action Plan and Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014),

instructs the Secretary-General

to submit an annual detailed report to the ITU Council on the results of the implementation of this resolution, including any recommendations which the Secretary-General may deem necessary, in agreement with the Director of BDT, to enhance the impact of this resolution,

invites the Council

to review the results achieved and to take all necessary steps to expedite the implementation of this resolution in the best possible way.

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**IAP-13: DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION “STRATEGY for THE coordination of efforts among THE THREE SECTORS OF THE UNION”**

**Rationale of the proposal:**

The proposal of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) is based on a need to develop a strategy for the coordination of efforts in areas of mutual interest to the three Sectors of the ITU.

Areas and activities of mutual interest are arising with increasing frequency. We consider that, despite the coordination initiatives now under way, work should be based on strategic guidelines governing how the three Sectors should proceed. This with the aim of avoiding duplication of effort and effectively achieving the desired results.

Moreover, the ongoing need to increase participation by developing countries in the activities initiated from ITU-T and ITU-R calls for active ITU-D collaboration.

We consider that a comprehensive strategy, if implemented, would provide a management tool which, over time, would enable the impact of actions to be measured and their results monitored. Therefore, any contributions that the Council can provide in that regard are of the utmost importance, as is information on the tasks thus far carried out by the three ITU Sectors.

Accordingly, we submit this new resolution, Strategy for the Coordination of Efforts among the Three Sectors of the Union, for their consideration for the upcoming Plenipotentiary Conference.

ADD IAP/34A1/13

Draft New Resolution [IAP-4]

Strategy for the coordination of efforts among of the three Sectors the Union

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

noting

*a)* Resolution ITU-R 6-1 (Rev. Geneva, 2007), Liaison and collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), and Resolution ITU-T R 7-2 (Rev. Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly, Telecommunication development including liaison and collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D);

*b)* Resolutions 44 and 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on mutual cooperation and integration of the activities of ITU-T and ITU-D;

*c)* Resolution 57 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, Strengthening coordination and cooperation among ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D on matters of mutual interest;

*d)* Resolution 5 (Rev. Dubai 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, Enhanced participation by developing countries in the activities of the Union;

*e)* Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, Strengthening coordination and cooperation among ITU-R, ITU-T, and ITU-D on matters of mutual interest;

*f)* the recent establishment of the TSAG sub-group on “Intra- ITU collaboration and coordination”,

considering

*a)* the objectives of the Union listed in Article 1 of the Constitution;

*b)* the role assigned to each of the three Sectors to contribute to the fulfillment of said objectives;

*c)* that the basic principle of cooperation and collaboration among the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), and the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) is to avoid duplication of the Sectors’ activities and ensure that work is carried out efficiently, effectively, and in coordination;

*d)* that the Radiocommunication Assembly, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) have also identified common areas where work is to be done and that require the ITU’s internal coordination,

recognizing

*a)* the need of developing countries to acquire tools to strengthen their telecommunication sector;

*b)* that despite efforts made, levels of participation by developing countries in the activities of ITU-T and ITU-R remain low, so that it is increasingly necessary to carry out joint activities with ITU‑D;

*c)* the catalyzing role of ITU-D, which seeks optimal resource use so that capacities can be built in developing countries;

*d)* the need to achieve better representation of the vision and needs of developing countries in the activities and work carried out in ITU-R and ITU-T;

*e)* that in common areas such as international mobile telecommunications (IMT), emergency communications, conformity testing, deployment of information and communications technologies (ICTs), and better use of scarce resources, among others, an integrative approach from the Union is increasingly required;

*f)* that coordinated and complementary efforts make it possible to reach more member states, with greater impact, so as to bridge the digital divide and the standardization gap, and also contribute to better spectrum management,

bearing in mind

*a)* that the existence of inter-Sector teams facilitates collaboration and coordination of activities within the Union;

*b)* that consultations are under way among the three Advisory Groups themselves regarding the mechanisms and means needed for better cooperation among them;

*c)* that these actions should be systematized in a comprehensive strategy whose results are measured and monitored;

*d)* that this would provide the Union with a tool for correcting deficiencies and building on success;

*e)* that this task should be headed by the General Secretariat, in close collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

1 to ensure the design of a coordination and cooperation strategy for effective and efficient efforts in areas of mutual interest to the three ITU Sectors, in order to avoid duplication of effort and to optimize the use of resources;

2 to ensure the preparation of an updated list containing the areas of mutual interest to the three Sectors pursuant to the mandates of each ITU Assembly and Conference;

3 to ensure the reporting of the coordination activities carried out among the different Sectors in each such area, as well as the results obtained;

4 to present a report to the upcoming Plenipotentiary Conference on the implementation of this Resolution,

instructs the Council

to include the coordination of the work of the three ITU Sectors on the order of business for its meetings so as to follow its evolution and take decisions to ensure its implementation,

instructs the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau, the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, and the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to ensure the reporting to the Council of the coordination activities carried out among the different Sectors in each area identified as of mutual interest, as well as the results obtained;

2 to ensure that the agendas of the respective Advisory Groups include coordination with the other Sectors so that strategies and actions are suggested for optimal development of the areas of common interest.

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

**IAP-14: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 123 “BRIDGING THE STANDARDIZATION GAP BETWEEN DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES”**

The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) submits a proposal of modification to Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on “Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries".

In this regard, it is important to point out that the proposed changes to the aforementioned draft resolution are closely related to the outcomes of the Dubai 2014World Telecommunication Development Conference, as well as the documents presented in the 2014 Council Meeting, regarding ITU’s Strategic Plan for 2016-2019 and the Operational Plans of the ITU Bureaux.

MOD IAP/34A1/14

RESOLUTION 123 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Bridging the standardization gap between developing and
 developed countries

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

recalling

Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

considering

*a)* that "*the Union shall in particular facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service"* (No. 13 in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution);

*b)* that, in connection with the functions and structure of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), in Article 17, the Constitution indicates that those functions shall be "..., *bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, to fulfil the purposes of the Union*...";

*c)* that the Strategic Plan for the Union for 2016-2019, approved by means of Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) and Annexes, expresses that the ITU-T’s Mission is “…to provide a unique forum for industry and government to work together to foster the development and use of interoperable, non-discriminatory and demand-driven international standards. These standards are based on openness and take into account needs of users, in order to create an environment where users can access affordable services worldwide regardless of underlying technology, particularly in developing countries, while establishing links between the activities of ITU-T and the relevant WSIS outcomes.”,

considering further

*a)* that the 2014 ITU Council adopted, by means of Resolution 1364, the Four-year Rolling Operational Plan of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector for the 2015‑2018 period, establishing the following strategic goals:

• to develop interoperable, non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T recommendations)

• to assist in bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;

• to extend and facilitate international cooperation among international and regional standardization bodies

*b)* that Objective 3 of said Plan, “Bridging the standardization gap”, established that ITU-T has “to provide support and assistance to developing countries in bridging the standardization gap in relation to standardization matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and relevant training materials for capacity building, taking into account the characteristics of the telecommunication environment of the developing countries.”,

noting

*a)* the moderate level of participation by representatives of developing countries in ITU standardization activities, whether through lack of awareness of these activities, difficulties in accessing information, lack of training for human talent in standardization-related matters, or lack of financial resources to travel to meeting sites, which are factors with impact in terms of widening the existing knowledge gap;

*b)* that technological needs and realities vary from country to country and region to region, and in many cases developing countries do not have opportunities or mechanisms to make them known;

*c)* ongoing challenges relating to capacity building, in particular for developing countries, in the light of rapid technological innovation and increased convergence of services,

recognizing

*a)* the need for high-quality, demand-driven international standards, which should be developed rapidly in line with the principles of global connectivity, openness, affordability, reliability, interoperability and security;

*b)* the emergence of key technologies, enabling new services and applications and promoting the building of the information society, which must be taken into account in the work of ITU-T;

*c)* cooperation and collaboration with other standardization bodies and relevant consortia and fora are key to avoiding duplication of work and achieving efficient use of resources;

*d)* that initiatives to assist in bridging the standardization gap are intrinsic to, and are a high priority task of, the Union;

*e)* that although ITU is making efforts to reduce the standardization gap, major disparities in knowledge and management of standards remain between developing and developed countries,

taking into account

*a)* Resolution 7 (Rev. Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly “Telecommunication development, including liaison and collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector”, which resolves that Director of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG) and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau shall continue to cooperate actively with the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau in identifying and implementing means facilitating developing countries to participate in the Study Group’s activities;

*b)* that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted Resolutions 32, 33, 44 and 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), all of which share the clear objective of contributing to bridge the standardization gap between developing and developed countries by means of:

* providing installations, facilities and capacities in electronic working methods (EWM) in the ITU-T meetings, workshops and training courses, especially for developing countries in order to promote their participation;
* intensify the participation of the ITU Regional Offices in the activities of the TSB, in order to promote and coordinate standardization activities in their regions to apply the relevant parts of this Resolution, and to initiate campaigns aimed at encouraging the affiliation to the ITU of new Sector Members, Associates and academic institutions from developing countries;
* invite the new regions and Member States to create regional groups within the sphere of the ITU-T Study Groups, and to create corresponding regional standardization bodies in order to work closely with the Study Groups and the TDAG;

*c)* Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC on “Bridging the Digital Divide”, which aims at the establishment of international methods and mechanisms that strengthen international cooperation to bridge the digital divide by means of studies, projects and joint activities with the ITU-R that endeavor to build capacities for the efficient use of satellite orbit/spectrum resources to provide satellite services, seeking affordable access to satellite broadband and to facilitate network connectivity between different zones, countries, and regions, especially in developing countries, in accordance with the Geneva Action Plan and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

*d)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC on “Enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU Recommendations in developing countries, including conformance and interoperability testing of systems manufactured on the basis of ITU Recommendations”, which invited the Member States and Sector Members to continue participating in the activities to improve the application of the ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations in the developing countries, and instructs the Directors of the TSB and the BDT, in close collaboration, to encourage the participation of developing countries in training courses, workshops and seminars by means of scholarship grants,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to work closely with each other on the follow-up and implementation of this resolution, as well as Resolutions 32, 33, 44 and 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the 32, 33, 44 y 54 of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, Resolutions 37 and 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, and Resolution 7 of the Radiocommunication Assembly (Rev. Geneva, 2012) in order to step up actions intended and to reduce the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

2 to maintain a close coordination mechanism among the three Sectors at the regional level for bridging the digital divide, through activities carried out by the ITU regional offices to that end;

3 to identify ways and means to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the meetings of the three Sectors of ITU and the dissemination of information on standardization;

4to further collaborate with the relevant regional organizations and academic institutions from developing countries and support their work in this area,

5 to strengthen the mechanisms to prepare and submit reports on the implementation of the action plan associated with Resolution 44 (Rev.Dubai, 2012) taking into account the annual operational plans of each Bureau;

6 provide assistance to developing countries in their studies, particularly those related to priority standardization issues, and in the preparation and application of the ITU Recommendations;

invites Member States and Sector Members

to make voluntary contributions (financial and inkind) to the fund for bridging the standardization gap, as well as to undertake concrete actions to support ITU's actions and the initiatives of its three Sectors and its regional offices in this matter.

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

**IAP-15: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 166 “Number of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups”**

**Rationale for the Proposal:**

Resolution 166 of the Plenipotentiary Conference sought to establish certain guidelines for the election of the optimal number of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups that is deemed necessary to effectively perform and manage the tasks entrusted to each one of them.

Taking into account how the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA), the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) has made contributions to this topic, we believe it is time to update the text with said improvements.

In this sense, the changes proposed are aimed at recognizing the importance of an equitable geographical distribution regarding the representation of the different regions in each group, referencing the experience of the last World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) (Dubai, 2014).

The effective mainstreaming of gender perspectives into the policies of all ITU Sectors should also be considered, encouraging the nomination of a greater number of women for Sector advisory groups, study groups, and other groups that are set up.

MOD IAP/34A1/15

RESOLUTION 166 (rev. busan, 2014)

Number of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups,
study groups and other groups

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

considering

*a)* that Article 20 of the ITU Convention relating to the conduct of business of study groups stipulates:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *242PP-98* | *1 The radiocommunication assembly, the world telecommunication standardization assembly and the world telecommunication development conference shall appoint the chairman and one vice-chairman or more for each study group. In appointing chairmen and vice-chairmen, particular consideration shall be given to the requirements of competence and equitable geographical distribution, and to the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries;* |
| *243PP-98* | *2 If the workload of any study group requires, the assembly or conference shall appoint such additional vice-chairmen as it deems necessary;* |

*b)* that the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA), the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) have adopted resolutions relating to the appointment and maximum terms of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of their respective advisory groups and study groups,

recognizing

*a)* that currently the three ITU Sectors have established the appointment procedure, required qualifications and guidelines with respect to the chairmen and vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups and study groups ;

*b)* the experience of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Dubai, 2014) to appoint up to two consensus vice-chairmen for each of the six regions, for an effective and efficient operation and management of each of the groups in question*;*

*c)* the need to seek and encourage suitable representation of the chairmen and vice-chairmen, who may come from developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developed countries and countries with economies in transition;

*d)* the need to encourage the effective participation of all elected vice-chairmen in the work of their respective advisory groups and study groups,

recognizing further

*a)* that the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups should appoint only the number of vice-chairmen deemed necessary for the efficient and effective management and functioning of the group in question;

*b)* that steps should be taken to provide some continuity between chairmen and vice-chairmen,

*c)* the benefits of establishing maximum terms in order to guarantee, on the one hand, reasonable stability to advance the work, and, on the other, allow for renewal with candidates having new perspectives and vision;

*d)* the importance of effectively mainstreaming gender perspectives into the policies of all ITU Sectors;

*e)* the importance to establish objective roles for each elected vice-chairmen to better distribute the management workload on the meetings of the Union and to establish a commitment of each vice-chairman with the work of the respective advisory group and study group,

taking into account

the fact that an individual from a single Member State can hold more than one position in a given Sector or in the three Sectors, which is inconsistent with the principle of equitable geographical distribution, and with the promotion of more efficient participation by developing countries,

resolves to invite the Radiocommunication Assembly, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and the World Telecommunication Development Conference, in consultation with the Directors of the three Bureaux

to review the current situation with a view to establishing the necessary criteria for appointment of the optimum numbers of vice-chairmen for Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups (including, to the extent practicable, CPM and SC-RPM in ITU-R), as the case may be, taking into account the following guidelines:

1) The number of vice-chairmen should be limited to the minimum necessary experienced professionals, as per the respective Sector resolutions relating to the appointment of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups

2) Equitable geographical distribution among ITU regions and the need to promote more effective participation by the developing countries should be taken into account so as to ensure that every region be represented at least by one or two competent and experienced persons in the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups

3) The total number of chairmen and vice-chairmen proposed by any administration should be fairly reasonable, so as to observe the principle of equitable distribution of posts among the Member States concerned

4) Regional representation in the advisory groups, study groups and other groups of all three Sectors should be taken into account, such that no single individual may hold more than one vice-chairmanship position in these groups in any one Sector, and only in exceptional cases hold such a position in more than one Sector[[7]](#footnote-9)1

5) Each ITU region is encouraged to submit a consensus list of candidates who are experienced professionals, to fully observe the principle of equitable geographical distribution among ITU regions, and the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries, preferably three months prior but at least two weeks before the opening of the RA, WTSA and WTDC, respectively

6) The above-mentioned guidelines may, to the extent practicable, be applied to CPM and SC‑RPM in ITU‑R,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

to make necessary arrangements for the proper implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

to include the subject matter in the agenda of the next meeting of their respective advisory group, with a view to duly establishing the required harmonized criteria for the selection/appointment of the above-mentioned positions;

instructs the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG), the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG),

1 to establish objective roles to be performed by all elected vice-chairmen in the management of the work for each Study Group and Advisory Group, by assigning them leading positions on relevant tasks and working groups (e.g., chairmanship of Working Parties, rapporteur groups and study questions);

2 to elaborate relevant and objective criteria to be considered when establishing the roles for vice-chairmanship in order to ensure efficiency in the leading structure of such groups,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to help their candidates who have been chosen for the proposed posts, and to support and facilitate their work during their entire term;

2 to promote the nomination of women candidates to the advisory groups, study groups, and other groups of the ITU Sectors.

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

**IAP-16, 17 AND 18: DRAFT RESOLUTIONS 71, 72 & 151 AND ANNEXES TO RESOLUTION 71 - DRAFT STRATEGIC AND FINANCIAL PLANS FOR THE UNION FOR 2016‑2019**

**Introduction**

During its 2014 session, Council endorsed the text of proposed draft modifications to Resolutions 71, 72 and 151, including annexes 1, 2, 3 and 4 to Res 151, as detailed in contribution ITU-SG PP 42 submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference by the General Secretariat.

The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) wishes to recognize and highlight the work undertaken by the Council’s Working Group for the elaboration of the draft Strategic Plan and the draft Financial Plan, and considers that the adoption of the proposed modifications will strengthen the work of the Union achieving further efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of human and financial resources.

MOD IAP/34A1/16

RESOLUTION 71 (Rev.Busan, 2014)

**Strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019**

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

*considering*

*a)* the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention relating to strategic policies and plans;

*b)* Article 19 of the Convention on the participation of Sector Members in the Union's activities;

*c)* Resolution 72 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) which underlines the importance of linking strategic, financial and operational plans as a basis for measuring progress in achieving the objectives and goals of ITU,

*noting*

the challenges faced by the Union in achieving its purposes in the constantly changing telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) environment as well as the context for the development and implementation of the Strategic plan, as outlined in Annex 1 to this resolution,

*recognizing*

*a)* the experience of implementing the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015;

*b)* the recommendations of the report by the Joint Inspection Unit of the UN (JIU) on Strategic Planning in the UN system published in 2012;

*c)* that the effective linkage between the Strategic Plan and the Financial Plan, that is detailed in Annex 1 to Decision 5 (Rev. Busan, 2014), can be achieved through the reallocation of the resources of the Financial Plan to the various Sectors, and then to the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan, as presented in Annex 3 to this resolution,

*resolves*

1to adopt the strategic plan for 2016-2019, contained in Annex 2 to this resolution,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 in coordination with the Directors of the three Bureaux, to develop and implement an ITU results framework for the strategic plan of the Union for 2016-2019 (Annex 2), following the principles of results-based budgeting (RBB) and result-based management (RBM);

2 in coordination with the Directors of the three Bureaux, when reporting annually to the ITU Council, to present annual progress reports on the implementation of the strategic plan for 2016-2019 and on the performance of the Union towards the achievement of its goals and objectives, including recommendations to adjust the plan in the light of changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and/or as a result of the performance evaluation, in particular by:

i) updating the sections of the strategic plan related to the objectives, outcomes and outputs;

1ii) making all modifications necessary to ensure that the strategic plan facilitates the accomplishment of ITU's mission, taking account of proposals by the competent Sector advisory groups, decisions by conferences and by assemblies of the Sectors and changes in the strategic focus of the Union's activities, within the context of the financial limits established by the plenipotentiary conference;

1iii) ensuring the linkage between the strategic, financial and operational plans in ITU, and developing the corresponding human resources Strategic plan;

23 to distribute these reports to all Member States, after consideration by the Council, urging them to circulate them to Sector Members, as well as to those entities and organizations referred to in No. 235 of the Convention which have participated in these activities,

*instructs the Council*

1 to oversee further development and implementation of the ITU results framework for the implementation of the strategic plan of the Union for 2016-2019 (Annex 2);

2 to oversee further development and implementation of the strategic plan for 2016-2019 in Annex 2 to this resolution, and when necessary adjust the strategic plan, on the basis of the Secretary-General’s reports;

23 to present an assessment of the results of the strategic plan for 2016-2019 to the next plenipotentiary conference, along with a proposed strategic plan for the period 2020-2023,

*invites the Member States*

to contribute national and regional insights on policy, regulatory and operational matters to the strategic planning process undertaken by the Union in the period before the next plenipotentiary conference, in order to:

− strengthen the effectiveness of the Union in fulfilling its purposes as set out in the instruments of the Union by cooperating in the implementation of the strategic plan;

− assist the Union in meeting the changing expectations of all its constituents as national structures for the provision of telecommunication/ICT services continue to evolve,

*invites Sector Members*

to communicate their views on the strategic plan of the Union through their relevant Sectors and the corresponding advisory groups.

Annex 1 to Resolution 71

**Background on the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019**

This background information document includes an introduction to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), its role as a Specialized United Nations (UN) Agency, and the role and mission of the ITU Sectors and governing bodies, as presented in Section 1.

The general assessment presented in Section 2, provides lessons learnt from the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2012-2015, and sets out main broad trends shaping the telecommunication / Information and Communication Technology (ICT) environment/sector as relevant for the strategic plan 2016-2019.

Section 3 introduces Sector-specific situational analyses presenting the role and future of each of the ITU Sectors.

**1 Introduction**

In accordance with the purposes of ITU, as defined in the Convention and Constitution (Article 1, §1-2), ITU is committed to connecting the world. In order to achieve this, ITU works to ensure that the global communications infrastructure runs smoothly and efficiently to enable everybody to access the benefits of telecommunication/ICTs and assist in mitigating new risks. ITU oversees international spectrum allocation and satellite coordination; works to develop and gain consensus on new telecommunication/ICT standards; and carries out policy analysis and work on the development of an enabling environment as well as provides technical assistance to its Member States.

ITU’s work, as determined and guided by its Member States and Sector Members, covers a broad range of issues: from the underlying standards for broadband to spectrum allocation; from basic access technologies to high-speed mobile broadband; from submarine cables to terrestrial optical fibre; from microwave links to satellites; from accessibility to e-health; and from gender empowerment to interoperability. The work accomplished in ITU in collaboration with governments, the private sector, academia and civil society helps ensure ubiquitous and efficient radio, telephone, television and Internet connectivity.

**1.1 ITU as a part of the United Nations system: contributing to a transformative post-2015 development agenda**

As the MDG deadline approaches, and the UN Post-2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) processes are well under way, UN Member States are engaged in the formulation of a single development framework embodying one coherent set of goals, which integrates in a balanced manner the three dimensions of sustainable development identified by the Rio+20 process (social development; economic development; and environmental protection).

Telecommunications/ICTs, including broadband, are essential in accelerating progress towards sustainable development. Such technologies are a key foundation for any development policy and a major enabling tool of any development plan at the national, regional and/or global levels.[[8]](#footnote-10)

Since 2003, the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) process has been an important instrument to drive global telecommunication/ICT development in support of the global development agenda. As part of its strategy to connect the world, ITU is striving to ensure that telecommunication/ICTs continue to receive the recognition they deserve in the international community and UN’s new approach to ensuring sustainable and equitable development.

As part of the UN efforts, ITU is also committed to mainstreaming UN priorities in its strategic planning and work, in such areas as gender equality, youth, persons with disabilities, rural populations, older persons and disaster risk reduction, among others. The UN system has also been engaged in a reform process which, *inter alia*, requires business practices to be harmonized, in particular applying the results-based management (RBM) methodology. ITU’s strategy takes into account these global priority efforts and reforms.

**1.2 Governing bodies / Role of Sectors**

The Union comprises: a) the Plenipotentiary Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Union; b) the Council, which acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference; c) World Conferences on telecommunications; d) the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), including world and regional radiocommunication conferences, radiocommunication assemblies and the Radio Regulations Board; e) the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), including world telecommunication standardization assemblies; f) the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), including world and regional telecommunication development conferences; and g) the General Secretariat. The three Bureaus (the Radiocommunication Bureau or BR; the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau or TSB; and the Telecommunication Development Bureau or BDT) serve as the Secretariat to each respective individual Sector.

**1.2.1 ITU governing bodies**

**1.2.1.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference**

The ITU is governed by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Plenipotentiary Conference is the supreme organ of the Union. It is the decision-making body which determines the direction of the Union and its activities.

**1.2.1.2 The Council**

The Council acts as the Union’s governing body in the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences. The Council takes all steps to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the ITU Constitution, the ITU Convention, the Administrative Regulations (International Telecommunications Regulations and Radio Regulations), and the decisions of Plenipotentiary Conferences and; where appropriate, the decisions of other conferences and meetings of the Union. ITU Council also acts on the policy and strategic planning of the ITU and is responsible for ensuring the smooth day-to-day running of the Union, coordinating work programmes, approving budgets and controlling finances and expenditure. Its role is to consider broad telecommunication policy issues to ensure that the Union’s activities, policies and strategies fully respond to today's dynamic, rapidly changing telecommunication/ICT environment/sector.

**1.2.2 The role and missions of the ITU Sectors**

**1.2.2.1 The ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R)**

The ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) plays a vital role in the global management of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits - limited natural resources which are increasingly in demand from a large and growing number of services such as fixed, mobile, broadcasting, amateur, space research, emergency telecommunications, meteorology, global positioning systems, environmental monitoring and communication services that ensure safety of life on land, at sea and in the skies.

The mission of ITU-R is to ensure the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including those using satellite orbits, and to carry out studies and approve Recommendations on radiocommunication matters.

***World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRC)***

World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRC) are held every three to four years. It is the mandate of WRC to review and, if necessary, revise the Radio Regulations, the international treaty governing the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and geostationary-satellite and non-geostationary-satellite orbits. Revisions are made on the basis of an agenda determined by the ITU Council, which takes into account recommendations made by previous world radiocommunication conferences.

***Radiocommunication Assemblies (RA)***

Radiocommunication Assemblies (RA) are responsible for the structure, programme and approval of radiocommunication studies. The Assemblies:

* assign conference preparatory work and other questions to the Study Groups;
* respond to other requests from ITU conferences;
* suggest suitable topics for the agenda of future WRCs;
* approve and issue ITU-R Recommendations and ITU-R Questions developed by the Study Groups;
* set the programme for Study Groups, and disband or establish Study Groups according to need.

***Radio Regulations Board (RRB)***

The twelve members of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB) are elected at the Plenipotentiary Conference. They perform their duties independently and on a part-time basis. The Board:

* approves Rules of Procedure, used by the Radiocommunication Bureau in applying the provisions of the Radio Regulations and registering frequency assignments made by the Member States;
* addresses matters referred by the Bureau which cannot be resolved through application of the Radio Regulations and Rules of Procedure;
* considers reports of unresolved interference investigations carried out by the Bureau at the request of one or more administrations and formulates Recommendations;
* provides advice to Radiocommunication Conferences and Radiocommunication Assemblies;
* considers appeals against decisions made by the Radiocommunication Bureau regarding frequency assignments;
* performs any additional duties prescribed by a competent conference or by the Council.

***ITU-R Study Groups***

The ITU-R Study Groups, including the Special Committee, develop the technical, operational, regulatory and procedural bases for decisions taken by World Radiocommunication Conferences. These bases are consolidated by the Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM). The ITU-R Study Groups also develop international standards (Recommendations), Reports, Opinions and Handbooks on radiocommunication matters.

***Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG)***

According to Art 11A of the Convention, the RAG “shall: 1) review priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies related to radiocommunication assemblies, study groups and other groups and the preparation of radiocommunication conferences, and any specific matters as directed by a conference of the Union, a radiocommunication assembly or the Council; 1bis) review the implementation of the operational plan of the preceding period in order to identify areas in which the Bureau has not achieved or was not able to achieve the objectives laid down in that plan, and advise the Director on the necessary corrective measures; 2) review progress in the implementation of the programme of work […]; 3) provide guidelines for the work of study groups; 4) recommend measures, inter alia, to foster cooperation and coordination with other standards bodies, with the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, the Telecommunication Development Sector and the General Secretariat; […] 6) prepare a report for the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau indicating action in respect of the above items; 7) prepare a report for the Radiocommunication Assembly on the matters assigned to it in accordance with No.137A of this Convention and transmit it to the Director for submission to the assembly […]”.

**1.2.2.2 The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)**

The mission of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is to provide a unique forum for industry and government to work together to foster the development and use of interoperable, non-discriminatory and demand-driven international standards. These standards are based on openness and take into account needs of users, in order to create an environment where users can access affordable services worldwide regardless of underlying technology, particularly in developing countries, while establishing links between the activities of ITU-T and the relevant WSIS outcomes.

***World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly***

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) sets the overall direction and structure for ITU-T. It meets every four years and defines the general policy for the Sector, establishes study groups, approves their expected work programme for the next four-year period, and appoints their chairmen and vice-chairmen.

***Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG)***

According to Article 14A of the Convention, TSAG “shall 1) review ITU-T priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies for activities in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector; 1bis) review the implementation of the operational plan […]; 2) review progress in the implementation of the programme of work […]; 3) provide guidelines for the work of study groups; 4) recommend measures, inter alia, to foster cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies, with the Radiocommunication Sector, the Telecommunication Development Sector and the General Secretariat; […] 6) prepare a report for the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau indicating action in respect of the above items; 7) prepare a report for the world telecommunication standardization assembly on the matters assigned to it […]”.

***The ITU-T Study Groups***

ITU-T’s Study Groups assemble experts from around the world to develop international standards known as ITU-T Recommendations, which act as defining elements in the global infrastructure of telecommunication/ICTs. They enable global communications by ensuring that countries’ telecommunication/ICT networks and devices are interoperable.

**1.2.2.3 The ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)**

The core mission of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) is to foster international cooperation and solidarity in the delivery of technical assistance and in the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication/ICT equipment and networks in developing countries. ITU-D is required to discharge the Union’s dual responsibility as a UN specialized agency and also as an executing agency for implementing projects under the UN development system or other funding arrangements, so as to facilitate and enhance telecommunication/ICT development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities.

***World Telecommunication Development Conferences***

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) sets the agenda and guidelines for the ITU-D Sector for the following four-year cycle, while Regional Conferences review “work-in-progress” towards the overall objectives and ensure that goals are met. The Telecommunication Development Conferences serve as forums for the discussion of the digital divide, telecommunications and development by all stakeholders involved in and concerned with ITU-D’s work. In addition, they review the numerous programmes and projects of the Sector and Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT). Results are reported and new projects are launched.

Each Regional Preparatory Meeting brings together the countries in its region to explore and discuss their needs and the present and future projects of the Sector.

***Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG)***

According to Article 17A of the Convention, the TDAG “shall: 1) review priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies for activities in the Telecommunication Development Sector; 1bis) review the implementation of the operational plan of the preceding period in order to identify areas in which the Bureau has not achieved or was not able to achieve the objectives laid down in that plan, and advise the Director on the necessary corrective measures; 2) review progress in the implementation of the programme of work […]; 3) provide guidelines for the work of study groups; 4) recommend measures, inter alia, to foster cooperation and coordination with the Radiocommunication Sector, the Telecommunication Standardization Sector and the General Secretariat, as well as with other relevant development and financial institutions; […] 6) prepare a report for the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau indicating action in respect of the above items; 6bis) prepare a report for the world telecommunication development conference on the matters assigned to it in accordance with No.213A of this Convention and transmit it to the Director for submission to the conference […]”

***ITU-D Study Groups***

In support of the knowledge-sharing and capacity-building agenda of the BDT, the ITU-D study groups study and analyze specific task-oriented telecommunication/ICT questions of priority to developing countries. ITU-D has two Study Groups, providing a neutral forum for governments, industry and academia to address priority issues for the telecommunication/ICT Sector: Study Group 1 addresses issues related to the enabling environment, cybersecurity, ICT applications and Internet-related issues; Study Group 2 addresses issues related to information and communication infrastructure and technology development, emergency telecommunications and climate change adaptation.

**1.2.2.4 Intersectoral activities**

Plenipotentiary Resolutions and Decisions of the Council foresee other intersectoral events, fora and conferences, in accordance with the mandate of the Union.

***World Conference on International Telecommunications***

A world conference on international telecommunications may partially or in exceptional cases, completely revise the International Telecommunication Regulations and may deal with any question of a worldwide character within its competence and related to its agenda.

**2 General assessment**

The general assessment briefly reviews the implementation of the 2012-2015 strategic plan of the Union and identifies main trends and challenges of the telecommunication/ICT environment/sector that will influence and shape ITU’s work in future. It specifically recognizes that:

1. Telecommunications/ICTs are growing strongly, and becoming more widely available and pervasive.
2. As telecommunications/ICTs become more widespread, the challenges of inequalities and exclusion are becoming greater – special attention must be given to bridging the digital divide and ensuring inclusion.
3. New risks and challenges emerge with increasing growth and use of telecommunications /ICTs.
4. Convergence is occurring on different levels, breaking down silos between different technological sectors. Technologies are evolving rapidly, with accelerating rates of innovation, while becoming more pervasive. The Telecommunication/ICT environment/sector is becoming increasingly complex. The evolution and convergence of telecommunication/ICTs will also impact the changing telecommunication/ICT environment/sector.

**2.1 Brief review of the implementation of strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015**

The ITU strategic plan for 2012-2015 was adopted in 2010 by the Plenipotentiary Conference in Guadalajara (Mexico). It is structured with a view, *inter alia*, to facilitating implementation of the results-based management methodology and linking the strategic goals to ITU’s core activities.

The strategic plan for 2012-2015 has allowed ITU to progress towards fulfilling its mission and achieving its goals. A comprehensive overview of its results from 2011[[9]](#footnote-11) to 2014 can be found in the “Report on the Implementation of the strategic plan and on the activities of the Union 2011-2014” (Doc PP14/20).

***Lessons learned***

On the basis of analysis of the implementation of the current strategic plan and a thorough review of the practices of other UN organizations, key needed adjustments to the strategic plan for 2016-2019 have been identified, as follows:

* **One vision, mission and set of core values**: The common vision and mission of the Union, and the core values that drive priorities and guide decision-making processes, shall be defined and stated up front in the strategic plan.
* **Strong results-based framework**: Strategic planning and operational planning shall follow the same results-based framework, but in a different level of detail. To drill down the principles of RBM, the components of the ITU results-based framework shall include:
	+ **ITU strategic goals** and **targets**: there is a need to define Union-wide strategic goals, to which the three Sectors, the corresponding Bureaux and the General Secretariat all contribute. Global telecommunication/ICT targets may serve as the indicators of achievement at the level of strategic goals, providing baselines and targets for the period of the strategic plan.
	+ **Objectives and outcomes**: The Sectoral and intersectoral objectives and outcomes shall be set in order to achieve the strategic goals of the Union.
	+ **Outputs** and corresponding **activities**: Final products or services delivered by ITU and the corresponding activities that need to be undertaken to produce them shall be defined within the operational planning process. This will ensure proper alignment with the ITU strategic goals and objectives/outcomes and will allow for any corrective actions during the four-year period of the strategic plan, permitting proper adjustments required by the rapidly changing telecommunication/ICT environment/sector.
* **Clear** **Implementation criteria:** appropriate criteria shall be defined to strengthen the linkage between strategic and operational planning, and provide the criteria for prioritizing among different activities of the Union
* Strengthening **RBM methodology**: In order to further improve monitoring of the implementation of the strategic plan and allow for any corrective actions during the four-year period, a comprehensive ITU results framework shall be developed, and shall be supported by the enhancement of the following frameworks:
	+ **Performance-management framework**: The performance-management framework shall serve to evaluate not only performance with respect to ITU’s activities, but also progress towards achievement of the strategic goals by meeting the global telecommunication/ICT targets.
	+ **Risk-management framework:** The risk-management framework shall serve to identify, analyse, evaluate and address risks that might have an impact on the performance of the Union in pursuit of its goals and objectives. Risk-mitigation measures defined within the framework shall be considered, planned and implemented via the operational planning process.

**2.2 The telecommunication/ICT environment/sector**

Telecommunications/ICTs are transforming virtually every facet of modern life – in work, business, social and cultural life, and entertainment. According to ITU estimates, there were 6.8 billion mobile-cellular subscriptions by the end of 2013 or almost as many as there were people on the planet, giving a mobile-cellular penetration rate of 96 per cent. There were close to five billion people with access to television, and 2.4 billion Internet users by the end of 2013. New telecommunication/ICTs continue to penetrate countries in all regions of the world, as more and more people get connected.

**2.2.1 Growth in and evolution of** **telecommunications/ICTs**

Telecommunications/ICTs are evolving rapidly, and have become more widespread and pervasive. Figure 1 shows global telecommunication/ICT development, i.e. increase in levels of access for different types of telecommunication/ICTs, over the last decade. They have become critical infrastructure, supporting not only communications for citizens and organizations, but also other integral services, such as power supply, healthcare and financial services.

The uptake of both fixed (wired)-broadband and, in particular, mobile-broadband services has continued to grow worldwide. Currently, there are three times as many mobile-broadband as fixed-broadband subscriptions (2.1 billion, as against 700 million). Indeed, mobile broadband is the telecommunication/ICT service displaying the sharpest growth rates globally (Figure 1 below), and is contributing to changes in telecommunication/ICT use and uptake and in the type of services that the industry is providing.

*Figure 1. Global telecommunication/ICT development 2003-2013*



These rapid growth rates will continue and accelerate in the future. For example, Ericsson predicts that the number of smartphone subscriptions is expected to exceed 4 billion by 2018, while mobile broadband subscriptions are projected to reach 7 billion subscriptions in 2018.[[10]](#footnote-12) Other analysts project that, globally, 4G subscriptions will grow tenfold over five years, from 88 million in 2012 to 864 million in 2017.[[11]](#footnote-13)

As a result of the growth in users, traffic and applications, overall revenues in the telecommunication/ICT sector are expected to continue to rise, but new industry participants seem poised to take an increasing share. Total revenues from traditional telecommunication operators are likely to grow, even though they may lose up to 6.9 per cent in cumulative voice revenues (representing USD 479 billion) to Over-the-Top (OTT) VoIP services by 2020.[[12]](#footnote-14) In another closely related area, the cloud computing market was worth USD 18 billion in 2011, and was estimated to reach USD 32 billion by 2013,[[13]](#footnote-15) driven by big data stored in the cloud now accounting for two-thirds of data centre traffic worldwide.[[14]](#footnote-16)

Annual global IP traffic is expected to surpass the zettabyte threshold (1.4 zettabytes) by the end of 2017, driven by the diversification of pay-TV and video streaming services, and other media-rich content.[[15]](#footnote-17) More than 4 billion hours of video are watched on YouTube each month, 30 billion pieces of content are shared on Facebook every month, and some 400 million tweets are sent per day by about 200 million monthly active users.[[16]](#footnote-18)

The Internet of Things (IoT) is rapidly becoming a reality, and machine-to-machine (M2M) communications are expected to grow significantly in the near future. By 2017, televisions, tablets, smartphones and business Internet M2M modules will register growth rates of 42 per cent, 116 per cent, 119 per cent and 86 per cent, respectively. Traffic from wireless devices will already exceed traffic from wired devices by 2014.[[17]](#footnote-19)

The term of “big data” is used to define high-volume, -velocity and -variety information assets that demand cost-effective, innovative forms of information processing for enhanced insight and decision making[[18]](#footnote-20). It is estimated that 40 Zettabytes of data will be created by 2020, an increase of 300 times from 2005. It is estimated that currently, 2.5 Quintillion bytes of data are created each day. Most companies in the U.S. have at least 100 Terabytes of data stored. Depending on the industry and the organization, big data encompasses information from multiple internal and external sources such as transactions, social media, enterprise content, sensors and mobile devices. As of 2011, the global size of data in healthcare was estimated to be 150 Exabytes, and in 2014, it is estimated that there are 420 million wearable, wireless health monitors.[[19]](#footnote-21)

Telecommunications/ICTs increasingly contribute to social and economic development by enabling access to and the exchange of information and services anywhere and anytime, as well as rapid processing and vast storage of such information, making provision of public and private services more effective, efficient, accessible and affordable. Telecommunication/ICTs are also expanding access to markets, improving disaster management and facilitating democratic participation in governance processes. Telecommunication/ICTs provide more cost-efficient and effective ways to preserve and promote local culture. They are bringing down the costs of economic and social activities (for example by replacing transport and postal services), and opening up entirely new business opportunities (such as cloud-based services, mobile applications and services, business process outsourcing and content-related businesses).

In the modern world, telecommunications/ICTs, and broadband networks and services in particular, are vital to countries’ economic growth (Box 1) and national competitiveness in the global digital economy. Telecommunication/ICT and broadband networks support rapid and efficient communications across different countries and continents. Not only that, but telecommunication/ICT products and services are part of the higher-value high-tech sector in their own right – the sector which is growing fastest in terms of international trade[[20]](#footnote-22), and which can sustain even faster growth in incomes. Telecommunication/ICTs are today an economic sector in their own right, as well as enablers leveraging technological competitiveness across other sectors. Broadband is essential for generating new skills and fuelling economic growth and technological change throughout the economy – from agriculture to finance, education, healthcare and modern services.

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| --- |
| **Box 1: The contribution of telecommunication/ICTs to national development** Widely cited research from the World Bank[[21]](#footnote-23) shows that ICTs, and in particular fast access to the Internet, accelerate economic growth, especially in less developed countries. Examples of the impact of utilization of telecommunication/ICTs include: * It is estimated that by 2025, ICTs could have a global economic impact of the order of trillions of USD[[22]](#footnote-24). The annual economic benefit of the mobile Internet will be between USD 3.7 trillion and USD 10.8 trillion globally by 2025. Bringing broadband penetration levels in emerging markets up to today‘s Western European levels could potentially add USD 300 - 420 billion in GDP and generate 10 - 14 million jobs.[[23]](#footnote-25)
* A report by the Broadband Commission[[24]](#footnote-26) forecasts that health applications available via mobile broadband will reduce costs, e.g. by allowing physicians to provide care remotely via remote monitoring and diagnosis, or by supporting preventive care. It is estimated that mobile health could save developed countries USD 400 billion in 2017 and save a million lives over five years in Sub-Saharan Africa.[[25]](#footnote-27)
* It is estimated that 2.5 billion individuals are unbanked worldwide. ICT financial services represent an opportunity for many nations to achieve financial inclusion of the poor.
* Small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) which spend more than 30 per cent of their budget on web technologies grow their revenue nine times as fast as SMEs spending less than 10 per cent.[[26]](#footnote-28)
* ICT solutions represent one of the most innovative and high-potential means of tackling environmental challenges. The ICT sector has been estimated to contribute 2-2.5 per cent of GHG emissions. However, at the same time the smart use of ICTs can reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by up to 25 per cent.[[27]](#footnote-29)

Source: Various |

**2.2.2 Inequality and Digital Exclusion**

**2.2.2.1 The digital divide**

Despite this rapid growth in access to and use of telecommunication/ICTs, around 4.4 billion people still do not have regular access to the Internet - nearly two-thirds of the world population. Furthermore, 92 per cent of the population of the 49 UN-designated least developed countries (LDCs) (which are home to some 890 million people) are still unable to access the world’s biggest and most valuable library and marketplace on a regular basis. With 53 per cent of the population in developing countries living in rural areas, the infrastructure challenge to connect all of these people to high-speed Internet is enormous.

Even more importantly, telecommunication/ICT networks and ICT skills are the foundations on which tomorrow’s digital economy will be built. Two-thirds of the global population are therefore currently unable to access or develop the digital skills, which shall determine future national competitiveness. Box 2 shows the significance of the gap between the developed and developing world.

|  |
| --- |
| **Box 2: Tracking the digital divide with the ICT Development Index***Box Figure 1: The digital divide: Active mobile-broadband (left graph) andfixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions (right graph)**Box Figure 2: IDI, world and by level of development*The ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) is a useful tool for comparing differences in the telecommunication/ICT development since, as a composite index, it consolidates several telecommunication/ICT indicators into one single value. An analysis of the IDI points to a significant divide between the developed and developing world. In 2012, the average developed-country IDI value was exactly twice as high as the developing-country average. At the same time, the developing-country average IDI value is growing faster, at a rate of 5.8 per cent, as against 3.5 per cent for developed countries. While developed countries are starting to reach saturation levels, in particular in terms of mobile-cellular subscriptions and household telecommunication/ICT access, developing countries, where penetration levels remain much lower, have ample potential for growth.Source: ITU Measuring the Information Society Report 2013 |

**2.2.2.2 The gender digital divide**

Women in many countries suffer from a “gender gap” in regard to telecommunication/ICTs – lacking access to related skills, education, technology, networks and capital. A woman in the developing world is 21 per cent less likely to own a mobile phone than her male counterpart.[[28]](#footnote-30) In the developing world, 16 per cent fewer women than men use the Internet (as against only 2 per cent in the developed world), suggesting that, in many countries, women are coming online more slowly and later than men. This has serious implications for the ability of women to use the Internet to access information and develop the vital telecommunication/ICT skills needed to participate and work in today’s digital economy.

Closing the gender gap would bring the benefits of wireless to an additional 300 million women,[[29]](#footnote-31) enabling them to fully participate in the economy and unlock their potential. 1.3 billion Internet users are women (37 per cent of all women worldwide) and 1.5 billion are men (41 per cent of all men), i.e. the current global Internet gender gap is about 200 million fewer women online.[[30]](#footnote-32) Without action, the global Internet gender gap would be about 350 million in three years’ time. Bringing women online is beneficial to the society overall – e.g., bringing 600 million additional women and girls online could raise GDP by up to USD 13-18 billion.[[31]](#footnote-33)

**2.2.2.3 Telecommunications/ICTs and persons with disabilities**

There are around 1 billion persons with disabilities in the world (or some 15 per cent of the global population), 80 per cent of whom live in developing countries. This important group of people still faces significant barriers that limit their social and economic inclusion. While telecommunication/ICTs have become a fundamental technology to support the independent living of persons with disabilities, important challenges still need to be addressed, namely: (a) bringing down the high cost of assistive technologies (including the cost of the technology, as well as the cost of assessment, training and support services); (b) lack of access to telecommunication/ICTs for persons with disabilities, as well as the lack of policies which would foster widespread availability of such technologies; and (c) limited availability and use of telecommunication/ICTs in general.[[32]](#footnote-34)

**2.2.3 Risks and challenges accompanying the growth of telecommunications/ICTs**

The growing role of telecommunication/ICTs holds great promise, but the development of the environment has spawned some “collateral” issues. Breakthroughs in communications bring tremendous benefits, but also create new risks.

**2.2.3.1 Building confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs**

With the increasing volume of e-commerce and online financial transactions, the availability of government services, and the popularity of collaborative and social networks, building confidence and maintaining trust in the use of telecommunications/ICTs will continue to be a major challenge. As telecommunications/ICTs continue to be further integrated into the economy and our societies, their continuous availability, reliability and security will be increasingly vital to governments, businesses and individuals. Promoting cybersecurity and international cooperation and coordination in this domain remains a key priority.

The cost of global cyber-criminal activity is estimated at up to $1 trillion,[[33]](#footnote-35) a figure that could triple by 2020 unless companies step up their defences.[[34]](#footnote-36) Proliferation of threats continue to rise – for example, new malware is being discovered every day, hundreds of times more frequently than in the past decade. No fewer than 6.5 million new malwares have been discovered in 2013.[[35]](#footnote-37)

Some 69 per cent of the executives interviewed by the World Economic Forum[[36]](#footnote-38) feared that cyber attackers would remain more sophisticated and efficient than their companies’ defence mechanisms. With a large multinational company expecting up to 10,000 cyber-attacks per day, nearly 40 per cent of firms surveyed thought their spending on defences was “significantly too little”.

Currently, there is a shift from standard forms of cyber-attacks and related crimes to more sophisticated ones, exploiting new technological paradigms (e.g. cloud, big and open data, web 2.0, social networks, etc.). Yet countries are still trying to curb the current threats, and therefore will have difficulties in trying to catch up with the rapid evolution of the telecommunication/ICT environment/sector.

Future projections are difficult to acquire on account of the dynamic and fluid nature of cyberspace. However, it is clear that the growth and evolution of the telecommunication/ICT environment/sector is directly proportional to the growth and evolution of the risks and challenges related to its use. Therefore, cybersecurity — or rather building confidence and security in the use of telecommunication/ICTs — will remain at the top of the national, regional and international agendas.

**2.2.3.2 Protection of most vulnerable**

Young people all over the world are the most active users of telecommunication/ICTs. Thirty per cent of the youth population are “digital natives” today (a term broadly used to characterize the young people with solid telecommunication/ICT experience who are drivers of the information society). ITU’s “Measuring the Information Society 2013” report[[37]](#footnote-39) shows that within the next five years, the digital native population in the developing world is expected to double. However, young people and children are also vulnerable to novel forms of risks presented by telecommunication/ICTs, especially when they are ill-prepared to meet these challenges and inadequately protected by legislation. Young people and especially children encounter a range of risks online, including child pornography, grooming, cyberbullying, exposure to harmful content and privacy violations.

A Consumer Reports magazine survey found that one million children were harassed, threatened or subjected to other forms of cyberbullying on Facebook in 2011.[[38]](#footnote-40) Other statistics and studies are showing that 72 per cent of teens have a social networking profile. Nearly half (47 per cent)[[39]](#footnote-41) have a public profile viewable by anyone, and only the 15 per cent[[40]](#footnote-42) have checked the security and privacy settings on their social media account.

Recent initiatives on child online protection focus not only on combating and reducing risks, but also on empowering young people to participate actively in civic and social life online responsibly and ethically as digital citizens. A comprehensive protection and empowerment response requires a multi-stakeholder approach involving a diverse range of governmental and non-governmental actors.

While significant investments have been made in North America, Europe and parts of Asia to understand children’s online behaviour and implement strategies to protect children online, there are still many gaps in our knowledge of the vulnerabilities and needs of young online users in other parts of the world, especially in countries where Internet penetration remains low.

**2.2.3.3 Telecommunications/ICTs and climate change**

Central to the climate-change issue is the continuing production of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as a by-product of industrial and commercial life. While the telecommunication/ICT industry is a key in addressing climate change, it also accounts for 2 to 2.5 per cent of global GHG emissions or 1 Gigatonne of carbon dioxide (CO2) annually. Experts estimate that personal computers and other end-user devices are responsible for around 40 per cent of the GHG emissions from ICT, while telecommunication networks and data centres generate 24 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively. This is supported by the SMART 2020 report[[41]](#footnote-43), which further suggests that the growth rate of GHG emissions from the telecommunication/ICT industry was 6.1 per cent from 2002 to 2011, although it is expected to slow to 3.8 per cent from 2011 to 2020. The International Energy Agency (IEA) indicates that consumption related to ICT is already more than 5 percent of total final global electricity consumption and total ICT consumption could double by 2022 and be three times the 2010 rate by 2030.[[42]](#footnote-44) In addition, United Nations University indicates that in 2013 alone, 67 million metric tons of electrical and electronic equipment have been put on the market and 53 million metric tons of e-waste has been disposed of worldwide.

**2.2.4 Changing telecommunication/ICT environment/sector**

Fuelled by the evolution to all IP-based wired and wireless Next Generation Networks (NGNs), convergence is transforming the telecommunication/ICT sector and providing major opportunities, as well as challenges to industry operators, regulators and policy-makers alike, on both the national and international scale. Convergence is reshaping relations between previously disparate telecommunication and media platforms, enabling separate vertical services to be provided over unified horizontal platforms. As a result, previously siloed (service-specific) technology platforms are now supporting multiple voice, data and video services and applications. Convergence is blurring boundaries between previously separate service markets and giving rise to a need to review traditional policy and regulatory regimes, including reinforcing public safety issues. The boundaries between fixed and mobile, wireline and wireless are blurring, as telecommunication moves towards hybrid networks, where devices will be able to transfer seamlessly and smoothly from network to another, without any interruption in service.

New telecommunication/ICT developments such as the combination of mobile Internet and the Internet of Things (IoT) are heralded as some of the most disruptive technologies of the coming decade.[[43]](#footnote-45) In fact, the advent of new digital devices, networks, services and applications represent a profound change that is reshaping major industries.

Countries are updating and adapting their policies to accommodate and reflect the changes in technologies and markets. As a consequence, national telecommunication/ICT policies are increasingly focusing on broader, cross-sectoral considerations[[44]](#footnote-46) (Figure 2).

*Figure 2. Evolution in Countries’ telecommunication/ICT Policies over time, 1997-2013*



Source: Broadband Commission (2013): Planning for Progress; Why National Broadband Plans Matter

Adopting appropriate regulatory tools to respond to new market behaviours and the growing need for consumer protection is becoming an increasingly complex proposition for regulators in today’s converged environment. Such environment is becoming increasingly complex with multiple players operating in the same markets, but under different regimes: in the provision of voice services, for example, traditional telecommunication operators are not only competing with players in adjacent markets, such as Internet service providers (ISPs) and cable operators, but with players in the layers above, such as OTT content and application providers.

The nature of telecommunication/ICT as cross-sectoral and pervasive infrastructure means that telecommunication/ICT regulators are today forced to look beyond traditional models of regulation, which have historically consisted mainly of regulating access to networks and services, ensuring fair competition, protecting the interests of consumers and advancing universal access. More recently, electronic services, cybersecurity, data protection, privacy and environmental issues have entered into the purview of regulators.[[45]](#footnote-47) The increased use of online applications and services to communicate and do business (such as social media, cloud services, e-payment and other m-banking services) brings a host of new regulatory issues to the fore.

In this highly dynamic digital environment, regulators need to consider whether they are sufficiently equipped to ensure appropriate operation of markets. They also need to identify if additional measures should be adopted to help ensure a level playing field among operators. In addition, where public funds are requested, clear policies should be adopted with regard to how these should be used.

To adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment/sector, some governments have continued the move towards reform of their institutional and organizational structures by considering merging multiple, separate regulatory authorities, covering different areas of telecommunications and broadcasting, into converged communication/ICT authorities.[[46]](#footnote-48)

As many of the services carried over telecommunication/ICT networks are today transnational and borderless in nature, strengthening cross-border, regional and international cooperation will remain key in ensuring that all citizens of the world can benefit from affordable, secure and safe access anytime, anywhere.

Reviewing existing telecommunication/ICT policy and regulatory frameworks to adapt to the fast-changing digital environment is an ongoing process that requires coordination with multiple stakeholders so as to develop forward-looking approaches to attract and secure the huge and sustained investment in networks which is still needed.

Various international organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society, multinational companies, academia and foundations, are taking a role in this increasingly complex telecommunication/ICT environment/sector. For example, the World Bank Group’s new ICT Strategy aims at helping developing countries use telecommunication/ICT to transform delivery of basic services, drive innovations and productivity gains, and improve competitiveness.[[47]](#footnote-49) Other emerging initiatives, such as public-private and multi-stakeholder partnerships can potentially significantly contribute to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment/sector. Therefore collaboration among various established and new players will be important for the future of the telecommunication/ICT environment/sector.

**3 Situational analysis of ITU Sectors**

**3.1 Situational analysis of ITU-R Sector**

The biggest challenge for ITU-R is to remain abreast of the rapid and complex changes occurring in the world of international radiocommunications, coupled with a timely response to the needs of the radiocommunication and broadcasting industry in particular and to the membership as a whole. In an environment undergoing constant change and with ever greater demands from its members for products and services, the Sector should ensure that it remains as adaptable and responsive as possible to meet these challenges.

Pursuant to Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, ITU-R is committed to building an enabling environment through management of the international radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources. Since the global management of frequencies and orbit resources requires a high level of international cooperation, one of the principal tasks in ITU-R is to facilitate the complex intergovernmental negotiations needed to develop legally binding agreements between sovereign states. These agreements are embodied in the Radio Regulations and in world and regional plans adopted for different space and terrestrial services.

The field of radiocommunications addresses terrestrial and space services that are critical and increasingly important for the development of the global economy in the twenty-first century. The world is witnessing a phenomenal increase in the use of wireless systems in a myriad of applications. International radiocommunication standards (such as those contained in ITU-R Recommendations) underpin the entire global communications framework – and will continue to serve as the platform for a whole range of new wireless applications.

The domain of radiocommunications also includes aeronautical telemetry and telecommand systems, satellite services, mobile communications, maritime distress and safety signals, digital broadcasting, satellites for meteorology, and the prediction and detection of natural disasters.

In line with Radio Regulations, the recording of space and terrestrial notices and their associated publications are central to ITU-R's mission.

The need for continuing development of radiocommunication systems used in disaster mitigation and relief operations has increased and will be a key challenge for the future. Telecommunications are critical at all phases of disaster management. Aspects of emergency radiocommunication services associated with disasters include, inter alia, disaster prediction, detection, alerting and relief.

In the area of climate change, the work of ITU-R focuses on the use of telecommunication/ICT (different radio and telecommunication technologies and equipment) for weather and climate-change monitoring and for prediction, detection and mitigation of hurricanes, typhoons, thunderstorms, earthquakes, tsunamis, man-made disasters, etc.

Stakeholders, such as government agencies, public and private telecommunication operators, manufacturers, scientific or industrial bodies, international organizations, consultancies, universities, technical institutions, etc., through the processes linked with world radiocommunication conferences and study groups, will need to continue to make decisions on the most profitable and efficient ways to exploit the limited resource of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits, which will be critical and of increasing economic value for the development of the global economy in the twenty-first century.

In conducting its activities, the ITU-R should ensure to cast a proper balance:

* between the need for worldwide harmonization (to benefit from economies of scale, connectivity and interoperability) and the need for flexibility in spectrum allocations,
* between the need to accommodate new systems, applications and technologies as they arise and the need to protect existing radiocommunication services.

**3.2 Situational analysis of ITU-T Sector**

ITU-T operates in a competitive, complex and rapidly evolving environment and ecosystem.

There is a need for high-quality, demand-driven international standards, which should be developed rapidly in line with the principles of global connectivity, openness, affordability, reliability, interoperability and security. Key technologies, enabling new services and applications and promoting the building of the information society are emerging and should be taken into account in the work of ITU-T.

While retaining current ITU-T members, new members from industry and academia need to be attracted and encouraged, and the participation of developing countries in the standardization process (“Bridging the standardization gap”) needs to be boosted.

Cooperation and collaboration with other standardization bodies and relevant consortia and fora are key to minimize conflict of work and achieve efficient use of resources, as well as to incorporate expertise from outside ITU.

The review of the International Telecommunication Regulations will set a renewed worldwide framework for ITU-T activities.

**3.3 Situational analysis of ITU-D Sector**

Telecommunications/ICTs are increasingly being recognized by governments around the world as the key engine for economic growth and social development. Furthering development of telecommunications/ICTs around the world has long been at the core of the work of ITU, as a United Nations specialized agency, but has become even more vital over recent years, when technological developments have given telecommunications/ICTs an essential role in every aspect of human lives. Telecommunications/ICTs are not just an end in themselves, but are the key enablers of the other sectors.

The progress that has been made since the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 and of the telecommunication/ICT connectivity targets set by WSIS in 2003 and 2005 has been extremely important. Providing the right conditions is key to fully meeting these goals. The priority shall be the development of infrastructure, in particular for broadband communications, and the provision of telecommunication/ICT applications and services. The enhancement of human capacity building and a robust, predictable, enabling regulatory environment will ensure that technological development is sustainable.

Having regard to the importance of local content and its role in developing the use of broadband, countries with language and cultural barriers should pay adequate attention to the significant proportion of local content. Therefore, generating local content as an enabler for developing deployment of broadband services and enhancing its penetration, developing e-health, e-learning and e-commerce to satisfy demand for local content and encouraging countries with similar or common culture and language to construct local content could help speed up continuing access to broadband services.

In view of the borderless nature of the cyberspace community, ITU‑D acknowledges the importance of international cooperation in enhancing reliability, availability and security in the use of ICTs. Therefore, ITU‑D recognizes that there is an urgent need to support countries in developing specific measures in the implementation of their national cybersecurity frameworks to address the concerns of different stakeholders in this regard and to enable and assist in the sharing of best practices at the global level. Accordingly, ITU will play a key role in facilitating the above-mentioned cooperation.

Among those standing to derive the greatest benefit from telecommunications/ICTs are least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition, all of which deserve special attention. Emergency telecommunications and gender issues are also priority areas in ITU-D work. Given the magnitude of the task, success will depend on working closely with ITU members and mobilizing resources through public-private partnerships.

There is a need to encourage a culture of innovation in ITU-D. Constantly examining BDT’s activities under the lens of how products and services can be more innovative leads to critical consideration of its competitive position among telecommunication/ICT development agencies and provides the motivation to pursue new opportunities for improvement. The growing importance of innovation is recognized worldwide. Innovation is essential if countries and firms are to recover from the global economic downturn and thrive in today’s highly competitive and connected global economy. Innovation is a powerful engine for development and for addressing social and economic challenges. Innovative broadband-fuelled services such as m-payments, m-health and m-education can be literally “life-changing” for individuals, communities and societies at large. Access to telecommunications/ICTs can empower hundreds of millions of people in developing countries to directly enhance their own social and economic well-being.

The ITU-D mission is not just about connectivity for connectivity’s sake, but is more to aim at seeing innovative uses of telecommunications/ICTs that fundamentally improve people’s lives for the better.

Annex 2 to Resolution 71

**Strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019**

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The four-year strategy guides the activities of the Union in 2016-2019 in accordance with the Constitution and Convention of ITU.

The structure of the 2016-2019 strategic plan of the Union follows the structure of the ITU results-based management (RBM) framework, as shown in Section 1 below. Section 2 defines the vision, mission and values, Section 3 defines the ITU strategic goals and sets the targets, and Section 4 defines the Sectoral and intersectoral objectives, the outcomes, the enablers of the strategic goals and objectives of the Union and, for purposes of linkage of the strategic with the operational plans of the Union, the Sectoral and intersectoral outputs. Section 5 plots the roadmap from strategy to execution, by laying down the implementation criteria for prioritization. The activities and outputs are defined in detail in the operational planning process, thereby ensuring a strong linkage between strategic and operational planning (as described in Section 5.1).

1. **ITU results-based management (RBM) framework and structure of the strategic plan**

The RBM framework presented below describes the relationships between the activities of ITU, outputs they produce, and overall objectives and strategic goals of the Union, which contribute to the organization’s mission and vision.

The ITU results chain is divided into five levels: *activities*, *outputs*, *objectives* and *outcomes*, *strategic goals* and *targets*, and *vision* and *mission*. The ITU *values* represent overarching shared and common beliefs that drive priorities of the Union.

*Table 1: The ITU RBM framework (as presented in the ITU strategic and operational plans)*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 🡨 RBM planning | Implementation 🡪 | Vision & Mission(Section 2) | Vision is the better world ITU wants to see.Mission refers to the main overall purposes of the Union, as per the Basic Instruments of ITU. | Values: ITU’s shared and common beliefs that drive its priorities and guide all decision-making processes (Section 2)  |
| Strategic goals & Targets(Section 3) | Strategic goals refer to the Union’s high-level targets to which the objectives contribute, directly or indirectly. They relate to the whole of ITU.Targets are the expected results during the period of the strategic plan; they provide an indication as to whether the Goal is being achieved. Targets may not always be achieved for reasons that may be beyond the control of the Union. |
| Objectives & Outcomes(Section 4) | Objectives refer to the specific aims of the Sectoral and intersectoral activities in a given period.Outcomes provide an indication as to whether the objective is being achieved. Outcomes are usually partly, but not entirely, within the organization’s control. |
| Outputs(Section 4) | Outputs are the final tangible results, deliverables, products and services achieved by the Union in the implementation of the operational plans. |
| Activities | Activities are various actions/services for transforming resources (inputs) into outputs. Activities may be grouped into processes. |

Each of the levels above represents a distinct step in the causal logic of the ITU RBM framework. The bottom two levels (activities and outputs) relate to how financial contributions from the membership and other revenues of ITU are being invested in order to implement various functions, programmes and initiatives of the Union. The top three levels refer to the actual changes and impact that ITU envisages, i.e. the long-term economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental, technological or other effects of the Union’s work.

**2 ITU vision, mission and values**

**2.1 Vision**

*“An information society, empowered by the interconnected world, where telecommunication/ information and communication technologies enable and accelerate social, economic and environmentally sustainable growth and development for everyone”*

ITU is committed to enabling a connected world. In this interconnected world, information and communication technologies (ICTs) play a key role as an ultimate enabler for social, economic and environmentally sustainable development, benefiting each and every person on the planet. ICTs are redefining how development objectives may be achieved. Delivering affordable access to telecommunication/ICT networks, services and applications to all the world’s inhabitants is a vital driver of development.

**2.2 Mission**

*“To promote, facilitate and foster affordable and universal access to telecommunication/ information and communication technology networks, services and applications and their use for social, economic and environmentally sustainable growth and development”*

**2.3 Values**

The core values of ITU are the principles and common beliefs that drive the priorities of the Union and the decision-making process of the organization.

***People-centred, service-oriented and results-based***

Being people-centred, ITU is focused on people in order to deliver results that matter to each and every individual. Being service-oriented, ITU is committed to further delivering high-quality services and maximizing satisfaction of beneficiaries and stakeholders. Being results-based, ITU aims for tangible results and to maximize the impact of its work.

***Inclusiveness***

Recognizing inclusiveness as a universal value, ITU is committed to ensuring that the benefits of telecommunication/ICTs reach everyone in an equitable manner, including developing countries, persons with specific needs as well as marginal and vulnerable populations, including youth, indigenous peoples, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons with diverse income levels, rural and remote populations, as well as ensuring gender equality in telecommunication/ICTs. Significance of inclusiveness is twofold: everyone benefits from the work of ITU, and everyone can contribute.

***Universality and neutrality***

As a United Nations specialized agency, ITU reaches, covers and represents all parts of the world. Within the remit of the Basic Instruments of the Union, its operations and activities reflect the express will of its membership. Appreciating the significance of being neutral, ITU also recognizes the overarching pre-eminence of human rights. It is essential to protect the right to freedom of expression, the right to communicate and the right to privacy.

***Synergies through collaboration***

A diverse array of organizations contributes to the development of the telecommunication/ICT. ITU, as a major player in this diverse environment, embraces collaboration as the best way to contribute to the fulfilment of its mission.

***Innovativeness***

Innovation is a key element in the transformation of the telecommunication/ICT environment. In order to be successful in what it does, ITU recognizes that it must continuously contribute to shaping and adapting quickly to this rapidly changing telecommunication/ICT environment.

***Efficiency***

Efficiency is a concern for all stakeholders in the telecommunication/ICT environment. ITU is committed to providing increased value for money, focusing on its priorities and avoiding conflicting efforts and activities.

***Continuous improvement***

Recognizing that in a fast-moving, rapidly-evolving environment there are no permanent solutions, ITU embraces the value of *continuous improvement* of its products, services and processes, by adjusting focus as required and raising performance and quality standards.

***Transparency***

As an enabler for many of the above values, transparency allows accountability for decisions, actions and results. Embracing transparency, ITU communicates and demonstrates progress towards the achievement of its goals.

**3 Strategic goals and targets of the Union**

**3.1 Strategic goals**

The Council in its role in managing the Union between Plenipotentiary Conferences, and all three ITU Sectors will cooperate towards achievement of the ITU-wide goals: the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D). Successful coordination and collaboration among the Sectors, their three Bureaux and the General Secretariat shall underpin the Union’s progress in achieving these goals.

In 2016-2019 ITU will work to achieve its mission through the following four goals:

**3.1.1 Goal 1: Growth – Enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunications/ICTs**

Recognizing the role of telecommunication/ICTs as a key enabler for social, economic and environmentally sustainable development, ITU will work to enable and foster access to, and increase the use of telecommunication/ICTs. Growth in the use of telecommunication/ICTs has a positive impact on short- and long-term socio-economic development. The Union, including its members, are committed to working together and collaborating with all stakeholders in the telecommunication/ICT environment in order to achieve this goal.

**3.1.2 Goal 2: Inclusiveness – Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all**

Being committed to ensuring that everyone without exception benefits from telecommunication/ICTs, ITU will work to bridge the digital divide and enable the provision of broadband for all. Bridging the digital divide focuses on global telecommunication/ICT inclusiveness, fostering telecommunication/ICT access, accessibility, affordability and use in all countries and regions and by all peoples, including marginal and vulnerable populations, such as women, children, people with different income levels, Indigenous Peoples, older persons and persons with disabilities. The Union will continue to work towards enabling the provision of broadband for all, so everyone can take advantage of these benefits.

**3.1.3 Goal 3: Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from telecommunication/ICT development**

To promote the beneficial use of telecommunication/ICTs, the Union recognizes the need to manage challenges that emerge from the rapid growth of telecommunication/ICTs. The Union focuses on enhancing the sustainable and safe use of telecommunication/ICTs, in close collaboration with all organizations and entities. Accordingly, the Union will work towards minimizing the negative impact of undesired collaterals, such as cybersecurity threats, including potential harm to most vulnerable parts of the society, in particular children, and negative effects on the environment, including e-waste.

**3.1.4 Goal 4: Innovation and partnership – Lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment**

The fourth goal of the Union’s strategy for 2016-2019 is innovation: fostering an innovative ecosystem and adapting to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment. In the rapidly evolving environment, the goal set by the Union is to contribute to the development of an environment that is sufficiently conducive to innovation, where advances in new technologies and strategic partnerships become a key driver for the post-2015 development agenda. The Union recognizes the global need to adapt systems and practices continuously, since technological innovation is transforming the telecommunication/ICT environment. The Union recognizes the need to foster the engagement and cooperation with other entities and organizations in pursuing that goal.

**3.2 Targets of the Union**

Targets represent the effect and long-term impact of the Union’s work and provide an indication of progress towards achievement of the strategic goals. ITU will work collaboratively with the full range of other organizations and entities around the world committed to advancing the use of telecommunications/ICTs. The purpose of such targets is to provide the direction where the Union should focus its attention and materialize the ITU vision for an interconnected world for the four‑year period of the strategic plan.

**3.2.1 Principles for global telecommunication/ICT targets**

Following best practice for setting targets, the global telecommunication/ICT targets are set in compliance with the following criteria:

* **Specific**: Targets describe the tangible impact that the Union would like to see from its efforts: the long-term economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental, technological or other effects sought, which may, however, be largely outside the Union’s direct control.
* **Measurable**: Targets build on existing statistical indicators, leveraging ITU knowledge bases, are measurable and have an established baseline.
* **Action-oriented**: Targets guide specific efforts under the strategic and operational plans of the Union.
* **Realistic and relevant**: Targets are ambitious, but realistic, and are linked with the strategic goals of the Union.
* **Time-bound and traceable**: Targets correspond to the time-frame within the four-year period of the strategic plan of the Union, i.e. by 2020.

**3.2.2 Global telecommunication/ICT targets**

Table 2 below presents the Global telecommunication/ICT targets for each of the strategic goals of the ITU.

*Table 2: Global telecommunication/ICT targets*

|  |
| --- |
| Goal 1 Growth – Enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunications/ICTs |
| * Target 1.1: Worldwide, 55% of households should have access to the Internet by 2020
* Target 1.2: Worldwide, 60% of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020
* Target 1.3: Worldwide, telecommunication/ICTs should be 40% more affordable by 2020[[48]](#footnote-50)
 |
| Goal 2 Inclusiveness –Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all |
| * Target 2.1.A: In the developing world, 50% of households should have access to the Internet by 2020
* Target 2.1.B: In the least developed countries (LDCs), 15% of households should have access to the Internet by 2020
* Target 2.2.A: In the developing world, 50% of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020
* Target 2.2.B: In the least developed countries (LDCs), 20% of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020
* Target 2.3.A: The affordability gap between developed and developing countries should be reduced by 40% by 2020[[49]](#footnote-51)
* Target 2.3.B: Broadband services should cost no more than 5% of average monthly income in developing countries by 2020
* Target 2.4: Worldwide, 90% of the rural population should be covered by broadband services by 2020[[50]](#footnote-52)
* Target 2.5.A: Gender equality among Internet users should be reached by 2020
* Target 2.5.B: Enabling environments ensuring accessible telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities should be established in all countries by 2020
 |
| Goal 3 Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from the telecommunication/ICT development |
| * Target 3.1: Cybersecurity readiness should be improved by 40% by 2020[[51]](#footnote-53)
* Target 3.2: Volume of redundant e-waste to be reduced by 50% by 2020[[52]](#footnote-54)
* Target 3.3: Green House Gas emissions generated by the telecommunication/ICT sector to be decreased per device by 30% by 2020[[53]](#footnote-55)
 |
| Goal 4 Innovation and partnership – Lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment |
| * Target 4.1: Telecommunication/ICT environment conducive to innovation[[54]](#footnote-56)
* Target 4.2: Effective partnerships of stakeholders in telecommunication/ICT environment[[55]](#footnote-57)
 |

**3.3 Strategic risk management and mitigation**

Bearing in mind the prevailing challenges, evolutions and transformations that have the most potential to impact activities of the ITU during the period of the strategic plan, the following list of top-level strategic risks presented in

Table *3* has been identified, analysed and evaluated. These risks have been considered when planning the strategy for 2016-2019, and the corresponding mitigation measures have been identified as necessary. It should be emphasized that the strategic risks are not meant to represent deficiencies of ITU’s operations. They represent forward-looking uncertainties that may affect efforts to fulfil the mission of the Union during the period of the strategic plan.

ITU has identified, analysed and assessed these strategic risks. Apart from the strategic planning processes, setting the overall framework on how to mitigate these risks, operational mitigation measures will be defined and implemented through the operational planning process of the Union.

*Table 3: Strategic risks and mitigation measures*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk** | Strategic mitigation measure | Reflected in |
| * **Diminishing relevance and ability to demonstrate clear added value**

Represents the risk of conflicting efforts, inconsistencies and competition with other relevant organizations and bodies, as well as the risk of misperception of ITU’s mandate, mission and role. | 1. Identify and concentrate on activities with unique added value
 | - Vision, Mission, Strategic goals and Objectives/Outcomes, Criteria for prioritization |
| * **Spreading too thin**

Represents the risk of mission dilution and the risk of losing sight of the organization’s core mandate. | 1. Ensure cohesiveness and strength of focus
 | - Criteria for prioritization |
| * **Failure to respond quickly to emerging needs and innovate sufficiently while still providing high-quality deliverables**

Represents the risk of unresponsiveness, leading to disengagement of membership and other stakeholders. | 1. Be fast moving, agile, responsive and innovative
2. Proactively engage stakeholders
 | - Goal 4 related to Innovation, ITU values- Vision, Mission, Values, Strategic goals and Objectives/Outcomes, Criteria for prioritization |
| * **Inadequate adjustment of implementation strategies, tools, methodology and processes to keep up with best practices and changing needs**

Represents the risk of the study group structure, methods and tools becoming inadequate, of the implementation tools and methods becoming unreliable and failing to ensure maximum effectiveness, and of inadequate cooperation among the Sectors. | 1. Continuously improve strategies, tools, methodologies and processes according to best practice
 | - Values, Implementation criteria- Process of monitoring the implementation and adjusting the strategic plan |
| * **Inadequacy of funding**

Represents the risk of reduced financial contributions from membership. | 1. Be more efficient and prioritize
2. Ensure effective financial planning
 | - Implementation criteria |

**4 Sectoral and intersectoral objectives, outcomes and outputs**

ITU will implement strategic goals of the Union for 2016-2019 through a number of objectives to be attained in this period. Each Sector will contribute to the overarching goals of the Union in the context of its specific remit, through the implementation of the sector-specific objectives and the overarching intersectoral objectives. The Council will ensure efficient coordination and oversight of this work.

**4.1 Sectoral and intersectoral objectives**

Sectoral and intersectoral objectives will contribute to the ITU Strategic Goals as presented in Table *4* below[[56]](#footnote-58), supported by the enablers of the goals and the objectives of the Union provided by the secretariat.

*Table 4: Linkage of Sectoral and intersectoral objectives to ITU strategic goals*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Goal 1: Growth | Goal 2: Inclusiveness | Goal 3: Sustainability | Goal 4: Innovation & partnership |
| Objectives | ITU-R objectives |  |  |  |  |
| R.1. Meet, in a rational, equitable, efficient and economical way, the ITU membership’s requirements for radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources, while avoiding harmful interference | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| R.2. Provide for worldwide connectivity and interoperability, improved performance, quality and affordability of service and overall system economy in radiocommunications, including through the development of international standards | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| R.3. Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on radiocommunications |  | ☑ |  |  |
| ITU-T objectives |  |  |  |  |
| T.1. Develop non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T Recommendations), in a timely manner, and foster interoperability and improved performance of equipment, networks, services and applications | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| T.2. Promote the active participation of the membership, in particular developing countries, in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T Recommendations) |  | ☑ |  |  |
| T.3. Ensure effective allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations and procedures | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| T.4 Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on the standardization activities of ITU-T | 🗸 | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| T.5 Extend and facilitate cooperation with international and regional standardization bodies | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | ☑ |
| ITU-D objectives |  |  |  |  |
| D.1. Foster international cooperation on telecommunication/ICT development issues |  | ☑ |  |  |
| D.2. Foster an enabling environment for ICT development and foster the development of telecommunication/ICT networks as well as relevant applications and services, including bridging the standardization gap | ☑ |  |  |  |
| D.3 Enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and roll-out of relevant applications and services |  |  | ☑ |  |
| D.4. Build human and institutional capacity, provide data and statistics, promote digital inclusion and provide concentrated assistance to countries in special need |  | ☑ |  |  |
| D.5. Enhance environmental protection, climate-change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster-management efforts through telecommunications/ICTs | ☑ |  |  |  |
| Intersectoral objectives |  |  |  |  |
| I.1. Enhance international dialogue among stakeholders | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | ☑ |
| I.2. Enhance partnerships and cooperation within the telecommunication/ICT environment | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | ☑ |
| I.3. Enhance identification and analysis of emerging trends in the telecommunication/ICT environment  | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | ☑ |
| I.4. Enhance/promote recognition of (importance of) the telecommunication/ICTs as a key enabler of social, economic and environmentally sustainable development |  | ☑ | ☑ |  |
| I.5. Enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs |  | ☑ |  |  |
| Enablers | * Ensure efficient and effective use of human, financial and capital resources, as well as a work-conducive, safe and secure working environment
* Ensure efficient and accessible conferences, meetings, documentation, publications and information infrastructures
* Ensure efficient membership-related, protocol, communication and resource mobilization services
* Ensure efficient planning, coordination and execution of the strategic plan and operational plans of the Union
* Ensure effective and efficient governance of the organization (internal and external)
 |

**4.2 Objectives, outcomes and outputs**

The Sectoral and intersectoral objectives will be met by achieving the related outcomes, implemented by the outputs presented in the table below:

*Table 5: Objectives, outcomes and outputs*

| Objective | Outcomes | Outputs |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ITU-R objectives |
| R.1. Meet, in a rational, equitable, efficient and economical way, the ITU membership’s requirements for radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources, while avoiding harmful interference | R.1-1: Increased number of countries having satellite networks and earth stations recorded in the Master International Frequency Register (MIFR)R.1-2: Increased number of countries having terrestrial frequency assignments recorded in the MIFRR.1-3: Increased percentage of assignments recorded in the MIFR with favourable findingR.1-4: Increased percentage of countries which have completed the transition to digital terrestrial television broadcastingR.1-5: Increased percentage of spectrum assigned to satellite networks which is free from harmful interference R.1-6: Increased percentage of assignments to terrestrial services recorded in the master register which are free from harmful interference | * Final Acts of World Radiocommunication Conferences, updated Radio Regulations
* Final Acts of Regional Radiocommunication Conferences, Regional Agreements
* Rules of procedure adopted by Radio Regulations Board (RRB)
* Results of the processing of space notices and other related activities
* Results of the processing of terrestrial notices and other related activities
* RRB decisions other than adoption of Rules of Procedure
* Improvement of software of ITU-R
 |
| R.2. Provide for worldwide connectivity and interoperability, improved performance, quality and affordability of service and overall system economy in radiocommunications, including through the development of international standards | R.2-1: Increased mobile broadband access including in frequency bands identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT)R.2-2: Reduced mobile broadband price basket[[57]](#footnote-59)50, as percentage of Gross national income (GNI) per capitaR.2-3: Increased number of fixed links and increased amount of traffic handled by the fixed service (Tbit/s)R.2-4: Number of households with Digital Terrestrial Television receptionR.2-5: Number of satellite transponders (equivalent 36 MHz) in operation and corresponding capacity (Tbit/s). Number of VSAT terminals, Number of households with satellite television reception.R.2-6: Increased number of devices with radionavigation-satellite receptionR.2-7: Number of Earth exploration satellites in operation, corresponding quantity and resolution of transmitted images and data volume downloaded (Tbytes) | * Decisions of Radio Assembly, ITU-R Resolutions
* ITU-R Recommendations, Reports (including the CPM report) and Handbooks
* Advice from the Radiocommunication Advisory Group
 |
| R.3. Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on radiocommunications | R.3-1: Increased knowledge and know-how on Radio Regulations, Rules of Procedures, Regional Agreements, Recommendations and best practices on spectrum useR.3-2: Increased participation in ITU-R activities (including through remote participation), in particular by developing countries | * ITU-R publications
* Assistance to members, in particular developing countries and LDCs
* Liaison/support to development activities
* Seminars, workshops and other events
 |
| ITU-T objectives |
| T.1. Develop non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T Recommendations), in a timely manner, and foster interoperability and improved performance of equipment, networks, services and applications | T.1-1: Increased utilization of ITU-T RecommendationsT.1-2: Improved conformance to ITU-T RecommendationsT.1-3: Enhanced standards in new technologies and services | * Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA)
* WTSA regional consultation sessions
* Advice and Decisions of Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG)
* ITU-T Recommendations and related results of ITU-T Study Groups
* ITU-T general assistance and cooperation
* Conformity database
* Interoperability test centres and events
* Development of test suites
 |
| T.2. Promote the active participation of the membership, in particular developing countries in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T Recommendations) | T.2-1: Increased participation in the ITU-T standardization process, including attendance of meetings, submission of contributions, taking leadership positions and hosting of meetings/workshops, especially from developing countriesT.2-2: Increase of the ITU-T membership, including Sector Members, Associates and Academia | * Bridging the standardization gap (e.g. remote participation, fellowships, establishment of regional study groups)
* Workshops and seminars including offline and online training activities, complementing the capacity building work on bridging the standardization gap undertaken in the ITU-D
* Outreach and promotion
 |
| T.3. Ensure effective allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations and procedures | T.3-1: Timely and accurate allocation of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources, as specified in the relevant recommendations | * Relevant TSB databases
* Allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations and procedures
 |
| T.4 Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on the standardization activities of ITU-T | T.4-1: Increased knowledge on ITU-T standards and on best practices in the implementation of ITU-T standards. T.4-2: Increased participation in ITU-T's standardization activities and increased awareness of the relevance of ITU-T standardsT.4-3: Increased Sector visibility | * ITU-T publications
* Database publications
* Outreach and promotion
* ITU Operational Bulletin
 |
| T.5 Extend and facilitate cooperation with international and regional standardization bodies | T.5-1: Increased number of common texts with other standards organizationsT.5-2: Decreased number of conflicting standardsT.5-3: Increased number of Memoranda of Understanding / collaboration agreements with other organizationsT.5-4: Increased number of ITU-T A.4, A.5 and A.6 qualified organizationsT.5-5: Increased number of workshops/events organized jointly with other organizations | * Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and collaboration agreements
* ITU-T A.4/A.5/A.6 qualifications
* Jointly organized workshop/events
* Joint texts with other organizations
 |
| ITU-D objectives[[58]](#footnote-60) |
| D.1. Foster international cooperation on telecommunication/ICT development issues | D.1-1: Draft strategic plan for ITU-DD.1-2: WTDC DeclarationD.1-3: WTDC Action PlanD.1-4: Resolutions and recommendationsD.1-5: New and revised Questions for study groupsD.1-6: Increased level of agreement on priority areasD.1-7: Assessment of the implementation of the Action Plan and of the WSIS Plan of ActionD.1-8: Identification of regional initiativesD.1-9: Increased number of contributions and proposals for the Action PlanD.1-10: Enhanced review of priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategiesD.1-11: Work programmeD.1-12: Comprehensive preparation of progress report to the Director of BDT on the implementation of the work programmeD.1-13: Enhanced knowledge-sharing and dialogue among Member States and Sector Members (including Associates and Academia) on emerging telecommunication/ICT issues for sustainable growthD.1-14: Strengthened capacity of members to develop and implement ICT strategies and policies as well as to identify methods and approaches for the development and deployment of infrastructure and applications | * World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC)
* Regional preparatory meetings (RPMs)
* Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG)
* Study groups
 |
| D.2. Foster an enabling environment for ICT development and foster the development of telecommunication/ICT networks as well as relevant applications and services, including bridging the standardization gap | D.2-1: Enhanced dialogue and cooperation among national regulators, policy-makers and other telecommunication/ICT stakeholders on topical policy, legal and regulatory issues to help countries achieve their goals of creating a more inclusive information societyD.2-2: Improved decision-making on policy and regulatory issues and conducive policy, legal and regulatory environment for the ICT sectorD.2-3: Enhanced awareness and capability of countries to enable planning, deployment, operation and maintenance of sustainable, accessible and resilient ICT networks and services, including broadband infrastructure, and improved knowledge of available broadband transmission infrastructure worldwide D.2-4: Enhanced awareness and capability of countries to participate in and contribute to the development and deployment of ITU Recommendations and put in place sustainable and appropriate conformance and interoperability programmes, on the basis of ITU Recommendations, at national, regional and subregional levels by promoting the establishment of mutual recognition agreement (MRA) regimes and/or building testing labs, as appropriateD.2-5: Enhanced awareness and capability of countries in the fields of frequency planning and assignment, spectrum management and radio monitoring, in efficient utilization of tools for managing the spectrum and in measurement and regulation related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF)D.2-6: Enhanced awareness and capability of countries in the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting and in post-transition activities, and effectiveness of implementation of the guidelines preparedD.2-7: Strengthened members' capacity to integrate telecommunication/ICT innovation in national development agendasD.2-8: Enhanced public-private partnership to foster the development of telecommunications/ICTs | * Policy and regulatory frameworks
* Telecommunication/ICT networks, including conformance and interoperability and bridging the standardization gap
* Innovation and partnership
 |
| D.3. Enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and roll-out of relevant applications and services | D.3-1: Strengthened capacity of Member States to incorporate and implement cybersecurity policies and strategies into nationwide ICT plans, as well as appropriate legislationD.3-2: Enhanced ability of Member States to respond to cyberthreats in a timely mannerD.3-3: Enhanced cooperation, information exchange and know-how transfer among Member States and with relevant playersD.3-4: Improved capacity of countries for the planning of national sectoral e-strategies to foster the enabling environment for upscaling ICT applicationsD.3-5: Improved capacity of countries to leverage ICT/mobile applications to improve the delivery of value-added services in high-priority areas (e.g. health, governance, education, payments, etc.) in order to provide effective solutions for various challenges in sustainable development through public-private collaborationD.3-6: Enhanced innovation, knowledge and skills of national institutions to use ICT and broadband for development | * Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
* ICT applications and services
 |
| D.4. Build human and institutional capacity, provide data and statistics, promote digital inclusion and provide concentrated assistance to countries in special need | D.4-1: Enhanced capacity building of membership in international Internet governanceD.4-2:Improved knowledge and skills of ITU membership in the use of telecommunications/ICTsD.4-3:Enhanced awareness of the role of human and institutional capacity building for telecommunications/ICTs and development for the ITU membershipD.4-4:Enhanced information and knowledge of policy-makers and other stakeholders on current telecommunication/ICT trends and developments based on high-quality, internationally comparable telecommunication/ICT statistics and data analysisD.4-5:Enhanced dialogue between telecommunication/ICT data producers and users and increased capacity and skills of producers of telecommunication/ICT statistics to carry out data collections at the national level based on international standards and methodologiesD.4-6:Strengthened capacity of Member States to develop and implement digital inclusion policies, strategies and guidelines to ensure telecommunication/ICT accessibility for people with specific needs[[59]](#footnote-61) and the use of telecommunications/ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of people with specific needsD.4-7: Improved capacity of members to provide people with specific needs with digital literacy training and training on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for social and economic development D.4-8:Improved capacity of members in using telecommunications/ICTs for the social and economic development of people with specific needs, including telecommunication/ICT programmes to promote youth employment and entrepreneurship D.4-9:Improved access to and use of telecommunications/ICTs in LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transitionD.4-10:Enhanced capacity of LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs on telecommunication/ICT development | * Capacity building
* Telecommunication/ICT statistics
* Digital inclusion of people with specific needs
* Concentrated assistance to least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS) and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs)
 |
| D.5. Enhance environmental protection, climate-change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster-management efforts through telecommunications/ICTs | D.5-1: Improved availability of information and solutions for Member States, regarding climate-change mitigation and adaptation D.5-2: Enhanced capacity of Member States in relation to climate-change mitigation and adaptation policy and regulatory frameworks D.5-3: Development of e-waste policyD.5-4: Developed standards-based monitoring and early-warning systems linked to national and regional networksD.5-5: Collaboration to facilitate emergency disaster responseD.5-6: Established partnerships among relevant organizations dealing with the use of telecommunication/ICT systems for the purpose of disaster preparedness, prediction, detection and mitigationD.5-7: Increased awareness of regional and international cooperation for easy access to, and sharing of, information related to the use of telecommunications/ICTs for emergency situations | * ICTs and climate-change adaptation and mitigation
* Emergency telecommunications
 |
| Intersectoral objectives |
| I.1. Enhance international dialogue among stakeholders | I.1-1: Increased collaboration among relevant stakeholders, aiming to improve the efficiency of the telecommunication/ICT environment | * Intersectoral world conferences, fora, events and platforms for high-level debate (such as World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT), World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum (WTPF), World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)[[60]](#footnote-62), World Telecommunication and Information Society Day (WTISD), ITU Telecom)
 |
| I.2. Enhance partnerships and cooperation within the telecommunication/ICT environment | I.2-1: Increased synergies from partnerships on telecommunication/ICTs | * Knowledge-sharing, networking and partnerships
* Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs)
 |
| I.3. Enhance identification and analysis of emerging trends in the telecommunication/ICT environment | I.3-1: Timely identification and analysis of emerging trends in telecommunication/ICTs and establishment of new areas of activities related to them | * Intersectoral initiatives and reports on emerging telecommunication/ICT trends and other similar initiatives (including ITU News)
 |
| I.4. Enhance/promote recognition of (importance of) the telecommunication/ICTs as a key enabler of social, economic and environmentally sustainable development | I.4-1: Increased multilateral and inter-governmental recognition of telecommunication/ICTs as a cross-cutting enabler for all three pillars of sustainable development (economic growth, social inclusion and environmental balance) as defined in the outcome document of the United Nations Rio+20 Sustainable Development Conference, and in support of the UN mission for peace, security and human rights | * Reports and other inputs to UN inter-agency, multilateral and inter-governmental processes
 |
| I.5. Enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs | I.5-1 Increased availability and compliance of telecommunication/ICT equipment, services and applications with universal design principlesI.5-2 Increased engagement of organizations of persons with disabilities and specific needs in the work of the UnionI.5-3 Increased awareness, including multilateral and inter-governmental recognition, of the need to enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs | * Accessibility of telecommunications/ICTs reports, guidelines, and checklists
* Mobilization of resources and technical expertise, for example, through promoting greater participation in international and regional meetings by persons with disabilities and specific needs
* Further development and implementation of the ITU Accessibility Policy and related plans
* Advocacy, both at UN level and at regional and national levels
 |
| The following Outputs of the activities of the ITU governing bodies contribute to the implementation of all the objectives of the Union: | * Decisions, Resolutions, Recommendations and other results of the Plenipotentiary Conference
* Decisions and Resolutions of the Council, as well as results of the Council Working Groups
 |

**4.3 Enablers**

The aim of the enablers of the strategic goals and the objectives of the Union is to support the activities of the ITU, towards achieving the objectives and strategic goals. The support processes contribute to the enablers of the strategic goals as presented in the table below:

*Table 6: Support processes contribution to Enablers*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Enablersof the strategic goalsSupport processes | Ensure efficient and effective use of human, financial and capital resources, as well as a work-conducive, safe and secure working environment | Ensure efficient and accessible conferences, meetings, documentation, publications and information infrastructures | Ensure efficient membership-related, protocol, communication and resource mobilization services | Ensure efficient planning, coordination and execution of the strategic plan and operational plans of the Union | Ensure effective and efficient governance of the organization (internal and external) |
| Management of the Union | X |  |  | X | X |
| Organization of conferences, assemblies, seminars and workshops (including translation and interpretation) |  | X |  |  |  |
| Publication services |  | X |  |  |  |
| IT services |  | X |  |  |  |
| Human resources management | X |  |  |  |  |
| Financial resources management | X |  |  |  |  |
| Legal services |  |  |  |  | X |
| Internal audit | X |  |  |  | X |
| Engagement with Membership and external stakeholders (including UN) |  |  | X |  |  |
| Communication services (audio/visual services, Press release services, Social media, management of the web, branding, speechwriting, ICT Discovery) |  |  | X |  |  |
| Protocol services |  |  | X |  |  |
| Facilitation of the work of Governing bodies (PP, Council, Council Working Groups) |  |  |  |  | X |
| Safety and security services | X |  |  |  |  |
| Badging production and distribution |  | X |  |  |  |
| Resource mobilization services |  |  | X |  |  |
| Corporate strategic management and planning |  |  |  | X | X |

**5 Implementation and evaluation**

**5.1 Linkage between strategic, operational and financial planning**

The strong and coherent linkage between the Union’s strategic, operational and financial planning is ensured by implementing the ITU RBM framework in accordance with Resolutions 71, 72 and 151 (Rev. Busan, 2014), as per the following structure:

* This four-year **strategic plan** defines the strategic goals of the Union and the Sectoral and intersectoral objectives/outcomes for the four-year period. It lays down the **implementation criteria** to be taken into consideration in the operational planning and budgeting processes. The strategic plan should be implemented within the context of the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
* The four-year **financial plan**, Decision 5 (Rev. Busan, 2014) forecasts revenue and expenses for the four-year period, in full consistency with the strategic plan and defines resources available for its implementation.
* Biennial **budgets**, approved by the Council, implement the results-based budgeting (RBB) mechanism, according to the provisions of the financial plan.
* The four-year rolling **operational plans**, approved by the Council, follow the principles of the strategic plan and are set in accordance to the financial plan and the biennial budget. Operational plans define the Sectoral and intersectoral outputs produced to achieve the Union’s objectives and outcomes, and describe the corresponding activities of the Bureaux and the General Secretariat. The activities of the Bureaux contribute directly to Sectoral or intersectoral outputs. The activities of the General Secretariat either contribute directly to the intersectoral outputs (via intersectoral activities), or provide support services to the Bureaux and the intersectoral activities, as presented below:

*Figure 3: Linkage between strategic, operational and financial planning*



**5.2 Implementation criteria**

Implementation criteria set the framework to enable proper identification of appropriate activities of the Union, so that the objectives, outcomes and strategic goals of the Union are achieved in the most effective and efficient manner. They define the criteria for establishing priorities for the resource-allocation process within the biennial budget of the Union.

The implementation criteria set for the Union’s strategy for 2016-2019 are:

1. **Adherence to ITU values**: The core values of ITU shall drive the priorities and provide the basis for decision-making.
2. **Following results-based management principles**, including:
	1. **Performance monitoring and evaluation**: Performance against the achievement of the goals/objectives shall be monitored and evaluated in accordance to the operational plans, as approved by the Council, and opportunities for improvement shall be identified, in order to support the decision-making process.
	2. **Risk identification, assessment and treatment:** An integrated process to manage uncertain events that may impact achievement of objectives and goals shall be in place, to enhance informed decision-making.
	3. **Results-based budgeting principles**: The budgeting process shall allocate resources on the basis of the goals and objectives to be achieved, as defined within this strategic plan.
	4. **Impact-oriented reporting**: Progress towards the achievement of ITU’s strategic goals shall be clearly reported, focusing on the impact of the activities of the Union.
3. **Implementing efficiently**: Efficiency has become an overarching imperative for the Union. ITU shall assess whether its stakeholders obtain maximum benefit from the services ITU provides, according to the resources available (value for money).
4. **Aiming to mainstream UN recommendations and apply harmonized business practices**, as ITU is part of the UN system as a UN specialized agency.
5. **Working as One ITU**: Sectors shall work cohesively for the implementation of the strategic plan. The secretariat shall support coordinated operational planning, avoiding redundancies and duplication and maximizing synergies across the Sectors, the Bureaux and the General Secretariat.
6. **Long-term development of the organization to sustain performance and relevance of expertise**: Aspiring to the concept of the learning organization, the organization shall continue operating in an interconnected way and to invest further in staff so as to sustainably deliver most value.
7. **Prioritization**: It is important to define specific criteria for prioritizing among different activities and initiatives that the Union is willing to undertake. The factors to be considered are the following:
	1. **Added value**:
		* Prioritize based on unique value contribution by ITU (outcomes that cannot be achieved otherwise)
		* Be involved where and to the extent that ITU adds significant value
		* Not prioritize activities that other stakeholders can undertake
		* Prioritize based on ITU’s available expertise for implementation.
	2. **Impact and focus**:
		* Focus on maximum impact for the wider constituency, while considering inclusiveness
		* Undertake fewer activities with greater impact, rather than many activities with diluted impact
		* Be consistent and undertake activities that clearly contribute to the big picture as determined by the ITU strategic framework
		* Give priority to activities yielding tangible results.
	3. **Membership needs**:
		* Prioritize membership demands, by following a customer-oriented approach
		* Give priority to activities that Member States cannot implement without the support of the organization.

**5.3 Monitoring, evaluation and risk management in the ITU RBM framework**

Results will be the main focus of strategy, planning and budgeting in the ITU RBM framework. Performance monitoring and evaluation, and risk management will ensure that the strategic, operational and financial planning processes are based on informed decision-making and appropriate resource allocation.

The ITU performance monitoring and evaluation framework will be further developed according to the strategic framework outlined in the 2016-2019 strategic plan, to measure progress towards achievement of the ITU objectives and outcomes, strategic goals and targets set out in this strategic plan, evaluating performance and detecting issues that need to be addressed.

The ITU risk management framework will be further developed, to ensure an integrated approach to the ITU results-based management framework set in the 2016-2019 strategic plan of the Union.

Annex 3 to Resolution 71

**Allocation of resources to objectives and strategic goals**



Annex 4 to Resolution 71

**Glossary of the Strategic Plan for the Union for 2016-2019**

| **Term** | **Working Version** |
| --- | --- |
| Activities | Activities are various actions/services for transforming resources (inputs) into outputs. |
| Financial plan | The Financial Plan covers a four-year period and sets up the financial basis from which biennial budgets can be elaborated.The financial plan is elaborated within the context of Decision 5 (Revenue and expenses for the Union) which reflects, *inter alia*, the amount of the contributory unit approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference.It should be aligned with the strategic plan. |
| Inputs | Inputs are resources, such as financial, human, material and technological resources, used by activities to produce outputs. |
| Mission | Mission refers to the main overall purposes of the Union, as per the Basic Instruments of ITU. |
| Objectives | Objectives refer to the specific aims of the Sectoral and intersectoral activities in a given period. |
| Operational plan | The operational plan is prepared on a yearly basis by each Bureau, in consultation with the relevant advisory group, and by the General Secretariat, in accordance with the strategic and financial plans. It contains the detailed plan for the subsequent year and a forecast for the following three‑year period for each Sector and the General Secretariat. The Council reviews and approves the four-year rolling operational plans. |
| Outcomes | Outcomes provide an indication as to whether the objective is being achieved. Outcomes are usually partly, but not entirely, within the control of the organization. |
| Outputs | The outputs are the final tangible results, deliverables, products and services achieved by the Union in the implementation of the operational plans. Outputs are cost objects and are represented in the applicable cost accounting system by internal orders. |
| Performance indicators | Performance indicators are the criteria used to measure the achievement of outputs or outcomes. These indicators may be qualitative or quantitative. |
| Processes | Set of consistent activities intended to meet an intended objective/goal. |
| Results-based budgeting (RBB) | Results-based budgeting (RBB) is the programme budget process in which (a) the programme is formulated in order to meet a set of predefined objectives and outcomes; (b) the outcomes justify resource requirements, which are derived from and linked to outputs produced to achieve the outcomes; and (c) actual performance in achieving outcomes is measured by outcome indicators. |
| Results-based management (RBM) | Results-based management is a management approach that directs organizational processes, resources, products and services towards the achievement of measurable results. It provides the management frameworks and tools for strategic planning, risk management, performance monitoring and evaluation and financing activities based on targeted results. |
| Results framework | A results framework is the strategic management tool used to plan, monitor, evaluate and report within the RBM methodology. It provides the necessary sequence to achieve desired results (results chain) – beginning with inputs, moving through activities and outputs, to outcomes – at the level of Sectoral and intersectoral objectives, and desired impact – at the level of ITU‑wide strategic goals and targets. It explains how results are to be achieved, including causal relationships and underlying assumptions and risks. The results framework reflects strategic level thinking across the entire organization. |
| Strategic goals | Strategic goals refer to the Union's high-level targets to which the objectives contribute, directly or indirectly. These relate to the whole of ITU. |
| Strategic plan | The strategic plan defines the strategy of the Union for a four-year period in order to fulfil its mission. It defines strategic goals and objectives and represents the plan of the Union within that period. It is the main instrument embodying the Union's strategic vision. The strategic plan should be implemented within the context of the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference. |
| Strategic risks | Strategic risks refer to the uncertainties and untapped opportunities that affect an organization's strategy and strategy execution. |
| Strategic risk management (SRM) | Strategic risk management is a management practice that identifies and focuses action on uncertainties and untapped opportunities that affect an organization’s ability to deliver on its mission. |
| Strategic target | Strategic targets are the expected results during the period of the strategic plan; they provide an indication as to whether the goal is being achieved. Targets may not always be achieved for reasons that may be beyond the control of the Union. |
| Values | ITU's shared and common beliefs that drive its priorities and guide all decision-making processes. |
| Vision | The better world ITU wants to see. |

**List of terms in all six official languages**

| English | **Arab** | Chinese | **French** | **Russian** | **Spanish** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activities | الأنشطة | 活动 | Activités | Виды деятельности | Actividades |
| Financial plan | الخطة المالية | 财务规划 | Plan financier | Финансовый план | Plan Financiero |
| Inputs | المدخلات | 投入，输入意见（取决于上下文） | Contributions | Исходные ресурсы | Insumos |
| Mission | الرسالة | 使命 | Mission | Миссия | Misión |
| Objectives | الغايات [ / أهداف] | 部门目标 | Objectifs | Задачи | Objetivos |
| Operational plan | الخطة التشغيلية | 运作规划 | Plan opérationnel | Оперативный план | Plan Operacional |
| Outcomes | النتائج | 结果 | Résultats | Конечные результаты | Resultados |
| Outputs | النواتج | 输出成果 | Produits | Намеченные результаты деятельности | Productos |
| Performance indicators | مؤشرات الأداء | 绩效指标 | Indicateurs de performance | Показатели деятельности | Indicadores de Rendimiento |
| Processes | العمليات | 进程 | Processus | Процессы | Procesos |
| Results-based budgeting | الميزنة على أساس النتائج | 基于结果的预算制定 | Budgétisation axée sur les résultats | Составление бюджета, ориентированного на результаты | [Elaboración del] Presupuesto basado en los resultados |
| Results-based management  | الإدارة على أساس النتائج | 基于结果的管理 | Gestion axée sur les résultats | Управление, ориентированное на результаты | Gestión basada en los resultados |
| Results framework | إطار النتائج | 结果框架 | Cadre de présentation des résultats | Структура результатов | Marco de resultados |
| Strategic goals | الأهداف الاستراتيجية | 总体战略目标 | Buts stratégiques | Стратегические цели | Metas estratégicas |
| Strategic plan | الخطة الاستراتيجية | 战略规划 | Plan stratégique | Стратегический план | Plan Estratégico |
| Strategic risks | المخاطر الاستراتيجية | 战略风险 | Risques stratégiques | Стратегические риски | Riesgos estratégicos |
| Strategic risk management  | إدارة المخاطر الاستراتيجية | 战略风险管理 | Gestion des risques stratégiques | Управление стратегическими рисками | Gestión de riesgos estratégicos |
| Strategic target | المقاصد الاستراتيجية | 具体战略目标 | Cible stratégique | Стратегический целевой показатель | Finalidad estratégica |
| Values | القيم | 价值/价值观 | Valeurs | Ценности | Valores |
| Vision | الرؤية | 愿景 | Vision | Концепция | Visión |

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MOD IAP/34A1/17

RESOLUTION 72 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU

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

considering

that the process by which progress in achieving the goals and objectives of ITU can be measured and considerably enhanced through the linkage of strategic, financial and operational plans which set out the activities planned to be undertaken during the period of these plans,

recognizing

*a)* that operational and financial plans for ITU should set out the activities of the Union, the objectives of those activities and the associated resources, and could be effectively utilized, *inter alia*:

– to monitor progress in the implementation of the programmes of the Union;

– to enhance the capacity of the membership to evaluate, using performance indicators, progress in the achievement of programme activities;

– to improve the efficiency of these activities;

– to ensure transparency, particularly in the application of cost recovery;

– to promote complementarity between the activities of ITU and those of other relevant international and regional telecommunication organizations;

*b)* that the ongoing implementation of operational planning and its effective linkage to strategic and financial planning may make changes in the Financial Regulations necessary in order to elaborate the relationships between the corresponding documents and to harmonize presentation of the information they contain;

*c)* that effective and specific oversight mechanisms are required in order to enable the ITU Council adequately to audit progress in linking the strategic, operational and financial functions and to assess the implementation of operational plans;

*d)* that, in order to assist Member States in developing proposals to conferences, the secretariat should be invited to prepare guidelines for identifying the criteria to be applied in assessing the financial implications, and to distribute the guidelines in a form of circular letters by the Secretary-General or the Directors of the Bureaux;

*e)* that Member States, in taking into account the guidelines prepared by the secretariat, should, to the extent practicable, include relevant information in an annex to their proposals, in order to allow the Secretary-General/Directors of the Bureaux to identify the probable financial implications of such proposals,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to identify particular measures and elements, which should be considered indicative and not exclusive, to be included in the operational plans of the Sectors and the General Secretariat, to ensure coherence between them, that will assist the Union in implementing the strategic and financial plans and enable the Council to review their implementation;

2 to review the Financial Regulations of the Union, taking into account the views of Member States and the advice of the Sector advisory groups, and to make appropriate proposals for consideration by the Council in the light of *recognizing b)* and *c)* above;

3 to each prepare their coordinated and consolidated plans reflecting the linkages between strategic, financial and operational planning, for annual review by the Council;

4 to assist Member States in preparing estimates of the costs of their proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union if so requested;

5 to provide to conferences and assemblies the necessary information from the full range of new financial and planning mechanisms available in order to allow a reasonable estimate of the financial implications of their decisions to be made, including, to the extent practicable, cost "estimates" for any proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union, taking into account the provisions of Article 34 of the ITU Convention,

instructs the Council

1 to evaluate progress in linking the strategic, financial and operational functions and in implementing operational planning, and to take steps as appropriate to achieve the objectives of this resolution;

2 to take the necessary action to ensure that the future strategic, financial and operational plans will be prepared in line with this resolution;

3 to prepare a report, with any appropriate recommendations, for consideration by the 2018 plenipotentiary conference,

urges Member States

to liaise with the secretariat at an early stage in developing proposals with financial implications so that the work plan and associated resource requirements can be identified, and to the greatest extent practicable, included in such proposals.

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MOD IAP/34A1/18

RESOLUTION 151 (Rev.busan, 2014)

Implementation of results-based management in ITU

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

considering

*a)* Resolution 72 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, which notes that the process by which progress in achieving the objectives of ITU can be measured and considerably enhanced through the linkage of strategic, financial and operational plans which set out the activities planned to be undertaken during the period of these plans;

*b)* Resolution 151 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which further instructed the Secretary-General to continue to improve methodologies associated with the full implementation of RBB and RBM, including the presentation of biennial budgets,

recognizing

*a)* that bringing the implementation of RBB and RBM to the next level at ITU will entail challenges and steps, including the need for a significant culture change and for staff at all levels to become familiar with the concepts and terms of results-based management (RBM);

*b)* that a comprehensive strategy aimed at changing the way agencies operate, with improving performance (achieving results) as the central orientation, was identified by JIU as an essential step towards RBM in a report issued in 2004 entitled "Implementation of Results-Based Management in the United Nations Organizations";

*c)* that JIU identified the process of planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation; delegation of authority and accountability; and staff performance and contract management, as the main pillars for the development of a solid RBM system,

emphasizing

that the purpose of RBB and RBM is to ensure that high-priority activities are adequately resourced in order to achieve planned results,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to continue to improve methodologies associated with the full implementation of RBB and RBM, including improvements in the presentation of the biennial budgets on an ongoing basis;

2 to continue to develop a comprehensive ITU results framework to support implementation of the strategic plan and linkage of strategic, financial and operational plans;

3 to develop a comprehensive performance monitoring and evaluation framework to support the ITU results framework;

4 to further integrate the risk management framework at the ITU level, in the context of RBM, to ensure that contributions from Member States are used to best advantage,

instructs the Council

1 to continue to review the proposed measures and take appropriate action to ensure further development and appropriate implementation of RBB and RBM at ITU;

2 to monitor the implementation of this resolution at each subsequent session of the Council and to report to the next plenipotentiary conference.

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**IAP-19: STABILIZATION OF THE BASIC INSTRUMENTS OF THE UNION**

The Member States of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) view the Constitution and Convention of the Union, adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), as enduring instruments that provide a firm legal basis for the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The Constitution has proven to be fundamentally stable in the more than twenty years since it was adopted, with only slight modifications when necessary. It is our view that the instruments of the Union do not need to be restructured and that trying to restructure them would destabilize these instruments and the ITU.

**Background:**

Pursuant to Resolution 163 (Guadalajara, 2010), the Council Working Group produced a “Report by the Chairman of the Council Working Group on a Stable ITU Constitution” (Report) for consideration by PP-14. Despite enormous effort and excellent leadership, the results of the Council Working Group for a Stable Constitution (CWG-STB-CS), as reflected in this Report, did not result in a proposed Constitution with fewer articles. In fact, this two-hundred page Report provides text of a draft new “Stable Constitution” that would be longer and more complex than the current Constitution and an “other document” that is intended to be legally binding, but not subject to ratification, approval or accession by Member States. The Report highlights several issues that the CWG-STB-CS was unable to resolve, including the hierarchy and interrelationships of the new “Stable Constitution”, the “other document,” the Administrative Regulations, and the General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings.

**Discussion:**

The Member States of CITEL appreciate the efforts of the CWG-STB-CS, established pursuant to Resolution 163 (Guadalajara, 2010), to propose mechanisms for ensuring the stability of the Constitution. However, we believe the outcome of this Council Working Group shows that the efforts directed at stabilization could in fact create less stable legal instruments. CITEL further believes that the experience of the CWG-STB-CS demonstrates that the approach defined by Resolution 163 (Guadalajara, 2010) -- moving fundamental and stable texts into a new “Stable Constitution” and moving all other texts to a new non-treaty document – will not achieve the goal of a stable Constitution and, in fact, will undermine the stability of a set of treaties that have endured since their adoption in 1992.

**Proposal:**

The Member States of CITEL propose that the ITU retaining the current framework for the legal instruments of the Union and, as such, that they propose “No Change” to Article 4 of the ITU Constitution.

Article 4 of the Constitution defines the instruments of the Union, their inter-relationship and the hierarchy of each to the other. In so doing, it establishes which instrument would prevail in the case of inconsistencies between their provisions. Article 4, as it is currently written, is bedrock for maintaining a stable legal framework for the Union. For this reason, the CITEL Member States propose no change to this important article.

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|  | CONSTITUTION OFTHE INTERNATIONALTELECOMMUNICATION UNION |
|  | CHAPTER IBasic Provisions |

NOC IAP/34A1/19

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

**Reasons:** Article 4, as it is currently written, is bedrock for maintaining a stable legal framework for the Union. As such, the CITEL proposes no change to this important article.

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**IAP-20 and 21: PROPOSAL ON DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL**

**Background:**

The duties and responsibilities of the elected officials are outlined in the relevant Articles of the Constitution and Convention, namely Article 11 of the Constitution and Article 5 of the Convention for the Secretary-General, CV Article 12 for the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, CV Article 18 for the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, and CV Article 15 for the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau.

With reference to Article 11 of the Constitution and Article 5 of the Convention, the functions of the Deputy Secretary-General are only specified in terms of acting on behalf of the Secretary-General in his absence. With the exception of a general description of duties in Resolution 148 (Antalya, 2006), *Tasks and functions of the Deputy Secretary-General,* there is no specific reference in the Basic Instruments of the management responsibilities of the Deputy Secretary-General, with the exception of a note that the Secretary-General should partially delegate the management functions of the Union to the Deputy. Moreover, it is resolved that, in the interests of greater transparency and efficiency in the management of the Union, the tasks of the Deputy Secretary-General, consistent with the Basic Instruments, should be set out in order to create clear operational and management responsibilities. These responsibilities should include management oversight of over the operations of the General Secretariat, including the Departments of Strategic Planning and Membership Human Resources Management, Financial Resources Management, Conferences and Publications, Information Services, and the ITU TELECOM Secretariat.

**Proposal:**

It is proposed that the duties and functions of the Deputy Secretary-General be outlined in general terms insofar as they pertain to the management oversight of the General Secretariat. Specific amendments to Article 11 of the Constitution (No. 77) and Article 5 of the Convention (No. 105) are proposed to ensure that the duties of all elected officials are outlined in the Basic Instruments. The specific proposals are attached.

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|  | CONSTITUTION OFTHE INTERNATIONALTELECOMMUNICATION UNION |
|  | CHAPTER IBasic Provisions |
|  | ARTICLE 11General Secretariat |

ADD IAP/34A1/20

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

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|  | CONVENTION OFTHE INTERNATIONALTELECOMMUNICATION UNION |
|  | CHAPTER IFunctioning of the Union |
|  | SECTION 3 |
|  | ARTICLE 5General Secretariat |
| 105PP-06 | 2 The Secretary-General or the Deputy Secretary-General may participate, in an advisory capacity, in conferences of the Union; the Secretary-General or his representative may participate in an advisory capacity in all other meetings of the Union. |

ADD IAP/34A1/21

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

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**IAP-22: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION 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”**

**Introduction**

This proposal includes amendments to Resolution 102 that further recognize the ITU as one of the relevant stakeholders in international Internet governance, in accordance with the Tunis Agenda of the World Summit of the Information Society. The ITU, as the stakeholder responsible for the moderation of Action lines C2, C5 and C6, has distinguishable roles and responsibilities in the internet governance process, and these should be fully recognized.

Current public policies pertaining to the Internet must consider an aspect that is of increased interest for developing countries. That aspect is international Internet connectivity, within the remit of the ITU, in terms of capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure.

Several stakeholders are already members of the ITU. Open consultation to all stakeholders outside of the ITU would continue to play an essential role in the transparency and inclusiveness of the process.

MOD IAP/34A1/22

RESOLUTION 102 (Rev.busan, 2014)

ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues
 pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet
 resources, including domain names and addresses

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

recognizing

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

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

considering

*a)* that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broad approach to the issues of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the efforts of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;

*b)* that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and the Internet, taking into account the requirements, features and interoperability of next-generation networks (NGN) and future networks, are of crucial importance as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;

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

*d)* that initiatives by the private sector, public sector, as well as public-private and regional initiatives continue to play a very important role in the expansion and development of the Internet, for example through investments in infrastructures and services;

*e)* that management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names and addresses must fully reflect the geographical nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders;

*f)* the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and that the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, have been endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;

*g)* that the management of the Internet is a subject of valid international interest and must flow from full international and multistakeholder cooperation on the basis of the outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

*h)* that, as stated in the WSIS outcomes, all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the existing Internet and its future development and of the future internet, and that the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders is also recognized,

recognizing further

*a)* that ITU is dealing with technical and policy issues related to IP-based networks, including the existing Internet and evolution to NGN as well as studies into the future internet;

*b)* that ITU performs worldwide coordination of a number of radiocommunication-related and telecommunication-related resource allocation systems and acts as a forum for policy discussion in this area;

*c)* that significant effort has been put in by ITU on ENUM, ".int", internationalized domain name (IDN), and country code top-level domain (ccTLD) issues through workshops and standardization activities;

*d)* that ITU has published a comprehensive and useful Handbook on Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and related topics and Issues;

*e)* §§ 71 and 78a) of the Tunis Agenda with regard to the establishment of enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and the establishment of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), as two distinct processes;

*f)* the relevant WSIS outcomes in §§ 29-82 of the Tunis Agenda concerning Internet governance;

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

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

*i)* that countries should not be involved in decisions regarding another country's ccTLD,

emphasizing

*a)* that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations in accordance with §§ 35 a)-e) of the Tunis Agenda;

*b)* that the role of governments includes providing a clear, consistent and predictable legal framework, in order to promote a favourable environment in which global ICT networks are interoperable with Internet networks and widely accessible to all citizens without any discrimination and to ensure adequate protection of public interests in the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

*c)* that WSIS recognized the need for enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues;

*d)* that ITU, for its part, has started the process towards enhanced cooperation as one of the relevant organizations referred to in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, and that the Council Working Group on international Internet-related public policy issues (CWG-Internet) should continue its work on Internet-related public policy issues;

*e)* that ITU can play a positive role by offering all interested parties a platform for encouraging discussions and for the dissemination of information on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU,

noting

*a)* the decision to convene the fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum and the results of this forum, in particular Opinion 1 in regard to public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, and taking into consideration Resolutions 47, 48, 49, 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and 64, 69 and 75 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA);

*b)* that the CWG-Internet has furthered the objectives of that resolution regarding public policy issues pertaining to the Internet;

*c)* Resolution 1336, adopted by the ITU Council at its 2011 session, which instructed the Secretary-General to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of the CWG‑Internet to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes,

resolves

to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations[[61]](#footnote-63)1 involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future of the Internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to ensure that ITU’s role in Internet governance is duly fulfilled so as to provide the maximum benefits to the global community,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to take a significant role in international discussions and initiatives on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, taking into account future developments of the Internet, the purposes of the Union and the interests of its membership as expressed in its instruments, resolutions and decisions;

2 to take the necessary steps for ITU to continue to play a facilitating role in the coordination of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, as expressed in §35 d) of the Tunis Agenda, interacting as necessary with other intergovernmental organizations in these domains;

3 in line with § 78 a) of the Tunis Agenda, to continue to contribute as appropriate to the work of IGF, taking into account that its mandate was extended for five more years by the 2010 session of the United Nations General Assembly;

4 to continue to take the necessary steps for ITU to play an active and constructive role in the process towards enhanced cooperation as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda;

5 to continue to take the necessary steps in ITU's own internal process towards enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, involving all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities;

6 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects and to submit proposals as appropriate;

7 to continue to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of the CWG-Internet to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to contribute to the CWG-Internet concerning the activities undertaken by their Bureaux which are relevant to the work of the group;

2 to provide assistance, within the Union's expertise, and within available resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to Member States, if so requested, in order to achieve their stated policy objectives with respect to the management of Internet domain names and addresses, other Internet resources, international Internet connectivity, within the remit of the ITU, in terms of capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure and with respect to Internet-related public policy issues, as stated in the annex to Council Resolution 1305, which identifies the role of the CWG-Internet, within their mandate;

3 to liaise and to cooperate with the regional telecommunication organizations pursuant to this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to ensure that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) performs its role in technical issues, and to continue to contribute ITU-T expertise and to liaise and cooperate with appropriate entities on issues related to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources and international Internet connectivity, within the remit of the ITU, in terms of capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure, within the mandate of ITU, such as IP version 6 (IPv6), ENUM and IDNs, as well as any other related technological developments and issues, including facilitating appropriate studies on these issues by relevant ITU-T study groups and other groups;

2 in accordance with ITU rules and procedures, and calling upon contributions from the ITU membership, to continue to play a facilitating role in coordination and assistance in the development of public policy issues pertaining to Internet domain names and addresses, other Internet resources and international Internet connectivity, within the remit of the ITU, in terms of capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure, within the mandate of ITU and their possible evolution;

3 to work with Member States and Sector Members, recognizing the activities of other appropriate entities, on issues concerning Member States' ccTLDs and related experiences;

4 to report annually to the Council, and also to WTSA, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to organize international and regional forums and carry out necessary activities, in conjunction with appropriate entities, for the period 2015-2018, to discuss policy, operational and technical issues on the Internet in general, and on the management of Internet domain names and addresses, other Internet resources and international Internet connectivity, within the remit of the ITU, in terms of capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure, within the mandate of ITU in particular, including with regard to multilingualism, for the benefit of Member States, especially for developing countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition, taking into consideration the content of the relevant resolutions of this conference, including this resolution, in addition to the content of the relevant resolutions of the 2014 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

2 to continue promoting, through the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector programmes and study groups, the exchange of information, fostering debate and the development of best practices on Internet issues, and to continue to play a key role in outreach by contributing to capacity building, providing technical assistance and encouraging the involvement of developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, in international Internet forums and issues, as outlined in the WTDC-14 Dubai Action Plan which defines in Objective 4 that one of the outcomes to be achieved is “enhanced capacity building of membership in international Internet governance”;

3 to continue reporting annually to the Council and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group, and also to WTDC, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

4 to coordinate with the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and other relevant organizations involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future of the Internet in contributing to the development of voluntary guidelines and best practices for the design, installation and operation of Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) taking into account existing best common practices.

invites the Council Working Group on international Internet-related public policy issues

1 to consider and discuss the activities of the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux in relation to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to prepare ITU inputs into the above-mentioned activities as appropriate,

instructs the Council

1 to open the CWG-Internet to the participation of Member States, Sector Members and Academia Members, maintaining open consultations to all stakeholders;

2 taking into account annual reports presented by the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux, to take appropriate measures in order to contribute actively to international discussions and initiatives related to issues on international management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU;

3 to consider the reports of CWG-Internet and take actions as appropriate;

4 to report to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference on the activities undertaken and achievements on the objectives of this resolution, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

invites Member States

1 to participate in the discussions on international management of Internet resources, including international Internet connectivity, within the remit of the ITU, in terms of capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure, domain names and addresses, and in the process towards enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, so that worldwide representation in the debates can be ensured;

2 to continue to participate actively in the discussions and development of public policy issues related to Internet resources, including and international Internet connectivity, within the remit of the ITU, in terms of capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure, domain names and addresses, their possible evolution and the impact of new usages and applications, cooperating with the relevant organizations, and to contribute to the CWG-Internet and ITU study groups on related matters,

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

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**IAP-23: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 146 “REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION REGULATIONS”**

**Introduction**

The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) submits these amendments update to Resolution 146 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on the review of the International Telecommunication Regulations with the aim of establishing a future time frame for the periodic review of the ITRs and of acting upon Resolution 4 (Dubai, 2012) of WCIT-12.

The proposal is that the review should be carried out every eight years, with the first taking place in 2020, in order to assess the need to convene a WCIT to revise the ITRs. In this regard, Council and the three Sectors of ITU should take the necessary actions and carry out studies aimed at preparing for the future review of the ITRs.

MOD IAP/34A1/23

RESOLUTION 146 (rev. busan, 2014)

Review of the International Telecommunication Regulations

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

considering

*a)* that the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs) were last amended in Dubai in 2012 and shall enter into force on January 2015;

*b)* that Resolution 4 (Dubai, 2012) of the World Conference on International Telecommunications invites the 2014 plenipotentiary conference to consider this resolution and to take necessary action, as appropriate, to convene periodically (for example every eight years) a World Conference on International Telecommunications to revise the ITRs, taking into account the financial implications for the Union;

*c)* that treaty-level provisions are required with respect to some aspects of international telecommunication networks and services;

*d)* that the international telecommunications environment has significantly evolved, both from the technical and policy perspectives, and that it continues to evolve rapidly;

*e)* that advances in technology have resulted in an increased use of IP-enabled infrastructure and relevant applications, presenting both opportunities and challenges for ITU Member States and Sector Members;

*f)* that as technology evolves, Member States are evaluating their policy and regulatory approaches to ensure an enabling environment that fosters supportive, transparent, pro-competitive, and predictable policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks that provide appropriate incentives for investment in, and development of, telecommunication networks and services to support the information society;

*g)* that ITU can play an important role in the discussion of new and emerging issues, including those arising from the changing international telecommunication environment,

believing

*a)* that, in order for ITU to maintain its pre-eminent role in global telecommunications, it must continue to demonstrate its capacity to respond adequately to the rapidly changing telecommunication environment;

*b)* that there is a need to build broad consensus on what could appropriately be covered in the ITU treaty framework, within its standardization activities, and within its development activities;

*c)* that it is important to ensure that the ITRs are reviewed periodically and, if deemed appropriate, revised and updated in a timely manner in order to facilitate cooperation and coordination among Member States and to reflect accurately the relations between Member States, Sector Members, administrations and recognized operating agencies,

recognizing

*a)* Articles 13 and 25 of the ITU Constitution;

*b)* No. 48 (Article 3) of the ITU Convention;

*c)* that the ITRs are one of the pillars supporting ITU’s mission;

*d)* that the ITRs consist of high-level guiding principles, which in the fast moving sector of telecommunications/ICTs may need to be periodically reviewed,

noting

*a)* that technological development and demand for services that require high bandwidth continue to increase;

*b)* that the ITRs:

i) establish general principles on the provision and operation of international telecommunication services;

ii) facilitate global interconnection and interoperability;

iii) promote efficiency, usefulness and availability of international telecommunication services,

resolves

1 that a review of the ITRs should be carried out every eight years to assess the need to convene a WCIT to update the ITRs;

2 that the review process of the ITRs commence in 2017, two years after their entry into force, at Council and at the Sector Advisory Groups, which will establish the methodology and procedures for the review;

3 that consideration of the review of the ITRs be taken in 2020, eight years after the ITRs were adopted at the 2012 WCIT in Dubai;

4 that the review process be carried out within existing budgetary resources of the Union,

instructs the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG), the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG),

1 each within its field of competence, to include in their respective agendas discussions and further necessary studies concerning the future review of the ITRs;

2 each, to present reports to the 2020 Session of Council with an assessment on the procedures for revision of the ITRs and on the need to convene a WCIT to update the ITRs;

instructs the Council

1 to consider the reports on the above-mentioned matters and take actions, as appropriate;

2 at its 2020 Session, to discuss the results of the review process and to prepare a report in order to enable the 2022 Plenipotentiary Conference to decide whether a WCIT is to be convened to update the ITRs,,

invites the membership

to contribute to the future review of the ITRs.

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

**IAP-24: DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION “PROMOTION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES TO YOUNG PEOPLE”**

**Introduction**

In September 2013, Costa Rica had the opportunity to host the BYND 2015 Global Youth Summit, organized jointly with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). There were more than 600 young people from 18 to 25 years old from 68 of the world’s countries attending the Summit in San José.

Furthermore, there were about 8,000 additional online participants from 173 countries, logging into social networks and electronic tools such as *crowdsourcing* both before and during the event.

The outcome was enshrined in the San José Declaration. This document was presented at the 69th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations by the former President of Costa Rica, Ms. Laura Chinchilla Miranda.

With the primary goal of continuing to mainstream the use of information and communication technologies as a transformative element for the well-being of young people in education, employment, gender, accessibility, citizenship, inclusion policies, human rights, online protection of children, and health, among others, it is aimed at establishing concrete actions so that young professionals can play a more active role in planning and implementing technology and telecommunication issues.

This initiative was submitted by Costa Rica to COMTELCA, which formalized its support by means of Resolution No. 9 of the CXXXIII Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors of COMTELCA held on June 19 and 20, 2014.

In line with the above and in view of the upcoming Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-2014) which shall be held in Busan, Republic of Korea, the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) submits this new Resolution.

ADD IAP/34A1/24

Draft New Resolution [IAP-5]

Promotion of Information and Communication Technologies to young people

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

considering

*a)* that young people under the age of 25 account for 42.5 per cent of the world’s population as of 2014 and constitute the most active population in use of the Internet;

*b)* that young people, both from developed and developing countries, that are in their right to achieve full economic, social and digital inclusion, face disproportionate exposure to poverty and unemployment;

*c)* that information and communication technologies (ICTs) are tools through which both young women and men can substantively contribute to, participate in and leverage their social and economic development;

*d)* that digital literacy, computer literacy and web literacy are considered core competencies for the 21st century workplace,

further considering

*a)* the Tunis Agenda (2005) of the World Summit on the Information Society, reaffirming Member States' commitment to empowering young people as key contributors to building an inclusive information society in order to actively engage youth in innovative ICT-based development programmes and widen opportunities for youth to be involved in e-strategy processes;

*b)* the United Nations Secretary-General’s Five-year Action Agenda, which makes working with and for women and young people a priority for the United Nations System;

*c)* the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Youth, which aims to promote young people’s effective inclusive civic engagement at local, national, regional and global levels,

recalling

*a)* Resolution 70 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on gender mainstreaming in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through ICTs, which encourages Member States and Sector Members to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in information and communication technology (ICT) careers during elementary, secondary and higher education, and recognizes that there are a growing number of women in the ICT field, who could encourage girls to choose a career in the field of ICT and foster the use of ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls;

*b)* Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union;

*c)* Resolution 76 (Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on promoting information and communication technologies among young women and men for social and economic empowerment;

*d)* the BYND 2015 San José Declaration, which highlights employment and entrepreneurship, education, political inclusion, cybersecurity, health and environmental sustainability as the areas young people feel are most impacted through increased access to ICT, and which was formally recognized by the 68th United Nations General Assembly,

recognizing

*a)* the substantive work of the ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) on digital inclusion related to young people, including research and analysis;

*b)* BDT’s statistical monitoring and reporting on disaggregated ICT data by age;

*c)* the annual “Kaleidoscope” academic essay competition organized by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), targeting young ICT scientists, researchers and engineers;

*d)* the ITU TELECOM World “Young Innovators” Competition hosted annually since 2011;

*e)* ITU’s coordination of the annual “Girls in ICT Day”, which encourages young women to seek careers in ICT,

further recognizing

ITU’s support to the United Nations Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth, its active involvement in the United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development and contribution to the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Youth,

resolves

1 that ITU continue to engage with young audiences in outreach, through communications, capacity building and research, from the perspectives of digital inclusion (connecting the unconnected), innovation, entrepreneurship and skills development, in order to provide tools for self-empowerment of young people and their satisfactory participation in the digital economy and all aspects of society within the existing financial resources of the Union;

2 that ITU activities with youth be used to strengthen the value proposition for Academia, so as to increase the participation of such institutions in the Union;

3 that future engagement with young people should take place through recognized national or grassroots structures, such as official delegations or ITU Academia, and through competitive processes such as the Young Innovators Competition, in order to provide legitimacy for youth participation in ITU activities;

4 that ITU shall commit to regular monitoring, reporting and research on the uptake and use of ICTs by young people, including the provision of disaggregated data by gender and information on behavioural aspects that may be harmful and dangerous,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to deploy sufficient staff and financial resources to develop and maintain effective youth programmes across the Union, within budgetary constraints;

2 to ensure coordination of ITU activities so as to avoid duplication and overlap;

3 to explore ways of strengthening the role of Academia within the structures of the Union, by increasing the value proposition for academic institutions and increasing visibility and prestige for young students;

4 to maintain the ITU TELECOM World Young Innovators Competition on a yearly basis, and ensure that sufficient expertise and resources are allocated to working with winning ICT innovations in order to provide mentorship, capacity building and sufficient exposure at national and international levels;

5 to submit to Council reports on ITU’s activities related to youth,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue activities to advance the objectives of Resolution 76 (Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on promoting ICTs among young women and men for social and economic empowerment;

2 to continue activities related to monitoring, reporting and research on statistics and indicators related young people’s uptake and use of ICT, including the provision of disaggregated data by gender and information on behavioural aspects that may be harmful and dangerous,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to continue to explore ways and means of involving young engineers/ICT researchers in the specialist work of the Bureau, such as through the ITU Kaleidoscope event,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to continue to explore ways and means of involving young engineers/ICT researchers in the specialist work of the Bureau,

invites Member States

1 to actively seek means of including young people in ITU events and national delegations through, for example, more active engagement with national academic institutions and youth-led organizations;

2 to explore policies and mechanisms that make it easier for young people to engage with and influence the process of national and international ICT policy-making;

3 to explore ways of strengthening the role of Academia within the structures of the Union, by increasing the value proposition for academic institutions and ensuring visibility for young students;

4 to actively promote the Young Innovators Competition and ensure youth from national constituencies are empowered to participate in and promote the event,

invites Sector Members

1 to support, where possible, the necessary structures for effective engagement with young people, through, for example, access to information and fellowships for meaningful participation in ITU activities;

2 to help shape future challenges for the Young Innovators Competition and engage in a co-creation process for designing the best possible solutions, and to commit to incubating the winning solution;

3 to continue to explore new and innovative business models to connect the unconnected and improve ICT access for young people,

invites Academia

1 to continue providing the necessary structures for effective engagement with young people, through access to information, fellowships and credits for participation in ITU activities;

2 to support networks of young people so that they may act as community-based hubs and innovation centres for providing input to ITU’s intellectual processes;

3 to promote education in the field of ICT for young people and especially for young women.

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

**IAP-25: amendment to resolution 30 “SPECIAL MEASURES FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES, LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION”**

**Rationale for the Proposal:**

ITU assistance to the least developed countries (LDCs) dates back to 1971. In 2006, the program was extended to include small island developing states (SIDS) and, in 2010, to include landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition.

Every 10 years, the United Nations holds a special conference for the LDCs, SIDS, and LLDCs. For the decade 2004-2014, the Fourth United Nations Conference on the LDCs was held in Turkey in 2011 and, at this Conference, the Istanbul Programme of Action was adopted. In September 2014, the Third International Conference on SIDS will be held in Samoa and, in November 2014, a comprehensive ten-year review Conference of the Almaty Programme of Action for LLDCs will be held.

In that respect, the Union, as a member of the United Nations system, must renew its commitment to fulfill its mandate and obligations to the utmost as a result of the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA) with respect to information and communication technologies (ICTs) for the LDCs, the Barbados Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS (BPoA), and the Almaty Programme of Action for LLDCs (APoA).

In that framework, it is proposed that an *“invites Member States”* be inserted to cooperate with these countries in promoting and supporting regional, subregional, multilateral and bilateral projects and programs for the development of telecommunications / ICTs and the integration of telecommunication infrastructure making it possible to improve international connectivity conditions.

As a result of the above, the changes proposed for Resolution 30 of the Plenipotentiary Conference is hereby submitted to the consideration.

MOD IAP/34A1/25

RESOLUTION 30 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Special measures for the least developed countries, small island
 developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries
 with economies in transition

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

considering

*a)* United Nations resolutions on programmes of action for the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition,

*b)* Resolution 68/198 of the United Nations Assembly on information and communication technologies for development;

*c)* Resolution 68/220 of the United Nations Assembly on science, technology, and innovation for development;

*d)* Resolution 135 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the present Conference on ITU’s role in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries and in implementing relevant national, regional and interregional projects,

recognizing

the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) for the development of the countries concerned,

having noted

*a)* Resolution 16 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC on special actions and measures for the least-developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

*b)* Outcome 4.4 of Objective 4 of the Dubai Action Plan for concentrated assistance to the LDCs, SIDS and the LLDCs;

*c)* Resolution 1 (Dubai, 2012) of the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) on special measures for landlocked developing countries and small island developing states for greater access to international fibre-optic networks,

concerned

*a)* that the number of LDCs remains high despite the progress that has been made in recent years and that it is necessary to address the situation;

*b)* that the challenges confronting LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition continue to pose a threat to the development agenda of these countries;

*c)* that LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs are vulnerable to devastation caused by natural disasters and lack the resources needed to respond effectively to such disasters;

*d)* because the geographical location of the SIDS and LLDCs is an obstacle to international connectivity of the telecommunication networks with these countries,

aware

that improvement of the telecommunication networks and their international interconnectivity in these countries will give an impetus towards social and economic insertion and overall development, and provide the opportunity to create knowledge societies,

recalling

former Resolution 49 (Doha 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on special measures for LDCs and SIDS,

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

1 to continue to review the state of telecommunication/ICT services in LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, so identified by the United Nations and needing special measures for the development of telecommunications/ICTs, and to identify areas of critical weakness requiring priority action;

2 to continue submitting to the ITU Council concrete measures intended to bring about genuine improvements and effective assistance to these countries, from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other sources of finance;

3 to work towards providing the necessary administrative and operational structure for identifying the needs of these countries and for proper administration of the resources appropriated for LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition;

4 to propose new and innovative measures, as well as partnerships or alliances with other international and regional bodies, that may generate additional funds or joint projects to be used for telecommunication/ICT development in these countries, in order to get benefits from the opportunities that financial mechanisms offer in using ICT for development, as stated in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;

5 to report annually on this matter to the Council,

instructs the Council

1 to consider the above-mentioned reports and take appropriate action so that the Union may continue to display its keen interest and cooperate actively in the development of telecommunication/ICT services in these countries;

2 to make appropriations for this purpose from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and any other sources of finance, and promote partnerships among all stakeholders in this regard;

3 to keep the situation under constant review and to report on this matter to the next plenipotentiary conference,

encourages least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition

to continue according high priority to telecommunication/ICT activities and projects that promote overall socio-economic development, including those that make it possible to improve international connectivity conditions, by adopting cooperation activities funded from bilateral or multilateral sources, for the benefit to the wider population,

invites the Member States

to cooperate with the LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs, and countries with economies in transition in promoting and supporting regional, subregional, multilateral and bilateral projects and programs for the development of telecommunications / ICTs and the integration of telecommunication infrastructure making it possible to improve international connectivity conditions.

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**IAP-26: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO DECISION 12 “FREE ONLINE ACCESS TO ITU PUBLICATIONS”**

**Introduction**

ITU Council Decision 571 (2012) approved free online access to the International Telecommunication Regulations, ITU Council Resolutions and Decisions, ITU-R handbooks on radio-frequency spectrum management on a permanent basis, and to the Radio Regulations on a trial basis until the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference. Furthermore, ITU Council Decision 574 (2013) approved free online access to the final reports of World Telecommunication Development Conferences. ITU Council Decision 571 (modified 2014) added the following documents to the list of those that the ITU will provide free online access to the general public on a permanent basis:

* the Radio Regulations
* the Rules of Procedure
* ITU publications concerning the use of telecommunications/ICTs for ensuring disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response

The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) proposes modifications to Decision 12 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010).

MOD IAP/34A1/26

DECISION 12 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Free online access to ITU publications

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

considering

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

*b)* Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing[[62]](#footnote-64) and developed countries, which recognizes that the implementation of recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a basic step towards bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

recognizing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

recognizing further

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

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

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

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

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

noting

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

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

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

noting further

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

decides

1 to provide free online access to ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D recommendations and reports, ITU-R handbooks on radio-frequency spectrum management[[63]](#footnote-65); ITU publications concerning the use of telecommunications/ICTs for ensuring disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response, the International Telecommunication Regulations; the Radio Regulations; the Rules of Procedure; the basic texts of the Union (Constitution, Convention, General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, Decisions, Resolutions and Recommendations), the final acts of plenipotentiary conferences); the final reports of World Telecommunication Development Conferences and the ITU Council Resolutions and Decisions to the general public on a permanent basis;

2 that paper copies of all ITU publications will continue to be charged for on the basis of a two-tier pricing policy, whereby Member States, Sector Members and Associates pay a price based on cost recovery, whereas all others, i.e. non-members, pay a "market price"[[64]](#footnote-66),

instructs the Secretary-General

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

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

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

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

instructs the Council

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

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

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

IAP-27: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO THE RESOLUTION 140 “ITU'S ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING THE OUTCOMES OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETY”

**Basics of the proposal:**

The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) submits a proposal of modification to Resolution 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on “ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society”.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is carrying out a fundamental role in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society.

The ITU as coordinator of Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 and co-facilitator in the implementation of the Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C7, C8, C9 and C11, other relevant action lines and other results WSIS, highlights the telecommunications and information and communication technology (ICT) as a facilitator and engine for sustainable development.

The ITU with support from UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP also agree that universal access is not the only key to creating information society inclusive, and egalitarian.

In this order of ideas, the development of WSIS becomes an essential factor to the emancipation of the people, universal access to education, digital literacy, universal access to information and knowledge, freedom of expression , respect for linguistic and cultural diversity, digital inclusion, creating equal conditions for men and women, accessibility for people with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, integration of markets and online businesses, creating employment, affordable information, development of local content, etc.

By the above, we can consider that the core of sustainable development is to maximize ICT and improve its performance.

MOD IAP/34A1/27

RESOLUTION 140 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the
World Summit on the Information Society

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

recalling

*a)* Resolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which achieved its aims in regard to the holding of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

*b)* Resolution 113 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on WSIS;

*c)* Decision 8 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU input to the WSIS Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action and the information document on ITU activities related to the Summit,

recalling further

1. the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, all of which were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;
2. the outcomes of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) referring to the role of the ICTs for sustainable development;
3. the outcomes of the Ministerial Round Table held at the WSIS Forum 2013, where the Ministers “encouraged the WSIS Process to continue beyond 2015”;
4. the WSIS+10 Statement on implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015,

considering

*a)* the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of WSIS;

*b)* that the core competences of ITU in the fields of information and communication technologies (ICTs) – assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information – are of crucial importance for building the information society, as stated in § 64 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles;

*c)* that the Tunis Agenda stated that "*each UN agency should act according to its mandate and competencies, and pursuant to decisions of their respective governing bodies, and within existing approved resources*" (§ 102 (b));

*d)* the establishment of a United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the request of the Summit, with the main objective of coordinating substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations' implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and that ITU is a permanent member of UNGIS, and shares a rotating chairmanship thereof;

*e)* that ITU, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are playing lead facilitation roles in the multistakeholder implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda, as called upon by WSIS;

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

*g)* that the parties involved in implementing the Summit outcomes agreed, in 2008, to designate ITU as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C6 (Enabling environment), for which it had previously acted only as a co-facilitator;

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

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

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

*k)* that ITU has a specific responsibility to ensure rational, efficient and economic use of, and equitable access to, the radio-frequency spectrum by all countries, based on relevant international agreements (§ 96 of the Tunis Agenda);

*l)* that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,

*m)* that "*building an inclusive development-oriented information society will require unremitting multistakeholder effort… Taking into account the multifaceted nature of building the Information Society, effective cooperation among governments, private sector, civil society and United Nations and other international organizations, according to their roles and responsibilities and leveraging on their expertise, is essential*" (§ 83 of the Tunis Agenda),

considering further

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

*b)* the need for ITU to evolve constantly in response to changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and, in particular, in respect of evolving technologies and new regulatory challenges;

*c)* the needs of developing countries, including in the areas of building telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, strengthening confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICT and implementation of the other WSIS goals;

*d)* the desirability of using ITU's resources and expertise in a way which takes account of the rapid changes in the telecommunication environment and of the WSIS outcomes;

*e)* the need to carefully deploy the Union's human and financial resources in a manner consistent with the priorities of the membership and cognizant of budgetary constraints, and the need to avoid duplication among the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

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

*g)* that the Strategic Plan for the Union for 2016-2019 set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference contains a commitment to the implementation of the relevant WSIS outcomes, in response to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment and its effects on the Union;

*h)* that the Council Working Group on WSIS (WG-WSIS) has proven to be an effective mechanism for facilitating Member State inputs on the role of ITU in implementing WSIS outcomes, as envisaged by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);

*i)* that greater ITU Membership input to and guidance on ITU activities pursuant to WSIS, particularly activities with respect to those Action Lines for which ITU is the sole moderator/facilitator, is desirable, and would be facilitated by dialogue between the General Secretariat and ITU Membership on related activities;

*j)* that the ITU Council has approved roadmaps for Action Lines C2, C5 and C6, which have been updated and made available on the web, as well as WSIS related activities have been included in the ITU Operational Plans for 2015-2018;

*k)* that the international community is invited to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes;

*l)* that ITU is capable of providing expertise in the field of statistical work by developing ICT indicators, using appropriate indicators and benchmarking to track global progress, and measuring the digital divide (§§ 113-118 of the Tunis Agenda),

noting

1. the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum, organized annually by the International Telecommunication Union in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, and the first 10-year review event of the World Summit on the Information Society, organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris, from 25 to 27 February 2013;
2. the establishment of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development at the invitation of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, taking note of the “Broadband targets for 2015”, which set targets for making broadband policy universal and for increasing affordability and uptake in support of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

taking into account

*a)* that WSIS acknowledged that multistakeholder participation is essential to the successful building of a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented information society;

*b)* the nexus between issues of telecommunication development and those of economic, social and cultural development, as well as its impact on social and economic structures in all Member States;

*c)* § 98 of the Tunis Agenda, which encourages strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders and welcomes, in that respect, the ITU-led Connect the World initiative;

*d)* that, in recent decades, ICT landscape has changed dramatically progress in natural science, mathematics, engineering and technology, rapid innovation, diffusion and uptake of mobile technologies and improved access to the Internet have greatly expanded the gamut of opportunities that ICTs offer to promote inclusive development and bring the benefits of the information society to an increasing number of people around the world;

*e)* that UNGIS proposes that “in collaboration with other stakeholders, the UN system should seek to take full advantage of ICTs in addressing the development challenges of the 21st century and to recognize them as cross-cutting enablers for the achievement of all three pillars of sustainable development and the potential of ICTs as key enablers of development,” and “as critical components of innovative development solutions, is fully recognized in the Post-2015 Development Agenda”;

*f)* the outcomes of the ITU coordinated WSIS+10 High-Level Event together with other UN agencies and inclusive to all WSIS stakeholders conducted as an extended version of the WSIS Forum - WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 under mandates of the participating agencies;

*g)* that the ITU Secretary-General created the ITU WSIS Task Force, chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General, in order to fulfil, among others, the instructions handed down to the Secretary-General in Resolution 140 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*h)* the ITU report "WSIS+10" on ITU's WSIS implementation and follow-up activities for the ten years 2005-2014, outlining the progress made on the Action Lines set out in the Geneva Plan of Action,

endorsing

*a)* Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

*b)* Resolution 139 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;

*c)* the relevant results of the 2013 and 2014 session of the ITU Council, including Resolution 1334 (Rev. 2013);

*d)* programmes, activities and regional activities established by WTDC‑14 with the objective of bridging the digital divide;

*e)* the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS;

*f)* Resolution 75 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on ITU-T's contribution in implementing the outcomes of WSIS,

bearing in mind

the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS and the WSIS Task Force,

recognizing

*a)* the importance of ITU's role and participation in UNGIS, as a permanent member, and sharing a rotating chairmanship;

*b)* ITU's commitment to the implementation of the goals and objectives of WSIS, as one of the most important goals for the Union;

*c)* that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015, and in Resolution 68/198 defined the modalities for the overall review by the General Assembly of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, in accordance with paragraph § 111 of the Tunis Agenda,

resolves

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

2 that ITU should continue to play a lead facilitation role in the WSIS implementation process, as a moderator/facilitator for implementing Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;

3 that ITU should continue carrying out those activities that come within its mandate, and participate with other stakeholders, as appropriate, in the implementation of Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C7, C8, C9 and C11 and all other relevant action lines and other WSIS outcomes, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

4 that ITU should continue to adapt itself, taking into account technological developments and its potential to contribute significantly to building an inclusive information society;

5 to express its satisfaction with the successful outcomes of the Summit, in which the expertise and core competence of ITU were noted several times;

6 to express its thanks to the staff of the Union, the host countries and WG-WSIS for their efforts in the preparation of both phases Geneva 2003 and Tunis 2005 of WSIS, and WSIS+10, as well as all members of ITU actively involved in implementing the WSIS outcomes;

7 that there is a need to integrate the implementation of the Dubai Action Plan, and in particular Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and relevant resolutions of plenipotentiary conferences, with the multistakeholder implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

8 that ITU, in coordination with UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP, contribute on the issue of ICT for development in the debate on Development Agenda Beyond 2015 arranged by the General Assembly, taking into consideration WSIS+10 Outcome Documents that include a WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and a WSIS+10 Vision Beyond 2015; with a focus on bridging the digital divide through sustainable development;

9 that ITU should, within available resources, continue to maintain the current public WSIS stocktaking database, as one of the valuable tools for assisting with the follow-up of WSIS, as instructed in § 120 of the Tunis Agenda;

10 that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) shall give high priority to building information and communication infrastructure (WSIS Action Line C2), this being the physical backbone for all e‑applications, calling also upon Programme 1 and the ITU-D study groups to do the same;

11 that taking into account the overall review decisions adopted by the General Assembly concerning the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,ITU, should submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of WSIS outcomes,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to take all necessary measures for ITU to fulfil its role, as outlined in *resolves*1, 2, and 3 above, in accordance with the appropriate roadmaps;

2 to continue to coordinate, with the Coordination Committee, the activities related to WSIS implementation for implementing *resolves* 1, 2, and 3 above, with the aim of avoiding duplication of work among the ITU Bureaux and the ITU General Secretariat;

3 to continue to raise public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities and provide broader access to the Union's resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging information society;

4 to formulate specific tasks and deadlines for implementing the action lines referred to above, and incorporate them in the operational plans of the General Secretariat and the Sectors;

5 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects, including their financial implications;

6 to prepare and submit a comprehensive report on the ITU activities for WSIS implementation to the next plenipotentiary conference in 2018, taking into account on the basis of the overall review and decisions adopted by the General Assembly concerning the balance of the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

7 to ensure that the ITU makes available its expertise and competencies, in coordination with the CSTD, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNDP and other UN Agencies, in the preparatory process and during the event of the overall review by the United Nations General Assembly of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, to be initiated in July 2015;

8 to submit the WSIS+10 High-Level Event output documents - WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015, as well as any relevant updates, as a contribution to the overall review to be conducted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, concerning the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and the establishment of a Development Agenda Beyond 2015,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to ensure that concrete objectives and deadlines for WSIS activities are developed and reflected in the operational plans of each Sector and update the relevant roadmaps,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to follow, as soon as possible and in accordance with Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), a partnership approach in ITU‑D activities related to its roles in the implementation and follow-up of the WSIS outcomes, in accordance with the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention, and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council,

requests the Council

1 to establish, as an integral part of the WG-WSIS, a Sub-Working Group to oversee ITU's implementation of the WSIS outcomes, particularly those Action Lines for which the ITU is the sole moderator/facilitator, and, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, to make resources available as appropriate;

2 to oversee ITU's adaptation to the information society, in line with *resolves* 4 above;

3 to maintain WG-WSIS, in order to facilitate the participation of all stakeholders on the ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes and to elaborate, in collaboration with other Council working groups, proposals to the Council that may be necessary for adapting ITU to its role in building the information society, with the assistance of the WSIS Task Force, these proposals possibly including amendments to the Constitution and the Convention;

4 to take into account the relevant decisions of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

5 to further modify Resolution 1332 adopted by the Council at its 2011 session as appropriate;

6 to further modify Resolution 1282 adopted by the Council at its 2008 session as appropriate;

7 to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to participate actively in implementing WSIS outcomes, contribute to the WSIS stocktaking database maintained by ITU, and participate actively in the activities of WG-WSIS and in ITU's further adaptation to the information society;

2 to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes,

resolves to express

1. its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Governments of Switzerland and Tunisia for having hosted the two phases of the Summit in close collaboration with ITU, UNESCO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and other relevant United Nations agencies;
2. and appreciation for the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, coordinated and hosted by the ITU and co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD, and UNDP with the engagement of other UN agencies.

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**IAP-28: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 154 “USE OF THE SIX OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF THE UNION ON AN EQUAL FOOTING”**

**Introduction**

Translation and typing are essential elements of the work of the Union that enable a common understanding between all ITU Membership on the important issues under discussion. They are indispensable expenditures to international organizations, and particularly to the ITU.

They also represent a considerable cost center in the ITU budget and 72% of the total expenditure related to languages. In the 2014-2015 budget of CHF 327 million, translation and typing costs amount to CHF 25.5 million, or 8% of the total budget. Bearing in mind that staff costs represent around 80% of the total ITU budget and that interpretation costs amount to CHF 5.6 million (2%), there is only 10% of the budget remaining for other expenditures.

The expenditures with translation and typing compose the majority of the costs related to the organization of meetings/conferences. Translation and typing costs in WTDC-14 amounted to CHF 1.7 million, 52% of the total budget, at a cost of approximately CHF 191 per page.

Translation and typing represent a problem for the future budgets as well. Considering that the draft Financial Plan for the ITU for 2016-2019, to be approved by PP-14, proposes an upper limit of CHF 85 million for expenditures with languages, translation and typing expenditures, if executed to the maximum, would represent around CHF 61.2 million, or almost 10% of the total budget of CHF 656 million. With staff costs at 80% of the total budget, there would be only 10% of the budget remaining for other expenditures (including interpretation) for the coming four-year period up to 2020.

The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) believes it is time to evaluate why translation in the ITU costs CHF 191 per page, and if there are feasible alternatives to the translation procedures currently in force. Some alternative translation procedures have been tested and reported to the ITU Council and are under a trial phase. CITEL welcomes these initiatives and proposes that Resolution 154 be amended to instruct Council to continue to discuss and decide on alternative translation procedures, but emphasizes that the quality of translation must remain comparable to the ones currently being produced.

MOD IAP/34A1/28

RESOLUTION 154 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing

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

reaffirming

the fundamental principle of equal treatment of the six official languages,

noting with satisfaction and appreciation

*a)* the steps taken so far to implement Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) as from 1 January 2005 and Resolution 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010);

*b)* the progress made in the successful implementation of Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) and resulting efficiencies and economies,

recognizing

*a)* that translation is an essential element of the work of the Union that enables a common understanding between all ITU Membership on the important issues under discussion;

*b)* the importance of maintaining and improving the multilingual content of services required by the universal character of United Nations system organizations, as called for in the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit report on *Multilingualism in the United Nations System* (Document JIU/REP/2002/11);

*c)* that, notwithstanding the successful implementation of Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002), for various reasons the switchover to six languages cannot be achieved overnight, and a "transition period" to full implementation is inevitable;

*d)* that, in order to achieve such full implementation, it is necessary also to align working methods and optimize staffing levels in the six languages;

*e)* the work accomplished by the Council Working Group on Languages and agreed by the Council at its 2006 session, in particular with regard to the unification of linguistic databases for definitions and terminology and the centralization of editing functions,

recognizing further

the budget constraints facing the Union, such as the Union’s negative net assets of CHF 228 million and the long term liabilities the ITU is bound to assume, e.g., the renovation or reconstruction of the Varembé building and the funding of the After Service Health Insurance (ASHI) account,

resolves

to take all necessary measures to provide interpretation and the translation of ITU documentation in the six languages on an equal footing, although some work in ITU (for example working groups, study groups, regional conferences) might not require the use of all six languages,

instructs the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux

to present annually to Council, beginning at the 2015 Session, a report containing:

- expenditure with translation of documents to the six official languages of the Union since 2010;

- procedures adopted by other international organizations inside and outside of the UN Systems and benchmark studies on their costs of translation;

- initiatives employed by the general secretariat and the three Bureaux to reduce expenditures on the implementation of this Resolution;

- alternative translation procedures feasible to be adopted by the ITU and their advantages and disadvantages,

instructs the Council

1 to analyze the adoption by the ITU of alternative translation procedures, in order to reduce the expenditures with translation and typing in the budget of the Union, while maintaining or improving the current quality of translation and the correct use of technical telecommunication terminology;

2 to review the interim measures and principles for interpretation and translation proposed by the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, in order to adopt final measures, taking into consideration the financial constraints, and bearing in mind the objective of full implementation of treatment on an equal footing;

3 to pursue and monitor appropriate structural measures, such as:

– fundamental review of ITU documentation and publication services with a view to eliminating any duplication and creating synergies;

– appropriate means and measures for expediting the timely and simultaneous delivery of ITU documentation and publications in the six languages;

– optimum levels of staffing, including core staff, temporary assistance and outsourcing;

– judicious use of information and communication technologies in language and publications activities, taking into consideration experience gained by other international organizations, notably through the International Annual Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications (IAMLADP);

– measures to reduce the size and volume of documents (page-limits, executive summaries, material in annexes or hyperlinks), when justified, without affecting the quality and content of the documents to be translated or to be published, and bearing clearly in mind the need to comply with the United Nations system objective of multilingualism;

4 to monitor the work carried out by the ITU secretariat on:

– paying special attention to completion of the integration of the terminology database for Arabic, Chinese and Russian and provide for the priority translation into Arabic, Chinese and Russian of terms and definitions;

– merging all existing databases for definitions and terminology into a centralized system, with proper measures for its maintenance, expansion and updating;

– creating the necessary centralized editing functions for each language, on an equal footing between languages;

– harmonizing and unifying working procedures in the six language services, and providing them with the necessary qualified staff and tools to meet their requirements;

– enhancing ITU's image and the effectiveness of its public-information work, making use of all six languages of the Union, in, among other things, publishing ITU News, creating ITU websites, organizing Internet broadcasting and archiving of recordings, and issuing documents of a public-information nature, including announcements of world and regional ITU Telecom exhibitions and forums, e-flashes and such like;

5 to continue the work of the Council Working Group on Languages, in order to monitor progress and report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution;

6 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this resolution.

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**IAP-29: SUPPRESSION OF RESOLUTION 163 “ESTABLISHMENT OF A COUNCIL WORKING GROUP ON A STABLE ITU CONSTITUTION”**

SUP IAP/34A1/29

RESOLUTION 163 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Establishment of a Council working group on a
stable ITU Constitution

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

**Reasons:** The Council Working group on stable ITU Constitution fulfilled its mandate.

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

**IAP-30: PROPOSAL OF modification to resolution 136 “THE USE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS/INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES FOR MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT IN EMERGENCY AND DISASTER SITUATIONS FOR EARLY WARNING, PREVENTION, MITIGATION AND RELIEF”**

**Reasons for the proposal:**

The present document submits to the consideration of the Member States the draft amendment to Resolution 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) for the purpose of incorporating into this Resolution current and complementary considerations that require evaluation and proposing new actions regarding the use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief, taking into account the activities being carried out in the Union’s different sectors.

In this framework, the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) proposes including, among other considerations, items 5 and 6 in the *resolves* clause of the above-mentioned Resolution, instructing the Directors of the Bureaux to examine and promote inter-related and cooperation actions and/or activities in the various sectors of the ITU, for the purpose of ensuring the best use of orbital and associated spectrum resources, facilitating access, development and use of Radiocommunication Systems, in particular Satellite Systems, when there are emergencies, natural disasters, and disaster relief operations, as well as helping Member States to improve and build up the use of all available services in emergency situations, including satellites, broadcasting and amateur radio services, when conventional sources of electric power supply or telecommunications are interrupted,.

In addition, among other issues, it is proposed that Member States should promote policies to foster public and private investment in the development and building of Radiocommunication Systems, including satellite systems, and that they envisage including their use in their National and/or Regional Communication Plans for the management of emergencies and early warning systems, also encouraging operators to inform all users, including those using roaming, in a timely fashion and free of charge, about the number to use in the event they might need emergency services.

MOD IAP/34A1/30

RESOLUTION 136 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

The use of telecommunications/information and communication
 technologies for monitoring and management in emergency
and disaster situations for early warning,
prevention, mitigation and relief

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

recalling

*a)* Resolution 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) in the service of humanitarian assistance;

*b)* Resolution 182 (Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment;

*c)* Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technology in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response;

*d)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on Information and Communication technology and climate change;

*e)* Resolution 48 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on strengthening cooperation among telecommunication regulators;

*f)* Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-12) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations;

*g)* Resolution 646 (WRC-12) of WRC, on public protection and disaster relief;

*h*) Resolution 673 (WRC-12) of WRC, on radiocommunication use for Earth observation applications;

*i)* Article 5 of the International Telecommunication Regulations on the safety of human life and the priority of telecommunications;

*j)* the emergency telecommunication/ICT coordination mechanisms established by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,

taking into account

Resolution 60/125, on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in March 2006,

noting

*a)* § 51 of the Geneva Declaration of Principlesadopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), on the use of ICT applications for disaster prevention;

*b)* § 20 (c) of the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS, on e-environment, which calls for the establishment of monitoring systems, using ICTs, to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries, least developed countries and small economies;

*c)*  § 30 of the Tunis Commitment adopted by WSIS, on disaster mitigation;

*d)* § 91 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by WSIS, on disaster reduction;

*e)* the effective coordination work of the Partnership Coordination Panel for Telecommunication for Disaster Relief and Mitigation, led by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector;

*f)* the work of the ITU‑R and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) study groups in adopting Recommendations that have helped to provide technical information on satellite and terrestrial radiocommunication systems and wired networks and their role in disaster management, including important Recommendations pertaining to the use of satellite networks in times of disasters;

*g)* the work of the ITU‑T study groups in developing and adopting Recommendations for priority/preferential emergency telecommunications and emergency telecommunication services (ETS), including consideration of use of both terrestrial and wireless telecommunication systems during emergencies,

considering

*a)* the devastation suffered from disasters around the world, particularly in developing countries that may suffer disproportionately due to a lack of infrastructure and, therefore, have the most to gain from information on the subject of disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;

*b)* that modern telecommunications/ICTs facilitate disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;

*c)* the ongoing cooperation between ITU study groups and other standards development organizations dealing with emergency telecommunications, alert and warning systems;

*d)* Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference referring to strengthening coordination and cooperation between ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D in matters of mutual interest;

*e)* the International Telecommunication Regulations, establishes that safety of life telecommunications, such as distress telecommunications, shall be entitled to transmission as of right and, where technically practicable have absolute priority over all other telecommunications, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Constitution and Convention and taking due account of the ITU-T’s relevant recommendations;

*f)* the need to plan for immediate availability of telecommunication services in emergency or disaster situations in affected areas or regions, through primary or redundant telecommunication systems, to minimize impacts and facilitate relief operations;

*g)* that satellite services among other radiocommunication services constitute a reliable platform for public safety, especially in natural disasters when existing terrestrial networks often are incapacitated, and are highly useful for the coordination of government operations in the implementation of humanitarian aid services,

recognizing

*a)* the activities being undertaken at the international and regional levels within ITU and other relevant organizations to establish internationally agreed means for the operation of systems for public protection and disaster relief on a harmonized and coordinated basis;

*b)* the ongoing development by ITU, in coordination with the United Nations and other United Nations specialized agencies, of guidelines for applying the international content standard for all-media public warning in all disaster and emergency situations;

*c)* the contribution of the private sector, in the prevention, mitigation and relief of emergency and disaster situations, which is proving to be effective;

*d)* the need for a common understanding of the network infrastructure components required to provide rapidly installed, interoperable, robust telecommunication capabilities in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations;

*e)* the importance of working towards the establishment of standards-based monitoring and worldwide early-warning systems, based on telecommunications/ICTs, that are linked to national and regional networks and that facilitate emergency disaster response all over the world, particularly in high-risk regions;

f) the importance of considering redundancy, infrastructure resiliency, and the supply of energy when planning disaster situations;

*g)* the role that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector can play, through such means as the Global Symposium for Regulators and the ITU-D Study Groups, in collecting and disseminating national regulatory best practices for telecommunication/ICT facilities for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief,

convinced

that an international standard for communication of alert and warning information can assist in the provision of effective and appropriate humanitarian assistance and in mitigating the consequences of disasters, in particular in developing countries,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to continue their technical studies and to develop recommendations, through the ITU study groups, concerning technical and operational implementation, as necessary, of advanced solutions to meet the needs of public-protection and disaster-relief telecommunications/ICTs, taking into account the capabilities, evolution and any resulting transition requirements of existing systems, particularly those of many developing countries, for national and international operations;

2 to support the development of robust, comprehensive, all-hazards emergency and disaster early-warning, mitigation and relief systems, at national, regional and international levels, including monitoring and management systems involving the use of telecommunications/ICTs (e.g. remote sensing), in collaboration with other international agencies, in order to support coordination at the global and regional level;

3 to promote implementation by appropriate alerting authorities of the international content standard for all-media public warning, in concert with ITU guidelines for application to all disaster and emergency situations;

4 to continue to collaborate with organizations that are working in the area of standards for emergency telecommunications/ICTs and for communication of alert and warning information, in order to study the appropriate inclusion of such standards in ITU's work and their dissemination, in particular in developing countries;

5 to analyze and promote inter-related and cooperation actions and/or activities between the different sectors of the ITU and other expert organizations regarding development and use of Telecommunications/ICT and Radiocommunication Systems, including Satellite Systems, when there are emergencies, natural disasters, and disaster relief operations;

6 to assist Member States in enhancing and strengthening the use of all available services, including satellite, amateur radio and broadcasting services in emergency situations, when conventional electricity supply or telecommunications are often interrupted,

encourages Member States

1 in emergency and disaster relief situations, to satisfy temporary needs for spectrum in addition to what may be normally provided for in agreements with the administrations concerned, while seeking international assistance for spectrum coordination and management, in accordance with the legal framework in force in each country;

2 to work in close collaboration with the Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux, as well as emergency telecommunication/ICT coordination mechanisms of the United Nations, in the development and dissemination of tools, procedures and best practices for the effective coordination and operation of telecommunications/ICTs in disaster situations;

3 to facilitate the use by emergency organizations of both existing and new technologies and solutions (satellite and terrestrial), to the extent practicable, in order to satisfy interoperability requirements and to further the goals of public protection and disaster relief;

4 to develop and support national and regional centres of excellence for research, pre-planning, equipment pre-positioning and deployment of telecommunication/ICT resources for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief coordination;

5 to promote policies to encourage public and private investment in the development and building of Telecommunications/ICTs and Radiocommunication Systems, including satellite systems, in their countries and regions, and to envisage including such systems in National and/or Regional Communication Plans for the management of emergencies and early warning systems, as an additional tool to tackle these emergencies and disaster relief operations;

6 to encourage authorized operating companies to inform all users, including roaming, users, in good time and free of charge, of the number to be used for calls to the emergency services;

7 to introduce, in addition to their existing national emergency numbers, a globally harmonized national number for access to emergency services, taking into account the relevant ITU-T Recommendations,

invites the Members of the Sector

1 to make the necessary efforts to enable the operation of telecommunication services in emergency or disaster situations, giving priority, in all cases, to telecommunications concerning safety of life in the affected areas, and providing for such purpose contingency plans, and

2 to inform Member States of modern technological solutions for monitoring and management of emergency and disaster situations for Early warning, prevention, and relief,

invites the Secretary-General

1. to inform the United Nations and, in particular the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, of this resolution;
2. to coordinate the activities conducted by the Union’s Sectors in line with *resolves* 5, in order to ensure the most effective action possible by the ITU in this matter.

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**IAP-31: DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION “ASSISTING MEMBER STATES TO COMBAT THEFT OF MOBILE DEVICES AND TO STUDY TECHNOLOGICAL ALTERNATIVES TO RESTRICT THE USE AND TRADE OF LOST OR STOLEN DEVICES”**

**Introduction**

The theft of mobile terminal equipment has become a huge problem across the world. According to an unofficial report by authorities from United States of America, some 3.1 million mobile devices were stolen in the USA in 2013, nearly double the number of devices stolen in 2012; one in three Europeans experienced the theft or loss of a mobile device in 2013; in South Korea mobile device theft increased five-fold between 2009 and 2012; in Colombia criminals stole over one million devices in 2013[[65]](#footnote-67)1. In an attempt to tackle the issue, policymakers in a growing number of countries have launched several initiatives, as well as other multilateral organizations, like Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL), have agreed to address several types of countermeasures to this social problem.

As part of it, the telecommunications industry (mobile operators, mobile device manufacturers, technology firms, etc.) has been urged to take steps to make it less attractive to steal mobile devices and to restrict the use and trade of lost or stolen devices in other countries

**Objective**

Within these efforts, the need for comprehensive, multi-stakeholder, industry-led development of implementable technological alternatives and solutions is identified as a major requirement for the benefit of the interested parties in order to restrict the use and trade of lost or stolen devices.

This proposal is for the undertaking of studies with the goal of developing a report on best practices in combating the theft of mobile devices, including technological alternatives to support this objective, with the additional purpose of disseminating this information among member countries.

The studies should include the analysis of different measures, in aspects like security in manufacturing, programming, secure applications, and other mechanisms to make the stolen/lost mobile devices inoperable in users benefit.

ADD IAP/34A1/31

Draft New Resolution [IAP-6]

Assisting Member States to combat the theft of mobile devices and to study technological alternatives to restrict the use and trade of lost or stolen devices

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

considering

*a)* that the positive impact of mobile phone communication, the technological progress and the great coverage and development generated by all the related services, have made the increasing penetration of mobile terminals possible (especially the smartphone type) because of the multiple benefits provided;

*b)* that the widespread use of mobile telecommunications in the world, has also given rise to the problem of theft of cell phones and other mobile devices;

*c)* that theft of mobile devices has a negative impact on the health and safety of our citizens, due to associated acts of physical aggression, including in some cases death;

*d)* that problems that occur around the crimes related to the theft of mobile terminals have become a worldwide problem since these stolen devices are often resold in the international markets, thus stimulating this illegal trade and leading to strong social impacts;

*e)* that the traffic of cell phones and other counterfeited, smuggled and stolen mobile devices constitutes a risk to consumers, loss of revenue for the industry, and often loss of tax revenue for the government;

*f)* that governments and industry have implemented regulations, law enforcement actions and technological changes to prevent and combat the theft of cell phones and other mobile devices;

*g)* that ITU can play a positive role by offering all interested parties a platform for encouraging discussions, defining technical guidelines through industry cooperation, and for the dissemination of information on combating theft of mobile terminals,

concerned

because the number of deaths due to the theft of cell phones and other mobile devices in various regions of the world remains high, despite efforts made by governments in recent years,

aware

that manufacturers, industry groups, and operators have been developing different technological solutions to address this global problem,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Director of the Development Bureau

1 to conduct studies with the goal of identifying best practices in combating the theft of mobile devices and to disseminate this information within the member states;

2 to carry out the required studies concerning guidelines for the implementation of technological alternatives (software and/or hardware), to prevent the use of lost or stolen mobile devices in mobile and IP networks, and to cooperate actively with relevant organizations such as the GSMA and 3GPP, as well as with relevant members of the mobile telecommunications industry (mobile operators, mobile device manufacturers, technology firms, etc.);

3 To provide assistance, within the Union's expertise, and within available resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to Member States, if so requested, in order to achieve the reduction of mobile device theft in their countries;

4 To gather data on stolen mobile devices in order to track progress in this area,

invites Sector Members

to contribute to the studies in this area.

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

**IAP-32: new draft resolution “VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES AND BEST PRACTICES FOR DESIGNING, INSTALLING AND OPERATING INTERNET EXCHANGE POINTS (IXP)”**

**Basics of the proposal:**

The need, mainly of developing countries, to benefit from the best Internet connectivity options can be viewed concisely at two levels: one involving costs and interconnection models, and the other involving infrastructure and also somehow interconnection models.

The first of these has already been addressed in the various resolutions of the World Telecommunication Development Conferences (WTDC) and ITU-T and ITU-D recommendations. As for the second, the countries do not have any elements and/or tools from the ITU that would help them design and roll out that infrastructure, especially Internet Exchange Points (IXPs).

It should be kept in mind that Resolution 23 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC recognizes “*that the business initiatives of service providers have the potential of creating savings in Internet access costs, for example by developing more local content and optimizing Internet traffic routing patterns so that it can provide a higher proportion of traffic to be locally routed,”* but to this end a suitable local and regional infrastructure must be available, as well as international Internet connectivity that is basically affordable.

Furthermore, taking into account ITU’s strong focus on assisting developing countries, mainly in capacity building and creating an environment that is propitious for a variety of telecommunication-related aspects, especially the rollout of next-generation networks and improvements in international interconnectivity, it is deemed necessary to concretely steer and channel that assistance through tools and/or references such as ITU Recommendations.

Especially in terms of international Internet connectivity, at the World Telecommunication Development Conference held in Dubai in 2014 (Dubai, WTDC-14), the above-mentioned Resolution 23 was adopted. This Resolution instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau to conduct studies on the structure of international Internet connectivity costs for developing countries.

As for the technical and operational aspects of international Internet connectivity for those countries, especially the installation and rollout of Internet Exchange Points (IXPs), many developing countries need and have stressed the need for know-how and advisory services regarding the steps required to design, install, and operate IXPs, essentially because in many cases they must establish ties with providers of technological solutions and, under such circumstances, they find themselves to be at a disadvantage because they do not have the elements and/or tools that would enable them to negotiate and reach agreements in the best of terms and conditions.

As a result of the above, it is considered advisable to instruct the Telecommunication Standardization and the Telecommunication Development Bureaux, through the relevant Study Groups and in coordination with other relevant organizations involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future of the Internet, to contribute to the development of voluntary guidelines and best practices for the design, installation and operation of Internet Exchange Points (IXPs), taking into account existing best practices.

It is known that the availability of IXPs makes Internet routing more efficient, improves service quality, and minimizes interconnection costs.

ADD IAP/34A1/32

Draft New Resolution [IAP-7]

“Voluntary guidelines and best practices for designing, installing and operating Internet exchange points (IXP)”

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

considering

*a)* the stipulations in Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) regarding the implementation of regional initiatives, in which one refers to the need to coordinate and harmonize efforts to develop national, regional, inter-regional, and global telecommunication infrastructure;

*b)* that Resolution 23 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) “*Internet access and availability in developing countries[[66]](#footnote-68) and general tariff principles for international Internet connection*” instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau to conduct studies on the cost structure of international Internet connectivity for developing countries, with emphasis on the influence and impact of connectivity modes (transit and peering), secure cross-border connectivity, and the availability and costs of the physical infrastructure of the backhaul and long-distance network;

*c)* that one of the outputs of Objective 1 of the Dubai Action Plan (Dubai, 2014) is capacity building of members to develop and implement ICT strategies and policies, as well as to identify the methods and approaches for the development and rollout of infrastructure and applications;

*d)* that the *declares* 9 clause of the Dubai Action Plan establishes that ITU-D Study Groups must continue contributing to the exchange of knowledge and creating capacity to be made available to the international community. To support this objective, cooperation between the three ITU sectors and with other organizations and groups of experts must be reinforced;

*e)* that the *declares* 10 clause of the Dubai Declaration (WTDC-14) establishes that “*Building confidence, trust and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs is a priority, with a need for international cooperation and coordination between governments, relevant organizations, private companies and entities in building capacity and exchanging best practices for the development of related public policies and legal, regulatory and technical measures that address, inter alia, personal data protection and child online protection. Stakeholders should work together to ensure the reliability and security of ICT networks and services*”,

taking into account

*a)* Supplement 2 of ITU-T Recommendation D.50 on “*Guidelines for reducing the costs of international Internet connectivity*” establishes that it is important to find ways and means to reduce the cost of Internet subscriptions and proposes guidelines for reducing the costs of international Internet connectivity (IIC), among other things, by creating IXPs;

*b)* No. 196 of the ITU Convention, which stipulates that Telecommunication Standardization Study Groups shall pay due attention to the study of Questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries at both the regional and international levels;

*c)* Opinion 1 of the 2013 ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum (Geneva, 2013) sets forth the vision of promoting Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) for national, regional and international network interconnection, as they can be an effective way of improving international Internet connection and reducing its costs;

*d)* That, in the technical and operational aspects of installing and rolling out Internet Exchange Points (IXPs), many developing countries have stated the need for know-how and advisory services regarding the steps needed to design, install and operate IXPs,

observing

that ITU-T Recommendation D.50 on international Internet connection recommends that Administrations take appropriate measures nationally to ensure that parties (including operating agencies authorized by Member States) involved in the provision of international Internet connections negotiate and agree to bilateral commercial arrangements, or other arrangements as agreed between Administrations, enabling direct international Internet connections that take into account the possible need for compensation between them for the value of elements such as traffic flow, number of routes, geographical coverage and cost of international transmission, and the possible application of network externalities, amongst others,

instructs the Directors of the Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux

that, through the relevant Study Groups and in coordination with other relevant organizations involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future of the Internet, to contribute to the development of voluntary guidelines and best practices for the design, installation and operation of Internet Exchange Points (IXPs), taking into account existing best practices.

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**IAP-33: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 25 “STRENGTHENING THE REGIONAL PRESENCE”**

**Introduction**

The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) presents some amendments aimed at providing regional offices with the competency and the responsibility to be fully active in the implementation of the Dubai Action Plan and the new strategic plan of the ITU for 2016-2019, given that the active involvement and the local expertise of the regional offices is crucial to the implementation of the strategic goals, objectives, outcomes and outputs.

Furthermore, regional offices’ work needs increased accountability and evaluation in the next period. CITEL proposes detailed amendments to the reporting to Council described in the original Resolution 25 and a quadrennial evaluation of the ITU regional presence within the ITU membership.

MOD IAP/34A1/33

RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Strengthening the regional presence

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

considering

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

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

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

recalling

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

*b)* Resolution 5 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on enhanced participation by developing countries in the activities of the Union;

*c)* Resolution 48 (RA-2007) of the Radiocommunication Assembly, on strengthening the regional presence in the radiocommunication study group work;

*d)* Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*e)* Resolution 57 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) on matters of mutual interest;

*f)* the 2009 UN Joint Inspection Unit report, that made a number of recommendations on ways to improve the ITU regional presence,

recognizing

*a)* the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries with stringent budgetary constraints, to participate in the activities of ITU;

*b)* that the 2014 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-14) instructed the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) to elaborate the Outcome Indicators for the Objectives and to revise the KPIs for the Outputs approved in the Dubai Action Plan;

*c)* that regional offices are an extension of the ITU as a whole, and that, therefore, ITU capacity building to hold electronic meetings as provided for by Resolution 167 (Rev. Busan, 2014) will serve to build up the effectiveness of the Union’s activities, including project implementation as set forth in Resolution 157 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this Conference,

convinced

*a)* that the regional presence is a tool of the ITU for working as closely as possible with its membership, serving as a channel for disseminating information, on its activities, developing closer ties with regional and subregional organizations and providing technical assistance to countries in special needs;

*b)* of the importance of continuing to strengthen coordination between the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR), and the General Secretariat;

*c)* that the regional and area offices enable ITU to be more aware of and more responsive to the specific needs of the regions;

*d)* that resources are limited, and that efficiency and effectiveness are therefore key considerations for activities to be undertaken by ITU, as well as of the need to consolidate the technical expertise and knowledge of the human resources assigned to regional and area offices;

*e)* that, to be effective, the regional presence must have the necessary level of authority to meet the diverse requirements of the membership;

*f)* that adequate online access between headquarters and the field offices significantly enhances technical cooperation activities significantly;

*g)* that all relevant electronic information available at headquarters should also be available to regional offices;

*h)* that full engagement and commitment from the regional and area offices is fundamental for the successful implementation of the strategic plan for the Union and the Dubai Action Plan,

noting

*a)* the role that should be assumed by the ITU regional offices in executing projects related to the regional initiatives and the need to promote greater collaboration with the regional telecommunication organizations;

*b)* that both the Plenipotentiary Conference and the ITU Council have endorsed the principle that regional and area offices should be entrusted with clear and specific functions;

*c)* that there should be greater cooperation among BDT, the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat in order to encourage participation by the regional offices in their respective spheres;

*d)* that there is a need to evaluate the staffing requirement for regional and area offices,

noting also

that regional and area offices represent the presence of the entire Union, that their activities should be linked to ITU headquarters and should reflect the coordinated objectives of all three Sectors, and that regional activities should enhance the effective participation of all members in ITU work,

resolves

1 to continue the review of the strengthening of the ITU regional presence in the interval between two consecutive plenipotentiary conferences;

2 to strengthen the functions of the regional offices so that they can play a part in supervising the implementation of programs and projects in the framework of the Regional Initiatives, taking into consideration the existing resources of the Union;

3 that regional offices play a key role in the technical discussions and the dissemination of information and results of activities of all three Sectors of the ITU, while avoiding the duplication of such functions with headquarters;

4 that the regional and area offices shall be empowered to make decisions within their mandate, while the coordination functions and the balance between ITU headquarters and the regional and area offices should be facilitated and improved;

5 that regional and area offices shall actively engage in the implementation of the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, in particular with respect to the four strategic goals, all sectoral and intersectoral objectives and in following up on the accomplishment of the strategic targets;

6 that regional and area offices shall actively engage in the implementation of the Dubai Action Plan, in particular with respect to the five Objectives and their respective Outcomes, the 15 Outputs and the 30 Regional Initiatives;

7 that the regional and area offices shall actively engage in the realization of the Outcomes Indicators and Key Performance Indicators as identified by the Dubai Action Plan and by TDAG;

8 that cooperation between the ITU regional and area offices, relevant regional organizations and other international organizations dealing with development and financial matters should continue to be improved, in the interests of optimizing the use of resources and avoiding duplication, and that Member States should be kept updated through BDT, where necessary, in order to ensure that their needs are being met in a coordinated and consultative fashion;

9 that the regional offices shall be fully involved in the organization of regional events/meetings/conferences, in close collaboration with the General Secretariat, the relevant Bureau(x) and the regional organizations, in order to increase efficiency in the coordination of such events, avoid duplication of events/topics and take benefit from the synergy of the Bureaux and regional offices;

10 that, for the effective performance of their duties, regional offices must have sufficient resources, within the bounds of the budget, including the technological platforms to hold electronic meetings and electronic working methods (EWM) with their Member States;

11 that sufficient resources have to be made available in order for BDT to be able to operate effectively in the interests of narrowing the telecommunication gap between the developing and developed countries, thereby supporting endeavours towards bridging the digital divide, and that, accordingly, the regional offices should, in coordination with ITU headquarters, take measures with a view to implementing the Objectives as set out in the Dubai Action Plan,

instructs the Council

1 to continue to include the regional presence as an item on the agenda of each session of the Council in order to examine its evolution and adopt decisions for its continuing structural adaptation and operation, with the aim of fully meeting the requirements of the Union's membership and giving effect to the decisions adopted at meetings of the Union, and of consolidating the coordination and complementary aspects of activities between ITU and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations;

2 to allocate the appropriate financial resources within the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

3 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made in implementing this resolution;

4 to analyse the performance of regional and area offices based on the report of the Secretary-General, and to take appropriate measures for improving the ITU regional presence;

5 to analyse the report on the results of the satisfaction survey to be conducted by the Secretary-General,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to facilitate the task of the Council by providing all necessary support for strengthening the regional presence as described in this resolution;

2 to adapt, where necessary, the prevailing terms and conditions of host-country agreement(s) to the changing environment in the respective host country, after prior consultations with concerned countries and the representatives of the regional intergovernmental organizations of the affected countries;

3 to take into consideration the elements for evaluation contained in annex to this resolution;

4 to submit each year to the Council a report on the regional presence containing, for each specific regional office, detailed information on:

i) staffing, including number of people and category of employment;

ii) finances, including budget allocated to the offices and expenditures per Objective and Output, in accordance with the Dubai Action Plan;

iii) evolution and development of activities, including, among others, the extension of activities to the three Sectors, implementation of projects and regional initiatives, organization of events/meetings/conferences, participation in events, organization of regional preparatory meetings and attraction of new Sector Members, in coordination with regional intergovernmental organizations;

iv) actions adopted to provide the regional offices with greater autonomy and to promote the decentralization of tasks, with the exception of certain functions such as those associated with financial and human resources,

5 to suggest appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of ITU's regional presence, including evaluation by JIU or by referring it to any other independent entity, taking into account the elements set out in the annex to this resolution;

6 to conduct once in every four years, within the existing financial resources, a survey of the level of satisfaction of Member States, Sector Members and regional telecommunication organizations with ITU's regional presence and to present the results in a report to the Session of Council prior to each Plenipotentiary Conference,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to implement the following measures for further strengthening of the regional presence;

i) to expand and strengthen the regional and area offices by identifying functions which could be decentralized and implementing them as soon as possible;

ii) to review the internal administrative procedures pertaining to the work of the regional offices, with a view to their simplification and transparency and enhancement of work efficiency;

iii) to assist countries in implementing the regional initiatives defined in the Dubai Action Plan, in accordance with Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC;

iv) to establish clear procedures for consulting Member States, in order to prioritize the consolidated regional initiatives and keep Member States informed on project selection and funding;

v) to provide the regional and area offices with greater autonomy in terms both of decision-making and of addressing the crucial needs of the ITU membership in the region, including, but not limited to:

• functions relating to the dissemination of information, provision of expert advice and hosting of meetings, courses and seminars;

• any functions and tasks that may be delegated to them relating to the preparation and implementation of their own budgets;

• ensuring their effective participation in discussions on the future of Union and on strategic issues concerning the telecommunication/ICT sector,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in close consultation with the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to take the necessary measures for further strengthening of the regional presence, as described in this resolution, and measures to ensure the effective incorporation of Radiocommunication Bureau and Telecommunication Standardization Bureau activities in the regional and area offices;

2 to support the evaluation of the effectiveness of the ITU's regional presence, taking into account the elements set out in the annex to this resolution;

3 to review and determine the appropriate posts, including permanent posts, in regional and area offices, and provide specialized staff on an as-needed basis to meet particular needs;

4 to fill in a timely manner the vacant posts in the regional and area offices, where appropriate, planning staff availability and giving due consideration to the regional distribution of staff positions;

5 to ensure that the regional and area offices are given sufficient priority among the activities and programmes of the Union as a whole, and that, to supervise the implementation of funds-in-trust projects and projects financed from the ICT Development Fund, they have the required autonomy, the decision-making authority and the appropriate means;

6 to take the necessary measures to improve the exchange of information between headquarters and field offices;

7 to strengthen the human resource capabilities and provide the regional and area offices with a measure of flexibility in terms of the recruitment of professional staff as well as support staff;

instructs the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to continue cooperating with the Director of BDT in enhancing the ability of the regional and area offices to provide information on their Sectors' activities, as well as the necessary expertise, to strengthen cooperation and coordination with the relevant regional organizations and to facilitate the participation of all Member States and Sector Members in the activities of the three Sectors of the Union.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Elements for evaluation of the ITU regional presence

The evaluation of ITU's regional presence should be based on the functions assigned to its regional offices under Annex A: "Generic activities expected of the regional presence" of Resolution 1143 adopted by the ITU Council at its 1999 session, in *resolves* 2 to 11 of Resolution 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and in other pertinent decisions.

The evaluation of the regional presence should take into account, but not be limited to, the following elements:

a) the extent of fulfilment of the provisions of Resolution 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014) by BDT, the General Secretariat and the other two Bureaux, as appropriate;

b) how further decentralization could ensure greater efficiency at lower cost, taking into consideration accountability and transparency;

c) a survey, once in every four years, of the level of satisfaction of Member States, Sector Members and regional telecommunication organizations with ITU's regional presence;

d) the extent of possible duplication between the functions of ITU headquarters and the regional offices;

e) the degree of autonomy in decision-making currently accorded to regional offices, and whether greater autonomy could enhance their efficiency and effectiveness;

f) the effectiveness of collaboration between the ITU regional offices, regional telecommunication organizations and other regional and international development and financial organizations;

g) how regional presence and the organization of activities in the regions can enhance the effective participation of all countries in ITU work;

h) the resources currently made available to the regional offices for reducing the digital divide;

i) the identification of functions and powers that might be assigned to the regional presence in implementing the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;

j) the optimal structure of the ITU regional presence, including the location and number of regional and area offices.

In preparing this evaluation, input should be sought from Member States and Sector Members which benefit from ITU's regional presence, as well as from the regional offices, from regional and international organizations and from any other relevant entities.

A report on this evaluation exercise should be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council at its 2015 session. The Council should then consider the appropriate course of action to be taken, with a view to reporting to the 2018 Plenipotentiary Conference on the matter.

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**IAP-34: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 167 “STRENGTHENING ITU CAPABILITIES FOR ELECTRONIC MEETINGS AND MEANS TO ADVANCE THE WORK OF THE UNION”**

**Introduction**

The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) proposes these amendments in order to recognize the progress in the Electronic Working Methods and remote participation policies implemented by the ITU since PP-10, to identify the major challenges that the membership need to discuss in the following years leading up to the 2018 Plenipotentiary Conference and to validate the Action Plan proposed at Council 2011 and improved over the 2012, 2013 and 2014 Sessions of the Council.

CITEL understands that the issue of hyperlinks is outside of the scope of Resolution 167 and should be dealt with in a separate Resolution.

MOD IAP/34A1/34

RESOLUTION 167 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Strengthening ITU capabilities for electronic meetings and means
to advance the work of the Union

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

considering

*a)* the rapid technological change in the field of telecommunications and the associated policy, regulatory and infrastructure adaptations required at national, regional and global levels;

*b)* the consequent need for the widest possible engagement of the ITU membership from around the world to address these matters in the work of the Union;

*c)* that developments in technologies and facilities for the holding of electronic meetings and the further development of electronic working methods (EWM) will enable more open, rapid and easy collaboration between participants in the activities of ITU, which may be paperless,

recalling

*a)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on documents and publications of the Union, regarding the electronic availability of documents;

*b)* Resolution 175 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on Telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, that resolves to take account of persons with disabilities and specific needs;

*c)* Resolution 32 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on strengthening electronic working methods in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the implementation of EWM capabilities and associated arrangements in the work of ITU-T;

*d)* Resolution 73 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on information and communication technologies (ICTs) and climate change and, in particular, *recognizing* g) thereof concerning energy-efficient working methods;

*e)* Resolution 5 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) on enhancing participation by developing countries in the activities of the Union, in particular, instruction 4 to continue promoting remote participation and meetings and electronic work methods so as to encourage and facilitate in the work of ITU‑D;

f) Resolution 66 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on Information and communication technology and climate change, in particular the instruction to the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) to consider possible changes in working methods to meet the objectives of the EWM initiatives;

*g)* Resolution 81 (Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on further development of electronic working methods for the work of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, that identifies the role of BDT in providing support to EWM and the benefits to the ITU membership;

*h)* Resolution ITU-R 7-2 (1993-2000-2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA) on the development of telecommunications, including coordination and collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector,

recognizing

*a)* the budgetary difficulty that delegates from many countries and, in particular developing countries, have in travelling to participate in face-to-face ITU meetings;

*b)* that electronic participation has been producing significant benefits for the Union's membership, by reducing travel costs, and has facilitated wider participation in both the work of the Union and in meetings that require attendance;

*c)* that numerous ITU meetings are already available as audio and video webcasts and that use of videoconferencing, audioconference calls, real-time captioning and web-based collaboration tools for electronic participation in certain types of meetings have been advanced in meetings of the Sectors and the General Secretariat;

*d)* that the role of the regional offices is essential to fully comply with the basic mandates of the Union; to this effect, it is necessary that these offices count on affordable means of communication (video conferencing), such as those that can be accessed over the Web, to hold electronic meetings with the Member States, recalling that these relations must encompass all without exception as stated in Resolution 58 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this Conference;

*e)* that regional offices are an extension of the ITU as a whole and that therefore these means will serve to build up the effectiveness of the Union’s activities, including project implementation as set forth in Resolution 157 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this Conference,

recognizing further

*a)* the important contribution of the use of ICTs and reduced travel to climate neutrality;

*b)* the successful implementation of the Interactive Remote Participation (IRP) procedures in the ITU;

*c)* the progress achieved by the implementation of this Resolution and the proposed action plan, as reported annually to Council, with respect to:

- the increase in the number of participants and Member States in the work of ITU, particularly from developing countries;

- the considerable distance saved in travel and the consequent amount of carbon saved by reduced travel and due to paperless participation;

- the considerable savings in costs related to many delegates participating remotely instead of in person;

*d)* that the ITU is viewed as a leader and pioneer in the field of remote participation in the United Nations System,

mindful

*a)* that some activities and procedures associated with certain ITU meetings still require direct face-to-face participation by the Union's membership;

*b)* of the financial, legal, procedural and technical difficulties of providing remote participation to all, particularly with respect to:

- the difference in time zones in relation to Geneva, particularly to the Americas and the Asia-Pacific regions;

- the costs of infrastructure, equipments, applications, meeting room renovations and staff;

- the rights and legal status of remote participants and chairmen;

- the limitation in formal procedures available to remote participants in comparison to physically present participants;

- the telecommunication infrastructure limitations in some countries with unstable or inappropriate connections;

- increased accessibility for people with disabilities and specific needs,

noting

*a)* that, as an alternative to face-to-face meetings, there are benefits in utilizing electronic meetings to progress discussions;

*b)* that the existence of electronic meetings, with well-documented rules and procedures, will help ITU in widening the involvement of potential stakeholders, both member and non-member experts, particularly from developing countries, who are unable to participate in face-to-face meetings;

*c)* that electronic meetings may lead to increased efficiency of the activities of ITU and reduction of costs for all parties,for example by reducing the need for travel and reducing the need for printed copies of documents;

*d)* that there needs to be a coordinated and harmonized approach to the technology used;

*e)* that electronic meetings managed by the regional offices can facilitate regional coordination, in order to promote greater participation by the Member States in the work of the Study Groups of the three sectors, and especially of the Regional Working Parties;

*f)* the annual reports by the Secretary-General to Council on the implementation of this resolution;

*g)* the report from the 2014 Session of the ITU Council to this Conference,

noting further

*a)* that electronic working methods have made important contributions to the work of Sector groups, such as rapporteur groups, and of Council working groups, and that work, such as the development of texts, has been progressed in various parts of the Union through electronic communications;

*b)* that different modes of participation are suitable for different types of meetings;

*c)* the importance of having complete texts available at the time of approval,

emphasizing

*a)* that there is a need for procedures to ensure fair and equitable participation by all;

*b)* that electronic meetings can contribute to bridging the digital divide;

*c)* that the implementation of electronic meetings is beneficial to ITU's role in leading the coordination on ICTs and climate change, and on accessibility,

resolves

*a)* that ITU should continue to develop its facilities and capabilities for remote participation by electronic means in appropriate meetings of the Union, including working groups created by the Council;

*b)* that ITU should continue to develop its electronic working methods concerning the elaboration, distribution and approval of documents, and the promotion of paperless meetings,

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

1 to continue to implement the action plan in Annex 1 for electronic participation in its working groups and related meetings that report to the Council, including the use of tools such as videoconferencing;

2 to build upon trials for electronic meetings, in collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux, such that their subsequent implementation is technologically neutral, to the greatest extent possible, and cost effective, in order to allow broad participation satisfying the necessary security requirements;

3 to involve the advisory groups in the evaluation of the use of electronic meetings and to develop further procedures and rules associated with electronic meetings, including the legal aspects;

4 to report to the Council on an ongoing basis on the developments made with regard to electronic meetings, in order to assess progress in their use within ITU;

5 to report to the Council on the feasibility of extending the use of languages in electronic meetings, in addition to closed captioning,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to continue taking action, in consultation with the Sector advisory groups, in order to provide appropriate electronic participation or observation facilities in Sector meetings for delegates unable to attend face-to-face meetings,

especially instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to take all necessary measures to implement, in the shortest time frame possible and according to budgetary availability, a suitable technological platform that makes it possible to host electronic meetings in all regional offices with their membership, in accordance with Resolution 25 of this Conference,

instructs the Council

to allocate adequate financial resources to implement the technological platform so regional offices are able to host electronic meetings with their membership.

ANNEX I – ACTION PLAN

- Upgrade infrastructure at headquarters and regional offices to support intensive use of e-participation.

- Implement technical solutions to extend ITU interpretation services to e-participants.

- Implement technical solutions to implement self-service provisioning and running of e-meetings.

- Establish guidelines for e-participation in ITU meetings.

- Provide training, as appropriate, to ITU meeting organizers, regional office staff, chairmen, Rapporteurs, Editors and delegates.

- Review current applicable policies and practices.

- Review legal issues related to amendments that would be required to legal instruments of the Union.

- Implement collection of statistics across all Sectors so as to track trends in e-participation.

- Report annually to Council on the results of the EWM and remote participation policies, including statistical evaluation of the results and on procedural, financial, technical and legal matters.

- Discuss the improvement of ITU capabilities on EWM and remote participation and propose the necessary amendments to the Rules of Procedure to Council and to the 2018 Plenipotentiary Conference.

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**IAP-35: PROPOSAL OF A DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION “COMBATING TELECOMMUNICATION/INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION COUNTERFEIT AND UNAUTHORIZED DEVICES”**

**Introduction**

In recent years, telecommunication/ICT devices such as smartphones and other mobile devices have been growing in importance in people’s daily lives, and as a side effect, there has been an increase in problems related to the sale, circulation and use of counterfeit and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices in the market. The dissemination of these devices result in adverse consequences for users, governments and the private sector, such as decrease security and quality of service for users, and in tax losses for governments, among others.

Some countries have adopted measures to raise awareness of this issue and deployed successful solutions to deter the spreading of counterfeit, and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices. Some of the solutions adopted by countries rely on unique identifiers, such as the International Mobile Equipment Identity, therefore actions to avoid the tampering of these identifiers are of major importance to the global community.

The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) believes that ITU and the relevant stakeholders have key roles to play in fostering coordination between the parties concerned to study the impact of counterfeit and unauthorized devices and the mechanism for limiting their use and to identify ways of dealing with them internationally and regionally, and that developing countries may benefit from learning from those experiences.

It’s important to note that, although ITU has been aware of this issue and has been acting against it (e.g., Resolution 177 and WTDC-14 Resolutions 47 and 79), there are still no Plenipotentiary Conference Resolutions to guide the coordination and the work on this important subject between the three sectors.

ADD IAP/34A1/35

Draft New Resolution [IAP-8]

Combating telecommunication/information and communication counterfeit and unauthorized devices

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

recalling

*a)* Resolution 177 (Rev. Busan, 2014), of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on conformity and interoperability, which instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau to assist Member States in addressing their concerns with respect to counterfeit devices and with the terms of this Resolution;

*b)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on Enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU Recommendations in developing countries, including conformance and interoperability testing of systems manufactured on the basis of ITU Recommendations;

*c)* Resolution 79 (Dubai, 2014), of WTDC, on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies in combating and dealing with counterfeit telecommunication/information and communication devices;

*d*) Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly,

recognizing

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

*b)* that counterfeit and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices may decrease security and quality of service for users and lead to tax losses for governments, among others;

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

*d)* that while there are more similarities than differences between counterfeit, and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices it is important to recognize the differences which may require different solutions;

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

*f)* that some of the solutions adopted by the countries rely on unique ICT device identifiers, such as the International Mobile Equipment Identity, to limit and deter counterfeit and unauthorized ICT devices;

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

*h)* that operators is some countries offer solutions for consumers such free anti-theft applications;

*i)* that Members States face significant challenges in finding effective solutions to this problem, given the innovative and creative ways used by persons engaged in this illicit activity to evade enforcement/legal measures;

*j)* the ITU’s Conformity and Interoperability and Bridging Standardization Gap programmes, may help by bringing clarity to standardization processes and product’s conformity to international standards;

*k)* that providing interoperability, safety, and reliability should be a key objective of ITU Recommendations,

considering

*a)* that, in general, telecommunication/ICT devices that does not comply with applicable national conformity processes, as well as national regulatory requirements or other applicable legal requirements, may be considered unauthorized for sale and/or activation on telecommunications networks of that country;

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

aware

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

*b)* of the current work and studies of ITU Study Groups, and of relevant activities in other relevant forums;

*c)* that the tampering of unique identifiers diminishes the effectiveness of solutions adopted by the countries,

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

1 to assist Member States in addressing their concerns with respect to counterfeit and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices by encouraging adoption of mechanisms to combat such practices through information sharing at regional or global level, including conformity assessment systems;

2 to assist all membership in taking the necessary actions to prevent or detect the tampering of unique device identifiers, such as the International Mobile Equipment Identity, interacting with other telecommunication SDOs related to these matters,

invites Member States

1 to take all necessary measures to combat counterfeit and unauthorized ICT devices;

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

3 to incorporate policies to combat the use of these devices in their national telecommunication/ICT strategies*,*

invites telecommunication operators

1. to participate in industry programs combating counterfeit and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices such as accessing the database for information about stolen devices in each country;
2. to cooperate with governments, administrations and telecommunication regulators in combating counterfeit and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices, restricting trade of these devices and disposing of them safely,

invites all the Membership

1 to participate actively in ITU studies relating to combating counterfeit and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices by submitting contributions;

2 to take the necessary actions to prevent or detect the tampering of unique ICT devices identifiers, such as the International Mobile Equipment Identity.

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

**IAP-36: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 177 “CONFORMANCE AND INTEROPERABILITY”**

**Introduction**

The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) proposes amendments to Resolution 177 in order to reflect the progresses to the conformity and interoperability initiatives at WTSA (Dubai, 2012), WTDC (Dubai, 2014) and Council 2014.

Additionally, CITEL proposes a new instruct for the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau to advance the studies of ITU-R recommendations on telecommunication systems, such as IMT systems, and those related to preventing radiocommunication interferences caused or received by ICT equipment, since this is a key objective of a conformity and interoperability policy.

It’s also important to take into account the issue of counterfeit and unapproved ICT equipment in the marketplace. In this sense, the proposal includes some text to strengthen the role of ITU in this subject and to foster global initiatives to discourage counterfeit and unauthorized ICT equipment.

MOD IAP/34A1/36

RESOLUTION 177 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Conformity and interoperability

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

recalling

*a)* that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012);

*b)* that the World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014);

*c)* that, at its 2014 session, the ITU Council endorsed the implementation of the Conformance and Interoperability Program Action Plan;

*d)* that the Radiocommunication Assembly adopted Resolution 62 (Geneva, 2012);

*e)* that the World Telecommunication Development Conference approved Resolution 79 (Dubai, 2014) on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies in combating and dealing with counterfeit telecommunication/information and communication devices,

recognizing

*a)* widespread conformance and interoperability of telecommunication/ICT equipment and systems through the implementation of relevant programmes, policies and decisions can increase market opportunities and reliability and encourage global integration and trade;

*b)* that technical training and institutional capacity building for testing and conformity are essential tools for countries to promote global connectivity;

*c)* that ITU Members shall benefit in using conformity assessment that many regional and national standards bodies already provide for conformity assessment, through mechanisms of collaboration with such organizations;

*d)* that providing interoperability, safety, and communications are one of the key objectives of ITU Recommendations;

*e)* the annual progress reports by the ITU Bureaux made to the Council and to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference,

considering

*a)* that some countries, especially the developing countries, have not yet acquired the capacity to test equipment and provide assurance to consumers in their countries;

*b)* that increased confidence in the conformity of telecommunication/ICT equipment to rules and standards in place promotes interoperability of equipment from different manufacturers, reduces interferences among communication systems, and assists developing countries in choosing high quality products;

*c)* that, in general, an ICT equipment that does not comply with applicable national conformity processes, as well as national regulatory requirements or other applicable legal requirements, may be considered unauthorized for sale and/or activation on telecommunications networks of that country,

resolves

1 to endorse the objectives of Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and the recommendations of the ITU Directors endorsed by the Council at its 2014 session;

2 that this programme of work continue to be implemented, including the informative pilot conformity database and its development into a fully functioning database; bearing in mind the need for a business plan to be expeditiously developed by the Director of TSB, and approved by the Council, for its long-term implementation, in consultation with each region, taking into consideration a) the outcome and effect that the pilot conformity database may have on Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders (e.g. other standards development organizations (SDOs)), b) the impact the database will have on bridging the standardization gap as relevant to each region, c) the potential liability issues for ITU and for Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders; and taking into account the results of regional ITU conformity and interoperability consultations;

3 to assist developing countries in establishing regional or subregional conformity and interoperability centres suitable to perform interoperability testing according to their needs,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau,

1 to continue the consultation and assessment studies in all regions, taking into consideration the needs of each region, on implementation of the Action Plan endorsed by the Council, including, in collaboration with the Director of BDT, the recommendations on human capacity building and assistance in the establishment of test facilities in developing countries;

2 to enhance and improve standards-setting processes in order to improve interoperability through conformity;

3 to continuously update the business plan for the long-term implementation of this resolution;

4 to provide the Council with progress reports, including the results of studies, relating to the implementation of this resolution;

5 in cooperation with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, and based on the consultations in instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau 1 above, to implement the Action Plan agreed by the Council in its session of 2012 and revised by Council in its session of 2013 and 2014,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in close collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

1 to advance the implementation of Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and the relevant parts of the Action Plan and to report to the Council;

2to assist Member States in addressing their concerns with respect to counterfeit and unauthorized telecommunication/ICT devices;

3 to continue providing on-the-job capacity building activities in collaboration with recognized institutions and benefiting from ITU Academy ecosystem, including those related to preventing radiocommunications interferences caused or received by ICT equipment,

invites the Council

1 to consider the reports of ITU Directors and to take all necessary measures so as to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this resolution;

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

invites membership

1 to populate the pilot conformity database with details of products tested to applicable ITU-T recommendations in accredited test laboratories (first, second or third party), or by accredited certification bodies, or according to procedures adopted by a standards development organization or forum qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5;

2 to participate in the work of ITU’s Study Groups related to conformity and interoperability issues;

3 to take an active role in building developing countries' capacity in conformity and interoperability testing, including on-the-job training, particularly as part of any supply contract for telecommunication equipment, services and systems to these countries;

4 to participate in ITU assessment studies to promote the establishment of harmonized conformity and interoperability regimes in the regions,

invites organizations qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5

1 to participate in the ITU pilot conformity database activities and, sharing links on a mutual basis, to enrich its extent by referring to more recommendations and standards within a product, and to allow for more exposure of vendors' products and widen the portfolio of selection to the users;

2 to participate in developing countries' capacity-building programmes and activities facilitated by TSB and BDT, in particular offering opportunities for developing-country experts – particularly from operators – to gain on-the-job experience,

invites Member States

1 to contribute to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to encourage national and regional testing entities to assist ITU in implementing this resolution;

3 to adopt conformity-assessment regimes and procedures based on applicable ITU-T recommendations, leading to better quality of service/quality of experience, and to higher probability of interoperability of equipment, services and systems,

further invites Member States and Sector Members

to bear in mind the legal and regulatory frameworks of other countries concerning equipment that negatively affects the quality of their telecommunication infrastructure, in particular recognizing the concerns of developing countries with respect to counterfeit, and unauthorized ICT equipment,

further invites Member States

to contribute to the next radiocommunication assembly in 2015 in order for it to consider and take appropriate actions as deemed necessary.

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

**IAP-37: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 144 “AVAILABILITY OF MODEL HOST-COUNTRY AGREEMENTS IN ADVANCE FOR CONFERENCES AND ASSEMBLIES OF THE UNION HELD AWAY FROM GENEVA”**

**Introduction**

The Plenipotentiary Conference presents an opportunity for ITU Member States to ensure the Union is prepared for the continuing advancements in the telecommunications environment, re-affirm the fundamental objectives of the Union, and to commit to a collaborative, cooperative, and inclusive relationship with all stakeholders and with other international organizations. To that end, the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) will focus its contributions to the Plenipotentiary Conference on: (1) ensuring the continued stability of the basic instruments of the Union; (2) ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making; and (3) promoting a more inclusive environment to expand participation in the work of the Union and encourage cooperation with all stakeholders and other international organizations.

To that end, CITEL makes the following proposal to take another step to enable the participation of persons with disabilities in conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union by modifying Resolution 144 (Antalya, 2006) to include webcasting and captioning as an integral part of the model host country agreement.

MOD IAP/34A1/37

RESOLUTION 144 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Availability of model host-country agreements in advance for
 conferences and assemblies of the Union held away from Geneva

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

recalling

*a)* the relevant provisions of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, particularly:

- sections 1, 2 and 3 of Chapter I thereof concerning the holding of conferences and assemblies when there is an inviting government, and

- section 12 of Chapter II thereof concerning setting up of committees;

*b)* the relevant provisions of Article 5 of the ITU Convention concerning duties and responsibilities of the General Secretariat, and particularly No. 97, which provides that the Secretary-General shall provide, where appropriate in cooperation with the inviting government, the secretariat of conferences of the Union;

*c)* Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which considers that there are advantages in holding certain conferences and meetings in countries other than the headquarters country;

*d)* that Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) resolves that invitations to hold conferences and assemblies of the Union away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government agrees to defray the additional expenditure involved;

*e)* that Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) resolves that invitations to hold development conferences and meetings of the study groups of the Sectors away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government provides at least adequate premises and the necessary furniture and equipment free of charge, except that in the case of developing countries equipment need not necessarily be provided free of charge by the host government, if the government so requests;

*f)* that Resolution 175 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, resolves to take account of persons with disabilities in the work of ITU,

considering

*a)* that the conferences and assemblies of the Union have high importance due to the powers conferred on them and the effects they have;

*b)* that it is important to remove barriers that limit participation of persons with disabilities;

*c)* that webcasting and captioning are invaluable tools, which benefit persons with disabilities and specific needs;

*d)* that the precise place and exact dates of conferences and assemblies must be fixed in accordance with the provisions of Articles 1 and 3 of the Convention, following consultations with the inviting government;

*e)* that the decision to accept an invitation to hold a conference or assembly of the Union away from Geneva is usually taken by the Council;

*f)* that preparations for conferences and assemblies require extensive work, which includes various installations and facilities as well as the planning and organization of logistic services in a timely fashion for the smooth functioning of the conference or assembly;

*g)* that, when there is an inviting government, the General Secretariat defines the conditions and requirements of the conference or assembly in a host-country agreement and annexes thereto,

considering, however

*a)* that past and current experience demonstrates that host-country agreements show significant variations not only from one conference or assembly to another, but also for different host countries;

*b)* that host-country agreements and their annexes require the inviting government to deploy the necessary financial and human resources for the preparatory work;

*c)* that requirements for the inviting governments usually differ from the facilities provided by ITU for conferences and assemblies held and organized by ITU in Geneva, resulting in additional effort and expenditures;

*d)* that the conditions attached to host-country agreements and annexes thereto are of significance in the decision-making process of a government considering whether to invite and host a conference or assembly of the Union;

*e)* that the availability of the texts of the host-country agreement and annexes thereto well in advance of a conference or assembly will not only increase transparency but also will serve as a measure for the Union to accept the invitation and for the governments to take a decision on an invitation to hold a conference or assembly;

*f)* that, as things stand at present, finalization of the complete text of the host-country agreement and its annexes takes a long time, which in turn leaves the inviting government very little time to not only complete the domestic ratification procedures but also fulfil all the commitments and requirements laid down in the above-mentioned texts,

recognizing

national sovereignty and the different national laws of the Member States,

resolves

that model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure and arrangements for webcasting facilities and captioning (including transcripts of the captioning) when convening conferences, assemblies and meetings for the Union as articulated in Chapter II, Section 12 Setting up of committees of the *General Rules Of Conferences, Assemblies And Meetings Of The Union* considering the financial and technical limitations, shall be provided at least two years before the proposed date of any conference or assembly, in order to facilitate the work of Member States wishing to offer to host the conference or assembly under well-defined conditions,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to prepare model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, for each of the conferences and assemblies of the Union, at least two years before the proposed date of the conference or assembly;

2 to submit the model of host-country agreements and the annexes thereto to the Council, for consideration and adoption of any measures that may be appropriate;

3 to provide the model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, to the Member States before any decision is taken concerning the selection of the host country for the conference or assembly,

instructs the Council

to review and adopt, at its first session after they have been made available, model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure and arrangements for webcasting facilities and captioning (including transcripts of the captioning) for each of the conferences and assemblies of the Union, and to adopt any measures that may be appropriate.

**Reasons:** Consistent with ITU Resolution 175 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on Telecommunication/ information and communication technology accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities and the ITU Accessiblity Policy, it is important that Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union remove barriers that limit participation of persons with disabilitites. Webcasting and captioning are invaluable tools, which benefit persons with disabilities and specific needs. Modifying the Host Country Agreements to include the necessary arrangements for including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure and arrangements for webcasting facilities and captioning for each of the conferences and assemblies of the Union as articulated in Chapter II, Section 12 Setting up of committees of the *General Rules Of Conferences, Assemblies And Meetings Of The Union*.

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

IAP-38: PROPOSAL OF ModificaTION TO RESOLUTION 139 “USE OF telecomMunicaTIONS/INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION tecHnologIEs TO BRIDGE THE DIGITAL DIVIDE AND BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INFORMATION socieTY”

**Rationale for the Proposal:**

The purpose of this document it to submit a modification of Resolution 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) for its consideration by the Member States, in order to incorporate to said Resolution both current and complementary considerations that should have been taken into account; in addition, new actions are proposed related to the use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society, bearing in mind the work carried out by the different Sectors of the Union.

Within this framework, the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) proposes including items 5) and 6) in said Resolution, among other considerations, in the “*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Directors of the other Bureaux, as appropriate*” with the aim of intensifying efforts to promote and facilitate collaborative actions between the different Sectors of the Union to carry out studies, projects, and inter-related activities whose aim is to complement the national radiocommunication systems, including satellite systems, and to increase the knowledge and capacity of these systems to achieve optimal use of their satellite orbit and associated spectrum resources, in order to drive satellite broadband development and coverage and bridge the digital divide.

Within this same framework, another proposal is to orchestrate interrelated collaboration actions between the different Sectors of the Union, in order to support studies, projects or systems and, at the same time, promote joint activities whose aim is to build capacities for an efficient use of satellite orbit and associated spectrum resources to provide public international services via satellite with the purpose of achieving affordable access to satellite broadband and facilitate connectivity between networks, and between different zones, countries and regions, especially in developing countries.

Moreover, there is a proposal to invite the Member States to consider driving and orchestrating policies to promote public and private investments for the development and construction of Radiocommunication Systems, including satellite systems, in their own countries and regions, and to contemplate the inclusion of their use in the National and/or Regional Broadband Plans as an additional tool that will help bridge the digital divide and meet telecommunication needs, especially in developing countries.

MOD IAP/34A1/38

RESOLUTION 139 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Use of telecommunications/information and communication
technologies to bridge the digital divide and build
an inclusive information society

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

recalling

Resolution 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

recognizing

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

*b)* that there is a need to create opportunities for digital services in developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, taking advantage of the benefits of the revolution in information and communication technologies (ICTs);

*c)* that the new architecture of telecommunication networks shows potential for offering more efficient and economic telecommunication and ICT services and applications, particularly for rural and remote areas;

*d)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) highlighted that the ICT infrastructure is an essential foundation for an inclusive information society, and called for the commitment of all States to placing ICTs and ICT applications at the service of development;

*e)* that the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, an expanded version of the WSIS, held by the ITU in collaboration with UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNPD, recognizes in its Declaration on the application of the WSIS Outcomes that, since the Tunis Phase was held in 2005, the use of ICTs has increased considerably, which are now part of our everyday lives, accelerate socio-economic growth, contribute to sustainable development, increase transparency and accountability (when applicable), and offer new opportunities for both developed and developing countries to leverage the benefits offered by these new technologies;

*f)* that, in turn, the Declaration of the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 reaffirms that the objective of this Summit is bridging the digital, technology and knowledge divide and creating a people-centric, inclusive, open and development-oriented information society where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge;

*g)* that the declarations of previous world telecommunication development conferences (WTDC) (Istanbul 2002, Doha 2006, Hyderabad 2010, and Dubai 2014) have continued to affirm that ICTs and ICT applications are essential for political, economic, social and cultural development, that they play an important role in poverty alleviation, job creation, environmental protection and the prevention and mitigation of natural and other disasters (in addition to the importance of disaster prediction), and that they must be placed at the service of development in other sectors; and that, therefore, opportunities offered by new ICTs should be fully exploited in order to foster sustainable development;

*h)* that Goal 2 in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference about the Strategic Plan for the Union for 2016-2019, continues to declare that the aim is for ITU to assist in bridging the national, regional and international digital divide in ICTs and ICT applications by facilitating interoperability, interconnection and global connectivity of telecommunication networks and services, and by playing a leading role, within its mandate, in the multistakeholder participation process for follow-up and implementation of the relevant goals and objectives of WSIS;

*i)* that, even prior to WSIS, in addition to ITU activities, various activities were being executed by many organizations and entities to bridge the digital divide;

*j)* that such activity by the Union has been increasing since the conclusion of WSIS and the adoption of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, particularly in relation to implementation and follow-up, in accordance with the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 and the resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Antalya, 2006 and Guadalajara, 2010),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 24 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of ITU in the development of world telecommunications, Resolution 31 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunication infrastructure and ICTs for socio-economic and cultural development, and Resolution 129 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the digital divide;

*b)* that the Union's World Telecommunication Development Report has highlighted the unacceptable imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications and the imperative and urgent need to remedy that imbalance;

*c)* that, in this context, the first WTDC (Buenos Aires, 1994), *inter alia*, called on governments, international agencies and all other parties concerned to accord, particularly in developing countries, an appropriate higher priority to investment and other related actions for the development of telecommunications;

*d)* that, since that time, WTDCs have established study groups, developed work programmes and approved resolutions to promote digital opportunities, highlighting the role of ICT in a number of areas;

*e)* that Resolutions 30 and 143 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference highlight that what countries need, as reflected in these two resolutions, is for the digital divide to be bridged, as a fundamental goal,

endorsing

Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC on this subject,

considering

*a)* that, even with all the developments described above and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries ICTs and ICT applications are still not affordable to the majority of people, particularly those living in rural or remote areas;

*b)* that each region, country and area must tackle its own specific issues regarding the digital divide, with emphasis on cooperation with others in order to benefit from experience gained;

*c)* that many countries do not have the necessary basic infrastructure, long-term plans, laws, regulations and such like in place for the development of ICT and ICT applications;

*d)* that the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition still face particular problems in bridging the digital divide;

*e)* that it is necessary to study and analyze the social, demographic, economic and technological context of the communities in which it is intended to deploy infrastructure and implement plans for capacity building,

considering further

*a)* that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are not only the consequence of economic growth, but a prerequisite for overall development, including economic growth;

*b)* that telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, are an integral part of the national, regional and international development process;

*c)* that currently a favorable environment - the necessary policies, content and capacities to adequately use development technologies - is considered to be as important as infrastructure investments;

*d)* that recent progress, and particularly the convergence of telecommunication, information, broadcasting and computer technologies and services, are agents of change for the age of information and knowledge;

*e)* that there is a continuing need in most developing countries for investment in various development sectors, while giving priority to investment in the telecommunication/ICT sector, in view of the pressing need for telecommunications/ICTs to support growth and development in other sectors;

*f)* that, in this situation, national e-strategies should be linked to overall development goals and guide national decisions;

*g)* that it continues to be necessary to provide decision-makers with relevant and timely information on the role and general contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development plans;

*h)* that past studies undertaken at the initiative of the Union for assessing the benefits of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the sector have had a salutary effect in other sectors and are a necessary condition for their development;

*i)* that the use of terrestrial and satellite systems to give access to local communities located in rural or remote areas without increasing connection costs due to distance and other geographic characteristics, must be considered an extremely useful tool to bridge the digital divide;

*j)* that satellite broadband services make it possible to provide cost-effective communications solutions with great connectivity, speed, and reliability in metropolitan, rural and even remote areas, becoming an essential engine for the economic and social development of our countries and regions;

*k)* that the development of technologies allow sustainable, affordable access to information and knowledge through the provision of large-connectivity (broadband) communications services that significantly contribute to bridge the digital divide, efficiently complementing other technologies and making it possible to connect countries in a direct, quick and reliable fashion;

*l)* that BDT Programme 1 of the Hyderabad Action Plan on the development of infrastructure and information and communication technologies provides assistance to developing countries on issues related to spectrum management and the efficient, economical development of rural, national and international broadband telecommunication networks, including satellite networks;

*m)* Resolution 11 (WRC-12) of the World Radiocommunication Conferences, which referred to the “Use of satellite orbital positions and associated frequency spectrum to deliver international public telecommunication services in developing countries”;

*n)* Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference on Strengthening coordination and cooperation among ITU-R, ITU-T, and ITU-D on matters of common interest;

*o)* Resolution COM 3/2 (Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference on “Broadband technologies and applications for greater growth of telecommunication/ICT services and broadband connectivity”,

stressing

*a)* the important role played by telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the development of e-government, labour, agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human rights, environmental protection, trade and transfer of information for social welfare, and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries;

*b)* that telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and applications are central to achieving the goal of digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to information;

*c)* the role played by telecommunications in e-health programs to provide distance healthcare services on the basis of which effective access to healthcare services shall be promoted in highly marginal and demographically scattered regions,

mindful

*a)* that the Dubai 2014 declaration stated that, with convergence, policy-makers and regulators should continue to promote widespread, affordable access to telecommunications/ICTs, including Internet access, through fair, transparent, stable, predictable and non-discriminatory enabling policy, legal and regulatory environments, including common approaches to conformance and interoperability that promote competition, increase consumer choices, foster continued technological and service innovation and provide investment incentives at national, regional and international levels;

*b)* that goals in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 are aimed at enabling and fostering the growth and sustained development of telecommunication networks and services, at facilitating universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society, and at providing assistance to developing countries in order to bridge the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development;

*c)* that the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by WSIS recognized that policies that create a favourable climate for stability, predictability and fair competition at all levels should be developed and implemented in a manner that attracts more private investment in telecommunications and in ICT infrastructure;

*d)* that, in many ITU Member States, independent regulatory bodies have been established to deal with regulatory issues such as interconnection, determination of tariffs, licensing and competition, designed to promote digital opportunities at the national level,

appreciating

the various studies that have been carried out as part of the programme of technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union,

resolves

1 that implementation of Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) should continue to be followed;

2 that the Union should continue to organize, sponsor and conduct necessary studies in order to highlight, in a different and changing context, the contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development;

3 that the Union should continue to act as a clearing-house mechanism for the exchange of information and expertise in this regard, within the implementation of the Dubai 2014 Action Plan and in partnership with other appropriate organizations, and implement initiatives, programmes and projects aimed at promoting access to telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications;

4 that the ITU, in cooperation with the relevant organizations, continue its task of preparing adequate ICT reference indicators for measuring the digital divide, collecting statistical data, measuring the impact of ICTs, and facilitating a comparative analysis of digital integration, which will continue to be a fundamental need in support of economic growth,

continues to invite

the administrations and governments of Member States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions and providers of telecommunication equipment and services and ICTs to extend their support for the satisfactory implementation of this resolution,

continues to encourage

all agencies responsible for development aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and regional and national development funds, as well as donor and recipient Member States of the Union, to continue to attach importance to ICTs in the development process and to accord a high priority for resource allocation to this sector,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to bring this resolution to the attention of all interested parties including, in particular, UNDP, IBRD, regional funds and national development funds for cooperation in implementing this resolution;

2 to report annually to the ITU Council on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution;

3 to arrange for the wide dissemination of the findings resulting from the activities carried out in accordance with this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Directors of the other Bureaux, as appropriate

1 to continue to assist the Member States and Sector Members in developing a pro‑competitive policy and regulatory framework for ICTs and ICT applications;

2 to continue to assist Member States and Sector Members with strategies that expand access to telecommunication infrastructure, particularly for rural or remote areas;

3 to evaluate models for affordable and sustainable systems for access to information in rural or remote areas, communications and ICT applications on the global network, based on studies of these models;

4 to continue to conduct, within available resources, case studies concerning telecommunications/ICTs in rural areas and, if appropriate, to deploy a pilot model using IP-based technology, or equivalent thereof in the future, to extend rural access;

5 to promote and facilitate collaborative actions between the different Sectors of the Union to carry out studies, projects, and inter-related activities whose aim is, on the one hand, to complement the national telecommunication networks, including and satellite radiocommunication systems, and, on the other hand, to increase the knowledge and capacity of these systems to achieve optimal use of their orbit spectrum resources, in order to drive broadband development and coverage and bridge the digital divide,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to implement actions, in coordination with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in order to support studies, projects or systems and, at the same time, promote joint activities whose aim is to build capacities for an efficient use of the orbital spectrum resource to provide public international services via satellite with the purpose of achieving affordable access to satellite broadband and facilitate connectivity between networks, and between different zones, countries and regions, especially in developing countries,

instructs the Council

1 to allocate adequate funds, within approved budgetary resources, for the implementation of this resolution;

2 to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of this resolution;

3 to submit a progress report on this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

invites Member States

1 to continue to undertake concerted action in order to achieve the objectives of Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC, as was the case for Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), by supporting this resolution as revised at this conference;

2 to conduct consultations with the citizens who shall be the beneficiaries of the infrastructure plans, programs and investment, considering current differences stemming from the social conditions and dynamics of the population so that there will be a correct appropriation of ICTs;

3 to promote the implementation of policies to promote public and private investments for the development and construction of Radiocommunication Systems, including satellite systems, in their own countries and regions, and to contemplate the inclusion of their use in the National and/or Regional Broadband Plans as an additional tool that will help bridge the digital divide and meet telecommunication needs, especially in developing countries.

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

**IAP-39: PROPOSAL OF MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 131 “INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY INDEX AND COMMUNITY CONNECTIVITY INDICATORS”**

**Reasons for the proposal:**

The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) here submits a draft amendment to Resolution 131 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on “Measuring information and communication technologies (ICTs) to build an integrative and inclusive information society.”

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has been working hard on building an integrative and inclusive Information Society.

Regarding this, ITU stresses that priority should be accorded to those who are not connected and that measures must be taken to improve the accessibility and affordability of broadband Internet services everywhere.

Measuring ICTs has become a key factor making it possible to provide reliable information, with quality data, and to assess the sector’s trends and evolution, taking into account their impact and effects on the lives of persons and societies as a whole.

In this regard, the present modification to this resolution shall be submitted to the consideration of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), for its adoption in the Union’s international legal instrument, providing world recognition of the ITU’s commitment to the above-mentioned issue.

MOD IAP/34A1/39

RESOLUTION 131 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Measuring Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to build an integrating and inclusive information society

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

aware

*a)* that technological innovation, digitization and telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) have the potential to achieve sustainability, while contributing to enhancing socioeconomic development and quality of life;

*b)* that there is still an ongoing need to call for the promotion of knowledge and the development of skills in all populations in order to achieve greater economic, social and cultural development and to raise the standard of living of the world's citizens;

*c)* that each Member State is seeking to establish its own policies and regulatory frameworks based on ICT statistical data in order to narrow as effectively as possible the digital divide between those who have access to communication and information and those who do not,

recognizing

*a)* that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) represented an opportunity to identify a global strategy for narrowing the digital divide from the development standpoint;

*b)* that the outcome of the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development has resulted in agreement on the identification of a set of basic indicators and a methodological framework for producing internationally comparable data for the measurement of ICT for development, as called for by § 115 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;

*c)* that the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, in its WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015, highlights that: “*ICTs will play a critical role in achieving the sustainable development goals. Taking into account the ongoing dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (MDG review process) and the WSIS implementation process, all stakeholders have indicated the necessity of increased interaction between both processes in order to ensure that efforts across the UN System are coherent and coordinated to achieve maximum and sustainable impact”*,

considering

*a)* that the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS provides for the following: "*In cooperation with each country concerned, develop and launch a composite ICT Development (Digital Opportunity) Index. It could be published annually, or every two years, in an ICT Development Report. The index could show the statistics while the report would present analytical work on policies and their implementation, depending on national circumstances, including gender analysis*";

*b)* that key stakeholders, among which ITU (represented by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)), involved in the production of ICT statistics for the measurement of the information society, joined forces to create a "global Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development";

*c)* the contents of Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) as well as Dubai Action Plan, on collection and dissemination of telecommunication/ICT information and statistics, with particular emphasis on consolidation of information and statistical data by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in order to avoid duplication in this field;

*d)* that, through Dubai Action Plan, WTDC called upon ITU-D to:

– collect and disseminate in a timely fashion data and statistics, including sex-disaggregated data where applicable;

– analyse telecommunication/ICT trends and produce regional and global research reports;

– benchmark ICT developments and clarify the magnitude of the digital divide (using tools such as the ICT Development Index and the ICT Price Basket);

– coordinate the development of ICT standards, methodologies, definitions, and indicators on ICT statistics agreed at the international level;

– contribute to the monitoring of internationally agreed goals and targets (such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the WSIS targets);

– maintain a leading role in the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development;

– provide capacity building and technical assistance to Member States in the area of ICT statistics production and measurement;

*e)* the WSIS outcomes in relation to ICT indicators, especially the following paragraphs in the Tunis Agenda:

• § 113, which called for formulating appropriate indicators and benchmarking, among them, indicators of ICT access and use, including community connectivity indicators, to clarify the magnitude of the digital divide, in both its domestic and international dimensions, and keep it under regular assessment, and tracking global progress in the use of ICTs to achieve internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals;

• § 114, which recognized the importance of the development of ICT indicators for measuring the digital divide and noted the launch of the Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development;

• § 115, which noted the launch of the ICT Opportunity Index and the Digital Opportunity Index, based on the core indicators defined by the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development;

• § 116, which stressed the need to take into account different levels of development and national circumstances;

• § 117, which called for further development of these indicators, in collaboration with the global partnership, in order to ensure cost-effectiveness and non-duplication in this field;

• § 118, which invited the international community to strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries by giving appropriate support at national and regional levels;

* § 119, in which a commitment is made to review and follow up progress in bridging the digital divide, taking into account the different levels of development among nations, so as to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, assessing the effectiveness of investment and international cooperation efforts in building the Information Society, identifying gaps as well as deficits in investment and devising strategies to address them;
* § 120, which indicates that the sharing of information related to the implementation of WSIS outcomes is an important element of evaluation,

highlighting

*a)* the responsibilities that the ITU Development Sector (ITU-D) had to take up as a result of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, especially its § 112 to 120;

*b)* that the Declaration of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) (Dubai, 2014) declares that: “*the transparent and collaborative collection and dissemination of quality indicators and statistics that measure and provide comparative analysis of advancements in the use and adoption of ICTs continue to be a major factor for supporting socio-economic growth. These indicators and their analysis provide governments and stakeholders with a mechanism to better understand key drivers of telecommunication/ICT adoption and assist in ongoing national policy formulation. They also serve to monitor the digital divide as well as progress towards achievement of internationally agreed goals in the post-2015 development agenda”*;

*c)* that the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, in its WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015, states that: “*The evolution of the information society over the past 10 years is contributing towards, inter alia, the development of knowledge societies around the world that are based on principles of freedom of expression, quality education for all, universal and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge, and respect for cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage. When mentioning the information society, we also refer to the above mentioned evolution and to the vision of inclusive knowledge societies*”,

recognizing further

*a)* that, with a view to providing their populations with faster access to telecommunication/ICT services, many countries have continued to implement public policies for digital inclusion, including community connectivity in those communities that are poorly served with telecommunication facilities;

*b)* that the approach of achieving universal service through community connectivity and broadband access instead of seeking in the short term to ensure that all households have a telephone line has become one of the main goals of ITU;

*c)* that the index of the ICT development is consider as the most important indicator of the digital gap,

bearing in mind

*a)* that, in order to keep each country's public policy makers properly informed, ITU-D shall continue to strive to gather and periodically publish a variety of ICT statistics which provide some indication of the degree of progress in and penetration of telecommunication/ICT services in the different regions of the world;

*b)* that, according to the guidelines of the Plenipotentiary Conference, it is necessary to ensure as far as possible that the policies and strategies of the Union are fully in tune with the constantly changing telecommunication environment,

noting

*a)* that the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS identifies indicators and appropriate reference points, including indicators of ICT access and use, as elements for the follow-up and evaluation thereof;

*b)* that the single ICT Development Index (IDI) was developed by ITU-D and has been published annually since 2009;

*c)* that Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) instructs the Director of BDT, among other actions, to prepare and compile community connectivity indicators and to participate in the establishment of core indicators to measure efforts to build the information society and, by doing so, to illustrate the scale of the digital divide and efforts made by developing countries to reduce it,

resolves

*a)* that the ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, should spearhead the tasks of compiling information and statistical data on telecommunications/ICTs; data for evaluating ICT trends; and for measuring impact in narrowing the digital divide, showing to the extent possible, impact on matters related to gender, persons with disabilities, and the different social sectors, as well as social inclusion, as a result of access in the areas of education, health, and e-government, etc., including their influence on the development and quality of life of all persons, highlighting their contribution to progress and sustainable development;

b) that the ITU should strengthen its coordination with other relevant international organizations involved in the collection of ICT data and establish a standardized set of indicators through the Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development improving its availability and quality of ICT data and indicators favoring the development of strategies and national, regional and international public policy,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to take the measures necessary to enable the ITU carry out the tasks described in *resolves* *a* and *b* above;

2 to continue to promote the adoption of measures necessary to ensure that indicators of community connectivity and ICT access and use are taken into account in regional and world meetings convened for the purpose of evaluating and following up the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda, also considering the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the emergence of new challenges in achieving the development of an inclusive Information Society in the wider context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda;

3 to ensure that the projects, although with highly different goals and scopes, take account of the data, indicators and indices for measuring ICTs for their comparative analysis and measurement of their results,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue to promote the adoption of the ICT statistics of the ITU, and to publish them regularly;

2 to promote the activities required to define and adopt new indicators for the purpose of measuring the real impact of ICTs on countries' development;

3 to promote efforts to disseminate the internationally agreed ICT methodologies and indicators;

4 in order to give full effect to Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), to maintain a group of experts on ICT indicators and statistics so that Member States develop existing indicators and systematically review their methodologies and definitions, commencing this review in accordance with Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and, as appropriate, to formulate any other ICT indicators that may be required;

5 to continue to hold the World Telecommunications/ICT Indicators Symposium, at least once a year, within budget availability with participation by all Member States, Sector Members, experts on ICT indicators and statistics, and others interested in measuring ICTs and the Information Society;

6 to give the necessary support for the implementation of Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014 and to stress the importance of implementing the WSIS outcomes in relation to the indicators mentioned, and to continue to avoid duplication in statistical work in this field;

7 to continue to work to promote an ICT Development Index as the means by which ITU responds to *considering a)* above;

8 to cooperate with relevant international bodies, in particular those involved in the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, for the implementation of this resolution;

9 to work on the development of indicators of community connectivity and ICT access and use and forward the results on an annual basis;

10 to adapt the data collection and the ICT Development Index in order to reflect the changing access to and use of ICTs, and to invite Member States to participate in such processes,

instructs the Secretary-General

to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on progress in the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States

1 to participate in the submission to ITU-D of their national statistics on ICT access and use and community connectivity;

2 to participate actively in these endeavours, by providing the requested information to ITU-D so as to produce telecommunication/ICT benchmarks, with a view to developing an ICT Development Index .

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

**IAP-40 AND 41: PROPOSALS OF NO CHANGE TO THE DEFINITIONS IN THE CONSTITUTION AND CONVENTION**

**Overview**

The Plenipotentiary Conference presents an opportunity for ITU Member States to ensure the Union is prepared for the continuing advancements in the telecommunications environment, re-affirm the fundamental objectives of the Union, and to commit to a collaborative, cooperative, and inclusive relationship with all stakeholders and with other international organizations.

These proposals support **No Change** (NOC) to definitions in the Constitution and Convention, a key factor in ensuring the continued stability of the basic instruments of the Union.

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|  | CONSTITUTION OFTHE INTERNATIONALTELECOMMUNICATION UNION |
|  | CHAPTER IBasic Provisions |

NOC IAP/34A1/40

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|  | ARTICLE 5Definitions |

**Reasons:** The Member States propose No Change (NOC) to Constitution Article 5, the terms used in the Constitution (CS) and defined in its Annex, and the terms used in the Convention (CV) and defined in its Annex. We believe the current definitions are flexible and technology neutral and maintaining them will help ensure fundamental stability of the basic instruments of the Union. The current definitions allow the Union to respond to the rapidly changing telecommunications environment, and maximize benefits to various ITU members. In addition, many administrations have incorporated these definitions into their national laws and regulations and would be compelled to amend those laws and regulations if the definitions are revised. The Member States believes that the current definitions provide Member States the ability to adopt national telecommunication policies and regulations which support the harmonious development of international telecommunication services.

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|  | CONVENTION OFTHE INTERNATIONALTELECOMMUNICATION UNION |

NOC IAP/34A1/41

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|  | ANNEXDefinition of Certain Terms Used in this Convention andthe Administrative Regulations of the InternationalTelecommunication Union |

**Reasons:** In support of the NOC to Article 5 of the Constitution, the Member States propose **No Change (NOC)** to the terms that are defined in the associated Annex of the Convention (CV). Specifically, this refers to No. 1001 through 1006 of the Convention.

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

**IAP-42: DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION “CONNECTIVITY TO MOBILE BROADBAND NETWORKS”**

**Rationale**

The Plenipotentiary Conference, held every four years, is the “supreme organ of the Union” (CS: No. 40a), and the key event where Member States decide on the future role of the organization, including addressing any question with the potential of affecting the ITU and its constituent Sectors, with the view of encouraging all members to progress the development of global telecommunications. One such important work, in need of further progress, is global connectivity to mobile broadband networks, which has the potential to bridge the digital divide and lead to substantial economic growth and social development.

Associated Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference include, among others:

**135** ITU's role in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries[[67]](#footnote-72)1, and in implementing relevant national, regional and interregional projects

**136** The use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief

**137** Next-generation network deployment in developing countries

139 Telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society

**Overarching objectives**

1. To further raise awareness of the benefits of global connectivity to mobile broadband networks;
2. To further recognize the need to put in place all the administrative, operational and technical elements required for reliable and affordable mobile broadband services and applications at national and regional levels;

By means of the attached draft Resolution, it is proposed to invite administrations to recognize the importance of enabling satellite and terrestrial mobile networks to promote broadband connectivity, and to instruct the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Standardization Bureaux to work closely with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau to assist Member States in the planning and deployment of such networks for the purpose of social development and economic growth.

ADD IAP/34A1/42

Draft New Resolution [IAP-9]

Connectivity to mobile broadband networks

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

considering

*a)* the results of the extensive work of the UN Broadband Commission for Digital Development, the reports of which recognize, *inter alia*, that affordable and accessible broadband infrastructure, with appropriate policy and strategy, is a fundamental enabling platform that fosters innovation and drives the development of national and global economies and the information society;

*b)* Opinion 2 of the fifth World Telecommunication/ICT Forum (Geneva, 2013) entitled “Fostering an enabling environment for the greater growth and development of broadband connectivity”;

*c)* the overall theme of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Dubai, 2014) (WTDC-14) of “Broadband for Sustainable Development”;

*d)* the adoption, by WTDC-14, of new Resolution [3/2] (Dubai, 2014) entitled “Broadband technology and applications for greater growth and development of telecommunications/information and communication services and broadband connectivity”, as well as revised Question 25/2 on “Broadband access technologies, including IMT, for developing countries”, and new Question COM3/AA on “Creating the smart society: social and economic development through ICT applications”;

*e)* Resolution WTDC 9 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) on “Participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management”; Resolution 10 WTDC (Rev, Hyderabad, 2010) on “Financial support for national spectrum-management programmes” and Resolution 43 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) on “ Assistance for implementing IMT”,

noting

*a)* that broadband connectivity empowers families, people, societies and businesses;

*b)* that broadband connectivity has the potential to bridge the digital divide;

*c)* that broadband connectivity can play a major role in providing vital information during emergency events and disaster relief efforts;

*d)* that many administrations have developed National Broadband Plans to enable broadband connectivity,

emphasizing

*a)* that the number of mobile broadband subscriptions is projected to reach 2.3 billion globally by the end of 2014, according to the Union’s own figures;

*b)* that, of this number, 55 percent are expected to be in the developing world,

recognizing

*a)* that reliable and affordable access to broadband networks is directly and indirectly enabled and supported by many diverse technologies, including fixed and mobile terrestrial technologies and fixed and mobile satellite technologies;

*b)* that spectrum is an essential requirement both for the direct provision of mobile broadband connectivity to users by satellite or terrestrial means and for the underlying enabling technologies,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Standardization Bureaux

1 to work closely with the Director of Telecommunication Development Bureau on capacity building activities related to the development of national strategies to facilitate the deployment of mobile broadband networks, taking into account existing budgetary constraints of the Union;

2 to seek partnerships and cooperation with Sector Members involved in the provision of services and applications to people, families, businesses and societal functions to address the need for further improved mobile telecommunication facilities and networks, and to share relevant information, experience and expertise with the Telecommunication Development Bureau.

invites Member States

1 to further reinforce and recognize the overall socio-economic benefits of connectivity to mobile broadband networks and services;

2 to recognize in particular that enabling connectivity to satellite or terrestrial mobile broadband networks is an important component of improving access to broadband services and applications;

3 to support the development and deployment of mobile broadband networks as part of their national broadband strategies and policies.

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

**IAP-43: MODIFICATION TO RESOLUTION 157 “STRENGTHENING OF THE PROJECT EXECUTION FUNCTION IN ITU”**

**Basics of the Proposal:**

The purpose of amending the present Resolution is to build up the Union’s role in implementing telecommunication/ICT projects by including measures that will optimize the ITU’s ability to conduct effective and sustainable capacity building projects.

At the last World Telecommunication Development Conference held in 2014 (WTDC-14), the amendment to Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) on implementation of initiatives at the national, regional, inter-regional and global levels approved by the regions was adopted, highlighting the importance of said initiatives for the development of telecommunications. The Development Bureau (ITU-D), along with the Regional Offices, was instructed to promote cooperation with regional organizations, Member States, and Associate Members in order to achieve implementation of projects.

In this regard, ITU’s role as development project executor in the United Nations system requires a strategy that identifies suitable implementation methods, as well as possible means of funding, focusing on public-private partnerships to achieve affordable and equitable access to telecommunications/ICTs. Finding ways to raise funds is one of the main challenges, for which purpose efforts must be joined to make project planning and management more efficient. Likewise, we highlight the need to increase collaboration with the Standardization Bureau and the Radiocommunication Bureau to secure, on the basis of their competencies, the assistance that is needed to implement projects and activities.

Further, as was evidenced by the outputs of the 2010-2014 study period and reinforced in the Dubai Action Plan, collaboration between the ITU and relevant expert entities on capacity building activities is critical to maximize the benefit delivered to Members, particularly to Least Developed Countries. When executing projects, the ITU-D should strive to take advantage of both available resources, developed by and in other organizations, and local and regional experts, who can assist the ITU in tailoring a project to a specific context and can implement lessons-learned beyond a project’s duration. In doing so, the ITU can supplement its own expertise, maximize resources, and avoid duplication of effort. Once a project is completed, the ITU should strive to make available any relevant materials to interested Members seeking to replicate projects to achieve even greater return on investment.

By virtue of the above, the draft amendment to Resolution 157 of the Plenipotentiary Conference is hereby submitted for consideration.

MOD IAP/34A1/43

RESOLUTION 157 (Rev. busan, 2014)

Strengthening of the project execution function in ITU

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

recalling

*a)* No. 118 of the ITU Constitution outlining the Union's dual responsibility as a United Nations specialized agency and executing agency for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements so as to facilitate and enhance telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;

*b)* Resolution 135 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in other programmes of the United Nations system and in other funding arrangements, which instructed the ITU Council to take all necessary measures to ensure maximum efficiency of the Union's participation in UNDP and other funding arrangements;

*c)* Resolution 52 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on strengthening the executing agency role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), which emphasized the importance of establishing partnerships between the public and private sectors as an efficient means of implementing sustainable ITU projects, and of utilizing locally available expertise in executing ITU projects on a regional or country-wide basis;

*d)* Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC on implementation of initiatives at the national, regional, inter-regional and global levels approved by the six ITU-D regions;

*e)* Annex 2 to Decision 5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on measures for reducing expenditure, which highlights the importance of coordination with regional organizations with a view to sharing the available resources and minimizing the costs of participation;

recognizing

*a)* that, in order to fulfill its role as executor of development projects, the ITU requires the funding needed for their implementation;

*b)* that there continues to be a lack of funding from UNDP and other international financial institutions for project implementation;

*c)* that greater interaction with Member States, Sector Members, financial institutions, and regional and international organizations needs to be promoted to find other ways to fund the implementation of these projects;

*d)* the importance of promoting public-private partnerships, among others, to ensure affordable, equitable and universal access to telecommunications/ICTs,

noting

*a)* that the sustainability of the role of ITU-D in the implementation of technical cooperation projects with developing countries and the establishment of business/client relationships is dependent on the creation and maintenance of a level of expertise within the secretariat to permit BDT to manage projects effectively and in a timely and efficient manner; to this effect, the enhancement of training capabilities in the Union, as foreseen in Resolution 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of this conference, should contribute toward the sustainability of the requisite expertise to enhance the project execution function;

*b)* that the strengthening of project execution and management expertise in BDT will also require the improvement of skills in the area of resource mobilization and financing;

*c)* the Union’s implementation of results-based budgeting (RBB) and results-based management (RBM) to ensure that activities being carried out have adequate resources available to achieve planned results;

*d)* that the effectiveness of the ITU’s project execution role would be enhanced through closer collaboration and coordination with expert organizations at the regional and international levels,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to implement a strategy aimed at strengthening the project execution function, taking into account the experience and lessons learned by ITU-D, identifying suitable methods of implementation, possible means of funding and strategic partners for the implementation of regional initiatives;

2 to continue reviewing best practices within the United Nations system and within organizations external to the United Nations in the area of technical cooperation, with a view to promoting such practices when offering, organizing, and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities, consistent with No. 118 of the Constitution;

3 to ensure that priorities and ways of financing are agreed, prior to the implementation and execution of initiatives fostering participatory and inclusive process with Member States and Regional Organizations;

4 to ensure that the requisite expertise in the areas of project management and execution as well as resource mobilization and financing is identified;

5 to encourage projects from all sources, taking into account achievement of the sector’s Objectives as adopted by Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014), fostering the participation of the public, private and academic sectors;

6 to focus on the implementation of larger-scale projects, while carefully considering delivery of smaller-scale projects;

7 to ensure that a minimum support cost of 7 per cent, associated with the execution of projects under UNDP or other funding arrangements, is set as the target to be recovered, while allowing some degree of flexibility for negotiation during the funding discussion;

8 to continue to examine the percentage of support-cost resources in respect of such projects, with the aim of increasing them in order to exploit them to improve the implementation function;

9 to recruit qualified staff internally and/or externally, if necessary, within the financial limits set by plenipotentiary conferences, or under support-cost resources in respect of such projects, in order to strengthen, and ensure continuity as well as sustainability in, the execution of the Union's responsibility for organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;

10 to promote close collaboration with the Directors of the Telecommunication Standardization and Radiocommunication Bureaux for the implementation of Regional Initiatives;

11 to prepare reports annually to the Council on progress achieved in fulfilling the functions specified in No. 118 of the Constitution and in implementing this Resolution,

further resolves

to strengthen the project execution function consistent with No. 118 of the Constitution when providing technical cooperation assistance and when executing projects by:

1. collaborating and partnering with relevant expert organizations at the regional and international levels, particularly in those areas where the ITU would benefit from specialized expertise, to avoid duplication of effort, optimize resources, and enhance the effectiveness of ITU projects;
2. utilizing local and regional experts when offering and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities to maximize resources and ensure continuity beyond the duration of the project;
3. making available to the ITU membership any relevant materials from a technical cooperation or assistance activity so that they may be utilized for future efforts,

instructs the Council

to foster a participatory and inclusive process with the Member States and Regional Organizations to ensure that priorities and possible forms of funding be agreed upon prior to implementation and execution of the initiatives.

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**IAP-44: DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION “REVIEW OF THE CURRENT METHODOLOGIES AND DEVELOPMENT OF A FUTURE VISION FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF SECTOR MEMBERS, ASSOCIATES AND ACADEMIA IN THE ACTIVITIES OF ITU”**

**Introduction:**

During its 2014 Session, Council discussed the issue of current and future participation of Sector Members, Associates and Academia in the activities of the Union.

The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) considers that the participation of Sector Members, Associates and Academia is fundamental to the success of the Union and consequently supports the adoption of this new Resolution.

ADD IAP/34A1/44

Draft New Resolution [IAP-10]

Review of the current methodologies and development of a future vision for the participation of Sector Members, Associates and Academia
in the activities of ITU

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

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 152 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), *Improvement of management and follow-up of the defrayal of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates*, which revised procedures related to the payment of fees;

*b)* Resolution 158 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), *Financial issues for consideration by the Council*, instructed Council to review the present approach to Sector Membership, including the possibility of changes in areas such as the fee structure and membership categories, including the feasibility of combining sector participation (i.e. a single ITU membership across all three Sectors), and asked Council to review progress of implementation, and recommend modifications where required;

*c)* Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010), *Admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union*, which established this new category of participation on a trial basis, and instructed Council to add any additional conditions or procedures if deemed appropriate, and to submit a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for a final decision on such participation;

*d)* Resolution 170 (Guadalajara, 2010), *Admission of Sector Members from developing countries to participate in the work of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector*, established a reduced fee structure to promote participation in the activities of the two Sectors,

recalling

Resolution 1360, *Study of the current methodologies for the participation of Sector Members, Associates and Academia*, adopted by the 2013 session of the Council,

considering

that the 2011 session of the Council referred the follow-up to Resolution 158 on these matters to the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources (CWG-FHR) to prepare recommendations, which in turn deliberated on this subject during its 2012-14 meetings, including a special open consultation with Sector Members, Associates and Academia,

noting

that the Council, based on input from the CWG-FHR, recommended that the Union implement changes to simplify, improve fairness and modernize Sector Membership, while maintaining the existing three Sector structure for Sector Membership, including Associates and Academia,

resolves to instruct the Council

1 to analyse the implications of various pricing methodologies for Sector Members and Associates, in terms of advantages and disadvantages, and consider additional benefits, including special status for Sector Members of all three Sectors;

2 to study the current structure of membership and the benefits and participation rights of Sector Members, Associates and Academia, with a view to ensuring consistency and fairness between categories of membership;

3 to review the practical application of the rights and obligations of Sector Members as provided in the ITU Constitution and Convention, Resolution 14 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), as well as the arrangements for the participation of Associates and Academia, to ensure that they are properly recognized during ITU conferences, assemblies, study groups, working parties, advisory groups and other activities;

4 to develop guidelines and training for chairmen/vice-chairmen, study group counsellors and others on such arrangements pertaining to various categories of membership and participation, following the review outlined in point 3 above;

5 to study ways of increasing participation among non-profit entities dealing with telecommunication/ICT matters in the work of the Union, including the feasibility of establishing a new category of participation with corresponding rights and obligations;

6 to review the practice of exempting entities from membership fees (based on criteria such as reciprocity), and if necessary, make changes to the eligibility criteria;

7 to develop a comprehensive consultation strategy with Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia and others as appropriate, to ensure that all points of view are thoroughly considered,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

to provide the necessary support to the Council to ensure that all members and participants have an opportunity to provide feedback to this initiative,

invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia

to participate in consultations on the subject, and provide comments on an ongoing basis.

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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. Report available at:<http://www.internetsociety.org/localcontent/>[.](http://www.internetsociety.org/localcontent/) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 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-3)
4. 1 The concept of UMACs may be applied, where necessary, as a means of highlighting a number of activities within the overall programme of work mandated by the governing bodies of the Union, as well as those support activities which are deemed essential to implement the mandated activities, which could not be accommodated within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Secretary-General would be authorized to incur expenditure on these activities provided that savings are achieved or additional income is generated. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. 2 Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia-Pacific, Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. 1 The criterion mentioned in this paragraph should not prevent a vice-chairman of a given advisory group or a vice-chairman of a given study group from holding positions of chairman or vice-chairman of a given working party or as rapporteur or associate rapporteur for any group under the mandate of that Sector group. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
8. Broadband Commission (2013): The State of Broadband 2013: Universalizing Broadband. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
9. ITU management decided to put the strategic plan for 2012-2015 into place as from 2011, by starting to evaluate and report the activities of the Union according to the structure of the new plan. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
10. Ericsson Traffic Mobility Report [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
11. Pyramid Research quarterly mobile data forecast, February 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
12. Emeka Obiodu and Jeremy Green (2012): The Future of Voice, OVUM [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
13. Saul Berman, Lynn Kesterson-Townes, Anthony Marshall and Robini Srivathsa (2012): The power of Cloud: Driving business model innovation. IBM Global Business Services [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
14. ITU and CISCO Visual networking index (VNI) [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
15. Cisco Visual Networking Index: Forecast and Methodology, 2011-2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
16. Sources: McKinsey Global Institute, Twitter, Cisco, Gartner, EMC, SAS, IBM, MEPTEC, QAS [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
17. Cisco Visual Networking Index: Forecast and Methodology, 2011-2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
18. Definition by Gartner [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
19. Sources: McKinsey Global Institute, Twitter, Cisco, Gartner, EMC, SAS, IBM, MEPTEC, QAS [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
20. World Trade Organization (2013): World Trade Report 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
21. Qiang (2009), as referred to in World Bank (2009): Information and Communications for Development 2009 [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
22. McKinsey Global Institute (2013): “Disruptive technologies: Advances that will transform life, business, and the global economy” [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
23. *Ibid* [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
24. Broadband Commission (2013): The State of Broadband 2013: Universalizing Broadband [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
25. GSMA/PwC (2012): Touching Lives through Mobile Health: Assessment of the Global Market Opportunity [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
26. McKinsey & Company (2009): Mobile broadband for the masses [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
27. The Broadband Commission (2012): The Broadband Bridge: Linking ICT with Climate Action for a Low-Carbon Economy [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
28. GSMA/Cherie Blair Foundation for Women (2010) [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
29. Broadband Commission (2013): The State of Broadband 2013: Universalizing Broadband [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
30. ITU (2013): ICT Facts and Figures [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
31. Intel, “Women and the Web” report, January 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
32. Synthesis report of the ICT Consultation in support of the High-Level Meeting on Disability and Development of the sixty-eighth session of the UN General Assembly (2013): The ICT Opportunity for a Disability-inclusive Development framework [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
33. McAfee, Center for Strategic and International Studies (2013): The economic impact of cybercrime and cyber espionage, July 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
34. World Economic Forum in collaboration with McKinsey & Company: Risk and Responsibility in a Hyperconnected World, January 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
35. Symantec Intelligence Report: January 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
36. World Economic Forum in collaboration with McKinsey & Company: Risk and Responsibility in a Hyperconnected World, January 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
37. ITU (2013): Measuring the Information Society [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
38. Consumer Reports Magazine survey June 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
39. Teen Online & Wireless Safety Survey: Cyberbullying, Sexting and Parental Controls. Cox Communications Teen Online and Wireless Safety Survey in Partnership with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2009 [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
40. National Cyber Security Alliance (NCSA)-MacAfee Online Safety Study, 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
41. SMART 2020: Enabling the low carbon economy in the information age [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
42. International Energy Agency: Powering down to save energy need not be a turn-off, January 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
43. McKinsey Global Institute (2013): Disruptive technologies: Advances that will transform life, business, and the global economy [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
44. Examples include Chile’s Digital Agenda 2004, Digital Czech Republic 2011, Estrategia Ecuador Digital 2.0 in 2011, France’s Digital Plan 2010, Digital Gabon 2011, Greece’s Digital Strategy 2006, Hungary’s Digital Renewal Action Plan 2010, Italy’s *Italia Digitale* plan 2010, Mexico’s Digital Agenda 2011, Oman’s Digital Strategy, United Kingdom 2005, Uruguay Digital Agenda 2008-2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
45. ITU (2012): Trends in telecommunication reform 2012: Smart regulation in a broadband world [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
46. ITU (2013): Regulation and consumer protection in a converging environment [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
47. The World Bank Group (2012): ICT for Greater Development Impact, Sector Strategy [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
48. Cost of ICT services to be 60% of the 2012 value. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
49. Cost of ICT services comparing to the 2012 value. [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
50. Due to data limitations, currently mobile-broadband signal coverage is considered in determining this target. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
51. Data being compiled by the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI). [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
52. Exceptionally to the targets framework, this target needs to be discussed at the ITU-T Study Group 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
53. Exceptionally to the targets framework, this target needs to be discussed at the relevant ITU Study Group. [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
54. Target 4.1 is a qualitative target. [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
55. Target 4.2 is a qualitative target. [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
56. Boxes and ticks demonstrate primary and secondary links to goals. [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
57. 50 Outcome refers to the mobile-broadband sub-basket of the ITU ICT Price Basket (IPB). For more information please refer to ITU (2013): Measuring the Information Society 2013 report, available at: <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/publications/mis2013/MIS2013_without_Annex_4.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
58. ITU-D outputs and the implementation framework are further detailed in the Dubai Action Plan, endorsed by the World Telecommunication Development Conference 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
59. People with specific needs are indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, including age related disabilities, youth, women and girls. [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
60. Pending UN decision to continue the initiative. [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
61. 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-63)
62. These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
63. These include the ITU-R Handbooks on National Spectrum Management, Computer Aided Techniques for Spectrum Management, and Spectrum Monitoring. [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
64. The term "market price" is defined as the price determined by the Sales and Marketing Division, which is established to maximize revenues without being so high as to discourage sales. [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
65. 1 <http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-27935972> [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
66. This term includes least developed countries, small developing island States, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
67. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-72)