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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 2 to Document 48-E** |
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| Member States of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) | |
| EUROPEAN COMMON PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE | |
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**ECP 11: Revision to Resolution 131: Measuring information and communication technologies to build an integrating and inclusive information society**

The main objectives for the proposed revision are:

* Include references to UNGA Resolutions A/70/125 “ Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementations of the outcomes of the World Summit on Information Society” and A/70/1 “Transforming our World; the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”;
* Streamline and update the Resolution following the adoption of the Buenos Aires Declaration and Action Plan as well as Resolution 8 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunications Development Conference.

MOD EUR/48A2/1

RESOLUTION 131 (Rev. Dubai, 2018)

Measuring information and communication technologies to build an integrating and inclusive information society

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

aware

*a)* of the cross-cutting nature of ICTs as a strategic component in achieving all the goals in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

*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;

*d)* of the need to collect and disseminate information and statistics for follow-up on and monitoring of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

recognizing

*a)* that § 70 of the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)(UNGA Resolution 70/125) has called for further quantitative data to support evidence-based decision-making, as well as for the inclusion of ICT statistics in national strategies for the development of statistics and in regional statistical work programmes;

*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,

considering

*a)* Resolution 8 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) as well as the Buenos Aires Action Plan, on collection and dissemination of telecommunication/ICT information and statistics;

*b)* the role and responsibility of the ITU in relation to this subject, following the Tunis Agenda, in particular §§ 112 to 120;

*c)* Objective 9 on building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as Objective 5 on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls of the same Agenda;

*d)* 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;

*e)* 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,

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 Resolution 8 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC instructs the Director of BDT, among other actions, to establish and collect community connectivity indicators and to participate in the development 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 close the gap;

*c)* the WSIS-SDG Matrix which makes it possible to connect the WSIS action lines with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

resolves

1 that 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 sex-disaggregated data for measuring the impact of ICTs in narrowing the digital divide and that particular attention should be focused on tools for monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

2 that 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 the availability and quality of ICT data and indicators and fostering the development of strategies and national, regional and international public policy,

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

1 to take the measures necessary to enable ITU to carry out the tasks described in *resolves* 1 and 2 above;

2 to ensure that projects, while having highly different goals and scopes, take account of the data, indicators and indices for measuring ICTs for their comparative analysis and for measurement of their results,

3 to continue to promote the adoption of the ICT statistics developed by ITU based primarily on official data provided by Member States, and to publish them regularly;

4 to promote the activities required to define and adopt new indicators, for the purpose of measuring the real impact of ICTs on countries' development;

5 to promote efforts to apply big data and Internet as Data Source;

6 to continue to hold the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium and expert meetings, periodically, with participation by all Member States, Sector Members, experts on ICT indicators and statistics, and others interested in measuring ICTs and the information society;

7 to give the necessary support for the implementation of Resolution 8 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017), stress the importance of implementing the WSIS outcomes in relation to the indicators mentioned, and continue to avoid duplication in statistical work in this field;

8 to continue to cooperate with relevant international bodies, in particular those involved in the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, the United Nations Statistics Division, the regional commissions of the United Nations, and other international and regional organizations, such as OECD, involved in the collection and dissemination of ICT-related information and statistics;

9 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;

10 to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on progress in the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States and Sector Members

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 this endeavour by providing the statistics and information solicited, including statistics disaggregated by sex, as appropriate, and by engaging actively in discussions on ICT indicators and data-collection methodologies;

3 to establish institutional mechanisms to promote and coordinate the compilation and dissemination of ICT information and statistics to monitor implementation of the SDGs at the national level.

**Reasons:** To streamline and update Resolution 131 taking into account the guidance provided by UNGA Resolutions A/70/1 and A/70/125 as well as the Buenos Aires Declaration and Resolution 8 of the WTDC.

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

**ECP 12: Revision to Resolution 198: Empowerment of youth through telecommunication/information and communication technology**

Resolution 198 was adopted at the Plenipotentiary Conference PP-14 in Busan. The purpose of proposed modifications is to highlight a positive impact of ICTs on youth, update the global data relating to youth and information on legal background (UNGA resolution adopted in 2015). Furthermore, reference to educational campaigns was added as an example of good practice in building the digital competences of youth. Other minor editorial changes have also been made.

MOD EUR/48A2/2

RESOLUTION 198 (REV. DUBAI, 2018)

Empowerment of youth through telecommunication/information and communication technology

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

considering

*a)* that youth under the age of 25 account for 42 per cent of the world's population as of 2017, and constitute the most active population in terms of use of the Internet;

*b)* that youth, in many developed and developing countries[[1]](#footnote-2)1, face disproportionate exposure to poverty and unemployment;

*c)* that youth have the right to achieve full economic, social and digital inclusion;

*d)* that information and communication technology (ICT) is a tool through which youth can substantively contribute to, participate in and leverage their social and economic development;

*e)* that youth are digital natives and the best promoters of ICT;

*f)* that ICT tools and applications can facilitate career opportunities for youth,

recalling

*a)* that ICT is one of the fifteen priority areas identified under the World Programme of Action for Youth adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) through Resolution 62/126;

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

*c)* Resolution 169 (Rev. Busan, 2014) 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;

*d)* Resolution 76 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on promoting information and communication technologies among young women and men for social and economic empowerment;

*e)* the Tunis Commitment of the 2005 phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, reaffirming Member States' commitment to empowering young people as key contributors to building an inclusive information society in order to actively engage youth in innovative ICT-based development programmes and widen opportunities for youth to be involved in e-strategy processes,,

recognizing

*a)* the annual "Kaleidoscope" academic essay competition organized by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), targeting young ICT scientists, researchers and engineers;

*b)* ITU's coordination of the annual "Girls in ICT Day", which encourages young women to seek careers in ICT;

*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 ICT for the economic and social empowerment of youth;

*d)* the substantive work of BDT on digital inclusion related to youth, including research and analysis, especially BDT's statistical monitoring and reporting on disaggregated ICT data by age;

*e)* 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 its contribution to the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Youth;

*f)* the Young ICT Policy Leaders initiative launched during Plenipotentiary Conference in Busan 2014, which gives young professionals the opportunity to participate, through national delegations, in ITU events and conferences,

resolves

1 that ITU continue to engage with youth in outreach, through communications, capacity building and research, from the perspectives of digital inclusion;

2 that ITU promote innovation, entrepreneurship and skills development, in order to provide tools for self-empowerment of youth and their satisfactory participation in the digital economy and all aspects of society;

3 that ITU should promote partnerships with academia for the purpose of youth development;

4 to accord high priority to the incorporation of young professionals in the human resources and operations of ITU;

5 to continue the work being done at ITU, and particularly in BDT, to help empower youth through ICTs by promoting policies that improve socio-economic conditions for youth, particularly in developing countries;

6 to maintain a youth perspective in the implementation of the ITU strategic plan and financial plan for 2020-2023 as well as in the operational plans of the Sectors and the General Secretariat;

7 that there is a need for ITU to investigate, analyse and further understand the impact of telecommunication/ICT technologies on youth;

8 that all activities foreseen in this resolution should fall within the existing financial resources of the Union;

9 to note that age groups of youth shall be defined on a case-by-case basis depending on the nature of ITU activities,

instructs the ITU Council

1 to build on the initiatives carried out over the past four years and to accelerate youth empowerment in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure capacity building and promotion of youth;

2 to consider involving youth in the celebrations of the World Telecommunication and Information Society Day in accordance with Resolution 68 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and launching a special recognition award for young people who make outstanding contributions in the field of ICT,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to ensure that the youth perspective is incorporated in the work programmes, management approaches and human resources development activities of ITU, and to submit an annual written report to the Council on progress made;

2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results and progress made on the inclusion of a youth perspective in the work of ITU, and on the implementation of this resolution;

3 to bring this resolution to the attention of the United Nations Secretary-General in an effort to promote increased coordination and cooperation for development policies, programmes and projects that link ICT to the promotion and empowerment of youth;

4 to ensure coordination of ITU activities so as to avoid duplication and overlap between three ITU Sectors where possible;

5 to strengthen the role of Academia within the structures of the Union, and to increase the value of engaging with ITU for Academia and youth,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICT for the economic and social empowerment of youth;

2 to maintain regular monitoring, reporting and research on the uptake and use of ICT by youth, including the provision of disaggregated data by gender and information on behavioural aspects that may be harmful and dangerous,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

to continue to explore ways and means of involving young professionals in the work of the Bureaux,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to actively support and participate in the work of ITU in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of youth;

2 to promote up-to-date training for youth on ICT use, including building digital competences among youth through educational campaigns;

3 to foster collaboration with civil society and the private sector in order to promote specialized training for young innovators;

4 to further develop tools and programming guidelines in the area of promotion of youth and their social and economic empowerment;

5 to cooperate with relevant international organizations that have experience in youth economic empowerment through projects and programmes,

encourages Member States and Sector Members

1 to review and revise, as appropriate, their respective policies and practices in order to ensure the recruitment, employment, training and advancement of youth through telecommunications/ICT;

2 to promote career opportunities in the telecommunication/ICT field, including in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government and regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations as well as in the private sector;

3 to attract more youth to study science, technology, engineering and mathematics;

4 to encourage youth to take advantage of ICT opportunities to advance their development and promote innovation and economic development at national and international level,

invites Member States

1 to share best practices on national approaches targeting the use of ICT for the social and economic development of youth;

2 to develop strategies for using ICT as a tool for the educational, social and economic development of youth;

3 to promote ICT for youth empowerment and involvement in the decision-making processes of the ICT sector;

4 to support ITU activities in field of ICT for social and economic development of youth;

5 to consider adopting a youth delegate programme for the inclusion of young delegates, taking into account gender balance, in a country's official delegation to the major conferences of ITU, for raising awareness and knowledge and promoting interest in ICT among youth,

invites Academia

1 to continue providing the necessary structures for effective engagement with youth, through access to information, fellowships and recognition for participation in ITU activities;

2 to support youth networks so that they may act as community-based hubs and innovation centres for providing input to ITU's intellectual processes;

3 to involve young lecturers and researchers as well as students in relevant ITU activities and empower their effective participation therein, including through capacity building.

**Reasons:** The purpose of proposed modifications is to highlight a positive impact of ICTs on youth, update the global data relating to youth and information on legal background (UNGA resolution adopted in 2015). Furthermore, reference to educational campaigns was added as an example of good practice in building the digital competences of youth. Other minor editorial changes have also been made.

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

**ECP 13: Revision to Resolution 179: ITU's role in child online protection**

This proposal updates Resolution 179 on ITU's role in child online protection.

It includes proposals aimed to:

* support further work in ITU on child online protection, including continued work of CWG-COP,
* call on Member States and Sector Members to use of relevant ITU-T Recommendation E.1100,
* promote the activities undertaken by governments, national, regional and international NGOs and industry organisations that are supporting the exchange of best practice and contribute for consultations on child online protection issues.

MOD EUR/48A2/3

RESOLUTION 179 (Rev. dubai, 2018)

ITU's role in child online protection

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

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 67 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D) in child online protection;

*b)* Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam;

*c)* the sustainable Development Goals, adopted by UNGA Resolution A/70/1 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, especially Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 16, which cover various issues related to child online protection,considering

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

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

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

*d)* that parents, guardians and educators who have responsibility for children's activities may need guidance on protecting children online;

*e)* that child online protection initiatives always consider the empowerment of the child online and have due regard to an equal balancing of children's right to be protected from harm and their civil and political rights;

*f)* 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);

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

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

*i)* the requirement for international cooperation and 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 for children;

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

*k)* that child online protection involves a national, regional and international collaborative network, in conjunction with other United Nations agencies and partners, for action to promote the online protection of children by providing guidance on safe online behaviour and appropriate practical tools,

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)* 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;

*d)* United Nations Human Rights Council Resolution 20/8, adopted on 5 July 2012, which stresses that "the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online";

*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 (§ 90q)) 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)* ITU Council Resolution 1306 (Rev. 2015), which defines the mandate of child online protection working group, with the participation of Member States and Sector Members;

*g)* ITU Council Resolution 1305 (2009), which has identified the topic of protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation as one of the international Internet-related public policy matters;

*h)* that, during the 2012 WSIS Forum held in Geneva, a meeting was held with associates of the Child Online Protection (COP) initiative, at which 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,

recalling further

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

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

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

*d)* that, ITU T Recommendation E.1100 “*[Specification of an international numbering resource for use in the provisioning of international help lines](https://www.itu.int/itu-t/recommendations/rec.aspx?rec=9116" \o "Specification of an international numbering resource for use in the provisioning of international help lines)*” provides alternative numbering resources to overcome the technical difficulties that have made it impossible to establish a single globally harmonized national number, as provided for in Supplement 5 to Recommendation ITU‑T E.164 (11/2009), and that the contributions that the different study groups of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) can make are very important in identifying practical solutions and tools to facilitate access to child online protection hotlines worldwide,

taking into account

*a)* the discussions and online consultations, conducted by the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection (CWG-COP);

*b)* the existing technological, managerial and organizational tools, at global, regional and national levels, to protect children online, along with innovative applications to make it easier for children to communicate with child online protection helplines, and the need to continue this work aiming at finding available solutions and disseminating them to governments and other stakeholders, in accordance with applicable national data protection law;

*c)* the activities undertaken by ITU in the area of child online protection at the national, regional and international levels;

*d)* the activities undertaken by many countries in recent years;

*e)* the call of the world's youth at the BYND2015 Global Youth Summit (San José, Costa Rica, 2013) for Member States to develop policies to make online communities safe and secure;

*f)* the many activities of governments, national, regional and international NGO’s and industry organisations that are promoting the exchange of best practice on COP,

resolves

1 to continue the COP initiative as a platform to raise awareness and share best practice on child online safety issues;

2 to continue providing assistance and support to Member States, especially developing countries[[2]](#footnote-3)1, in developing and implementing roadmaps for the COP initiative;

3 to continue to coordinate the COP initiative, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders,

requests the Council

1 to continue the work of CWG‑COP, in order to facilitate the membership's input and guidance on ITU's role in child online protection;

2 to facilitate the contribution and participation of all relevant stakeholders in the work of CWG‑COP to ensure maximum collaboration in implementing this resolution;

3 to encourage CWG-COP to liaise with CWG-Internet, as appropriate, in order to contribute in a mutually beneficial manner to fulfillment of work under the mandate of these Council Working Groups;

4 to encourage CWG‑COP to conduct one-day online consultations for youth prior to its meetings in order to listen to their views and opinions on different matters related to child online protection;

5 to continue to make output documents related to child online protection issues publicly accessible without password 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 coordinate ITU efforts with other United Nations agencies and entities concerned with this issue, in order to contribute to existing global repositories with useful information, statistics and tools concerning child online protection;

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

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

5 to submit a progress report on the implementation of this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference;

6 to continue to disseminate the documents and reports of CWG‑COP to all international organizations and stakeholders involved in such matters, so that they can collaborate fully;

7 to encourage Member States and Sector Members to submit best practices on issues of child online protection,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to continue to coordinate those activities that relate to the implementation of child online protection with respect to the effective application of resolves 1, 2 and 3 above, in order to avoid overlapping among the activities of the ITU Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

2 to work on enhancing the COP page on the ITU website to make it more informative for all users, within the available resources,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to report to the Council annually, as appropriate, on the implementation of Resolution 67 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC;

2 to collaborate closely with CWG‑COP and CWG‑Internet to gain the best possible outputs through the work on the relevant ITU‑D study questions and the regional initiatives relevant to protecting children online, while avoiding duplication of effort;

3 to coordinate with other similar initiatives being undertaken at national, regional and international level with the objective of establishing partnerships to maximize efforts in this important area;

4 to assist developing countries in drawing the greatest possible attention to the issue of child online protection;

5 to update, as appropriate, the guidelines created by ITU, in collaboration with COP partners, and to disseminate them through the ITU regional offices and relevant entities;

6 to consider the needs of children with disabilities in current and future awareness campaigns undertaken in coordination with the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and in cooperation with relevant stakeholders and interested countries,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to encourage the study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T), within the framework of their specific competencies and considering new technological developments, to continue to explore practical solutions and tools that facilitate access to child online protection hotlines worldwide, in accordance with applicable national data protection law;

2 to continue to work with Member States, on request, on the allocation of a telephone number on a regional basis for child online protection;

3 to assist ITU‑T study groups in their various activities related to child online protection, to be performed, as appropriate, in collaboration with other relevant bodies,

invites Member States

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

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

3 to exchange information on the current state of legislative, organizational and technical measures in the area of child online protection;

4 to consider establishing frameworks for national child online protection and to foster the allocation of resources to run child online protection hotlines;

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

6 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;

7 to establish mechanisms for collaboration among government offices and institutions working on this issue to gather statistical information on access of students to the Internet;

8 to involve communities and civil society organizations for COP initiatives, socialization and campaign,

invites Sector Members

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

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

3 to collaborate, within their respective areas of competence, in the dissemination of public policies and initiatives that are implemented for child online protection;

4 to work on developing different programmes and applications to increase parental and school awareness;

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

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to exchange information on practical methods of identifying and introducing the most effective technologies to contribute to greater child online protection;

2 to utilizeITU T Recommendation E.1100 “*[Specification of an international numbering resource for use in the provisioning of international help lines](https://www.itu.int/itu-t/recommendations/rec.aspx?rec=9116" \o "Specification of an international numbering resource for use in the provisioning of international help lines)*”, as appropriate;

3 to foster and contribute to consultations on child online protection issues with all stakeholders.

**Reasons:** to update the resolution and to support the activities of ITU on child online protection issues.

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

**ECP 14: No change to Resolution 36: Telecommunications/information and communication technology in the service of humanitarian assistance**

Europe proposes that no amendment should be made to this Resolution as the Resolution 36 had proven to be effective. Europe would not like to weaken the provisions of the Resolution. Further, this Resolution (seeking to make the States that have not accessed the Tampere Treaty yet to change their view and to do so) fundamentally differs from that of the Resolutions 136, 182 and/or 202.

NOC EUR/48A2/4

RESOLUTION 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Telecommunications/information and communication technology in the service of humanitarian assistance

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010)

**Reasons:** Resolution 36 has proven to be effective and Europe would not like to weaken the provisions of this Resolution.

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

**ECP 15: The use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations – Revision to Resolution 136 and suppression of Resolution 202**

Europe is proposing amendments to the Resolution 136 and suppression of the Resolution 202. Streamlining of the two mentioned resolutions will not only unify the content of these two very close texts but will also allow their updating.

The proposed streamlining of the 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* - and Resolution 202 *- Using information and communication technologies to break the chain of health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission* - aims to:

* update and intensify the text of both resolutions,
* underline the necessary conditions for health emergency and disaster mitigation, and
* highlight the necessary tasks to be done in this area.

MOD EUR/48A2/5

RESOLUTION 136 (Rev. dubai, 2018)

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 (Dubai, 2018),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) in the service of humanitarian assistance;

*b)* Resolution 182 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment;

*c)* Resolution 34 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) 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 58 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC, on telecommunication/information and communication technology accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with specific need;

*e)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC, on ICT and climate change;

;*f)* Resolution 646 (Rev. WRC-15) of WRC, on public protection and disaster relief;

*g)* Resolution 647 (Rev. WRC-15) of WRC, on radiocommunication aspects, including spectrum management guidelines, for early warning, disaster prediction, detection, mitigation and relief operations relating to emergencies and disasters;

*h)* Resolution 673 (Rev. WRC-12) of WRC, on the importance of Earth observation radiocommunication applications;

*i)* Article 5 of the International Telecommunication Regulations, on safety of life and 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)* Sustainable Development Goals related to the emergency, including health related, and disaster situations (e. g. 1.5, 3.3, 3b, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1) and related WSIS initiatives;;

*b)* the effective coordination work of the Partnership Coordination Panel for Telecommunication for Disaster Relief and Mitigation, led by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

*c)* the work of the study groups of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R) and ITU-T in adopting recommendations that 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;

*d)* the work of the ITU‑T study groups in developing and adopting recommendations for priority/preferential emergency telecommunications and emergency telecommunication services, including consideration of use of both terrestrial and wireless telecommunication systems during emergencies,

considering

*a)* the devastation suffered from disasters, including, but not limited to, tsunamis, earthquakes and storms, around the world, which may affect particularly in developing countries[[3]](#footnote-5)1 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 telecommunications/ICTs play an important role in early warning of disasters and facilitate disaster prevention, mitigation, relief and recovery efforts and are critical for addressing all phases of emergencies[[4]](#footnote-6)1 such as Ebola virus transmission;

*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. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC, on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the three ITU Sectors on matters of mutual interest;

*e)* that Article 5 of 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 ITU Constitution and Convention and taking due account of the relevant ITU-T 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 back-up telecommunication systems, including those which may be movable or portable, in order to minimize impacts and facilitate relief operations;

*g)* that satellite services, among other radiocommunication services, may constitute a reliable platform for public safety, especially in natural disasters when existing terrestrial networks are often disrupted, and are highly useful for the coordination of humanitarian assistance by government agencies and other humanitarian entities,

recognizing

*a)* the need to minimize risk to human life and to cover the necessary general public information and communication needs in emergency, such as Ebola virus, and disaster situations;

*b)* 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 emergency and disaster relief on a harmonized and coordinated basis;

*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, interworking, 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 redundancy, infrastructure resilience and the availability of energy supply when planning for disaster situations;

*g)* the role that ITU-D can play, through such means as the Global Symposium for Regulators and the ITU-D study groups, in collecting and disseminating national best practices for telecommunication/ICT facilities for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief;

*h)* that private and public networks include various public safety and group communications features which can play a key role in emergency and disaster preparedness, prevention, mitigation and relief situations,

convinced

*a)* that telecommunications/ICTs play a critical role in disaster detection, early warning, preparedness, response and recovery;

*b)* that there is a need to train rescue and relief agencies, as well as the general public, in the use of telecommunication/ICT networks and services to strengthen both disaster preparedness and response, in particular in developing countries,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

to continue to collaborate with all relevant parties, including United Nations and its agencies, in particular the World Health Organization, in order not to duplicate the work in addressing the emergencies and disaster relief,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to continue their technical studies, including radio-frequency spectrum requirements, and to develop recommendations, guidelines and standards, through the relevant ITU study groups, with advice from the advisory groups, concerning technical and operational implementation, as necessary, of solutions to meet the needs of emergency, and disaster-relief telecommunications/ICTs, taking into account technical and technological development;

2 to conduct training programmes, workshops and capacity building for trainers of relevant organizations and entities, especially in developing countries, on technical and operational aspects of networks and their use for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations;

3 to support the development of robust, detection, early-warning, mitigation, response, relief and recovery systems, at national, regional and international levels, in collaboration with other international agencies;

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;

5 to assist Member States in enhancing and strengthening the use of all available communication systems, including satellite, amateur radio and broadcasting services, in the event of the disruption of conventional power supply or telecommunication networks,

invites 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 and other Member States, while taking into account 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, systems and applications (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 adopt and promote policies that encourage public and private operators to invest in the development and building of telecommunications/ICTs, including radiocommunication and satellite systems, for early warning systems and the management of emergency and disaster situations;

6 to take appropriate measures to ensure that all operators inform local and roaming users, in a timely manner and at no cost, about the emergency, such as Ebola virus, and disaster situation, and further of the numbers in use to contact emergency services;

7 to explore the possibility of introducing a globally harmonized emergency number to supplement existing domestic emergency numbers, taking into account the relevant ITU-T recommendations,

**Reasons:** This revision of Resolution 136 intends to streamline and update the Resolution and include elements from Resolution 202.

SUP EUR/48A2/6

RESOLUTION 202 (Busan, 2014)

Using information and communication technologies to break the chain of health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission

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

**Reasons:** With the introduction of relevant elements within the revision of Resolution 136 (as per proposal EUR/48A2/5), Resolution 202 is no longer required

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

**ECP 16: Draft new Resolution: Strengthening the Output of the International Telecommunications Union**

As the telecommunications/ICT environment evolves, it is important that the Union should continue to benefit from the diversity of experience and expertise that its membership can contribute to its work. This will help to ensure that the outputs of the Union are robust and will meet the need of all stakeholders. This is of particular importance given the fundamental role of telecommunications/ICTs in bridging the digital divide and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals as agreed by the UN General Assembly.

Regional group activities within the ITU are becoming increasingly important to Member States as a means of submitting input into the work of the Union and many new regional activities have been established since PP-14 (Busan). Allowing the participation of all stakeholder groups in the meetings of these activities would help to ensure that their outputs are of practical value and effective in today’s fast-paced telecommunications/ICT environment, as well as strengthening the principles of openness and transparency that underpin the work of the Union.

ADD EUR/48A2/7

Draft New Resolution [EUR-1]

Strengthening the Output of the International Telecommunications Union

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

recalling

*a)* Resolution 14 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the recognition of the rights and obligations of all Sector Members of the Union;

*b)* Resolution 145 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the participation of observers in conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union,

considering

*a)* that the membership of the ITU and its Sectors is diverse, including Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia;

*b)* that the Recommendations, Reports and other outputs of the Sectors of the Union are intended to be used by the entire membership of the Union,

noting

*a)* the commitment of the ITU to transparency and the representation and involvement of the entire membership in the work of the Union;

*b)* that the Recommendations, Reports and other outputs of the Sectors of the Union are strengthened when the input contributions are based on the views and expertise of the entire membership;

*c)* that contributions from the entire membership strengthen the Recommendations, Reports and other outputs of the Sectors of the Union to meet the diverse requirements in bridging the digital divide and deployment of connectivity for the next billion,

resolves

1 that the Union’s processes should be reviewed to ensure that they allow the entire membership to participate in the discussions in meetings of any of the Sectors in which they have membership, and that the Recommendations, Reports and other outputs take account of all such views;

2 that the entire membership has the right to submit its views to all meetings of any of the Sectors of the Union in which they have membership, in order to strengthen the Recommendations, reports and other outputs of the Union,

instructs the Secretary-General in collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux to

ensure that Resolves 1 and 2 are implemented.

**Reasons:** This draft new Resolution contributes to ensure that the outputs of the Union are robust and will meet the need of all stakeholders.

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

**ECP 17: No change to Resolution 169: Admission of academia to participate in the work of the Union**

Europe proposes that no amendment should be made to this Resolution as the Resolution 169 had proven to be effective. With the update of the Resolution 71 from the WTDC-17 in Buenos Aires, there is no need to open this Resolution for any amendments. Europe would not like to weaken the provisions of the Resolution.

NOC EUR/48A2/8

RESOLUTION 169 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Admission of academia[[5]](#footnote-7)1 to participate in the work of the Union

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

**Reasons:** Resolution 169 had proven to be effective and Europe would not like to weaken the provisions of the Resolution.

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

**ECP 18: No change to Resolutions 41, 152 and 91 dealing with financial planning and budgeting**

Doc. C18/11 from Council indicates that although the total of arrears remains high, the sanctions imposed and efforts deployed to recover the amounts owed and wipe off irrecoverable debts have made it possible to curb the increase in arrears and obtain an appreciable and consistent reduction therein between 2010 and 2017.

The total of arrears, special arrears accounts and cancelled special arrears accounts fell from CHF 62.5 million at 31 December 2010 to CHF 45.3 million at 31 December 2017, a decrease of 28 per cent.

Thus, **Resolution 41** and **Resolution 152** had proven to be effective and Europe will not support weakening the provisions in both resolutions and it is proposed that they remain.

In addition, **Resolution 91** contains a valid set of criteria and therefore it is proposed that it remains unchanged.

NOC EUR/48A2/9

RESOLUTION 41 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Arrears and special arrears accounts

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

**Reasons:** **Resolution 41** had proven to be effective and Europe will not support weakening its provisions.

NOC EUR/48A2/10

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),

**Reasons:** **Resolution 152** had proven to be effective and Europe will not support weakening its provisions.

NOC EUR/48A2/11

RESOLUTION 91 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Cost recovery for some ITU products and services

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

**Reasons:** **Resolution 91** contains a valid set of criteria and therefore it is proposed that it remains unchanged.

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

**ECP 19: Revision to Resolution 94: Auditing of the accounts of the Union**

Resolution 94 needs to be modified since the mandate of the Italian Supreme Court of Audit ends in 2019. It is noted that Council has initiated an open, fair and transparent selection process for the selection of a new external auditor starting its mandate in 2020 for auditing ITUs 2020 financial statements and beyond. For this reason, the Resolution should be adjusted accordingly.

MOD EUR/48A2/12

RESOLUTION 94 (Rev. dubai, 2018)

Auditing of the accounts of the Union

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

considering

that the External Auditor since 2012, the Italian Supreme Court of Audit, member of the United Nations Panel of External Auditors, audited the Union's accounts for the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 most carefully, competently and accurately,

recognizing

that only the Plenipotentiary Conference can make the decision regarding the appointment of the external auditor,

resolves to express

its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Italian Supreme Court of Audit for the auditing of the Union's accounts,

instructs the Council

based on an open, fair and transparent selection process to appoint a new external auditor for a term of 4 years, renewable once, at its 2019 session,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to bring this resolution to the notice of the President of the Italian Supreme Court of Audit;

2 to publish on an annual basis, and after their consideration by the Council, the reports of the external auditor, on a publicly accessible page of the Union's website.

**Reasons:** Resolution 94 needs to be modified since the mandate of the Italian Supreme Court of Audit ends in 2019.

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

**ECP 20: Revision to Resolution 154: Use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing**

Europe proposes to revise Resolution 154 "Use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing":

* based on the review of the Secretary-General's Report on the implementation of Resolution 154 on the "Use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing",
* based on the report of the Chairman of the Council Working Group on Languages,
* and taking into account Council Resolution 1386 on the establishment of the ITU Coordinating Committee on Terminology.

MOD EUR/48A2/13

RESOLUTION 154 (Rev. dubai, 2018)

Use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing

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

recalling

*a)* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 67/292, on multilingualism;

*b)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* Resolution 165 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*d)* Resolution 168 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

reaffirming

the fundamental principle of equal treatment of the six official languages, as enshrined in Resolution 154 (Rev. Busan, 2014), on the use of the six languages on an equal footing,

noting with satisfaction and appreciation

*a)* the progress made in the implementation of this Resolution in regard to alignment of working methods and optimization of staffing levels in the six languages, linguistic unification of databases for definitions and terminology and centralizing editing functions;

*b)* the active ITU participation in the International Annual Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications (IAMLADP),

noting further

*a)* Resolution 1372 of the Council 2016 on Council Working Group on Languages (CWG-LANG)*;*

*b)* Resolution 1386 of the Council 2017 on the ITU Coordination Committee for Terminology (ITU CCT);

*c)* the relevant resolutions of ITU Sectors on languages,recognizing

*a)* that translation and interpretation are essential elements of the work of the Union that enables a common understanding among the entire 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)* the work accomplished by the ITU Council Working Group on Languages (CWG-LANG), as well as the work by the secretariat to implement the working group's recommendations as agreed by the Council, in particular with regard to the unification of linguistic databases for definitions and terminology and the centralization of editing functions, the integration of the terminology database for Arabic, Chinese and Russian as well as harmonizing and unifying working procedures in the six language services,

recognizing further

the budget constraints facing the Union,

resolves

to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing and to provide interpretation and the translation of ITU documentation, although some work in ITU (for example working parties, regional conferences) might not require the use of all six languages,

instructs the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to present annually to the Council and to CWG-LANG a report containing:

– evolution of the budget for translation of documents to the six official languages of the Union since 2014, taking into consideration variations in the volumes of translation services provided in each year;

– procedures adopted by other international organizations inside and outside the United Nations system and benchmark studies on their costs of translation;

– initiatives undertaken by the General Secretariat and the three Bureaux to increase efficiencies and cost savings in the implementation of this resolution and comparison with the evolution of the budget since 2010;

– alternative translation procedures feasible to be adopted by ITU and their advantages and disadvantages;

– progress made on the implementation of measures and principles for translation and interpretation adopted by the Council;

2 to continue work on the harmonization of the ITU Sectors’ websites to ensure clarity, ease of navigation and an image of One ITU;

3 to provide timely updates of the pages of the ITU website in all six languages of the Union,

instructs the Council

1 to continue to analyse the adoption by ITU of alternative translation procedures, in order to reduce translation and typing expenses 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 continue to analyse, including through the use of appropriate indicators, application of the updated measures and principles for interpretation and translation adopted by the Council at its 2014 session, taking into consideration the financial constraints, and bearing in mind the ultimate objective of full implementation of treatment of the six official languages on an equal footing;

3 to pursue and monitor appropriate operational measures, such as:

– to continue review of ITU documentation and publication services with a view to eliminating any duplication and to creating synergies;

– to facilitate the timely and simultaneous delivery of high-quality and efficient language services (interpretation, documentation, publications and public-information materials) in the six languages, in support of the Union's strategic goals;

– to support optimum levels of staffing, including core staff, temporary assistance and outsourcing, while ensuring the required high quality of interpretation and translation;

– to continue implementation of judicious and efficient use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in language and publications activities, taking into consideration experience gained by other international organizations and best practices;

– to continue to explore and implement all possible measures to reduce the size and volume of documents (page-limits, executive summaries, material in annexes or hyperlinks), and achieve greener meetings, when justified, without affecting the quality and content of the documents to be translated or to be published, and bearing clearly in mind the need to comply with the United Nations system objective of multilingualism;

– as a matter of priority, to take, to the extent practicable, all necessary measures for equitable use of the six languages on the ITU website in terms of multilingual content and user-friendliness;

4 to monitor the work carried out by the ITU secretariat in regard to:

– merging all existing databases for definitions and terminology into a centralized system, with proper measures for its maintenance, expansion and updating;

– completion and maintenance of the ITU database for telecommunication/ICT terminology and definitions, with particular emphasis on any and all languages;

– providing the six language service units with the necessary qualified staff and tools to meet their requirements in each language;

– enhancing ITU's image and the effectiveness of its public-information work, making use of all six languages of the Union, in, among other things, publishing ITU News, creating ITU websites, organizing Internet broadcasting and archiving of recordings, and issuing documents of a public-information nature, including announcements of ITU Telecom events, e-flashes and such like;

5 to maintain CWG-LANG, in order to monitor progress and report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, working in close collaboration with the ITU CCT;

6 to review, in collaboration with the Sector advisory groups, the types of material to be included in output documents and translated;

7 to continue to consider measures to reduce, without sacrificing quality, the cost and volume of documentation as a standing item, in particular for conferences and assemblies;

8 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to ensure that the different language versions of documents and publications are utilized, downloaded and purchased by the corresponding language communities, for the sake of maximizing their benefit and cost-effectiveness;

2 to submit their contributions and inputs sufficiently early before the beginning of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, respecting deadlines for submission of contributions that require translation, and to contain their size and volume to the greatest extent possible.

**Reasons:** to update Resolution 154 to take into account the Council Resolution 1386 and strong request from the membership for the improving and harmonisation of the ITU websites at all six languages.

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

**ECP 21: No change to Resolution 192: ITU participation in memoranda of understanding with financial and/or strategic implications**

Europe proposes that no amendment should be made to this Resolution. Europe would not like to weaken the provisions of the Resolution.

The Resolution had proven to be effective and Europe is supporting it without changes, since it is still relevant and there should be clear and fixed criteria formulated by the Council for involvement of the ITU in the memoranda of understanding with financial and/or strategic implications.

NOC EUR/48A2/14

RESOLUTION 192 (Busan, 2014)

ITU participation in memoranda of understanding with financial and/or strategic implications

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

**Reasons:** The Resolution had proven to be effective and Europe is supporting it without changes, since it is still relevant.

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

**ECP 22: Suppression of Resolution 187: 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**

Europe proposes the suppression of Resolution 187.

This Resolution had proven its usefulness very well. The tasks given in the resolves part of the Resolution had been realized and showed interesting results. No more consultation or study is needed at the moment, although any activity from the Sector Members, Associates or Academia in this respect is welcome. However, such an activity may not be covered by this Resolution.

As there are other Resolutions in support of participation of Sector Members, Associates and Academia in the Activities of the ITU, e.g. Resolution 169 for Academia and Resolution 14 and Resolution 145 for Sector Members, Europe is of the opinion that the Resolution 187 can be suppressed without substitution.

SUP EUR/48A2/15

RESOLUTION 187 (Busan, 2014)

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),

**Reasons:** Resolution 187 had proven its usefulness and Europe is of the opinion that it can be suppressed without substitution.

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

**ECP 23: Revision to Resolution 146 on the review of the International Telecommunication Regulations**

Europe expresses it appreciation to Expert Group on the ITRs, which undertook thorough review of the ITRs based on contributions from Member States and Sector Members from across the Union. We note the final report of the Expert Group, which concludes that there are divergent views between Member States on the ITRs.

Europe does not support holding another WCIT or ongoing review of the ITRs and Europe proposes revisions to Resolution 146 to reflect this situation.

MOD EUR/48A2/16

RESOLUTION 146 (Rev. dubai, 2018)

Review of the 2012 International Telecommunication Regulations

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

recalling

*a)* The United Nations Convention on the Law of Treaties (Vienna, 1969);

*b)* Article 25 of the ITU Constitution, on world conferences on international telecommunications (WCIT);

*c)* No. 48 in Article 3 of the ITU Convention, on other conferences and assemblies;

*d)* the final report of the Expert Group on the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs),

recognising

*a)* the written contributions of Members and Sector Members, which included 41 contributions from all ITU regions;

*b)* the detailed consideration and discussion undertaken by the Expert Group, which met for a total of ten days;

*c)* the widely diverging views between Member States regarding the ITRs, which are reflected in the final report of the Expert Group,

considering

*a)* the significant costs to the Union of preparing for and hosting a new World Conference on International Telecommunications;

*b)* the difficulty of finding global consensus regarding the ITRs, given the widely diverging views that exist;

*c)* the need to focus the work of the Union on critical priorities such as bridging the digital divide and promoting affordable connectivity,

resolves

1 to express its warmest thanks to the chair and vice-chairs of the Expert Group on the ITRs for their work to undertake a thorough review of the ITRs, in which all views from all parts of the ITU could be fully presented and discussed;

2 to express appreciation to the Members and Sector members which contributed to the work of the Expert Group;

3 to take into account the fact that Member States hold widely diverging views on the ITRs;

4 to decide that a new World Conference on the International Telecommunications shall not be held and that no further action shall be taken to further review or to revise the ITRs.

**Reasons:** to reflect the present situation regarding the ITRs and the outcome from the Expert Group on the ITRs.

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

**ECP 24: Revision to Resolution 189: Assisting Member States to combat and deter mobile device theft**

The document proposes changes to Resolution 189 to:

* Update the resolution;
* Highlight that some countries have taken effective action to reduce mobile phone theft, working jointly with industry;
* Promote the exchange of best practice;
* Encourage all to take action on this important subject.

MOD EUR/48A2/17

RESOLUTION 189 (REV. DUBAI, 2018)

Assisting Member States to combat and deter mobile device theft

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

considering

*a)* that the positive impact of mobile telecommunications, technological progress and the great coverage and development generated by all related services have made the increasing penetration of mobile devices, including smartphones, possible because of the multiple benefits provided;

*b)* that thieves steal expensive personal commodities, including mobile devices;

*c)* that some governments have implemented laws to make it illegal to modify unique identifiers in mobile telephone equipment;

*d)* that the act of mobile device theft can sometimes have a negative impact on the health and safety of citizens and on their sense of security;

*e)* that problems that occur around the crimes related to mobile device theft have become a worldwide issue, since these stolen devices are often very easily resold on the international markets;

*f)* that the illicit trading of stolen mobile devices constitutes a risk to consumers and causes loss of revenue for the industry;

*g)* that some governments as well as industry have implemented regulations, law-enforcement actions, policies and technological mechanisms to prevent and combat mobile device theft;

*h)* that ITU can assist all members in the use of relevant ITU recommendations and play a positive role by offering all interested parties a platform for encouraging discussions, the exchange of best practices, and the dissemination of information on combating mobile device theft;

*i)* that most manufacturers of mobile devices and operating systems vendors, as well as operators, offer solutions for consumers, such as free anti-theft applications and re-activation prevention tools, with the aim of reducing the rate of mobile device theft,

concerned

that the rate of mobile device theft in some regions of the world remains high, despite efforts made in recent years,

aware

that manufacturers, operators and industry associations have been developing different technological solutions and governments have been developing policies to address this global problem,

resolves

to explore all ways and means to combat and deter mobile device theft,

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

1 to compile information on best practices developed by industry or governments in combating mobile device theft, especially from regions where the rate of mobile phone theft has fallen;

2 to consult with the relevant ITU Radiocommunication Sector and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector study groups, manufacturers of mobile devices, manufacturers of telecommunication network components, operators and other telecommunication standards-development organizations related to these matters, such as GSMA and 3GPP, in order to identify existing and future technological measures, both software and hardware, to mitigate the use of stolen mobile devices;

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 spread best practice in combating mobile device theft ,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to contribute to the studies in this area.

**Reasons:** to update the Resolution and take into account best practices.

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

**ECP 25: Next-generation network deployment and connectivity to broadband networks in developing countries – Revision to Resolution 137 and suppression of Resolution 203**

The topic of both resolutions: Resolution 137 ‘Next-generation network deployment in developing countries’ (Rev Busan 2014) and Resolution 203 ‘Connectivity to broadband networks’ (Rev. Busan 2014) refers to processes that are closely connected to each other. None of these processes, i.e. NGN deployment and connectivity can be implemented separately and independently from each other.

Therefore, it seems advisable to merge the content of the two resolutions into a revised Resolution 137 and suppress Resolution 203. The text of Resolution 137 has been revised according to the relevant recent developments related to the ITU mandate.

MOD EUR/48A2/18

RESOLUTION 137 (Rev.dubai, 2018)

Next-generation network deployment and connectivity to broadband networks in developing countries[[6]](#footnote-8)1

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

considering

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

*b)* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/125 on the Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

*c)* Opinion 2 (Geneva, 2013) of the fifth World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology Forum, on fostering an enabling environment for the greater growth and development of broadband connectivity;

*d)* Resolution 44 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA);

*e)* Resolution 17 (Rev.  Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

*f)* Resolution 77 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC, on broadband technology and applications for greater growth and development of telecommunications/information and communication services and broadband connectivity;

*g)* Resolution 9 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC, on participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management;

*h)* Buenos Aires Declaration and Action Plan of WTDC-17*;*

*i)* Resolution 43 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC, on assistance for implementing IMT,

noting

*a)* that developing countries are still being challenged by rapid change of technologies and service convergence trends;

*b)* that broadband connectivity empowers families, people, societies and businesses and 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 and are in a state of deploying national broadband plans to enable broadband connectivity;

*e)* the ongoing shortages of resources, experience and capacity building within developing countries in planning, deploying and operating networks, especially next-generation networks (NGN),

recalling

*a)* that next-generation network deployment and connectivity to broadband networks in developing countries is important for achieving the target in Sustainable Development Goal 9 “to significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020”;

*b)* that technical knowledge and experience of great value to the developing countries is also obtainable from the work of the ITU Radiocommunication (ITU-R), Telecommunication Standardization (ITU-T) and Telecommunication Development (ITU-D) Sectors,

recognizing

*a)* the efforts and collaboration of the three Bureaux to continue enhancing work aimed at providing information and advice on subjects of importance to developing countries for the planning, organization, development and operation of their telecommunication;

*b)* that the existing digital divide is liable to be aggravated further with the emergence of new technologies, including post-NGNs, and some developing countries are not able to introduce NGNs fully and in a timely manner;

*c)* that connectivity to broadband networks is directly and indirectly enabled and supported by many diverse technologies, including fixed and mobile terrestrial satellite technologies;

*d)* that spectrum is essential both for the direct provision of wireless broadband connectivity to users by satellite or terrestrial means and for the underlying enabling technologies;

*e)* that one of the most important expected outcomes of the introduction of NGNs for developing countries is the reduction of operating costs relating to the operation and technical maintenance of network infrastructure,

taking into account

*a)* that, it is a pressing task for countries, especially developing countries and many developed countries, that have already invested heavily in the traditional public switched telephone network, to conduct a smooth migration from existing networks to NGNs;

*b)* that NGNs are potential tools to meet the new challenges facing the telecommunication industry, and NGN deployment and standards development activities are essential for developing countries, especially for their rural areas where the majority of the population live;

*c)* that many developing countries have invested significantly in the deployment of NGN networks to provide advanced services, but are still unable to exploit and operate them effectively;

*d)* that the migration of legacy networks to NGN will affect point of interconnection, quality of service and other operational aspects, which will also have an effect on costs to the end user;

*e)* that countries can benefit from NGNs, which can facilitate the delivery of a wide range of advanced information and communication technology (ICT)-based services and applications for building the information society, resolving difficult issues such as the development and implementation of systems for public protection and disaster relief, especially telecommunications for early warning and the dissemination of emergency information;

*f)* that the challenge, as perceived by WSIS, is to harness the potential of ICTs and ICT applications for promoting the development goals of the Millennium Declaration, namely the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and so forth,

resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in close cooperation with the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to continue to work on capacity-building activities related to the development of national strategies to facilitate the deployment of broadband networks, including wireless broadband networks, taking into account existing budgetary constraints of the Union;

2 to take appropriate action in order to seek support and financial provision sufficient for the implementation of this resolution, within available financial resources, including financial support through partnership agreements;

3 to highlight the importance and benefits of NGN development and deployment to other United Nations specialized agencies and financial institutions,

instructs the Secretary‑General, the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to work in cooperation with Sector Members involved in the provision of services and applications to people, families, businesses and societal functions in order to address the need for further improved broadband networks, including wireless broadband networks, and to share relevant information, experience and expertise with the Telecommunication Development Bureau,

instructs the ITU Council

to consider the reports and proposals made by the Secretary-General and the three Bureaux relating to the implementation of this resolution with regards to, to addressing the needs of developing countries,

invites all Member States and Sector Members

1 to further reinforce and recognize the overall socio-economic benefits of connectivity to broadband networks and services;

2 to support the development and cost-effective deployment of wireless broadband networks as part of their national broadband strategies and policies;

3 to facilitate connectivity to wireless broadband networks as one important component of enabling access to broadband services and applications;

4 to strengthen cooperation between developed and developing countries, and among developing countries themselves, in improving national, regional and international capabilities in the implementation of NGNs, especially in regard to NGN planning, deployment, operation and maintenance, and the development of NGN-based applications, especially for rural areas, taking into consideration also development in the near future, in order to handle future networks.

**Reasons:** To update Resolution 137 and include the relevant contents from Resolution 203 into it.

SUP EUR/48A2/19

RESOLUTION 203 (Busan, 2014)

Connectivity to broadband networks

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

**Reasons:** With the merge of the content of Resolution 137 and Resolution 203 into a revised Resolution 137 (see proposal EUR/48A2/18), Resolution 203 can be suppressed

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

**ECP 26: Revision to Resolution 191: Strategy for the coordination of efforts among the three Sectors of the Union**

This proposal updates Resolution 191: Strategy for the coordination of efforts among the three Sectors of the Union.

It includes proposals to:

* recognize and highlight the role of the Intersector Coordination Group and the Intersector Coordination Task Force in the coordination of issues of mutual interest, avoiding duplication and optimizing the use of resources;
* continue consider in the Sectors’ Advisory Groups current and new activities and their distribution between ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D for approval by the ITU Member States;
* instruct the Secretary-General identify all forms and examples of overlapping functions and activities between ITU Sectors, as well as the General Secretariat and propose solutions to address them;
* invite Member States and Sector Members when making decisions at conferences and assemblies of the Union take into account the foreseeable financial implications and avoid adopting resolutions and decisions which might give rise to expenditure in excess of the financial limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

MOD EUR/48A2/20

RESOLUTION 191 (rev. dubai, 2018)

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

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

noting

*a)* Resolution ITU-R 6-2, on liaison and collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), and Resolution ITU‑R 7-3, on telecommunication development including liaison and collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D), of the Radiocommunication Assembly 2015 (RA-15);

*b)* Resolution 45 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on effective coordination of standardization work across study groups in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector and the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group;

*c)* Resolution 18 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of WTSA, on principles and procedures for the allocation of work to, and strengthening coordination and cooperation among the ITU Radiocommunication Sector, the ITU Telecommunication Standardization and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sectors;

*d)* Resolution 59 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the three ITU Sectors on matters of mutual interest;

*e)* Resolution 5 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC, on enhanced participation by developing countries[[7]](#footnote-10)1 in the activities of the Union;

*f)* the establishment of the Intersector Coordination Group (ICG) on issues of mutual interest, established by decisions of Sectors’ Consultative Groups, and the Intersector Coordination Task Force (ISC-TF) in the secretariat, headed by the Deputy Secretary-General to avoid duplication and optimize the use of resources,

considering

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

*b)* the role assigned to each of the three Sectors and the General Secretariat to contribute to fulfilment of the goals and objectives of the Union;

*c)* that in accordance with No. 119 of the ITU Constitution and No. 215 of the ITU Convention, the activities of the ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D shall be the subject of close cooperation with regard to matters relating to development, in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Constitution;

*d)* that RA, WTSA and WTDC have also identified common areas where work is to be done and that require the internal coordination within ITU,

recognizing

*a)* the growing number of areas for common studies carried by the three Sectors and the related necessity of coordination and cooperation between them providing an integrated approach within the framework of the one ITU;

*b)* the need for developing countries to acquire tools to strengthen their telecommunication sector;

*c)* that despite efforts made, levels of participation by developing countries in the activities of ITU-R and ITU-T is not sufficient, so that it is increasingly necessary to strengthen coordination and cooperation ITU-R and ITU-T with ITU‑D;

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

*e)* 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;

*f)* that the growing number of issues of mutual interest related to the three Sectors such as development of telecommunication/ICT systems, international mobile telecommunications (IMT), emergency telecommunications, telecommunications/ICT and climate change, cybersecurity, access to telecommunications/ICT for for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs, conformance and interoperability of telecommunication/ICT equipment and systems , better use of scarce resources, among others, an integrative approach from the Union is increasingly required;

*g)* 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, as well as contribute to better spectrum management,

bearing in mind

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

*b)* that the strategic plan for the Union for 2020-2023 includes Inter-Sectoral Objective 1.6 “Reduce the areas of overlap and duplication and foster closer and more transparent coordination among General Secretariat and the ITU Sectors, taking into account the Union’s budgetary provisions and the expertise and mandate of each Sector”;

*c)* that consultations are under way among the three Sector advisory groups themselves regarding the mechanisms and means needed for better cooperation among them;

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

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

*f)* that the ICG and the ISC-TF are effective tools contributing to the development of an integrated strategy;

*g)* that inter-Sector collaboration and coordination should be headed by the General Secretariat, in close collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux,

resolves

that RAG, TSAG and TDAG, including through ICG, shall continue consider current and new activities and their distribution between ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D for approval by the ITU Member-States in accordance with procedures for approval new and revised Questions,

invites

1 RAG, TSAG and TDAG to continue to assist the ICG in the identification of subjects common to the three Sectors and mechanisms to enhance cooperation and collaboration in all Sectors on matters of mutual interest;

2 the Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux and ISC‑TF to report to the ICG and the respective Sector advisory groups on options for improving cooperation at the secretariat level to ensure that close coordination is maximized,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

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

2 to identify all forms and examples of overlapping functions and activities between ITU sectors, as well as the General Secretariat and propose solutions to address them;

3 to update the list containing the areas of mutual interest to the three Sectors and the General Secretariat pursuant to the mandates of each ITU assembly and conference;

4 to submit to the Council and to the Plenipotentiary Conference reports on the coordination activities carried out among the different Sectors and the General Secretariat in each such area, as well as the results obtained;

5 to continue ensure close interaction and regular exchange of information between the ICG and the ISC-TF;

6 to present a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the ITU Council

to include the coordination of the work of the three ITU Sectors and the General Secretariat on the agenda of its meetings so as to follow its evolution and take decisions to ensure its implementation,

instructs the Secretary General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

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

2 to inform the relevant consultative groups and study groups about cases of duplication of functions and activities between ITU sectors and the solutions proposed to address such cases;

3 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;

4 to provide support to the ICG and to the Sector advisory groups in the inter-Sector coordination activity in areas of mutual interest,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

1 when preparing proposals submitted to conferences and assemblies of the ITU Sectors, as well as ITU plenipotentiary conferences, to take into account the specifics of the activities of the Sectors and the General Secretariat, the need for coordination of their activities, and the need to avoid duplication of activities of various entities of the Union;

2 when making decisions at conferences and assemblies of the Union, act in accordance with Nos. 92, 115, 142 and 147 of the ITU Constitution;

3 to support efforts to improve inter-sectorial coordination, including taking an active part in groups established by the Sector advisory groups in coordination activities.

**Reasons:** to update the resolution taking into account the experience gained from PP-14 as well as decisions by conferences and assemblies of the ITU Sectors.

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

**ECP 27: Draft new Resolution: Artificial Intelligence technologies in support of telecommunications/ICTs and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda**

Europe proposes a new resolution on Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies in support of telecommunications/ICTs. It recognises the work of the many international bodies in relation to AI and seeks to describe the contribution that the ITU can make, within its purposes and mandate, in order to contribute to the Sustainable Development Agenda.

ADD EUR/48A2/21

Draft New Resolution [EUR-2]

Artificial Intelligence technologies in support of telecommunications/ICTs and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

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

recalling

*a)* UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES70/1: "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development";

*b)* UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/125: “Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society”;

*c)* Resolution 139 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the Use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society;

*d)* Resolution 140 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU’s role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,

noting

*a)* the ‘*AI for Good Global Summits’* organized by ITU in partnership with XPRIZE Foundation, and the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) and more than 30 other United Nations agencies and bodies, which discussed how innovations in artificial intelligence technologies can contribute to the attainment of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals;

*b)* the establishment by ITU-T Study Group 13 of a Focus Group on *Machine Learning for future networks including 5G;* and by ITU-T Study Group 16 of a Focus Group on *Artificial Intelligence for Health* (in partnership with WHO);

*c)* the establishment of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics in September 2017, which aims to improve coordination, knowledge collection and dissemination, awareness-raising and out-reach activities;

*d)* the work of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on artificial intelligence, including the outcome of the OECD conference on “AI: Intelligent Machines, Smart Policies,” and the OECD work on artificial intelligence, including its analytical report, and its expert group;

*e)* the initiatives to address social, economic, ethical and technical issues related to artificial intelligence that are currently underway in a range of international organisations, standards development organisations, industry forums and academic conferences, including *inter alia* those of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the annual Artificial Intelligence Summit, the International Organization for Standardization and the Partnership on Artificial Intelligence to Benefit People and Society,

considering

*a)* that the purposes of the Union include:

- to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world’s inhabitants;

- 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 other non-governmental organizations concerned with telecommunications;

- to promote participation of concerned entities in the activities of the Union and cooperation with regional and other organizations for the fulfilment of the purposes of the Union;

*b)* that ITU-D plays an important role in fostering international cooperation on telecommunication and ICT development issues and to foster an enabling environment for ICT development;

*c)* that ITU Members are undertaking work that can help inform and assist an understanding of the potential for artificial intelligence technologies to contribute to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda,

considering further

*a)* that the international telecommunications/ ICT landscape will continue to develop due to technological change and that telecommunications providers may adopt artificial intelligence technologies in the provision and management of telecommunication networks and services;

*b)* that the development of artificial intelligence technologies in the provision and management of telecommunication/ICT networks and services brings both opportunities and challenges;

*c)* that the use of artificial intelligence technologies may result in different kinds of new and innovative telecommunication/ICT services that meet the needs of Member States in different sectors and different parts of the world;

*d)* that the private sector plays the leading role in the development of artificial intelligence technologies in support of telecommunication/ICTs;

*e)* that the public sector, civil society and academia have important roles to play in the development of artificial intelligence technologies, particularly in terms of understanding its economic and social impacts, and including its application to telecommunication/ICT services;

*f)* that Member States have important roles to play in understanding the impacts and challenges of artificial intelligence technologies deployed within their jurisdiction and setting relevant national regulatory frameworks;

*g)* that the application of artificial intelligence technologies to telecommunication/ICT services can contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda;

*h)* that the development of artificial intelligence technologies involves a wide range of social, economic and ethical issues, many of which are outside the mandate of the ITU and are being addressed by other UN agencies and other international institutions;

*i)* that the ITU can facilitate the exchange of information among UN entities, Member States and Sector Members on the application of artificial intelligence technologies to telecommunication/ICTs;

*j)* that the ITU and other UN agencies, according to their respective mandates, need to cooperate with one another, with other international organisations and with a range of standards development organisations and other private sector entities, through open and transparent processes that include the private sector, government, academia, the technical community, civil society, and other interested parties, in order to maximise this contribution to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda,

resolves

to ensure that Member States are able to contribute to and take full advantage of the information and advice that currently exists in the Union, other UN agencies, other standards development organisations, and other relevant organisations, in order to maximise the contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the application of artificial intelligence technologies to telecommunication/ICTs,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to foster fruitful cooperation and information sharing with other UN entities including *inter alia* the United Nations Education Science and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), the Internet Governance Forum, the Commission on Science, and Technology for Development and the Multistakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation, in accordance with their mandates, in order to help build a shared understanding of the potential for artificial intelligence technologies in support of telecommunication/ICTs to help achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda;

2 to ensure that the activities of the Union related to artificial intelligence technologies are within the mandate and core competencies of the ITU and in support of telecommunication/ICTs and that they do not duplicate or conflict with the activities of other organisations;

3 to ensure that the activities of the Union related to artificial intelligence technologies are aligned with and complementary to the activities of other relevant UN entities that are engaged in relevant work on artificial intelligence technologies;

4 to share information with Member States about the advice and support which is available from across the UN system to promote the potential of artificial intelligence technologies in support of telecommuncations/ICTs to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

5 to foster fruitful cooperation with other relevant international organisations, includingother standards development organisations, the OECD, multistakeholder intiatives and other private sector, civil society, academic and technical organisations in order to promote the contribution that artificial intelligence technologies in support of telecommunications/ICTs can make to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda;

6 to consider whether the ITU could contribute information on the telecommunications/ICTs aspects of artificial intelligence technologies to existing initiatives related to the development and deployment of artificial intelligence, including those identified in noting e);

7 to report annually to Council on any activities related to artificial intelligence issues that have a significant strategic or financial impact on the Union,

instructs the Director of the Development Bureau

1 to use existing mechanisms to share information with Member States on the potential of artificial intelligence technologies in support of telecommunication/ICT networks and services to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, within the mandate of the Union;

2 to use existing mechanisms to share information with Member States on advice and support available from other UN agencies, Member States, Sector Members and other relevant organisations on the potential of artificial intelligence technologies to help achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals,

invites Member-States, Sector Members and Academia

1 to contribute to the discussion on how artificial intelligence technologies in support of telecommunication/ICT networks and services can contribute to the attainment of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals within the mandate of the Union;

2 to contribute to the discussion on the potential impacts and challenges of artificial intelligence in support of telecommunication/ICTs with regard to the aim of attaining the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals within the mandate of the Union;

3 to share their experiences, particularly with regard to supporting multistakeholder cooperation to advance the benefits of artificial intelligence technologies and further the ITU membership’s understanding of the role that artificial intelligence technologies can play in support of telecommunications/ICTs.

**Reasons:** This draft new Resolution seeks to describe the contribution that the ITU can make on Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies, within its purposes and mandate, in order to contribute to the Sustainable Development Agenda.

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

**ECP 28: Draft new Resolution: The transformative opportunity of Over the Top (OTT) services to support a sustainable modern telecommunications ecosystem**

Europe proposes a new resolution on “Over The Top” (OTT) Services that places them in the context of rapid evolution from telephony-based to data-usage based telecommunications business models, and proposes a dialogue between Member States and other stakeholders to help all of them manage this transformation. It places the work of the Union related to OTT services within that broader dialogue. It notes that OTT services are shaping the telecommunications ecosystem, bringing benefits as well as some challenges. It invites Member States and Sector Members to contribute to the discussion of how best to promote access to affordable telecommunications services by fostering an open and competitive telecommunications ecosystem, and to share their experiences in respect of all these subjects.

ADD EUR/48A2/22

Draft New Resolution [EUR-3]

The transformative opportunity of Over the Top (OTT) services to support a sustainable modern telecommunications ecosystem

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

recalling

*a)* UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES70/1: "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development";

*b)* UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/125: “Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society”;

*c)* Resolution 30 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on Special measures for the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

*d)* Resolution 139 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on Use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society,

noting

*a)* the ITU-T Study Group 3 Technical Report “Economic Impact of OTTs” (2017);

*b)* the Report of ITU-D Study Group 1“Policy, regulatory and technical aspects of the migration from existing networks to broadband networks in developing countries, including next generation networks, m-services, over the top (OTT) services and the implementation of IPv6” (2017);

*c)* the World Bank Group’s World Development Report “Digital Dividends” (2016);

*d)* Resolution 2 (Rev. Hammamet 2016) of the World Telecommunications Standardization Assembly on ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector study group responsibility and mandates;

*e)* Resolution 2 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunications Development Conference on Establishment of Study Groups;

*f)* Resolution 29 (Rev. Hammamet 2016) of the World Telecommunications Standardisation Assembly on Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks;

*g)* Resolution 30 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunications Development Conference on Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection,

considering

*a)* that the purposes of the Union include:

- to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world’s inhabitants;

- 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 other non-governmental organizations concerned with telecommunications;

*b)* that ITU-D plays an important role facilitating discussion of and the dissemination and adoption of best practices in telecommunications regulation;

*c)* that in 2017 the Council Working Group on International Internet-related Public Policy Issuesdiscussed the opportunities and implications of OTT services, as well as associated policy and regulatory matters, and more than 70 contributions were submitted by stakeholders, showing a strong interest in the topic;

*d)* the continuing work on aspects of OTT services in ITU-D and ITU-T Study Group 3,

considering further

*a)* that the international telecommunications landscape will continue to develop due to technological change, as it has since the invention of the telegraph, and that OTT services are an important technical innovation that are shaping the telecommunications ecosystem;

*b)* that the development of technology in telecommunications brings both opportunities and challenges;

*c)* that the benefits of the economic transformation driven by OTT services were initially felt in developed countries, but as the process of digitisation accelerates, and as more and more people worldwide are connected to the Internet, these benefits continue to expand globally;

*d)* that OTT services have spread rapidly because they meet consumer and business needs. This has intensified competition, including with traditional telecommunications companies, amongst others;

*e)* regulation should not be used to shield companies from competition, but to ensure efficient markets that will induce innovation, spur competition, and benefit consumers;

*f)* that national telecommunications ecosystems are undergoing the transition from telephony-based to data-based business models at different speeds;

*g)* that a common element of that transition is the rise of data-driven services, and that these services play a fundamental role in social and economic development;

*h)* that the increasing demand for data-driven services has incentivised an increase in international capacity;

*i)* that this increase in international capacity has enabled increased competition in international Internet connectivity, which has greatly reduced wholesale international Internet connectivity costs;

*j)* that the global telecommunications ecosystem is interdependent and increasingly data-driven;

*k)* that it is a challenge and an opportunity for all stakeholders to work together to ensure that this ecosystem continues to develop on an economically sustainable basis,

resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau working in cooperation with the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

1 to take steps to facilitate discussion between regulators and sector members on best practices to maximise the opportunities from the evolution in telecommunications technologies;

2 to take steps to ensure that relevant already-existing meetings of the Development and Standardisation Sectors respectively take place wherever possible alongside those of other relevant organisations in order to share experiences and promote fruitful cooperation and partnership among relevant stakeholders including private sector, civil society, academic and technical organisations,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to foster fruitful cooperation and partnership with other relevant organisations, includingthe World Trade Organisation, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Internet Engineering Task Force, in relation to this Resolution;

2 to cooperate with those other relevant organisations to foster opportunities for collaboration between ITU Members and those of other organisations to further the objectives of this Resolution, and to encourage those other organizations to cooperate in a like manner;

3 to seek to ensure that the activities of the Union are aligned with and complementary to the work of other relevant organisations with respect to the objectives of this Resolution,

invites Member-States and Sector-Members

1 to contribute to the discussion of how best to promote access to affordable telecommunications services by fostering an open and competitive telecommunications ecosystem;

2 to share their experiences, particularly with regard to supporting multistakeholder cooperation to advance the benefits of and further the ITU membership’s understanding of OTT services.

**Reasons:** This draft new Resolution seeks to describe the work of the Union related to OTT services within a broad context involving Member States and other stakeholders.

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

**ECP 29: No change to Resolution 7: Procedure for defining a region for the purpose of convening a regional radiocommunication conference**

Europe proposes to maintain Resolution 7 – Procedure for defining a region for the purpose of convening a regional radiocommunication conference. Europe is of the view that this resolution is still valid taking into account the possibility for the Union to arrange regional radiocommunication conferences in accordance with the basic texts of the Union.

NOC EUR/48A2/23

RESOLUTION 7 (Kyoto, 1994)

Procedure for defining a region for the purpose of convening a regional radiocommunication conference

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**Reasons:** The resolution is still valid taking into account the possibility for the Union to arrange regional radiocommunication conferences in accordance with the basic texts of the Union.

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

**ECP 30: No change to Resolution 119: Methods to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Radio Regulations Board**

Europe proposes to maintain Resolution 119 – Methods to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Radio Regulations Board. Europe is of the view that this resolution is still valid and provides the necessary flexibility for the RRB and WRC to review and amend the existing procedures in order to respond to the future requirements.

NOC EUR/48A2/24

RESOLUTION 119 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Methods to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Radio Regulations Board

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006),

**Reasons:** This resolution provides the necessary flexibility for the RRB and WRC to review and amend the existing procedures in order to respond to future requirements.

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

**ECP 31: Revision to Resolution 165: Deadlines for the submission of proposals and procedures for the registration of participants for conferences and assemblies of the Union**

Europe has considered the dead-line for submitting proposals to conferences according to Resolution 165. The existing deadline for submitting documents is only two weeks. Since documents in many cases are submitted just before the dead-line and that there is need to translate documents to all six official languages of the Union there will be less than two weeks for consideration of the last documents. Europe is of the view that this is not sufficient for administrations to carry out the necessary preparatory work including consultations on the national and regional level.

Europe therefore proposes to change the dead-line from two to four weeks in order to ensure that administrations have sufficient time for preparations.

MOD EUR/48A2/25

RESOLUTION 165 (rev. dubai, 2018)

Deadlines for the submission of proposals and procedures for the registration of participants for conferences and assemblies of the Union

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

recognizing

*a)* No. 224 of the ITU Constitution, which indicates that any Member State may propose any amendment to the Constitution, provided that such a proposal reaches the Secretary-General not later than eight months prior to the opening date fixed for the plenipotentiary conference;

*b)* No. 519 of the ITU Convention, which specifies the requirement for the submission of amendments to the Convention not later than eight months prior to the opening date fixed for the plenipotentiary conference;

*c)* Resolution 114 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on interpretation of No. 224 of the Constitution and No. 519 of the Convention,

recognizing also

*a)* Section 8 of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, on time-limits and conditions for submission of proposals and reports to conferences;

*b)* Section 17 of the General Rules, on proposals or amendments presented during the conference,

considering

Decision 556 adopted by the 2010 session of the ITU Council, concerning the submission of documentation to Council sessions, which indicates that all contributions should be submitted no later than 21 calendar days before the opening of a Council session in order to ensure timely translation and their thorough consideration during that Council session,

noting

*a)* that late submissions not only overburden the ITU secretariat in processing such contributions, but also disadvantage delegations, particularly small delegations, in reading and preparing positions in a timely and useable manner;

*b)* that late contributions also disrupt the efficient functioning of ITU conferences, assemblies and meetings as well as their committees and working groups;

*c)* that there is a need to establish a reasonable deadline for the submission of documentation to the above-mentioned meetings of the Union in the future,

taking into account

a proposal submitted to the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, which requests that the Council, in consultation with the General Secretariat and the Directors of the three Bureaux, explore, together with the Sector advisory groups, the issue of the harmonization of deadlines for the submission of documents and procedures governing registration for meetings of the Union,

resolves

to establish a firm submission deadline for all contributions, with the exception of the deadlines outlined in *recognizing* *a)* and *b)* above, of no later than twenty-eight calendar days before the opening of conferences and assemblies of the Union, including plenipotentiary conferences, so as to ensure timely translation and their thorough consideration by delegations,

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

1 to prepare a report to the Council on an ongoing basis on the above-mentioned matters, including relevant financial implications;

2 to explore, together with the Sector advisory groups, as appropriate, the issue of harmonizing deadlines for the submission of proposals as well as the procedures governing registration for meetings of the Union.

**Reasons:** To ensure that members have sufficient time to consider the documents including carrying out the necessary national and regional consultations before the start of the conference / assembly.

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

**ECP 32: Revision of Decision 5: Revenue and expenses for the Union for the period 2020-2023**

**Introduction**

Europe believes that the Financial Plan 2020-2023 shall be balanced without any withdrawal from the reserve Account and without any funding gap to be covered by anticipated future savings. Therefore, Europe requests to revise the Annex 1 to Decision 5 provided by ITU in PP-18 Document 43 by eliminating line F “Savings from budget implementation”.

Decision 5 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) “Revenue and expenses for the Union for the period 2020-2023” is purely related to financial matters and shall not be used to introduce in itself activities of the Union. The activities of ITU in terms of goals, objectives and outputs are defined in the Strategic Plan for the Union 202-2013 and other PP resolutions.

The matter of revenue generation needs to be carefully addressed because a contribution financed UN entity enjoying privileges and immunities is not supposed to enter into commercial business fields. Therefore revenue may only be generated through cost-recovery and decision 5 should focus on increasing efficiency of the Union’s operations.

Provisions from CS and CV are valid anyway and there is no need to repeat these in Decision 5.

With regard to the costs of after-service health insurance (ASHI) Decision 5 shall refer to possible decision of the Common System where the ASHI matter is under review. At present the necessary funds for pay-as-you-go need to be provisioned.

Europe strongly supports that the application of the concept of unfunded mandatory activities (UMACs) is dismissed and that under no circumstances the Reserve Fund shall be below the defined minimum reserve.

Provided that there are savings – as it happened always in the past years - at least CHF 1 million annually shall be allocated to the After-Service Health Insurance (ASHI) Fund and at least CHF 2 million annually to the New Building Project Fund. The additional costs for the new Varembé building not covered by the Swiss loan were estimated in April 2018 to be between CHF 10 and 15 million.

The continuation of a voluntary separation and early retirement scheme and thus anticipating further staff reductions shall only continue where it can be funded from savings. No withdrawal from the Reserve account shall be foreseen.

Further, the character of the reduced expenses due to the implementation of the ICSC decision needs clarification to whether or not the amounts are required to be kept on a special account until the conclusion of any IOLAT proceedings related to this matter. At present the Financial Plan provides a provision of CHF 10.8 million.

Doc. C18/45 highlights that all measures in the current Annex 2 to Decision 5 for improving the performance have been largely implemented leaving little room for any further savings to be achieved against these measures.

Therefore it seems appropriate to eliminate a number of measures from the current Annex 2 to Decision 5 that had proven not generate saving or generated savings in the past but are largely implemented and thus will not contribute to further increasing the efficiency.

A number of current measured may be combined, however the combination of such measures must not hide the fact that some of them did not generate savings at all in the past. Otherwise there will be a lack of transparency which measures really contributed to reduced expenses.

For measures 17 (Fax) and 18 (WRC agenda) no significant savings were reported. While these measures are valid one may consider deletion.

Potential for further savings might be found from further centralization of finance and administrative tasks (so far only within the General Secretariat), consolidation of events and reduction in missions.

New and innovative efficiency measures need to be identified to help balance the future budgets and contribute to the optimization of the use of the Union’s finances.

**Proposal**

In the view of the above-mentioned, Europe proposes appropriate modifications to the text of Decision 5 and Annex 2. In addition, Annex 1 should be revised to achieve a balanced Financial Plan without using anticipated future savings.

MOD EUR/48A2/26

DECISION 5 (Rev. dubai, 2018)

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

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

considering

the 2020-2023 Strategic plan including goals, objectives and outputs of the Union, in compliance with Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and the priorities identified therein,

considering further

*a)*Resolution 91 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on general principles for cost recovery;

*b)* that, in the consideration of the draft financial plan of the Union for 2020-2023, the challenge to use the ITU resources efficiently in order to achieve goals and objectives of the Strategic plan and to increase revenues in support of programme demands is substantial;

*c)* the necessity of linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU,

noting

Resolution 151 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the improvement of the implementation of results-based management in ITU, an important component of which relates to planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and the implementation of which should facilitate further strengthening of the management system of the Union, including financial management,

noting further

that Resolution 48 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference stresses the importance of management and development of the human resources of the Union for the fulfilment of its goals, objectives and outputs,

decides

1 that the Council is authorized to draw up the two biennial budgets of the Union in such a way that the total expenses of the General Secretariat and the three Sectors of the Union are 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 2020-2023 shall remain unchanged at CHF 318 000;

1.2 that expenses on interpretation, translation and text processing in respect of the official languages of the Union shall not exceed [CHF 85 million] for the years 2020-2023;

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;

2 that, if no plenipotentiary conference is held in 2022, the Council shall establish the biennial budgets of the Union for 2024-2025 and 2026-2027 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 expenses exceeding the budget for conferences, meetings and seminars if such over expenses can be compensated by savings 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 measures for reducing expenses contained in Annex 2 to this decision, and considering the eventual funding gaps, and, to this end, that it shall establish the lowest possible budgets commensurate with the needs of the Union, within the limits established by *decides* 1 above;

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

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

b) there should be no expenses reductions which would affect cost-recovery revenue;

c) fixed costs related to the reimbursement of loans shall not be reduced;

d) fixed costs related to the after-service health insurance (ASHI) should be maintained at a level compliant with decisions taken in the Common System ;

e) expenses in regular maintenance costs for ITU buildings which would be required to ensure the security and health of staff should be optimized;

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

7 that the Council, should aim under any circumstances to keep the Reserve Account at a level above six per cent of total annual expenses,

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

1 to prepare the draft balanced biennial budgets for the years 2020-2021, as well as 2022-2023, 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 draw up and implement a cost-efficiency and cost-reduction programme across all ITU operations,

instructs the Secretary‑General

1 to provide to the Council, no less than seven weeks before its 2019 and 2021 ordinary sessions, complete and accurate data as needed for the development, consideration and establishment of the biennial budget;

2 to make every effort to achieve balanced biennial budgets, and to bring to the attention of the membership, through the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources (CWG-FHR), any of its decisions that may have a financial impact likely to affect the achievement of such a balance, and report annually to the Council,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to provide to the Council, on an annual basis, a report on the ITU budget implementation for the previous year and anticipated implementation of the ITU budget for the current year;

2 to make every effort to achieve reductions through a culture of efficiency and economy and to include the savings actually achieved within the overall approved budgets in the above report to Council;

3 to provide to the Council, on annual basis, a report with analyses of expenses relating to each item in Annex 2 to this decision, and to propose further appropriate measures to be undertaken to reduce expenses,

instructs the Council

1 to authorize the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 27 of the Financial Regulations and Financial Rules, to allocate at least CHF 1 million to the After-Service Health Insurance (ASHI) Fund from the savings made during the budget implementation ;

2 to authorize the Secretary-General to allocate at least CHF 2 million to the New Building Project Fund from the savings made during the budget implementation;

3 to review and approve the balanced biennial budgets for 2020-2021 and 2022-2023, giving due consideration to the associated guidelines in *decides* above, the annexes to this decision and all pertinent documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

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

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

6 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 ;

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

8 to invite the external auditor, the Independent Management Advisory Committee and CWG-FHR to continue to develop recommendations to ensure greater financial control of the finances of the Union, taking into account, *inter alia*, the issues identified in *instructs the Council*8 above;

9 to consider the reports relating to the matter, and report to the next Plenipotentiary conference, as appropriate,

invites the Council

to fix, to the extent practicable, the preliminary amount of the contributory unit for the period 2024-2027 at its 2021 ordinary session,

invites Member States

to announce their provisional class of contribution for the period 2024-2027 before the end of the calendar year 2021.

ANNEX 1 TO DECISION 5 (REV.dubai, 2018)

Financial plan of the Union for2020-2023: Revenue and expenses

ANNEX 2 TO DECISION 5 (REV. dubai, 2018)

Measures for reducing expenses

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 workforce.

2) Coordination and harmonization of all seminars, workshops and cross sector activities by the secretariat’s inter-sectoral task force (ISC-TF) in order to avoid duplication of topics, to optimize management, logistics, coordination and secretariat support and to benefit from synergy between the Sectors and a holistic approach to the subjects covered.

3) Savings from attrition, redeployment of staff and review and possible reduction of grades of vacant posts, in particular in non-sensitive parts of the General Secretariat and the three Bureaux, in order to reach optimal levels of productivity, efficiency and effectiveness.

4) Prioritize staff redeployment for the implementation of new or additional activities. New hiring should be the last option, while taking into account gender balance, geographical distribution and new skill requirements.

5) The use of consultants should only occur when the relevant skills or experience cannot be found among existing staff and after confirmation of this requirement in writing by senior management.

6) The General Secretariat and the three Sectors of the Union should reduce the cost of documentation of conferences and meetings by conducting paperless events/meetings/ conferences and fostering the adoption of ICTs as viable and most sustainable substitutes for paper.

7) Reducing to the absolute minimum necessary the printing and distribution of ITU promotional/non-revenue generating publications.

8) Implementation of initiatives towards making ITU a completely paperless organization, such as providing Sector reports only online, adopting digital signatures, digital media and digital advertising and promotion, encouraging staff to avoid printing of emails and documents, archiving of paper documentation, among others.

9) Consideration of further possible savings in languages (translation, interpretation) for meetings and publications, without prejudice to the goals of Resolution 154 (Rev. Busan, 2014) including limiting the length of documents.

10) 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; Involvement of regional offices in collaborating with other UN bodies in regional WSIS activities.

11) Optimizing the duration of Council working group meetings, ITU study groups, regional groups established by ITU study groups, advisory groups and others, using the ICT opportunities to carry them out, reducing the number of groups to the absolute minimum necessary by combining them into a smaller number of groups and/or terminating their activities if no further development occurred on their scope of activities;

12) Regular assessment 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.

13) 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.

14) Sound consideration of the size , location and 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 Buenos Aires Action Plan, and financed directly as activities from the Sector budget.

15) Reduction of the cost of travel on duty, by developing and implementing criteria in order to reduce travel costs. The criteria should consider and aim at minimizing business travel, reducing the extra daily subsistence allowance (DSA) as far as possible, prioritizing the allocation of staff from the regional and area offices to limit time on mission as well as through joint representation in meetings, rationalizing the number of staff sent on mission from various departments/divisions of the General Secretariat and the three Bureaux.

16) 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.

17) Discontinue to the greatest extent possible communications by fax and traditional postal mail between the Union and Member States and replace it with modern electronic communication methods.

18) Appeal to the Member States to reduce the number of issues to be considered by WRCs to the minimum necessary.

19) Continue the efforts to simplify, harmonise (or suppress), as appropriate, internal administrative processes followed by their digitisation and automation.

20) Consider further sharing of some common services with other UN organizations and implement where beneficial.

21) Any additional measures adopted by the Council.

**Reasons:** to provide appropriate modifications to the text of Decision 5 and its Annex 2.

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

**ECP 33: Revision of Decision 11: Creation and management of Council working groups**

The proposed amendments to the Decision 11 – Creation and management of Council working Groups – reflect the experience from the functioning of the existing CWGs since PP-14, while respecting the Council Decision 584 and Council Resolution 1333.

MOD EUR/48A2/27

DECISION 11 (Rev. dubai, 2018)

Creation and management of Council working groups

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

considering

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

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

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

*d)* that Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2020-2023, identifies key issues, goals, strategies and priorities for the Union as a whole, for each of the Sectors and for the General Secretariat;

*e)* Annex 2 to Decision 5 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) on options for reducing expenditure includes, *inter alia*, the reduction of the number of Council working groups (CWGs) to the absolute minimum necessary and the reduction as much as possible of the number and duration of physical meetings of working groups of the Council (CWG);

*f)* that the Council adopted at its 2015 session Council Decision 584 on the creation and management of Council Working Groups and at its 2016 session Council Resolution 1333 (Rev. 2016) on guiding principles for the creation, management and termination of Council working groups;

*g)* Resolution 70 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of this conference, on gender mainstreaming in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through information and communication technologies,

considering further

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

*b)* the growing demands placed on the activities of the Union and the limited resources available from Member States and Sector Members;

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

recognizing

that the Council has consistently appointed competent and qualified candidates for the leadership of CWGs, but that there remains a need to promote and enhance equitable geographical distribution and gender balance,

decides

1 that decision to create, continue or close CWG is taken by Plenipotentiary Conference or by the Council, as appropriate;

2 that the Council shall decide to create CWGs based on key issues, goals, strategies and priorities identified in Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018)[[8]](#footnote-12)1;

3 that the Council in creating a Council working group, shall clearly define the terms of reference (ToR) and working methods of CWGs consistent with the Rules of Procedure of the Council. Council may modify ToRs in order to respond to changing requirements;

4 that the Council should examine on an ongoing basis number and mandates of the CWGs, including the status of implementation of their mandate;

5 that the Council should decide the leadership of the working groups, taking into account *recognizing* above, with a view to promoting and enhancing, *inter alia*, equitable geographical distribution and gender balance;

6 that the Council, when creating a CWG and defining the ToR in line with decides 3 above, shall avoid duplication of activities between CWG, as well as between CWG and ITU Sectors’ groups;

7 that, based on the results of the review carried out in accordance with *decides* 4, Council shall reaffirm, modify, or suppress the mandate of each Council Working Group, as appropriate, and in accordance with relevant decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, as applicable;

8 that, to the extent possible, the Council should merge existing CWGs with a view to reducing their number and the number and duration of their meetings, and with the aim of avoiding duplication of effort, and minimizing budgetary impacts;

9 that, to the extent possible, the Council should integrate CWG meetings into the agenda and time allocation of the annual sessions of the Council;

10 that the meetings of CWGs should be collocated in order to hold them in sequence or back-to-back in a cluster;

11 that the Council should consider the results of the actions taken in this regard at its subsequent ordinary sessions and take action, as appropriate;

12 that all Council Working Groups shall terminate at the final Council meeting before the Plenipotentiary Conference, unless a specific Resolution of the Plenipotentiary Conference provides otherwise.

**Reasons:** To update Decision 11, based on the experience from the functioning of CWGs since PP-14.

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

**ECP 34: Revision of Resolution 11 on ITU Telecom events**

1. **Background**

At the last meeting of CWG-FHR the Secretariat provided an information document (CWG-FHR 8/INF/1) containing a proposed revision of *Resolution 11 (Rev. Busan, 2014)* and the reasons for such a revision:

“Following consultation with Member States in 2014, the ITU Telecom World event began a reform process in 2015, in particular to acknowledge the vital role of SMEs in accelerating innovation and driving growth through the ICT ecosystem.

Over the last three years the event therefore moved towards becoming an *international platform providing services for ICT SMEs*. Such services have included the availability of small, cost effective exhibiting solutions, B2B2G business networking sessions, business matchmaking, a tailored SME Programme, and a special Awards programme to recognize SME initiatives with socio-economic impact.

Consequently, ITU Telecom World is now positioned as “the global event for governments, corporates and tech SMEs”, and is no longer focusing on big manufacturers and global telecommunication operators as its prime audience and contributor.

The new positioning mentioned above requires substantial amendments to Resolution 11. “

However the proposed revision in CWG-FHR 8/INF/1 does not really reflect the new positioning.

1. **Comments on proposed next steps by the Secretariat**
   1. Event **Direction**

The Secretariat will continue to develop initiatives to grow and foster SME participation within the context of the platform and identify opportunities to hold other ITU activities/meetings/events under the ITU Telecom umbrella.

It is also proposed to remove the advisory role of the ITU Telecom Board which has been inactive since 2015, and to continue the practice, since 2016, to hold regular Consultation Meetings between the ITU Secretary-General and Member States prior to the start of each ITU Telecom event concerning its activities.

Europe supports the approach to focus on SMEs and to discontinue the ITU Telecom Board.

* 1. **Event Name**

As opposed to the Secretariat Europe does not believe that in order to make the event more successful the event name should become “ITU World”. We believe that the brand “Telecom” established since 1971 should remain and thus the future event name will be “ITU Telecom World” reflecting that there are no more regional Telecom events.

* 1. **Frequency and Rotation**

Europe does not believe that giving “the flexibility” to consider any offers from Member States to host the event for a number of consecutive years contributes to stabilizing the situation in a sustainable manner. Either the open and transparent bidding process required at present will continue to be carried out at a yearly basis or a totally different approach with a permanent venue is established. The present reputation and financial viability do not favour motivations to become a permanent venue for ITU Telecom World events.

* 1. **Business Model**

In recognition of the reform process, a new business model to manage the activities of the Secretariat would be developed for presentation to, and endorsement of, Council. With already 4 years’ experience (since 2015) Europe expects the detailed proposal at Council 2019.

**2.5 Financial Viability**

According to the Secretariat, ITU Telecom events continue to be financially viable, produce a positive net result, and are beginning to show growth in terms of audience, content, and size of the exhibition.

Indeed there is a slight increase in the number of participants as reported by ITU.

The events produced a profit of a few hundred thousand CHF due to the required lump-sum of a few million CHF. This lump-sum is required in addition to the other contributions in kind and in cash of the host (e.g. free exhibition and forum space, host gala reception, travel and accommodation expenses for 50-70 ITU staff).

Setting aside the enormous demands requested by ITU, in particular the lump-sum, all recent events would result in a loss in the order of at least a million CHF.

Under such circumstance it is necessary that the Exhibition Capital Fund provides a minimum reserve of CHF [5] million to cover the expenses for the termination of ITU TelecomWorld activities. Among others ITU needs to provide up to 15 month salaries for each ITU Telecom employee having a continuous or permanent contract that cannot be reassigned to another post within the Union.

It is also noted, that ITU’s Financial Plan 2020-2023 provides for revenue of CHF 6 million from ITU Telecom cost-recovery. Thus other ITU units provide services for ITU Telecom rather than the reverse as indicated in above mentioned information document.

It is further noted that in order to reduce ITU Telecom’s staff expenses to be covered by the “event budget” a number of ITU Telecom staff are already temporarily assigned to other posts in the Union. It is questionable how a new positioning and continuous professional preparation of events can be ensured with a decreasing number of staff working for ITU Telecom.

Europe prefers to maintain the outsourcing idea in *emphasizing b)*.

In *instructs the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Directors of the Bureaux* 1 it seems not appropriate to combine ITU Telecom World events with major ITU conferences in a narrow sense, e.g. with PP or World Conferences.

**3. Proposal**

Europe proposes appropriate modifications to the text of Resolution 11 in order to reflect the new positioning focusing on SMEs and other matters touched upon above.

MOD EUR/48A2/28

RESOLUTION 11 (Rev.dubai, 2018)

ITU Telecom events

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

considering

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

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

*c)* that the need for a global event to exchange information on state-of-the-art technologies, strategies and policies focussing on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and their role in the telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) ecosystem and the possibilities of applying these strategies and policies for the benefit of all Member States and Sector Members, particularly the developing countries1,is evident,

emphasizing

*a)* that it is necessary for the Union, as an international organization playing a leading role in the field of telecommunications/ICT, to continue organizing an annual event to facilitate the exchange of information on state-of-the-art technologies, strategies and policies;

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

noting

*a)* that after consultation with Member States in 2014, and acknowledging the vital role of SMEs in advancing ICT innovation and growth, the ITU Telecom World events have moved towards providing an international platform to foster the development, and highlight solutions, of ICT SMEs;

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

*c)* that ITU Telecom World is continuing its transition period to become an international platform providing services for ICT SMEs,

noting further

*a)* that participants, and in particular industry members, are seeking reasonable predictability of time and place of ITU Telecom World events;

*b)* that there is increased interest in further developing the ITU Telecom World events as a key platform for strategic networking, showcasing innovative ICT applications and services and discussions among policy-makers, regulators, industry leaders, and SMEs;

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

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

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

*f)* that there is general support to keep the ITU Telecom World events as an ITU platform to address the strategic issues emerging from the market development, and an increasing request to consolidate this platform as the major venue for other ITU activities like the Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR) and World Policy Forum (WPF),

resolves

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 accessibility and affordability for participants;

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

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

7 that the Exhibition Capital Fund shall provide a minimum reserve of CHF [5] million to cover the expenses for the termination of ITU Telecom World activities;

8 that, once all expenses have been recovered, and under consideration of noting 7 above, a significant part of any generated profit derived from ITU Telecom World activities shall be transferred to the ICT Development Fund,

instructs the Secretary-General

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

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

3 to develop a revised business model to manage the activities of ITU Telecom World events until Council 2019 for approval;

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

– all ITU Telecom World business activities;

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

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

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

6 to ensure that, if an ITU Telecom World event is held in the same year as a plenipotentiary conference, the ITU Telecom World event should preferably take place no later than the plenipotentiary conference;

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

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

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

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

instructs the Council

1 to review the annual report on ITU Telecom World events as described under *instructs the Secretary-General*4 above, and give guidance on future trends for those activities;

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

3 to review at its 2019 session and approve if appropriate the revised business model to manage the activities of ITU Telecom World events ;

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

5 to report on the future of these events to the next plenipotentiary conference.

**Reasons:** Europe proposes appropriate modifications to the text of Resolution 11 in order to reflect the new positioning focusing on SMEs and a range of other matters.

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

**ECP 35: Revision of Annex 1 to Resolution 71: ITU Strategic plan for 2020-2023**

Europe welcomes and highly appreciates the work of the Council Working Group on Strategic Plan that finished its work during the Council April 2018 session with reasonable and widely appreciated results.

In spite of all efforts, a few matters remained open. Europe would like to express its position towards those elements and also to suggest small editorial changes.

RESOLUTION 71 (Rev. dubai, 2018)

Strategic plan for the Union for 2020-2023

MOD EUR/48A2/29#48507

ANNEX 1 to RESOLUTION 71 (Rev. dubai, 2018)

ITU Strategic plan for 2020-2023

# ITU Strategic Framework 2020-2023

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **🡨 RBM planning** | **Implementation 🡪** | **Vision & mission** | **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 |
| **Strategic goals & targets** | **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** | **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** | **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. |

**1.1 Vision**

“An **information society**, empowered by the **interconnected world**, where **telecommunication/information and communication technologies** enable and accelerate s**ocial**, **economic** and **environmentally** sustainable **growth** and **development** for everyone”

**1.2 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**”

**1.3 Values**

The Union recognizes that achieving its mission requires that it builds and maintains **trust** among its membership and inspires the **confidence** of the public at-large. This applies to both what the Union does and how it is done.

The Union is committed to continuously building and safeguarding that trust by ensuring that its actions are guided by the following values:

**Efficiency**: focusing on the purposes of the Union, making decisions on the basis of appropriate studies, evidence and experience, taking effective action and monitoring outputs, avoiding internal ITU duplication;

**Transparency** and **accountability:** By enhancing transparency and accountability processes for better decisions, actions, results and management of the resources, ITU communicates and demonstrates progress towards the achievement of its goals;

**Openness**: Being aware of and responsive to the needs of all its membership, as well as the activities and expectations of intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, civil society, technical community and academia;

**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 preferably by consensus. ITU also recognizes the overarching pre-eminence of human rights, including the right to freedom of opinion and expression, which includes the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and the right to not be subjected to arbitrary interference with privacy;

**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.

The Union expects all of its staff to faithfully adhere to the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service and the ITU Code of Ethics. ITU also expects that any partner will uphold the highest standards of ethical behavior.

**1.4 Strategic Goals**

The strategic goals of the Union are listed hereafter and support ITU’s role in facilitating progress towards the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

**Goal 1 – Growth: Enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunication/ICT in support of the digital economy and society**

Recognizing the role of telecommunications/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, telecommunications/ICTs, foster the development of telecommunication/ICTs in the support of digital economy and help developing countries make their transition to the digital economy. Growth in the use of telecommunications/ICTs has a positive impact on short- and long-term socio-economic development as well as on the growth of the digital economy towards building an inclusive information society. The Union is committed to work together and collaborate with all stakeholders in the telecommunication/ICT environment in order to achieve this goal.

**Goal 2 – Inclusiveness: Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband access for all**

Being committed to ensuring that everyone without exception benefits from telecommunications/ICTs, ITU will work to bridge the digital divide for an inclusive information society and enable the provision of broadband access for all, leaving no one offline. Bridging the digital divide focuses on global telecommunication/ICT inclusiveness, fostering telecommunication/ICT access, accessibility, affordability and use in all countries and regions and for all peoples, including women and girls, youth and marginal and vulnerable populations, people from lower socio-economic groups, indigenous peoples, older persons and persons with disabilities.

**Goal 3 – Sustainability: Manage emerging risks, challenges and opportunities resulting from the rapid growth of telecommunication/ICT**

To promote the beneficial use of telecommunications/ICTs, ITU recognizes the need to manage emerging risks, challenges and opportunities from the rapid growth of telecommunications/ICTs. The Union focuses on enhancing the quality, reliability, sustainability, resilience of networks and systems as well as building confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs. Accordingly, the Union will work to enable the seizing of opportunities presented by telecommunications/ICTs while working towards minimizing the negative impact of undesired collaterals.

**Goal 4 – Innovation: Enable innovation in telecommunication/ICT in support of the digital transformation of society**

The Union recognizes the crucial role of telecommunications/ICT in the digital transformation of society. The Union seeks to contribute to the development of an environment that is conducive to innovation, where advances in new technologies become a key driver for the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

**Goal 5 – Partnership: Strengthen cooperation among ITU membership and all other stakeholders in support of all ITU strategic goals**

In order to facilitate the achievement of the above strategic goals, the Union recognizes the need to foster engagement and cooperation among governments, private sector, civil society, intergovernmental and international organizations, and the academic and technical communities. The Union also recognizes the need to contribute to the global partnership to strengthen the role of telecommunication/ICTs as means of implementation of the WSIS Action Lines and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

**1.5 Targets**

Targets represent the effect and long-term impact of ITU’s work and provide an indication of progress towards achievement of the strategic goals. The Union 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 to materialize the ITU vision for an interconnected world for the four-year period 2020 – 2023 of the strategic plan. The following targets for each of the ITU’s strategic goals reflect criteria that are specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic, relevant, time-bound, and traceable.

Table 1. Targets

|  |
| --- |
| Target |
| **Goal 1: Growth** |
| Target 1.1: by 2023, 65% of households worldwide with access to the Internet |
| Target 1.2: by 2023, 70% of individuals worldwide will be using the Internet |
| Target 1.3: by 2023, Internet access should be 25% more affordable (baseline year 2017) |
| Target 1.4: by 2023, all countries adopt a digital agenda/strategy |
| Target 1.5: by 2023, increase the number of broadband subscriptions by 50% |
| Target 1.6: by 2023, 40% of countries to have more than half of the broadband subscriptions more than 10 Mbit/s |
| Target 1.7: by 2023, 40% of population should be interacting with government services online |
| **Goal 2: Inclusiveness** |
| Target 2.1: by 2023, in the developing world, 60% of households should have access to the Internet |
| Target 2.2: by 2023, in the least developed countries, 30% of households should have access to the Internet |
| Target 2.3: by 2023, in the developing world, 60% of individuals will be using the Internet |
| Target 2.4: by 2023, in the least developed countries, 30% of individuals will be using the Internet |
| Target 2.5: by 2023, the affordability gap between developed and developing countries should be reduced by 25% (baseline year 2017) |
| Target 2.6: by 2023, broadband services should cost no more than 3% of average monthly income in developing countries |
| Target 2.7: by 2023, 96% of world population covered by broadband services |
| Target 2.8: by 2023, gender equality in Internet usage and mobile phone ownership should be achieved |
| Target 2.9: by 2023, enabling environments ensuring accessible telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities should be established in all countries |
| Target 2.10: by 2023, improve by 40% the proportion of youth/adults with telecommunication/ICT skills |
| **Goal 3: Sustainability** |
| Target 3.1: by 2023, improve cybersecurity preparedness of countries, with key capabilities: presence of strategy, national computer incident/emergency response teams and legislation |
| Target 3.2: by 2023, increase the global e-waste recycling rate to 30% |
| Target 3.3: by 2023, raise the percentage of countries with an e-waste legislation to 50% |
| Target 3.4: by 2023, net telecommunication/ICT-enabled Greenhouse Gas abatement should have increased by 30% compared to the 2015 baseline |
| Target 3.5: by 2023, all countries should have a National Emergency Telecommunication Plan as part of their national and local disaster risk reduction strategies |
| **Goal 4: Innovation** |
| Target 4.1: by 2023, all countries should have policies/strategies fostering telecommunication/ICT-centric innovation |
| **Goal 5: Partnership** |
| Target 5.1: by 2023, increased effective partnerships with stakeholders and cooperation with other organization and entities in the telecommunication/ICT environment |

**1.6 Strategic Risk Management**

Bearing in mind the prevailing challenges, evolutions and transformations that have the most potential to impact on ITU activities during the period of the strategic plan, the list of top-level strategic risks presented in Table below has been identified, analysed and evaluated. These risks have been considered when planning the strategy for 2020-2023, 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.

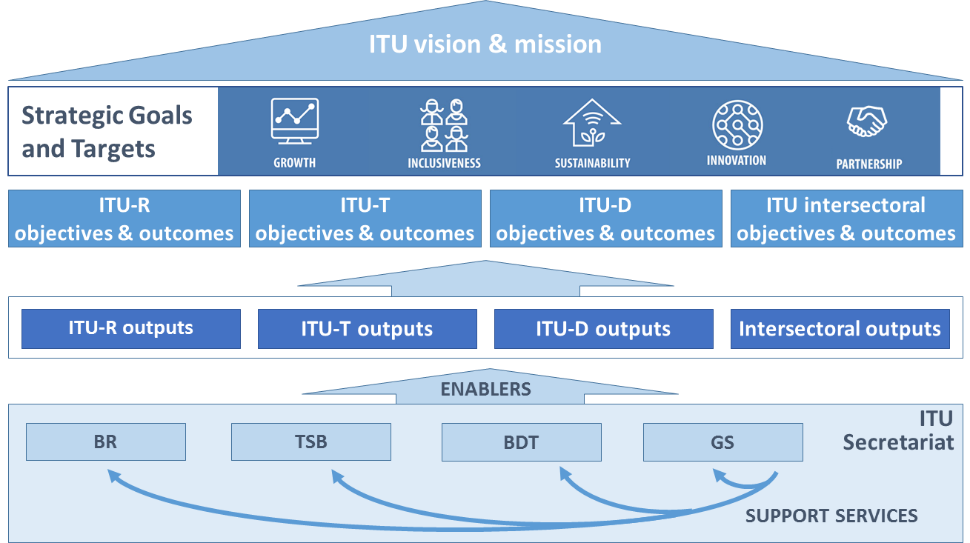
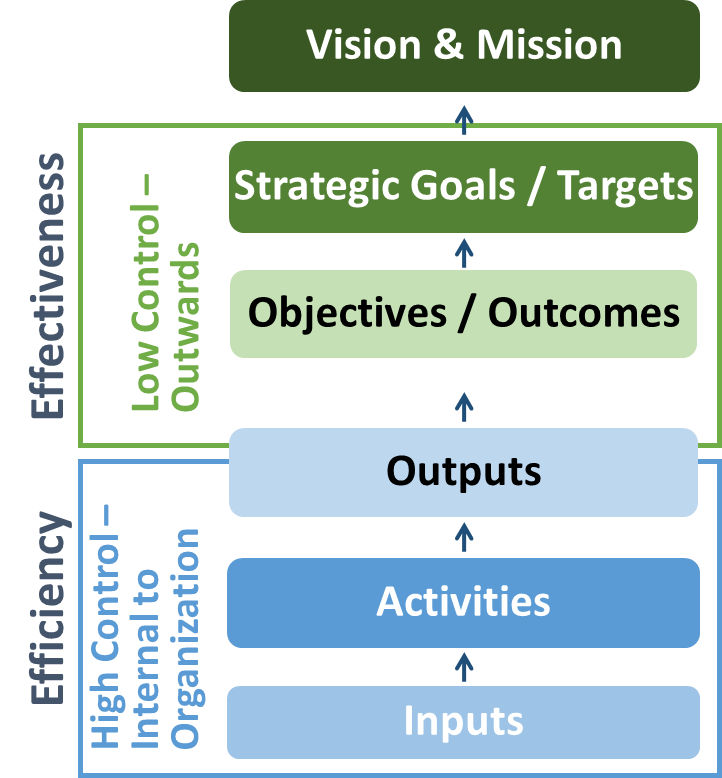
Table 2. Strategic risks and mitigation strategies

| **Risk** | **Mitigation strategy** |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **Diminishing relevance and ability to demonstrate clear added value**   - Risk of duplication of efforts and inconsistencies inside the organization that affects our ability to demonstrate added value  - Risk of conflicting efforts, inconsistencies and competition with other relevant organizations and bodies that leads to misperception of ITU’s mandate, mission and role | - Risk avoidance: by clear **mandates** of each structure and **role in the Union**;  - Risk limitation: **improve the cooperation framework**;  - Risk avoidance: identify and **concentrate on areas** with **clear added value**;  - Risk transfer: by establishing **long term partnerships**;  - Risk limitation: by an appropriate and consistent **communication strategy** (**internal** and **external**). |
| 1. **Spreading too thin**   - Risk of mission dilution and losing sight of the organization core mandate | - Risk avoidance: by **prioritizing,** **focusing and building on the strengths** of the Union;  - Risk limitation: by ensuring **consistency** of ITU activities / **working outside of silos**. |
| 1. **Failure to respond quickly to emerging needs and innovate sufficiently while still providing high quality deliverables**   - Risk of unresponsiveness, leading to disengagement of membership and other stakeholders  - Risk of being left behind  - Risk of lower quality deliverables | - Risk avoidance: **plan for the future** while being **agile**, **responsive** and **innovative**, focus on purposes of the Union;  - Risk limitation: define, promote and implement a **fit-for-purpose organizational culture**;  - Risk transfer: proactively **engage stakeholders**. |
| 1. **Concerns regarding trust and confidence**   - Risk of rising concerns related to trust by membership and stakeholders  - Risk of rising concerns on confidence within membership | - Risk avoidance: **adopt and implement common values** – all actions guided by the adopted values;  - Risk limitation: **engage with membership** and other stakeholders, **improve communication** and **transparency**, **commit to the values**, and **promote ownership of strategic initiatives; ensure adherence to the core Mission and Goals and organizational procedures**. |
| 1. **Inadequate internal structures, tools, methodology and processes**   - Risk of structures, methods and tools becoming inadequate, failing to be effective | - Risk limitation: Optimize internal structures, **improve tools**, **methodologies** and **processes**;  - Risk transfer: Initiate processes for **quality control**;  - Risk limitation: Improve **internal** and **external communication**. |
| 1. **Insufficient funding**   - Risk of reduced financial contributions and sources of revenue | - Risk limitation: identify and explore **new markets** and **players**; **prioritization of core activities**;  - Risk limitation: ensure **effective financial planning**;  - Risk limitation: membership **engagement strategies**;  - Risk transfer: increase **relevance of ITU activities**. |

**2 ITU results framework**

ITU will implement the strategic goals of the Union for 2020-2023 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 implementation of the Sector-specific objectives and the overarching intersectoral objectives. The Council will ensure efficient coordination and oversight of this work.

The Enablers support the overall objectives and strategic goals of the Union. The activities and support services of the General Secretariat and the Bureaux provide these Enablers to the work of the Sectors and the whole Union.



ITU-R Objectives:

* R.1 (Spectrum/orbit regulation and management): Meet, in a rational, equitable, efficient, economical and timely way, the ITU membership’s requirements for radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources, while avoiding harmful interference
* R.2 (Radiocommunication standards): Provide for worldwide connectivity and interoperability, improved performance, quality, affordability and timeliness of service and overall system economy in radiocommunications, including through the development of international standards
* R.3 (Knowledge sharing): Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on radiocommunications

ITU-T Objectives:

* T.1 (Development of standards): Develop international standards (ITU-T recommendations), in a timely manner, and foster interoperability and improved performance of equipment, networks, services and applications
* T.2 (Bridging the standards gap): Promote the active participation of the membership, in particular developing countries, in the definition and adoption of international standards (ITU-T recommendations) with a view to bridging the standardization gap
* T.3 (Telecommunication resources): Ensure effective allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T recommendations and procedures
* T.4 (Knowledge sharing): Foster the acquisition, awareness, sharing of knowledge and know how on the standardization activities of ITU-T
* T.5 (Cooperation with standardization bodies) Extend and facilitate cooperation with international, regional and national standardization bodies

ITU-D Objectives:

* D.1 (Coordination): Foster international cooperation and agreement on telecommunication/ICT development issues
* D.2 (Modern and secure telecommunication/ICT infrastructure): Foster the development of infrastructure and services, including building confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs
* D.3 (Enabling environment): Foster an enabling policy and regulatory environment conducive to sustainable telecommunication/ICT development
* D.4 (Inclusive information society): Foster the development and use of telecommunications/ICTs and applications to empower people and societies for sustainable development

Inter-Sectoral Objectives:

* I.1 (Collaboration) Foster closer collaboration among all stakeholders in the telecommunication/ICT ecosystem
* I.2 (Emerging telecommunication/ICT trends) Enhance identification, awareness and analysis of emerging trends in the telecommunication/ICT environment
* I.3 (Telecommunication/ICT accessibility) Enhance telecommunications/ICTs accessibility for persons with disabilities and specific needs
* I.4 (Gender equality and inclusion) Enhance the use of telecommunication/ICTs for gender equality and inclusion and empowerment of women and girls
* I.5. (Environmental sustainability) Leverage telecommunication/ICTs to reduce environmental footprint
* I.6 (Reducing overlap and duplication) Reduce the areas of overlap and duplication and foster closer and more transparent coordination among General Secretariat and ITU Sectors, taking into account the Union’s budgetary provisions and the expertise and mandate of each Sector

Table 3. Linkage of ITU objectives with the Strategic Goals[[9]](#footnote-15)2:

|  | | **Goal 1: Growth** | **Goal 2: Inclusiveness** | **Goal 3: Sustainability** | **Goal 4: Innovation** | **Goal 5: Partnership** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Objectives** | **ITU-R objectives** |  |  |  |  |  |
| R.1. Spectrum/orbit regulation and management | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | 🗸 |
| R.2. Radiocommunication standards | ☑ | ☑ | 🗸 | ☑ | 🗸 |
| R.3. Knowledge sharing | 🗸 | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| **ITU-T objectives** |  |  |  |  |  |
| T.1. Development of standards | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| T.2. Bridging the standards gap | 🗸 | ☑ |  | 🗸 |  |
| T.3. Telecommunication resources | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| T.4. Knowledge sharing | 🗸 | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| T.5. Cooperation with standardization bodies | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | ☑ |
|  | **ITU-D objectives** |  |  |  |  |  |
| D.1. Coordination | 🗸 | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 | ☑ |
| D.2. Modern and secure telecommunication/ICT infrastructure | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| D.3. Enabling environment | 🗸 | 🗸 | ☑ | ☑ | 🗸 |
| D.4. Inclusive information society | 🗸 | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| **Inter-Sectoral objectives** |  |  |  |  |  |
| I.1. Collaboration | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | ☑ |
| I.2. Emerging telecommunication/ICT trends | 🗸 |  | 🗸 | ☑ | 🗸 |
| I.3. Telecommunication/ICT accessibility | 🗸 | ☑ |  | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| I.4. Gender equality and inclusion | 🗸 | ☑ |  |  | 🗸 |
| I.5. Environmental sustainability | 🗸 |  | ☑ | 🗸 | 🗸 |
|  | I.6. Reducing overlap and duplication | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | ☑ |

**2.1 Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs / Enablers**

Table 4: ITU-R Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **R.1 (Spectrum/orbit regulation and management) Meet, in a rational, equitable, efficient, economical and timely way, the ITU membership’s requirements for radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources, while avoiding harmful interference** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| R.1-a: Increased number of countries having satellite networks and earth stations recorded in the Master International Frequency Register (MIFR)  R.1-b: Increased number of countries having terrestrial frequency assignments recorded in the MIFR  R.1-c: Increased percentage of assignments recorded in the MIFR with a favourable finding  R.1-d: Increased percentage of countries which have completed the transition to digital terrestrial television broadcasting  R.1-e: Increased percentage of spectrum assigned to satellite networks which is free from harmful interference  R.1-f: Increased percentage of assignments to terrestrial services recorded in the MIFR which are free from harmful interference | R.1-1: Final acts of world radiocommunication conferences, updated Radio Regulations  R.1-2: Final acts of regional radiocommunication conferences, regional agreements  R.1-3: Rules of Procedure and other decisions of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB)  R.1-4: Publication of space notices and other related activities  R.1-5: Publication of terrestrial notices and other related activities |
|  |  |
| **R.2 (Radiocommunication standards)** **Provide for worldwide connectivity and interoperability, improved performance, quality, affordability and timeliness of service and overall system economy in radiocommunications, including through the development of international standards** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| R.2-a: Increased mobile-broadband access and use, including in frequency bands identified for international mobile telecommunications (IMT)  R.2-b: Reduced mobile-broadband price basket, as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) per capita  R.2-c: Increased number of fixed links and increased amount of traffic handled by the fixed service (Tbit/s)  R.2-d: Increased number of households with digital terrestrial television reception  R.2-e: Increased number of satellite transponders (equivalent 36 MHz) on communication satellites in operation and corresponding capacity (Tbit/s); Number of VSAT terminals; Number of households with satellite television reception  R.2-f: Increased number of devices with radionavigation-satellite reception  R.2-g: Increased number of satellites having Earth exploration payloads in operation, corresponding quantity and resolution of transmitted images and data volume downloaded (Tbytes) | R.2-1: Decisions of the Radiocommunication Assembly, ITU-R resolutions  R.2-2: ITU-R recommendations, reports (including the CPM report) and handbooks  R.2-3: Advice from the Radiocommunication Advisory Group |
| **R.3 (Knowledge sharing)** **Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on radiocommunications** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| R.3-a: Increased knowledge and know-how on the Radio Regulations, Rules of Procedure, regional agreements, recommendations and best practices on spectrum use  R.3-b: Increased participation in ITU-R activities (including through remote participation), in particular by developing countries | R.3-1: ITU-R publications  R.3-2: Assistance to members, in particular developing countries and LDCs  R.3-3: Liaison/support to development activities  R.3-4: Seminars, workshops and other events |

Table 5. Enablers for ITU-R

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Supported Objective(s) | BR activities | Contribution to the Outcomes of the Sector | Results |
| **R.1** | Efficient processing of frequency assignment notices | Increased certainty for planning new radiocommunication networks | Reduced processing time for publication of notices  Processing time within regulatory limits |
| **R.1, R.2, R.3** | Development, maintenance and improvement of ITU-R software, databases and online tools  Technical, regulatory, administrative, outreach and logistical activities in support of ITU-R objectives | Increased reliability, efficiency and transparency in the application of the Radio Regulations. | New and improved ITU-R software, databases and online tools  Efficient and timely delivery of ITU-R outputs and support to ITU-R objectives  BR contributions to ITU-R meetings, conferences and events |

Table 6. ITU-T Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **T.1 (Development of standards)** **Develop international telecommunication/ICT standards (ITU-T recommendations), in a timely manner, and foster interoperability and improved performance of equipment, networks, services and applications** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| T.1-a: Increased utilization of ITU-T recommendations  T.1-b: Improved conformance to ITU-T recommendations  T.1-c: Enhanced standards in new technologies and services | T.1-1: Resolutions, recommendations and opinions of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA)  T.1-2: WTSA regional consultation sessions  T.1-3: Advice and decisions of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG)  T.1-4: ITU-T recommendations and related results of ITU-T study groups  T.1-5: ITU-T general assistance and cooperation  T.1-6: Conformity database  T.1-7: Interoperability test centers and events  T.1-8: Development of test suites |
|  |  |
| **T.2 (Bridging the standards gap) Promote the active participation of the membership, in particular developing countries, in the definition and adoption of international telecommunication/ICT standards (ITU-T recommendations) with a view to bridging the standardization gap** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| T.2-a: Increased participation in the ITU-T standardization process, including attendance of meetings, submission of contributions, taking leadership positions and hosting of meetings/workshops, especially from developing countries  T.2-b: Increase of the ITU-T membership, including Sector Members, Associates and Academia | T.2-1: Bridging the standardization gap (e.g. remote participation, fellowships, establishment of regional study groups)  T.2-2: Workshops and seminars, including offline and online training activities, complementing the capacity-building work on bridging the standardization gap  T.2-3: Outreach and promotion |
|  |  |
| **T.3 (Telecommunication resources) Ensure effective allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T recommendations and procedures** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| T.3-a: Timely and accurate allocation of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources, as specified in the relevant recommendations | T.3-1: Relevant TSB databases  T.3-2: Allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T recommendations and procedures |
|  |  |
| **T.4 (Knowledge sharing) Foster the acquisition, awareness, sharing of knowledge and know how on the standardization activities of ITU-T** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| T.4-a: Increased knowledge on ITU-T standards and on best practices in their implementation of ITU-T standards  T.4-b: Increased participation in ITU-T's standardization activities and increased awareness of the relevance of ITU-T standards  T.4-c: Increased Sector visibility | T.4-1: ITU-T publications  T.4-2: Database publications  T.4-3: Outreach and promotion  T.4-4: ITU Operational Bulletin |
|  |  |
| **T.5 (Cooperation with standardization bodies) Extend and facilitate cooperation with international, regional and national standardization bodies** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| T.5-a: Increased communications with other standards organizations  T.5-b: Decreased number of conflicting standards  T.5-c: Increased number of memoranda of understanding/collaboration agreements with other organizations  T.5-d: Increased number of ITU-T A.4, A.5 and A.6 qualified organizations  T.5-e: Increased number of workshops/events organized jointly with other organizations | T.5-1: Memoranda of understanding (MoUs) and collaboration agreements  T.5-2: ITU-T A.4/A.5/A.6 qualifications  T.5-3: Jointly organized workshops/events |

Table 7. Enablers for ITU-T

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Supported ITU-T Objective(s) | TSB activities | Contribution to the Outcomes of the Sector | Results |
| **T.1** | - Timely and efficient provisioning of documents (WTSA Resolutions, Recs, Opinions, ITU-T Recs, SGs related documents, reports)  - Secretariat support and organization and logistical support for meetings  - Advisory services  - TSB EWM services and information services  - Operation and maintenance of C&I DBs; logistical support for interop/testing events, testbeds | - Increased quality of ITU-T recommendations | - Timely up-to-date information for delegates and standards community about ITU-T’s products and services |
| **T.2** | - Organization of BSG hands-on training sessions; fellowship financial support; logistical support of regional groups  - Organization of workshops  - Announcements (ITU newsblog, promotional activities)  - Account management of ITU-T memberships, retention of current members and proactive acquisition of new members | - Increased ITU-T membership and participation in the standardization process | - Active participation of delegates and organizations that have so far only participated passively in ITU-T activities, or not at all |
| **T.3** | - Processing and publication of international numbering, addressing, naming and identification applications / resources | - Timeliness and accuracy in the allocation of the resources | - Timely availability of numbering information facilitates management of networks |
| **T.4** | - ITU-T publication services  - Development and maintenance of ITU-T databases  - Outreach and promotion service (ITU newsblog, social media, web)  - Organization of workshops, CTO group meetings, Kaleidoscope, sessions at ITU Telecom, WSIS etc | - Increased knowledge and awareness on ITU-T standards, increased participation in ITU-T activities and increased Sector visibility | - Timely availability of publications (documents; databases) and easy to use services enhances the delegate experience |
| **T.5** | - Maintenance and management of MoUs; establishment of new MoUs  - Maintenance and management of A.4/A.5/A.6 DB  - Logistical support for jointly organized WSs and events  - Support services for various collaboration activities (WSC, GSC, CITS, FIGI, WSIS, U4SSC …) | - Increased cooperation with other organizations | - Collaboration activities |

Table 8. ITU-D Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.1 (Coordination) Foster international cooperation and agreement on telecommunication/ICT development issues** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs[[10]](#footnote-16)3* |
| D.1-a: Enhanced review and increased level of agreement on the draft ITU-D contribution to the draft ITU strategic plan, the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) Declaration, and the WTDC Action Plan  D.1-b: Assessment of the implementation of the Action Plan and of the WSIS Plan of Action  D.1-c: Enhanced knowledge-sharing, dialogue and partnership among the ITU membership on telecommunication/ICT issues  D.1-d: Enhanced process and implementation of telecommunication/ICT development projects and regional initiatives  D.1.e: Facilitation of agreement to cooperate on telecommunication/ICT development programmes between Member States, and between Member States and other stakeholders in the ICT ecosystem, based on requests from ITU Member States involved | D.1-1 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) and WTDC Final Report  D.1-2 Regional preparatory meetings (RPMs) and final reports of the RPMs  D.1-3 Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) and reports of TDAG for the Director of BDT and for WTDC  D.1-4 Study groups and guidelines, recommendations and reports of study groups  D.1-5 Platforms for regional coordination, including regional development forums (RDFs)  D.1-6: Implemented telecommunication/ICT development projects and services related to regional initiatives. |
|  |  |
| **D.2 (Modern and secure telecommunication/ICT Infrastructure) Foster the development of infrastructure and services, including building confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| D.2-a: Enhanced capacity of the ITU membership to make available resilient telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and services.  D.2-b: Strengthened capacity of Member States to effectively share information, find solutions, and respond to threats to cybersecurity, and to develop and implement national strategies and capabilities, including capacity building, encourage national, regional and international cooperation towards enhanced engagement among Member States and relevant players.  D.2-c: Strengthened capacity of Member States to use telecommunications/ICTs for disaster risk reduction and management, to ensure availability of emergency telecommunications, and support cooperation in this area. | D.2-1 Products and services on telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and services, wireless and fixed broadband, connecting rural and remote areas, improving international connectivity, bridging the digital standardization gap, conformance and interoperability, spectrum management and monitoring, the effective and efficient management and proper use of telecommunication resources within the mandate of ITU, and the transition to digital broadcasting, such as assessment studies, publications, workshops, guidelines, and best practices.  D.2-2 Products and services in building confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, such as reports and publications, and to contribute to the implementation of national and global initiatives.  D.2-3 Products and services on disaster risk reduction and management, and emergency telecommunications, including assistance to enable Member States to address all phases of disaster management, such as early warning, response, relief, and restoration of telecommunication networks. |
|  |  |
| **D.3 (Enabling Environment) Foster an enabling policy and regulatory environment conducive to sustainable telecommunication/ICT development** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| D.3-a: Strengthened capacity of Member States to enhance their policy, legal and regulatory frameworks conducive to development of telecommunications/ICTs.  D.3-b: Strengthened capacity of Member States to produce high-quality, internationally comparable telecommunication/ICT statistics which reflect developments and trends in telecommunications/ICTs, based on agreed standards and methodologies.  D.3-c: Improved human and institutional capacity of the ITU membership to tap into the full potential of telecommunications/ICTs.  D.3-d: Strengthened capacity of the ITU membership to integrate telecommunication/ICT innovation in national development agendas and to develop strategies to promote innovation initiatives, including through public, private, and public-private partnerships. | D.3-1 Products and services on telecommunication/ICT policy and regulation for better international coordination and coherence, such as assessment studies and other publications, and other platforms to exchange information.  D.3-2 Products and services on telecommunication/ICT statistics and data analysis, such as research reports, collection, harmonization and dissemination of high-quality, internationally comparable statistical data, and forums of discussion.  D.3-3 Products and services on capacity building and human skills development, including those on international Internet governance, such as online platforms, distance and face-to-face training programmes to enhance practical skills and shared material, taking into account partnerships with telecommunication/ICT education stakeholders.  D.3-4 Products and services on telecommunication/ICT innovation, such as knowledge-sharing and assistance, upon request, on developing a national innovation agenda; mechanisms for partnerships; development of projects, studies and telecommunication/ICT innovation policies. |
|  |  |
| **D.4 (Inclusive Information Society) Foster the development and use of telecommunications/ICTs and applications to empower people and societies for sustainable development** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| D-4-a: Improved access to and use of telecommunication/ICT in least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS) and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), and countries with economies in transition.  D.4-b: Improved capacity of the ITU membership to accelerate economic and social development by leveraging and using new technologies and telecommunication/ICT services and applications.  D.4-c: Strengthened capacity of the ITU membership to develop strategies, policies and practices for digital inclusion, in particular for the empowerment of women and girls, persons with disabilities and other persons with specific needs.  D.4-d: Enhanced capacity of the ITU membership to develop telecommunication/ICT strategies and solutions on climate-change adaptation and mitigation and the use of green/renewable energy. | D.4-1 Products and services on concentrated assistance to LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, to foster availability and affordability of telecommunications/ICTs.  D.4-2 Products and services on telecommunication/ICT policies supporting the development of the digital economy, ICT applications and new technologies, such as information sharing and support for their deployment, assessment studies, and toolkits.  D.4-3 Products and services on digital inclusion for girls and women and people with specific needs (elderly, youth, children and indigenous people, among others), such as awareness-raising on digital inclusion strategies, policies and practices, development of digital skills, toolkits and guidelines and forums of discussion to share practices and strategies.  D.4-4 Products and services on ICT climate-change adaptation and mitigation, such as promotion of strategies and dissemination of best practices on mapping vulnerable areas and developing information systems, metrics, and e-waste management. |

Table 9. Enablers for ITU-D

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Supported Objective(s) | BDT activities | Contribution to the Outcomes of the Sector | Results |
| **D.1, D.2, D.3, D.4** | 1. Development and implementation of efficient strategies in telecommunication/ICT development towards achieving WSIS Action Lines and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including communication and promotion activities | - Increased understanding and sharing of the ITU-D objectives and outputs  - Increased guidance for ITU-D activities  - Increased clarity of the programme of activities | - Measurable progress towards ITU’s role in achieving WSIS Action Lines and SDGs  - Increased level of international cooperation in the area of telecommunication/ICT development  - Increased level of satisfaction by Member States with services and products provided by BDT |
| 2. Efficient administration of and support to telecommunication/ICT development activities through coordination of and collaboration among services, finance and budget administration, event organization support and IT support. | - Clear and coordinated scheduling of events  - Provision of necessary financial, IT and manpower support within available resource limits  - Provision of reliable support to events | - Enhanced coordination and collaboration in organizing events and implementing activities  - Efficient use of financial resources  - Timely and efficient organization of events  - Increased quality and coordination of BDT’s reporting to Member States |
| 3. Efficient organization of and support to activities on telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, ICT applications and cybersecurity. | - Identification of priorities and needs of Member States  - Development of relevant products and services and their timely delivery to end users  - Effective involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the development and delivery of products and services to Member States | - Increased quality and enhanced accessibility of products, services, and expertise developed and delivered by BDT in the areas of telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, ICT applications, and cybersecurity  - Increased level of satisfaction by Member States  - Tangible improvements in ITU’s Member States as a result of BDT’s activities in areas of telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, ICT applications, and cybersecurity  - Enhanced role of telecommunications/ICTs in the social and economic development of Member States |
| 4. Efficient organization of and support to activities on projects and knowledge management through capacity building, project support, ICT data and statistics, and emergency telecommunication support. | - Identification of priorities and needs of Member States  - Development of relevant products and services and their timely delivery to end users  - Effective involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the development and delivery of products and services to Member States | - Increased quality and enhanced accessibility of products, services, and expertise developed and delivered by BDT in the areas of projects and knowledge management  - Increased level of satisfaction by Member States  - Tangible improvements in ITU’s Member States as a result of BDT’s activities in the areas of projects and knowledge management  - Successful mitigation of emergency telecommunication risks |
| 5. Efficient organization of and support to innovation and partnership activities through partnership building, innovation, and study group coordination services. | - Identification of priorities and needs of Member States  - Development of relevant products and services and their timely delivery to end users  - Effective involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the development and delivery of products and services to Member States | - Increased quality and enhanced accessibility of products, services, and expertise developed and delivered by BDT in the areas of partnership building and innovation  - Increased level of satisfaction by Member States  - Wider participation of stakeholders and partners in the development of telecommunications/ICTs in developing countries  - Increased level of resources from donors for the benefit of Member States’ efforts to develop their telecommunication/ICTs |
| 6. Efficient delivery and coordination of activities in telecommunication/ICT development through regional and area office activities | - Increased ITU outreach in various regions and areas of the world | - Effective and efficient delivery of products, services, information, and expertise of BDT and ITU to Member States  - Increased level of satisfaction by Member States with services and products provided by BDT |

Table 10. Inter-Sectoral Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **I.1 (Collaboration) Foster closer collaboration among all stakeholders in the telecommunication/ICT ecosystem** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| I.1-a: Increased collaboration among relevant stakeholders  I.1-b: Increased synergies from partnerships on telecommunication/ICTs  I.1-c: Increased recognition of telecommunications/ICTs as a cross-cutting enabler for implementing the WSIS Action Lines and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development  I.1-d: Enhanced support to ITU Members developing and delivering ICT products and services | I.1-1: Inter-Sectoral world conferences, forums, events and platforms for high-level debate  I.1-2: Knowledge-sharing, networking and partnerships  I.1-3: Memoranda of understanding (MoUs)  I.1-4: Reports and other inputs to UN inter-agency, multilateral and intergovernmental processes  I.1-5: Establishment of support services for Members in ITU activities and events |
|  |  |
| **I.2 (Emerging telecommunication/ICT trends) Enhance identification, awareness and analysis of emerging trends in the telecommunication/ICT environment** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| I.2-a: Identification, awareness and analysis of emerging trends in telecommunications/ICTs | I.2-1: Intersectoral initiatives and reports on relevant emerging telecommunication/ICT trends and other similar initiatives  I.2-2: ITU News Digital format  I.2-3 Platforms to exchange information about new trends |
|  |  |
| **I.3 (Telecommunication/ICT accessibility) Enhance telecommunications/ICTs accessibility for persons with disabilities and specific needs** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| I.3-a: Increased availability and compliance of telecommunication/ICT equipment, services and applications with universal design principles  I.3-b: Increased engagement of organizations of persons with disabilities and specific needs in the work of the Union  I.3-c: Increased awareness, including multilateral and intergovernmental recognition, of the need to enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs | I.3-1: Reports, guidelines, standards and checklists relating to accessibility of telecommunications/ICTs  I.3-2: Mobilization of resources and technical expertise, for example, through promoting greater participation in international and regional meetings by persons with disabilities and specific needs  I.3-3: Further development and implementation of the ITU Accessibility Policy and related plans  I.3-4: Advocacy, both at UN level and at regional and national levels |
|  |  |
| **I.4 (Gender equality and inclusion) Enhance the use of telecommunication/ICTs for gender equality and inclusion, and empowerment of women and girls** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| I.4-a: Enhanced access to and use of telecommunication/ICTs to promote the empowerment of women  I.4-b: Enhanced participation of women at all level of decision making in the work of the Union and the telecommunication/ICT sector  I.4-c: Increased engagement with other UN organizations and stakeholders involved in using telecommunication/ICTs to promote the empowerment of women  I.4-d: Full implementation of UN system-wide strategy on gender parity within ITU’s remit | I.4-1: Toolkits, assessment tools and guidelines for policy development and skills development and other practices for implementation  I.4-2: Networks, collaboration, initiatives and partnerships  I.4-3: Advocacy, both at UN level and at regional and national levels  I.4-4: Support the Equals partnership |
|  |  |
| **I.5 (Environmental sustainability) Leverage telecommunication/ICTs to reduce environmental footprint** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| I.5-a: Improved efficiency of environmental policies and standards  I.5-b: Reduced energy consumption from telecommunication/ICT applications  I.5-c: Increasing number of recycled e-waste  I.5-d: Improved solutions for Smart Sustainable Cities | I.5-1: Energy efficiency policies and standards  I.5-2: Safety and environmental performance of ICT equipment and facilities (e-waste management)  I.5-3: Global platform for Smart Sustainable Cities, including development of KPIs |
|  |  |
| **I.6 (Reducing overlap and duplication) Reduce the areas of overlap and duplication and foster closer and more transparent coordination among General Secretariat and ITU Sectors, taking into account the Union’s budgetary provisions and the expertise and mandate of each Sector** | |
| *Outcomes* | *Outputs* |
| I.6-a: Closer and more transparent collaboration among the ITU Sectors, the General Secretariat and the 3 Bureaux  I.6-b: Reducing the areas of overlap and duplication among the ITU Sectors and the work of the General Secretariat and the 3 Bureaux  I.6-c: Realise savings through avoidance of areas of overlap | I.6-1: Process to identify and eliminate all forms and instances of duplication of functions and activities between all ITU structural bodies, optimizing, inter alia, management methods, logistics, coordination and support by the Secretariat  I.6-2: Implement the concept of “One ITU”, harmonizing, to the extent feasible, procedures across Sectors and regional offices/regional presence in the implementation of goals and objectives of the ITU and Sectors |

Table 11. General Secretariat Enablers / Support Services

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Supported Objective(s) | GS activities | Contribution to the Outcomes | Results |
| All | Management of the Union | - Effective and efficient governance of the organization  - Effective coordination among the Sectors of the Union | - Improved internal coordination  - Management of the strategic risks of the organization  - Decisions of the governing bodies being implemented  - Development, implementation and monitoring of the Strategic and Operational Plans  - Level of implementation of accepted Recommendations  - Application of efficiency measures  - Overall quality of support services provided |
| All | Event management services (including translation and interpretation) | - Efficient and accessible ITU conferences, meetings, events and workshops | - High quality of services provided for ITU events (availability of documents, courtesy and professionalism of ITU’s conference service staff, quality of interpretation, quality of documents, quality of conference premises and facilities)  - Improved financial efficiency |
| All | Publication services | - Ensuring the quality, availability, and cost effectiveness of the ITU publications | - High quality of ITU publications  - Expeditious publishing process  - Improved financial efficiency |
| All | ICT services | - Reliable, efficient and accessible information and communication technology infrastructures and services | - Users satisfied with the ICT services provided by ITU  - Availability and functionality of ICT services (high-availability, IT safety and security, library and archive services, delivery of promised services on a timely basis, help provided in using technology effectively, introduction of new and innovative ICT services, ICT services valuable to ITU staff and delegates)-  - Increased number of platforms/systems facilitating the digital transformation of the organization  - Business continuity and disaster recovery in place |
| All | Safety and security services | - Ensuring a safe and secure working environment for ITU staff and delegates | - Overall safety and security of organization’s premises and assets worldwide  - Reduced work related injuries or incidents  - Staff preparedness for missions |
| All | Human resources management services (including payroll, staff administration, staff well-being, organization design and recruitment, planning and development) | - Ensuring efficient use of human resources, in a work-conducive environment | - Develop and implement the HR framework fostering sustainable and satisfied workforce, including the elements of career development and training  - Workforce adapted to the evolving environment and the evolving needs of the organization  - Expeditious recruitment processes  - Gender parity among ITU employees / gender parity in ITU statutory committees |
| All | Financial resources management services (including budget and financial analysis, accounts, procurement, travel) | - Ensuring efficient planning and use of financial and capital resources | - IPSAS compliance and unqualified Annual audit of Accounts  - Procurement and Travel Services: ITU guidelines and UN good practices in place  - No overspend in budget implementation  - Cost savings from efficiency measures implemented |
| All | Legal services | - Provision of legal advice  - Ensuring adherence to rules and procedures | - Interests, integrity and reputation of the Union protected  - Rules and regulations applied |
| All | Internal audit | - Ensuring efficient and effective governance and management controls | - Internal audit recommendations being implemented |
| All | Ethics office | - Promoting highest standards of ethical behaviour | - Adherence to the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service and the ITU Code of Ethics |
| All | Engagement with the membership / Membership support services | - Ensuring efficient membership-related services | - Increased number of members  - Increased membership satisfaction  - Increased revenue from Sector Members, Associates and Academia |
| All | Communication services | - Ensuring effective communication services | - Increased regular engagement of key stakeholders on ITU digital platforms  - Improved media coverage of ITU  - Improved perception of the work of ITU  - Improved traffic on ITU multimedia channels (Flickr, YouTube, etc.)  - Increase in ITU News traffic and engagement  - Increase in Social Media engagement and referrals |
| All | Protocol services | - Ensuring efficient management of protocol services | - Increased satisfaction of delegates and visitors |
| All | Facilitation of the work of governing bodies (PP, Council, CWGs) | - Supporting and facilitating the decision-making processes of the governing bodies | - Improved efficiency of the governing bodies meetings |
| All | Facilities management services | - Ensuring efficient management of ITU premises | - Efficient management of the process of developing the new ITU building  - Cost savings in managing ITU facilities  - ITU to remain a Carbon Neutral organization |
| All | Content development and management services / Corporate strategic management and planning | - Ensuring efficient planning  - Strategic advisory to senior management | - Approval of the ITU planning instruments by membership  - Support to the development of strategic initiatives |
| Inter-sectoral Objectives I.1, I.2 | Coordination and cooperation in promoting telecommunication/ICTs that contribute to the WSIS Acton Lines and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development | - Increased synergies, collaboration, transparency and internal communication on the partnerships developed and the activities undertaken on international cooperation for the promotion of ICT for SDGs  - Better coordination of organization of ITU events and meetings  - Increased consistency for planning the participation in conferences and fora | - New and improved measures and mechanisms with a view to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization  - Coordinated ITU work and contribution to the WSIS Action Linesand the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development |
| Inter-sectoral Objectives I.3, I.4, I.5, I.6 | Coordination and cooperation in areas of mutual interest (including accessibility, gender, environmental sustainability) | - Coordinated work in the areas of mutual interest, promoting synergies and introducing efficiencies and savings in the use of the ITU resources  - Increased consistency for planning the participation in conferences and fora  - Increased internal communication on the activities undertaken on all thematic areas.  - Better coordination of organization of ITU events and meetings | - Implementation of the consolidated Annual Work Plan per thematic area  - New and improved measures and mechanisms, with a view to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization |

**3. Linkage with the WSIS Action Lines and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

Linkage with the WSIS Action Lines

ITU has a leading role in the WSIS process, where as a lead facilitator, along with UNESCO and UNDP, coordinates the multi-stakeholder implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action. Notably, ITU is the sole facilitator on three different WSIS Action Lines; **C2** (Information and communication infrastructure), **C5** (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) and **C6** (Enabling environment).

Mapping ITU outputs and key activities to WSIS Action Lines (based on information from the ITU SDG Mapping Tool)



Linkage with the Sustainable Development Goals

With the adoption of the UNGA Resolution “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” ITU, along with the rest of the UN family, needs to support Member States and contribute to the worldwide efforts to achieve the SDGs. The associated 17 SDGs and 169 related targets offer a holistic vision for the UN system.

The role of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) as essential catalysts to fast-forward the achievement of the SDGs is clearly highlighted in the 2030 Agenda: “the spread of information and communications technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide, and to develop knowledge societies”. ITU, as the UN’s specialized agency for ICTs and global connectivity, has a key role to play in promoting prosperity in our digital world.

In order to maximise ITU’s contribution to the 2030 Agenda, ITU’s primary focus is in addressing **SDG 9** (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and Target 9.c aiming to significantly increase access to ICTs and provide universal and affordable access to the Internet. Indeed, the infrastructure that powers our world and forms the backbone of the new digital economy is vital. It is essential to so many of the technological applications and potential solutions to the SDGs and is crucial for them to be both global and scalable.

As **SDG17** (Partnership for the Goals) highlights ICTs as a means of implementation, with crosscutting transformative potential, it is imperative that ITU leverages this broad impact. Notable SDGs where ITU has a particularly strong impact include **SDG 11** (Sustainable Cities and Communities), **SDG 10** (Reduced Inequalities), **SDG 8** (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 1 (No Poverty), **SDG 3** (Good-Health and Well-Being), **SDG 4** (Quality Education) and **SDG 5** (Gender Equality).

It is, therefore, through infrastructure and connectivity and in partnership with all stakeholders that ITU will contribute the most towards achieving the remaining SDGs.

Mapping ITU outputs and key activities to SDGs (as per the ITU SDG Mapping Tool[[11]](#footnote-18)5)



ITU is also the custodian of five SDG indicators (4.4.1, 5.b.1, 9.c.1, 17.6.2 and 17.8.1) contributing to the UNSTATS monitoring of the SDGs.

The following table provides a linkage between the five ITU strategic goals for 2020-2023 and the SDGs. SDG indicators with a reference to ICTs are highlighted in bold.

|  |
| --- |
| **Goal 1 – Growth** |
| **SDG Target (indicator(s))**: 1.4 (1.4.1), 2.4 (2.4.1), 4.1 (4.1.1), 4.2 (**4.2.2**), 4.3 (4.3.1), 4.4 (**4.4.1**), 4.A (4.A.1), 5.5 (**5.5.1**, **5.5.2**), 5.B (**5.B.1**), 6.1, 6.4 (6.4.1), 7.3 (7.3.1), 8.2 (8.2.1), 8.10 (8.10.2), 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 (9.3.1, 9.3.2), 9.4 (9.4.1), 9.5, 9.C (**9.C.1**), 11.3 (11.3.2), 11.5 (11.5.2), 11.B (11.B.1, 11.B.2), 13.1 (13.1.2), 13.3 (13.3.2), 17.6 (17.6.1, **17.6.2**) |
| **Goal 2 – Inclusiveness** |
| **SDG Targets (indicator(s))**: 1.4 (1.4.1), 1.5 (1.5.3), 2.C (2.C.1), 3.D (3.D.1), 4.1 (4.1.1), 4.2 (**4.2.2**), 4.3 (4.3.1), 4.4 (**4.4.1**), 4.5 (4.5.1), 4.6 (4.6.1), 4.7 (4.7.1), 4.A (4.A.1), 4.B (**4.B.1**), 4.C (4.C.1), 5.1 , 5.2 (5.2.1, 5.2.2), 5.3, 5.5 (**5.5.1**, **5.5.2**), 5.6 (5.6.1, 5.6.2), 5.A (5.A.1, 5.A.2), 5.B (**5.B.1**), 5.C, 6.1, 6.4 (6.4.1), 7.1 (7.1.1, 7.1.2), 7.B (7.B.1), 8.3 (8.3.1), 8.4 (8.4.2), 8.5 (8.5.1), 8.10 (8.10.2), 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 (9.3.1, 9.3.2), 9.4 (9.4.1), 9.5, 9.A (9.A.1), 9.B (9.B.1), 9.C (**9.C.1**), 10.2 (10.2.1), 10.6, 10.7 (10.7.1), 10.B (10.B.1), 10.C (10.C.1), 11.1 (11.1.1), 11.2, 11.3 (11.3.2), 11.5 (11.5.2), 11.A, 11.B (11.B.1, 11.B.2), 12.1 (12.1.1), 12.A (12.A.1), 13.1 (13.1.2), 13.3 (13.3.2), 13.A(13.A.1), 13.B (13.B.1), 14.A (14.A.1), 16.2 (16.2.2), 16.8 (16.8.1), 17.3 (17.3.2), 17.6 (17.6.1, **17.6.2**), 17.7, 17.8 (**17.8.1**), 17.9 (17.9.1), 17.18 |
| **Goal 3 – Sustainability** |
| **SDG Targets (indicator(s))**: 1.5 (1.5.3), 2.4 (2.4.1), 8.4 (8.4.2), 8.5 (8.5.1), 8.10 (8.10.2), 9.1, 9.2, 9.4 (9.4.1), 9.5, 9.A (9.A.1), 11.6 (11.6.1, 11.6.2), 11.A, 11.B (11.B.1, 11.B.2), 12.1 (12.1.1), 12.2 (12.2.1, 12.2.2), 12.4 (12.4.1, 12.4.2), 12.5 (12.5.1), 12.6 (12.6.1), 12.7 (12.7.1), 12.8 (12.8.1), 12.A (12.A.1), 16.2 (16.2.2), 16.4, 17.7 |
| **Goal 4 – Innovation** |
| **SDG Targets (indicator(s))**: 2.4 (2.4.1), 2.C (2.C.1), 3.6 (3.6.1), 3.D (3.D.1), 4.3 (4.3.1), 4.4 (**4.4.1**), 4.5 (4.5.1), 4.6 (4.6.1), 4.7 (4.7.1), 4.A (4.A.1), 4.B (**4.B.1**), 5.A (5.A.1, 5.A.2), 6.1, 6.4 (6.4.1), 7.1 (7.1.1, 7.1.2), 7.2 (7.2.1), 7.3 (7.3.1), 8.2 (8.2.1), 8.3 (8.3.1), 8.10 (8.10.2), 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 (9.3.1, 9.3.2), 9.4 (9.4.1), 9.5, 9.A (9.A.1), 9.B (9.B.1), 9.C (**9.C.1**), 10.5 (10.5.1), 10.C (10.C.1), 11.2, 11.3 (11.3.2), 11.4, 11.5 (11.5.2), 11.6 (11.6.1, 11.6.2), 11.B (11.B.1, 11.B.2), 12.3, 12.5 (12.5.1), 12.A (12.A.1), 12.B (12.B.1), 13.1 (13.1.2), 14.4 (14.4.1), 14.A (14.A.1), 16.3, 16.4, 16.10 (16.10.2), 17.7 |
| **Goal 5 – Partnership** |
| **SDG Targets (indicator(s))**: 3.D (3.D.1), 4.4 (**4.4.1**), 4.7 (4.7.1), 4.A (4.A.1), 4.B (**4.B.1**), 4.C (4.C.1), 5.1, 5.2 (5.2.1, 5.2.2), 5.3, 5.5 (**5.5.1**, **5.5.2**), 5.6 (5.6.1, 5.6.2), 5.A (5.A.1, 5.A.2), 5.B (**5.B.1**), 5.C, 7.B (7.B.1), 8.3 (8.3.1), 8.4 (8.4.2), 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 (9.3.1, 9.3.2), 9.4 (9.4.1), 9.5, 9.A (9.A.1), 9.B (9.B.1), 9.C (**9.C.1**), 10.5 (10.5.1), 10.6, 10.B (10.B.1), 10.C (10.C.1), 11.1 (11.1.1), 11.2, 11.3 (11.3.2), 11.5 (11.5.2), 11.B (11.B.1, 11.B.2), 12.3, 12.6 (12.6.1), 12.7 (12.7.1), 12.8 (12.8.1), 12.A (12.A.1), 12.B (12.B.1), 13.1 (13.1.2), 13.3 (13.3.2), 16.2 (16.2.2), 16.3, 16.4, 16.8 (16.8.1), 16.10, (16.10.2), 17.6 (17.6.1, **17.6.2**), 17.7, 17.8 (**17.8.1**), 17.9 (17.9.1), 17.18 |

**4 Implementation and evaluation of the Strategic Plan**

The strong and coherent linkage between the Union’s strategic, operational and financial planning is ensured by implementing the ITU results-based management (RBM) framework in accordance with Resolutions 71, 72 and 151 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Results will be the main focus of strategy, planning and budgeting in the ITU RBM framework. Performance monitoring and evaluation, together with 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 strategic plan for 2020-2023, to measure progress towards achievement of the ITU objectives and outcomes, strategic goals and targets set out therein, 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 RBM framework set in the strategic plan for the Union for 2020-2023.

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~~ 2020-2023 are:

* **Adherence to ITU values**: The core values of ITU shall drive priorities and provide the basis for decision-making.
* **Following results-based management principles**, including:
* **Performance monitoring and evaluation**: Performance in the achievement of the goals/objectives shall be monitored and evaluated in accordance with the operational plans, as approved by the Council, and opportunities for improvement shall be identified, in order to support the decision-making process.
* **Risk identification, assessment and treatment**: An integrated process to manage uncertain events that may impact on the achievement of objectives and goals shall be in place, to enhance informed decision-making.
* **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.
* **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.
* **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).
* **Aiming to mainstream UN recommendations and apply harmonized business practices**, since ITU is part of the UN system as a UN specialized agency.
* **Working as One ITU**: The 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.
* **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.
* **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:
* **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.
* **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.
  + **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.

# Appendix A. Allocation of resources (linkage with the financial plan)

(to be updated according to the Financial Plan for 2020-2023)

**Reasons:** to express Europe’s views on unresolved matters and suggest small additional changes.

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

**ECP 36: Draft new Resolution: Appointment and maximum term of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups**

**Suppression of Resolution 166: Number of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups**

All three Sectors have resolutions on appointment and maximum term of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of the respective advisory groups and study groups: Resolution ITU-R 15-6 of the 2015 Radio Assembly (RA), Resolution 35 (Rev. (Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) and Resolution 61 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC).

In 2010, the Plenipotentiary Conference adopted Resolution 166 (Guadalajara, 2010) on ‘Number of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups’.

The texts of the mentioned resolutions are practically similar.

It seems advisable to agree on an unified approach to the appointment of chairmen/vice- chairmen of Sector advisory groups and study groups by adopting a new PP resolution "Appointment and maximum term of office of chairmen and vice-chairmen of advisory groups, study groups and other groups of Sectors".

In that case, there will be no need for similar sectoral resolutions and it will be sufficient to have a reference to this new Resolution in Resolution 1 of each Sector. For this reason, Member States are invited to consider suppressing the relevant Sector Resolutions.

Consequently, suppression of the Resolution 166 is also proposed.

ADD EUR/48A2/30

Draft New Resolution [EUR-4]

Appointment and maximum term of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups

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

recalling

*a)* Resolution 166 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the number of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups;

*b)* Resolution 58 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening of relations between ITU, regional telecommunication organizations and all Member States without exception, for the regional preparations for the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* Resolution 70 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on mainstreaming a gender perspective in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through information and communication technologies;

*d)* Resolution ITU-R 15-6 of the 2015 Radio Assembly (RA), Resolution 35 (Rev. (Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) and Resolution 61 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on appointment and maximum term of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of the respective advisory groups and study groups;

*e)* Resolution 1386 of the Council 2017 on the ITU Coordination Committee for Terminology (ITU CCT),

considering

*a)* that No. 242 of the Convention requires the Radio Assembly the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and the World Telecommunication Development Conference to appoint the chairman and one vice-chairman or more for each study group, taking account of competence and equitable geographical distribution and the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries;

*b)* that No. 243 of the Convention requires if the workload of any study group requires, the assembly or conference shall appoint such additional vice- chairmen as it deems necessary;

*c)* that No. 244 of the Convention provides a procedure for a Study Group to elect a Chairman in the interval between two assemblies or conferences when a Chairman is unable to carry out his/her duties;

*d)* that procedures and qualifications for the Sector chairman and vice-chairmen of advisory groups should generally follow those for the appointment of study group chairmen and vice-chairmen;

*e)* that experience of ITU in general and of relevant Sector in particular would be of particular value for the chairman and vice-chairmen of advisory groups;

*f)* that relevant sections of Resolution 1 on working methods of each Sector contain guidelines regarding the appointment of advisory groups and study group chairmen and vice-chairmen at the assembly or conference,

recognizing

*a)* that currently the three ITU Sectors have established the similar appointment procedure, required qualifications and guidelines with respect to chairmen and vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups[[12]](#footnote-20)1;

*b)* the need to seek and encourage suitable representation of chairmen and vice-chairmen coming from developing countries[[13]](#footnote-21)2;

*c)* the need to encourage the effective participation of all elected vice-chairmen in the work of their respective advisory groups and study groups, through the establishment of specific roles for each elected vice-chairman, so as to better distribute the management workload of the meetings of the Union,

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 of office in order, on the one hand, to guarantee reasonable stability to advance the work, and, on the other, to allow for renewal with candidates having new perspectives and vision;

*d)* the importance of effectively mainstreaming a gender perspective in the policies of all ITU Sectors,

taking into account

*a)* that a maximum time in office of two terms for Sector advisory group, study group and other group chairmen and vice-chairmen provides for a reasonable amount of stability while providing the opportunity for different individuals to serve in these capacities;

*b)* that the management team of a Sector advisory group and a study group should include at least the chairman, vice-chairmen and subordinate group chairmen;

*c)* the convenience of nominating by consensus up to two candidates per regional organization[[14]](#footnote-22)3 for the vice-chairmen of the advisory groups;

*d)* the value of prior experience of the nominee at least as the chairmen and vice-chairmen of working parties and the rapporteurs and vice-rapporteurs, associate rapporteur or editor in the respective study groups,

resolves

1 that candidates for the posts of chairmen and vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups (including, to the extent practicable, the Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM) and the Coordination Committee for Vocabulary (CCV) in the ITU-R[[15]](#footnote-23)4, the Standardization Committee for Vocabulary (SCV) in the ITU-T[[16]](#footnote-24)5) should be appointed according to the procedures given in Annex 1, the qualifications given in Annex 2 to this resolution and *resolves* 2 of Resolution 58 (Rev. Busan, 2014);

2 that candidates for the posts of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups should be identified, taking into account that, for each Sector advisory group, study group and other group respective assembly or conference will appoint the chairman and only the number of vice- chairmen deemed necessary for the efficient and effective management and functioning of the group in question;

3 that nominations for the posts of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups should be accompanied by a biographical profile highlighting the qualifications of the individuals proposed, taking into consideration continuity in participation in the Sector advisory group, study group or other group;

4 that the term of office for both chairmen and vice-chairmen shall not exceed two terms of office between consecutive assemblies or conferences;

5 that the term of office in one appointment (e.g. as a vice-chairman) does not count towards the term of office for another appointment (e.g. as a chairman) and that steps should be taken to provide some continuity between chairmen and vice-chairmen;

6 that the interval between during assemblies or conferences which a chairman or vice- chairman is elected under No. 244 of the Convention does not count towards the term of office,

resolves further

1 that vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups and study groups should be encouraged to assume the leadership role of activities in order to ensure equitable distribution of the tasks to achieve greater involvement by the vice-chairmen in the management and work of advisory groups and the study groups;

2 that the appointment of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups should be limited to two candidates and study groups should be limited to two candidates from each region, taking into account Resolution 70 (Rev. Busan, 2014) and *resolves* 2 of Resolution 58 (Rev. Busan, 2014), to ensure equitable geographical distribution among the ITU regions so as to ensure that every region is represented by competent and qualified candidates;

3 that the appointment of candidates from countries that do not hold any position of chairmen and vice-chairmen should be encouraged;

4 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;

5 that members attending RA, WTSA and WTDC are encouraged, when assigning the positions to individual experienced professionals, to fully observe the principle of equitable geographical distribution between the regions;

6 that the above-mentioned guidelines may, to the extent practicable, be applied to CPM in ITU-R,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to support their successful candidates for such posts in the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups and support and facilitate their task during their term of office;

2 to promote the nomination of women candidates for the posts of chairmen and vice- chairmen of the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups,

invites Member States

to consider suppression of relevant sectoral resolution during the next Radiocommunication Assembly, the next World Telecommunication Standardisation Assembly and the next World Telecommunication Development Conference and include the link to this Resolution in their Resolution 1 on working methods of given Sector.

ANNEX 1 TO Draft New Resolution [EUR-4]

Procedure for the appointment of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups

1 Typically, the positions of chairmen and vice-chairmen to be filled are known in advance of the assembly or conference.

a) In order to help the assembly or conference to appoint chairmen/vice-chairmen, Member States and Sector Members are encouraged to indicate to the Director of Bureau suitable candidates, preferably three months, but no later than two weeks, before the opening of the assembly or conference.

b) In nominating suitable candidates, Sector Members should carry out prior consultations with the administration/Member State concerned, in order to avoid any possible disagreement in regard to such nomination.

c) On the basis of received proposals, the Director of Bureau will circulate to Member States and Sector Members the list of candidates. The list of candidates should be accompanied by an indication of the qualifications of each candidate as given in Annex 2 to this resolution.

d) On the basis of this document and any relevant received comments, the heads of delegation, at a suitable time during the assembly or conference, should be invited to prepare, in consultation with the Director of Bureau, a consolidated list of designated chairmen and vice-chairmen of Sector advisory group, study groups and other groups to be submitted in a document to the assembly or conference for final approval.

e) In drafting the consolidated list, the following should be taken into account: In cases where there are two or more candidates with equal competence for the same chairman position, preference should be given to candidates from Member States and Sector Members having the lowest number of designated Sector advisory group and study group chairmen.

2 Situations which cannot be considered within the above will be dealt with on a case-by- case basis at the assembly or conference. For example, if a merger of two existing study groups is envisaged, the proposals pertaining to the relevant study groups can be considered. Therefore the procedure outlined in § 1 can still be applied.

3 However, if the assembly or conference decides to set up a completely new study group, discussions will have to be held at the assembly or conference and appointments made.

4 These procedures should be applied for appointments made by an advisory group under condition of the authority delegated by the respective assembly or conference.

5 Vacant positions of chairmen and vice-chairmen that occur in mid-term between assembly or conference are filled in accordance with No. 244 of the Convention.

ANNEX 2 TO Draft New Resolution [EUR-4]

Qualifications of chairmen and vice-chairmen

1 No. 242 of the Convention states that:

"… 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."

Whilst giving primary consideration to the qualifications below, there should be an appropriate representation of chairmen and vice-chairmen from developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

2 As regards competence, the following qualifications, *inter alia*, appear to be of importance when appointing chairmen and vice-chairmen:

* relevant professional knowledge and experience;
* continuity in participation in the relevant study group or, for chairmen and vice- chairmen of Sector advisory group, in ITU in general and the respective Sector in particular;
* managerial skills;
* availability to assume and discharge duties without delay for the period up to the next assembly or conference;
* knowledge for the Sector mandate related activities.

3 Particular reference to the above qualifications should be included in the biographical profile to be circulated by the Director of Bureau.

**Reasons:** to develop an unified approach to the appointment of chairmen/vice- chairmen of Sector advisory groups and study groups

SUP EUR/48A2/31

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),

**Reasons:** Resolution 166 is covered by the proposed new Resolution [EUR-4] and can then be suppressed.

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

**ECP 37: Revision to Resolution 48: Human resources management and development**

Europe proposes a modification to the Resolution 48 on human resources management and development.

This resolution had been amended at the PP-14 in Busan for the last time. The UN Chief Executive Board has requested all UN specialized agencies to prepare their gender parity strategy in order to implement the UN system-wide parity strategy launched by the UN Secretary-General in September 2017.

At the 2018 session of the ITU Council the Secretary General submitted a report (Document C18/63-E) on ITU’s Gender Parity Strategy, which contained three key recommendations and suggested modifications to Annex 2 of Resolution 48 considering the facilitation of women recruitment at ITU, intended to maximize all opportunities to improve gender balance across all levels of staff within the ITU.

Although Council was invited to endorse the gender parity strategy, some Member States argued that the action required could not be taken at Council 2018. Consequently the decision was deferred to the 2018 Plenipotentiary Conference.

This means that the UN system-wide parity, called for by the UN Secretary-General and the ITU Secretary General, should be adopted by the Conference so as to strengthen both internal and outreaching relationships of the ITU, to keep it modern and to ensure a fair and transparent hiring process at the top level of the ITU.

MOD EUR/48A2/32

RESOLUTION 48 (Rev.dubai, 2018)

Human resources management and development

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

recognizing

No. 154 of the ITU Constitution,

recalling

*a)* the strategic plan for the Union as described in Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of this conference, and the need for a highly skilled and motivated workforce to attain the goals contained therein;

*b)* the request by the UN Chief Executive Board for all UN specialized agencies to prepare their gender parity strategy in order to implement the UN system-wide parity strategy launched by the UN Secretary-General in September 2017,

noting

*a)* the various policies[[17]](#footnote-25)1 which impact on the ITU staff including, *inter alia*, the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service established by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules and the ITU ethics policies;

*b)* the adoption of a number of resolutions since 1996 by the United Nations General Assembly, highlighting the need for gender balance throughout the United Nations system;

*c)* Decision 517, adopted by the ITU Council at its 2004 session, on strengthening the dialogue between the Secretary-General and the ITU Staff Council;

*d)* Resolution 1253, adopted by the Council at its 2006 session, establishing the Tripartite Group on Human Resources Management, and the group's various reports to the Council concerning its achievements, such as the elaboration of the strategic plan, the establishment of an ethics policy, and other activities;

*e)* Resolution 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening the regional presence, and specifically on the importance of the role played by the regional offices in disseminating information on ITU's activities to its Member States and Sector Members;

*f)* the human resources strategic plan which was adopted by the Council at its 2009 session (Document C09/56) as a living document;

*g)* the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on gender equality and the empowerment of women (UN-SWAP),

considering

*a)* the value of the human resources of the Union to the fulfilment of its goals;

*b)* that ITU's human resources strategies should emphasize the continued importance of maintaining a well-trained, geographically equitable and gender-balanced workforce, while recognizing budget constraints;

*c)* the value, both to the Union and to the staff, of developing those resources to the fullest extent possible through various human resources development activities, including in-service training and training activities in accordance with staffing levels;

*d)* the impact on the Union and its staff of the continuing evolution of activities in the field of telecommunications and the need for the Union and its human resources to adapt to this evolution through training and staff development;

*e)* the importance of human resources management and development in support of ITU's strategic orientations and goals,

*f)* the need to follow a recruitment policy appropriate to the requirements of the Union, including the redeployment of posts and recruitment of specialists at the start of their career;

*g)* the need to achieve equitable geographical distribution of appointed staff of the Union;

*h)* the need to facilitate the recruitment of more women in the Professional and higher categories, especially at the senior levels;

*i)* the constant advances made in telecommunications and information and communication technology and operation and the corresponding need to recruit specialists of the highest standard of competence,

resolves

1 that the management and development of ITU's human resources should continue to be compatible with the goals and activities of the Union and with the United Nations common system;

2 that ICSC recommendations approved by the United Nations General Assembly should continue to be implemented;

3 that, with immediate effect, within available financial resources, and to the extent practicable, vacancies should be filled through greater mobility of existing staff;

4 that internal mobility should, to the extent practicable, be coupled with training so that staff can be used where they are most needed;

5 that internal mobility should be applied, to the extent feasible, to cover needs when staff retire or leave ITU in order to reduce staffing levels without terminating contracts;

6 that, pursuant to *recognizing* above[[18]](#footnote-26)2, staff in the Professional and higher categories shall continue to be recruited on an international basis and that posts identified for external recruitment shall be advertised as widely as possible and communicated to the administrations of all Member States of the Union and through the regional offices; however, reasonable promotion possibilities must continue to be offered to existing staff;

7 that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment, in choosing between candidates who meet the qualification requirements for a post, preference shall be given to candidates from regions of the world which are under-represented in the staffing of the Union, taking into account the balance between female and male staff mandated by the United Nations common system;

8 that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment and when no candidate fulfils all the qualification requirements, recruitment can take place at one grade below, on the understanding that since not all the requirements of the post are met, the candidate will have to fulfil certain conditions before being given the full responsibilities of the post and promotion to the grade of the post,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to ensure that human resources management and development help ITU achieve its management goals, taking into account the UN Secretary-General System-Wide Parity Strategy as well as the matters outlined in Annex 1 to this resolution;

2 to continue to prepare, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee, and in collaboration with the regional offices, and implement medium-term and long-term human resources management and development plans to respond to the needs of the Union, its membership and its staff, including the establishment of benchmarks within these plans;

3 to study how best practices in human resources management might be applied within the Union, and report to the Council on the relationship between management and staff in the Union;

4 to fully develop, in the near future, recruitment policies and procedures designed to facilitate equitable geographical and gender representation among appointed staff (see Annex 2 to this resolution);

5 to recruit, as appropriate within the available financial resources, and taking into account geographical distribution and balance between female and male staff, specialists who are starting their careers at the P.1/P.2 level;

6 with a view to further training in order to enhance professional competence in the Union, based on consultations with staff members, as appropriate, to examine and report to the Council how a programme of training for both managers and their staff could be implemented within the available financial resources throughout the Union;

7 to continue to submit to the Council annual reports on the implementation of the human resources strategic plan and to provide to the Council, electronically where possible, statistics related to the issues outlined in Annex 1 to this resolution, and on other measures adopted in pursuance of this resolution,

instructs the Council

1 to ensure that the necessary staff and financial resources are made available for addressing issues related to human resources management and development in ITU as they emerge, within approved budget levels;

2 to examine the Secretary-General's reports on these matters and to decide on the actions to be taken;

3 to allocate the appropriate resources for in-service training in accordance with an established programme, representing, to the extent practicable, a target of three per cent of the budget allocated to staff costs;

4 to follow with the greatest attention the question of recruitment and to adopt, within existing resources and consistent with the United Nations common system, the measures it deems necessary to secure an adequate number of qualified candidates for Union posts, particularly taking account of *considering* *b),* *c)* and *h)* above.

ANNEX 1 TO RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. DUBAI, 2018)

Matters for reporting to the Council on staff issues, including staff   
in regional and area offices, and recruitment issues

– Alignment between the Union's strategic priorities and staff functions and posts

– Staff career and staff promotion policy

– Contracts policy

– Compliance with United Nations common system policies/recommendations

– Use of best practices

– Staff recruitment processes and openness

– Balance between external and internal recruitment

– Employment of persons with disabilities, including services and facilities for staff with disabilities

– Voluntary separation and early-retirement programmes

– Succession planning

– Short-term posts

– General characteristics of implementation of a human resources development plan indicating outcomes of work designed to "ensure effective and efficient use of human, financial and capital resources, as well as a safe and secure working environment that is conducive to work"

– Total staff development spend, including a breakdown by specific items of the development plan

– Analysis of the consistency of ITU's compensation package with the United Nations common system, with a view to examining all elements of staff compensation together with other human resources elements, in order to seek ways of reducing the burden on the budget

– Improvements to human resources services

– Performance evaluation and appraisals

– Staff in regional and area offices

– In-service training (with interruption of duties)

– External training (with interruption of duties)

– Geographical representation

– Gender balance

– Staff breakdown by age

– Social protection of staff

– Flexibility of working conditions

– Relationship between management and staff

– Workplace diversity

– Use of modern management tools

– Ensuring occupational safety

– Staff morale and measures to improve it

– Reflecting the views of all staff on various aspects of work and relations in the organization using surveys and questionnaires (as required) to collect data

– Conclusions and proposals based on the identification and analysis of strengths and weaknesses (risks) in regard to staff development in the Union and proposed modifications to the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules

– Measures related to facilitating the recruitment of women, as outlined in Annex 2 to this resolution.

ANNEX 2 TO RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. DUBAI, 2018)

Facilitating the recruitment of women at ITU

1 ITU should advertise vacancy notices as widely as possible to encourage employment applications from women.

2 ITU Member States are encouraged to put forward qualified female candidates.

3 Vacancy notices should encourage the submission of applications from women.

4 ITU recruitment procedures should be amended to ensure that, if the number of applications so allows, at every screening level, 50 per cent of all candidates moving forward to the next level are women.

5 In grade levels where gender balance targets are not met, the hiring manager shall prepare a memo justifying the proposal of a candidate that does not improve ITU’s gender representation.

**Reasons:** to make Resolution 48 consistent with the UN system-wide parity strategy (as outlined in Council Document C18/63-E.

1. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
4. 1 Emergency or emergency sitation includes health emergency [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
5. 1 This includes colleges, institutes, universities and their associated research establishments concerned with the development of telecommunications/ICT. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
6. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
7. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
8. 1 Taking into account the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
9. 2 Boxes and ticks demonstrate primary and secondary links to goals [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
10. 3 Within the context of the Outputs of the ITU-D contribution to the ITU strategic plan, “products and services” refers to activities within the mandate of ITU-D as defined by Article 21 of the ITU Constitution, including, among others, capacity building and dissemination of ITU expertise and knowledge [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
11. 5 ITU SDG Mapping Tool: <https://www.itu.int/sdgmappingtool> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
12. 1 The criteria contained within this resolution do not apply to the designation of chairmen or vice-chairmen of focus groups [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
13. 2 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
14. 3 Taking into account resolves 2 of Resolution 58 (Rev. Busan, 2014) [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
15. 4 Taking into account Resolution 1386 of the Council 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
16. 5 Taking into account Resolution 1386 of the Council 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
17. 1 Such as contractual policy, succession planning, human resources training and development, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
18. 2 No. 154 of the Constitution: "*2 The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.*" [↑](#footnote-ref-26)