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| **Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-18) Dubai, 29 October – 16 November 2018** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 1 to Document 63-E** |
|  | **3 October 2018** |
|  | **Original: English/Spanish** |
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| Member States of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) | |
| INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE | |
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SUP IAP/63A1/1

RESOLUTION 185 (Busan, 2014)

Global flight tracking for civil aviation

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

**Reasons:** PP-14 Resolution 185 - *Global flight tracking for civil aviation* instructed WRC-15, pursuant to No. 119 of the ITU Convention, to include in its agenda, as a matter of urgency, the consideration of global flight tracking, including, if appropriate, and consistent with ITU practices, various aspects of the matter, taking into account ITU-R studies.

In WRC-15, the Conference responded to PP-14 Resolution 185 and created a new WRC Resolution 425 - *Use of the frequency band 1 087.7-1 092.3 MHz by the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service (Earth-to-space) to facilitate global flight tracking for civil aviation*, which invited ITU-R to complete, as a matter of urgency, the studies related to the space station reception of ADS-B in the frequency band 1 087.7-1 092.3 MHz. An invitation was also extended to the International Civil Aviation Organization to participate in the studies.

Considering that the operative paragraphs in the *resolves* and in the *invites* of the Resolution have been completed, and in line with best practice that resolutions describing completed work should be suppressed, Resolution 185 is not required.

It is proposed that Resolution 185 should be suppressed.

MOD IAP/63A1/2

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)* Resolution 48 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on human resources management and development;

*b)* 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;

*c)* 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[[1]](#footnote-1)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 this 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[[2]](#footnote-2)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 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:** CITEL proposes the following modification to Resolution 48 of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

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 (3) key recommendations and suggested modifications to Annex 2 of Resolution 48 (Facilitating the recruitment of women at ITU), intended to maximize all opportunities to improve ITU’s gender balance across all levels of staff. 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.

It is CITEL’s view that the implementation of the UN system-wide parity is an urgent and operational imperative required to strengthen and modernize the ITU, and most importantly, to ensure a fair and transparent staffing process at the highest level of the Union.

MOD IAP/63A1/3

RESOLUTION 188 (REV. DUBAI, 2018)

Combating counterfeit telecommunication/information and communication technology devices

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

recalling

*a)* Resolution 177 (. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on conformity and interoperability;

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

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

*d)* Resolution 96 (Hammamet, 2016) of WTSA, on ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector studies for combating counterfeit telecommunication/information and communication technology devices,

recognizing

*a)* the noticeable growing sales and circulation of counterfeit telecommunication/ICT devices in the markets, which have an adverse impact on governments, manufacturers, vendors and consumers;

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

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

*d)* that several countries have introduced some awareness-raising campaigns, practices and regulations in their markets in order to limit and deter counterfeit products and devices, which have had a positive impact, and that developing countries may benefit from these experiences;

*e)* that mobile devices rely on unique device identifiers to limit and deter the proliferation of counterfeit mobile devices;

*f)* that industry initiatives have been created to establish collaboration between operators, manufacturers and consumers;

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

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

*i)* that providing interoperability, safety and reliability should be a key objective of ITU recommendations,

considering

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

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

*c)* that ITU-T Study Group 11 is working on technical reports and Recommendations for combating counterfeit and substandard ICT products;

*d)* the importance of maintaining user connectivity,

aware

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

*b)* of the related work and studies in ITU-T Study Groups 5, 17 and 20; and of the current mandates of Study Group 1 and Study Group 2 of the ITU-D ;

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

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

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

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

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

invites Member States

1 to take all necessary measures to combat counterfeit telecommunication/ICT devices and to review their regulations;

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

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

invites all the membership

1 to participate actively in ITU studies relating to combating counterfeit telecommunication/ICT devices by submitting contributions;

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

further invites Member States and Sector Members

to bear in mind the legal and regulatory frameworks of other countries concerning equipment that negatively affects the quality of their telecommunication infrastructure and services, in particular recognizing the concerns of developing countries with respect to counterfeit equipment.

**Reasons:** The proposed modifications to Resolution 188 Combating counterfeit telecommunication/information and communication technology devices are as follows:

1. Update of the reference locations of the Plenipotentiary Resolutions and inclusion of several editorials to make the text flow better.
2. Edited text in *recognizing* *f)*

The proposed text is to recognize that mobile devices rely on unique device identifiers to limit and deter the proliferation of counterfeit mobile devices. However, specific technical solutions, such as using the International Mobile Equipment Identity, should be removed.

1. Removal of references to specific technical solutions in *recognizing* *e)*

Plenipotentiary Resolutions should provide high level instructions and should not be prescriptive to suggest any specific technical approaches and solutions. It should be up to the ITU membership to discuss and determine the appropriate solutions.

MOD IAP/63A1/4

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 2016 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-one 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:** CITEL proposes the following modification to Resolution 165 of the Plenipotentiary Conference. The current submission timeframe places a serious burden on the ITU secretariat to ensure their translation, as well as difficulties for members of the Union to give proper consideration to the issues and proposals contained therein. It is vitally important that meeting participants have sufficient time to consider the nature of the issues raised in proposals.

MOD IAP/63A1/5

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 for2020-2023, identifies key issues, goals, strategies and priorities for the Union as a whole, for each of the Sectors and for the General Secretariat;

*e)* that the Council adopted at its 2016 session Council Resolution 1333 revised guiding principles for the creation, management and termination of Council working groups;

*f)* Resolution 70 (Rev. Busan, 2014), 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 working group schedule has caused considerable strain on Member State and Sector Member resources;

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

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

recognizing

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

decides

1 that the Council shall decide to create working groups based on key issues, goals, strategies and priorities identified in Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018)[[4]](#footnote-4)1;

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

3 that in creating a CWG, the Council shall clearly define the TOR and shall, as much as possible, avoid duplication and overlapping of tasks with other CWGs and Sector Study Groups;

4 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;

5 that the Council shall examine on an ongoing basis the number and mandates of the Council Working Groups and the status of implementation of their mandates established by the Plenipotentiary Conference or Council;

6 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;

7 that, to the extent possible, the Council should merge existing working groups 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;

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

9 that all Council Working Groups shall be reviewed at the final Council meeting before the Plenipotentiary Conference;

10 that, if it is not possible to fulfil *decides* 7 above, the meetings of various groups 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.

**Reasons:** CITEL proposes modifications to Decision 11 of the Plenipotentiary Conference to:

* add new emphasis on the role of Council in reviewing the work of the Council Working Groups, and merging, terminating or modifying the groups to ensure efficiency and effectiveness.
* ensure that the work of the Council Working Groups do not overlap or duplicate ongoing work in the Sectoral study groups.
* clarify that Council Working Groups should be reviewed at the final Council meeting before the Plenipotentiary Conference.

ADD IAP/63A1/6

Draft New Decision [IAP-1]

Creation of Council Working Group on Administration and Management

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

considering

1. the purposes of the Union are set out in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;
2. Article 7 of the Constitution states that the ITU Council acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
3. 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;
4. provision 74A of the Constitution requires the Secretary-General to provide information necessary for the preparation of a Strategic Plan;
5. provision 70A of the Constitution requires Council to prepare a report on the policy and strategic planning recommended for the Union, including their financial implications, based on the report from *considering d* above;
6. provisions 61 and 61A of the Convention on the ongoing review of the strategic plan of the Union by Council;
7. provisions 62A and 62B of the Convention, among others, define the process and timeline for the elaboration of the strategic plan of the Union;
8. Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) 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;
9. Resolution 72 (Rev. Busan, 2014), the process by which progress in achieving the objectives of ITU can be measured and could be considerably enhanced through the linkage of strategic, financial and operational plans;
10. Resolution 151 (Rev. Busan, 2014) on the implementation of results-based management in the ITU,

recognizing

1. that a regular evaluation and review process is essential for the success of results-based management to create a dynamic and forward-looking learning environment; to support the implementation of a successful risk management strategy; and to enable the ITU to closely follow and review the strategic targets, outcomes and outputs defined in the strategic plan;
2. that the membership should actively participate in the elaboration of the operational plans of the ITU;
3. that transforming strategic planning into an ongoing process increases awareness and participation from ITU members and the ITU staff;
4. the need to address the important human and financial resource issues of the Union in the most effective and coherent manner possible,

noting

that Council Document C16/55 Secretary General’s report on the current mandate of and possible overlap between Council Working Groups (CWGs) and other bodies noted that CWG on Financial and Human Resources (CWG-FHR) supports the Council in the follow-up of implementation of the strategic plan and operational plans in practice, although this task is not explicitly addressed in the CWG’s Terms of Reference,

decides

1. to establish a new Council Working Group on Administration and Management (CWG-ADM) to review the overall management and administration of the Union, including measures required to modernize and improve the governance structure, working methods and election procedures of the Union, and the issues currently considered in the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources (CWG-FHR);
2. to discontinue the CWG-FHR;
3. that the CWG-ADM shall be open to all Member States and Sector Members with the following terms of reference:
   1. review implementation of Resolution 71, Strategic Plan of the Union 2020-2023 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) by:

* reviewing and evaluating the implementation of the strategic, financial and operational plans through the performance indicators, objectives and outputs identified in the resolution and proposing improvements to Council;
* reviewing the annual progress reports and recommendations prepared by the Secretary General, Directors of the three Bureaux, and the Sector Advisory Groups on the implementation of the strategic plan;

1. review implementation of Resolution 72, Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU and Resolution 151 (Rev. Busan, 2014) on the implementation of results-based management in the ITU;
2. review the draft operational plans elaborated by the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux (in collaboration with the sectors Advisory Groups and the CWG-ADM) and propose amendments to Council, with a view to ensuring their linkage with the strategic and financial plans and strengthening their role in the accomplishment of the strategic goals and objectives of the Union;
3. review implementation of Decision 5 (Rev. Dubai 2018) and the instructions to the Secretary General and Directors of the Bureaux before they are submitted to the Council;
4. on the basis of contributions from Member States, Sector Members, inputs from the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux and the outcomes of Sector Advisory Groups and World Conferences/Assemblies, develop the draft strategic and draft financial plans and present them to the last ordinary Session of Council prior to the 2022 Plenipotentiary Conference and present for Council’s consideration relevant proposals to modernize and improve the Union’s structure, working methods and election procedures;
5. submit reports to Council with recommendations for consideration and approval;
6. that the CWG-ADM shall meet twice a year for three days in October and January to ensure adequate opportunity to review and incorporate, as relevant, conclusions from the reports of the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC) provided pursuant to Resolution 162 (Rev. Busan, 2014) and the External Auditor pursuant to Resolution 94 (Rev. Busan, 2014),

instructs the extraordinary session of the Council to be held immediately following this conference

to establish the CWG-ADM,

instructs the Council at its ordinary session of the Council

to modify all relevant Council Decisions and Resolutions to implement this Decision.

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|  | GENERAL RULES OF CONFERENCES, ASSEMBLIES AND MEETINGS OF THE UNION |
|  | CHAPTER III  Election Procedures |
|  | 32 Specific rules of procedure for the election of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors |

ADD IAP/63A1/7

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| 178A | *aa)* Hearings shall be conducted with the candidates one day before the annual Session of Council at least six months prior to the Plenipotentiary Conference. Hearings shall be open to all Member States. Candidates will be invited to make a brief presentation, including their vision for the ITU, to be followed by a question-and-answer period. The time allocated to candidates for making their presentation and receiving and responding to questions shall be determined according to the number of candidates. Equal time will be allocated for all candidates. |

**Reasons:** CITEL proposes amendments to the “General Rules of conferences, Assemblies and meetings of the Union” and a draft new Decision with three main objectives\*:

1. to establish a hearings process for candidates to elected official posts;
2. to amend the ITU Staff Regulation 12.2 to enable the application of the new ITU Ethics guidelines and to balance the conditions of candidacy among ITU elected officials and ITU staff;
3. to develop the specific procedures for the hearings.

\*Full discussion in ITU Council document [C18/95: Contribution from the Federative Republic of Brazil - Implementation of hearings for candidates to elected official posts](https://www.itu.int/md/S18-CL-C-0095/en)

MOD IAP/63A1/8

RESOLUTION 146 (Rev. DUBAI, 2018)

Periodic review and revision of the International Telecommunication Regulations

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

recalling

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

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

*c)* that *recognizing e)* of Resolution 4 (Dubai, 2012) of WCIT, on periodic review of the International Telecommunication Regulations, 2012 states that "the International Telecommunication Regulations consist of high-level guiding principles that should not require frequent amendment, but in the fast moving sector of telecommunications/ICTs may need to be periodically reviewed",

considering

*a)* that Resolution 146 (Rev. Busan, 2014) instructed the Secretary-General to submit the final report of the Expert Group on the International Telecommunication Regulations (EG‑ITR) to the 2018 session of the Council for consideration, publication and subsequent submission to the 2018 Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* that EG-ITRs held four meetings in 2017 and 2018 and presented its final report to Council 2018;

*c)* that the report portrays all the different views on all the issues under examination by EG-ITRs, in accordance with its Terms of Reference,

resolves

1 to discontinue the Expert Group on the International Telecommunication Regulations (EG-ITRs);

2 that a review of the 2012 International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs) shall be carried out by the Council with input from the sector advisory and study groups of the ITU in their respective roles and purpose,,

instructs the Council

to examine inputs from sector advisory group with advice from study groups on the review of the 2012 ITRs,

requests the three sectors1 each within their field of competence, with advice from the relevant advisory group, to contribute to the review of the 2012 ITRs based on Member States and Sector Members contributions to the study groups, and prepare a report on the outcome of that review for consideration by the Council;

2 to submit the results of their sector’s work to the Council;

3 to consider providing fellowships, where resources are available, for developing and least developed countries according to the list established by the United Nations, in order to widen their participation in the discussion on the 2012 ITRs,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to submit contributions on the review of the 2012 International Telecommunication Regulations to the Council, sector advisory groups and relevant Study Groups,

**Reasons:** CITEL proposes modifications to Resolution 146 (Rev. Busan, 2014) with two main objectives:

1. to discontinue the Expert Group on the International Telecommunication Regulations (EG‑ITR) in recognition of the completion of its mandate;
2. to enable the ITU to continue the review of the ITRs within its existing structure, on a contribution-driven basis, without the need for a specific Working Group.

MOD IAP/63A1/9

RESOLUTION 66 (Rev.dubai, 2018)

Documents and publications of the Union

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

considering

*a)* No. 484 of the ITU Convention;

*b)* the need for efficient marketing and distribution of documentation and publications of the Union in order to promote increased use of ITU recommendations and other publications;

*c)* the evolution of electronic handling and transmission of information;

*d)* the continued development of new publishing technologies and methods of distribution;

*e)* the desirability of cooperation with bodies engaged in relevant standards development;

*f)* the continued importance of the Union's copyright in its publications;

*g)* the need to derive revenue from publications;

*h)* the need to provide a timely and efficient global standardization process;

*i)* the pricing policies of other relevant standardization bodies;

*j)* the importance of open format documents for accessibility;

considering further

*a)* that a primary purpose of the Union is to extend the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;

*b)* the need to maintain a coherent financing and pricing policy which reflects the costs of production, marketing and distribution, while ensuring the continuity of publications, including the development of new products and the use of modern channels/methods of distribution;

*c)* the activity carried out by the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) Dynamic Coalition on Accessibility and Disability (DCAD) sponsored by the Director of the Telecommunications Standardization Bureau (TSB), and the partnership between ITU-T and DCAD for the purposes of maximizing the benefits for all sectors of the global community of electronic communications and online information through the Internet,

resolves

1 that documents intended to facilitate the timely development of recommendations of the Union shall be made available also in electronic and open format and be accessible to any Member State, Sector Member and Associate;

2 that documents should be published in various open formats, that is, data file formats that are based on an underlying open standard, developed by an open community, affirmed and maintained by a standards body, fully documented and publicly available;

3 that, notwithstanding the objectives of free online access, publications of the Union, including all recommendations of the Sectors, shall, where appropriate, also be made available to the Member States, Sector Members and Associates, and to the public in electronic format and through electronic sale or distribution, with appropriate provision for payment to the Union for a particular publication or set of publications requested;

4 that a request for any publication of the Union, regardless of its format, obliges those who obtain or purchase the publication to respect the copyright of the Union set forth in that publication;

5 that a publication containing a recommendation of an ITU Sector obtained from ITU, regardless of its format, may be utilized by the receiving entity or purchaser for uses including furthering the work of the Union or any relevant standards body or forum developing related standards, providing guidance for product or service development and implementation and serving as support for documentation associated with a product or service;

6 that none of the above is intended to breach the copyright held by the Union, so that any person or entity wishing to reproduce or duplicate all or parts of ITU publications for resale must obtain a specific agreement for such purpose;

7 that a two-tier pricing policy be established whereby Member States, Sector Members and Associates pay a price based on cost recovery, whereas all others, i.e. non-members, should pay a "market price",[[5]](#footnote-5)1

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to take the necessary steps to facilitate the implementation of this resolution;

2 to implement, within the financial constraints of the Union, strategies and mechanisms to enable all Member States, Sector Members and Associates to acquire and use the facilities required to access documents and publications of the Union in electronic format;

3 to ensure that prices for all forms of publications of the Union are reasonable in order to promote their wide distribution;

4 to seek consultation with the advisory groups of the three ITU Sectors to assist in developing and updating policies on documents and publications;

5 to report annually to the ITU Council,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to implement, as a priority, in close coordination with the Directors of the Radiocommunication and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux, strategies and mechanisms to encourage and facilitate the efficient use of web‑based documents and publications by the developing countries, and in particular least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

**Reasons:** The amendments aim at fostering and strengthening the realization of a paperless and more accessible ITU.

MOD IAP/63A1/10

RESOLUTION 157 (Rev.DUBAI, 2018)

Strengthening of the project execution and project monitoring functions in ITU

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

recalling

*a)* No. 118 of the ITU Constitution outlining the Union's dual responsibility as a United Nations specialized agency and executing agency for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements so as to facilitate and enhance telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;

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

*c)* Resolution 135 (Rev. Busan, 2014), on participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in other programmes of the United Nations system and in other funding arrangements, which instructed the ITU Council to take all necessary measures to ensure maximum efficiency of the Union's participation in UNDP and other funding arrangements;

*d)* Resolution 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on strengthening the executing agency role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), which emphasized the importance of establishing partnerships between the public and private sectors as an efficient means of implementing sustainable ITU projects, and of utilizing locally available expertise in executing ITU projects on a regional or country-wide basis;

*e)* Resolution 17 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC, on implementation of and cooperation on regionally approved regional initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels;

*f)* Annex 2 to Decision 5 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of this conference, on measures for reducing expenditure, which highlights the importance of coordination with regional organizations with a view to sharing the available resources and minimizing the costs of participation,

recognizing

*a)* that, in order to fulfil its role in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries and as executing agency for development projects, ITU requires the funding needed for their implementation;

*b)* that there continues to be a lack of funding from UNDP and other international financial institutions for project implementation;

*c)* that greater interaction with Member States, Sector Members, financial institutions and regional and international organizations needs to be promoted in order to find other ways to fund the implementation of these projects;

*d)* the importance of promoting public-private partnerships, among others, to ensure affordable, equitable and universal access to telecommunications/ICTs,

noting

*a)* that the sustainability of the role of ITU-D in the implementation of technical cooperation projects with developing countries[[6]](#footnote-6)1 and the establishment of business/client relationships is dependent on the creation and maintenance of a level of expertise within the secretariat to permit the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to manage projects effectively and in a timely and efficient manner; to this effect, the enhancement of training capabilities in the Union, as foreseen in Resolution 48 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of this conference, should contribute toward the sustainability of the requisite expertise to enhance the project execution function;

*b)* that the strengthening of project execution and management expertise in BDT will also require the improvement of skills in the area of resource mobilization and financing;

*c)* the Union's implementation of results-based budgeting (RBB) and results-based management (RBM) to ensure that activities being carried out have adequate resources available to achieve planned results;

*d)* that the effectiveness of the ITU's project execution role would be enhanced through closer collaboration and coordination with expert organizations at the regional and international levels,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to implement a strategy aimed at strengthening the project execution function, taking into account the experience and lessons learned by ITU-D, identifying suitable methods of implementation, possible means of funding and strategic partners for the implementation of regional initiatives;

2 to continue reviewing best practices within the United Nations system and within organizations external to the United Nations in the area of technical cooperation, with a view to promoting such practices when offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities, consistent with No. 118 of the Constitution;

3 to ensure that priorities and ways of financing are agreed, prior to the implementation and execution of initiatives, fostering a participatory and inclusive process with Member States and regional organizations;

4 to ensure that the requisite expertise in the areas of project management and execution as well as resource mobilization and financing is identified;

5 to encourage projects from all sources, taking into account achievement of the ITU Strategic Plan as adopted by Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of this conference, fostering the participation of the public, regional organizations, the private sector and academia;

6 to focus on the implementation of larger-scale projects, while carefully considering delivery of smaller-scale projects;

7 to ensure that a minimum support cost of 7 per cent, associated with the execution of projects under UNDP or other funding arrangements, is set as the target to be recovered, while allowing some degree of flexibility for negotiation during the funding discussion;

8 to continue to examine the percentage of support-cost resources in respect of such projects, with the aim of increasing them in order to exploit them to improve the implementation function;

9 to recruit qualified staff internally and/or externally, if necessary, within the financial limits set by plenipotentiary conferences, or under support-cost resources in respect of such projects, in order to strengthen, and ensure continuity as well as sustainability in, the execution of the Union's responsibility for organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;

10 to promote close collaboration with the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux for the implementation of regional initiatives;

11 to prepare an annual detailed reports to the Council on progress achieved in fulfilling the functions specified in No. 118 of the Constitution and in implementing this resolution, including recommendations on how to improve programmes/projects execution in the ITU, and details on objectives, outputs, funding and donors to programmes/projects;

12 to enhance the existing ITU-D programmes/projects online database to include all ITU Sectors and the General Secretariat so as to enable improved monitoring throughout their cycles, especially in regard to objectives achieved and cost analysis, and to grant open access to the database for all stakeholders;

13 to clearly indicate ITU programme/project costs in all relevant budget-related reports,

further resolves

1 to strengthen the project execution function, consistent with No. 118 of the Constitution, when providing technical cooperation assistance and when executing projects by:

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

ii) collaborating and partnering with relevant expert organizations at the regional and international levels, particularly in those areas where ITU would benefit from specialized expertise;

iii) utilizing local and regional experts when offering and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities in order to maximize resources and ensure continuity beyond the duration of the project;

iv) making available to the ITU membership any relevant materials from a technical cooperation or assistance activity so that they may be utilized for future efforts;

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

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

instructs the Council

to foster a participatory and inclusive process with the Member States and regional organizations in order to ensure that priorities and possible forms of funding are agreed upon prior to implementation and execution of initiatives.

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

to consider the possibility of ensuring complete or partial financing to implement cooperation programmes for developing telecommunications/ICTs, including the regionally approved initiatives under the Buenos Aires Action Plan and Resolution 17 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC.

**Reasons:** CITEL proposes the following amendments to Resolution 157 on “Strengthening of the project execution function in ITU:”

* editorial updates;
* assimilation of relevant provisions from Decision 13 on “Monitoring mechanism on ITU programmes and projects;”
* assimilation of relevant provisions from Resolution 135 on “ITU's role in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries and in implementing relevant national, regional and interregional projects;”
* suppression (SUP) of Decision 13 and Resolution 135.

SUP IAP/63A1/11

DECISION 13 (Busan, 2014)

Monitoring mechanism on ITU programmes and projects

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

**Reasons:** Decision 13 addresses the issue of monitoring the implementation of ITU’s projects and programmes. Resolution 157 establishes the project execution function in ITU. Since both concern the implementation and monitoring of projects, the relevant provisions in Decision 13 can be absorbed in a revision of Resolution 157, and thus Decision 13 can be suppressed.

SUP IAP/63A1/12

RESOLUTION 135 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

ITU's role in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries[[7]](#footnote-7)1 and in implementing relevant national, regional and interregional projects

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

**Reasons:** Resolution 135 addresses the issue of technical assistance and advice through projects and programmes, but it repeats provisions of Resolutions approved by the WTDC. Resolution 157 establishes the project execution function in ITU. Since both concern the implementation of projects, the relevant provisions in Resolution 135 concerning advice and assistance to developing countries can be absorbed in Resolution 157, and thus Resolution 135 can be suppressed.

MOD IAP/63A1/13

RESOLUTION 203 (rev. dubai, 2018)

Connectivity to broadband networks

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

considering

*a)* the results of the extensive work of the United Nations Broadband Commission for Digital Development, the reports of which recognize, *inter alia*, that affordable and accessible broadband infrastructure, with appropriate policy and strategy, is a fundamental enabling platform that fosters innovation and drives the development of national and global economies and the information society;

*b)* Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) and the Strategic Plan 2020-2023 considers bridging the digital divide and providing broadband access for all as one of the strategic goals for the Union;

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

*d)* the overall theme of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Dubai, 2014) (WTDC‑14), namely "Broadband for Sustainable Development";

*e)* WTDC‑17, Resolution 77 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017), on broadband technology and applications for greater growth and development of telecommunications/information and communication services and broadband connectivity, as well as ITU-D Study Group 1 Question 1/1 on strategies and policies for the development of broadband in developing countries;

*f)* Resolution 9 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC, on participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management, Resolution 10 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on financial support for national spectrum-management programmes and Resolution 43 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC, on assistance for implementing IMT;

*g)* that according to the background paper to the special session of the Broadband Commission and the World Economic Forum at Davos Annual Meeting 2017 called “Connecting the Unconnected: Working together to achieve Connect 2020 Agenda Targets” it is mentioned that, broadband initiatives not only seek to bridge the digital divide but also, foster the self-sustainability of rural communities;

*h)* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in particular target 9.c “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";

*i)* Objective 2 of the Buenos Aires Action Plan 2017 (WTDC-17) “Modern and secure telecommunication/ ICT Infrastructure: foster the development of infrastructure and services; and respective activities on collection and dissemination of information and analyses on the current status of broadband backbone and submarine cables, in order to assist members in network planning, avoiding duplication of efforts and resources and disseminating information”,

noting

*a)* that broadband connectivity empowers families, people, societies and businesses, playing a fundamental role for the social, economic, cultural and environmental development of society as a whole;

*b)* the importance of broadband connectivity to facilitate the delivery of a broader range of services and applications, promote investment and provide Internet access at affordable prices to both existing and new users in underserved and unserved communities and bridge the existing digital divide;

*c)* that broadband connectivity can play a major role in providing vital information during emergency events and disaster relief efforts;

*d)* that the formulation and execution of national plans, policies or strategies for broadband is vital for social, economic, cultural and environmental development,

recognizing

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

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

*c)* that enabling a regulatory and policy environment that reduces unnecessary barriers to infrastructure deployment and promotes competition, the promotion of innovation and investment, and rural community participation, among others, can contribute in increasing broadband connectivity,

resolves

to work towards bridging the digital divide and providing broadband access for all,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to continue to work closely with the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau on capacity-building activities that would enable countries to better understand their existing ICT infrastructure in order to develop and implement their own national strategies to facilitate the deployment of broadband networks, including wireless broadband networks, taking into account existing budgetary constraints of the Union,

instructs 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,

invites Member States

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 promote widespread affordable access to broadband and create an enabling environment for broadband deployment by promoting competition, innovation, public and/or private investment, public private partnerships and rural community participation, among others;

4 to streamline rules and reduce and remove unnecessary regulatory barriers, as well as fiscal burdens, as appropriate, to enable the development and deployment of broadband infrastructure;

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

6 to actively contribute to ITU studies and share best practices that advance the quality, affordability, development and deployment of broadband networks, including for unserved and underserved communities.

**Reasons:** Access to broadband connectivity empowers families, people, societies and businesses; playing a fundamental role for the social, economic, cultural and environmental development of society as a whole. But there are still too many parts of the world where broadband is unavailable. Yet a digital divide still persists, particularly in rural and remote areas.

Broadband is also a top priority of many CITEL Administrations. In fact, ‘Deployment of broadband infrastructure, especially in rural and neglected areas, and strengthening of broadband access to services and applications’ is one of the Americas regional initiatives adopted by WTDC-17; consistent with the 2016-2019 Strategic Plan for the Union, closing the digital divide and providing broadband for all is an important strategic goal for the ITU’s work.

Resolution 203 (Busan, 2014) on “Connectivity to Broadband Networks provides important direction to the ITU in supporting this strategic goal of the Union. CITEL proposes revisions to address the following. CITEL proposes revisions to address the following:

* Update references to WTDC-17 Resolution 77 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017).
* Recognize that many countries have already established broadband plans, and add new emphasis on capacity building that would enable such countries to implement their plans and increase broadband connectivity.
* Highlight the importance of the enabling regulatory and policy environment to stimulate investment in broadband deployment.
* Add new emphasis to encourage Members to review existing regulatory frameworks with a view towards streamlining and reducing any regulatory barriers to the development and deployment of broadband connectivity.

These revisions will help shape the ITU’s important work on broadband for the next four years and encourages Member States to take their own steps to advance broadband connectivity and close the digital divide.

ADD IAP/63A1/14

Draft New Decision [IAP-3]

ITU decline the role of supervisory authority of the international registration system for space assets under the space protocol

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

considering

*a)* Article I of the ITU Constitution defines the purposes of the Union;

*b)* that at its 2012 Berlin conference, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (“UNIDROIT”) drafted the Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters specific to Space Assets (the “Space Protocol”);

*c)* that the Space Protocol will not come into force until a minimum of ten States Parties ratify, accept, approve or accede it, and the Supervisory Authority confirms that the registry is operational,

noting

*a)* the extensive and inconclusive discussions about the possible role for the ITU as the Supervisory Authority of the international registration system for space assets at Council 2012, Council 2013, Council 2014, Council 2015, Council 2016, and the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* that the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference decided that the final decision of whether the ITU could become the Supervisory Authority would be taken at the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 2018,

observing

*a)* that only four countries signed the Space Protocol when it was created and none of them has deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession so that the Protocol is not legally in force;

*b)* that, despite the absence of the Space Protocol, the global satellite sector is booming across emerging economies on all world continents,

concerned

*a)* with the continued expenditure of ITU resources on a subject for which there appears to be minimal global interest;

*b)* that this activity presents a distraction from the ITU-R's core responsibilities;

*c)* with how ITU is reimbursed, especially in the near term, if there are insufficient registrations to cover all the expenses,

decides

that the ITU decline the role of Supervisory Authority under the Space Protocol.

**Reasons**: At the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference, the Secretary-General provided a report ([PP-14 INF/1](https://www.itu.int/md/S14-PP-INF-0001/en)) as a follow-up to the questions and comments raised by various Administrations during Council 2012, Council 2013, and Council 2014 relating to the possible role of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) as Supervisory Authority of the International Registration System for Space Assets identified in the UNIDROIT Space Protocol. The subject was discussed further in Council 2015 and Council 2016, noting that the final decision on the matter of whether or not ITU could become the Supervisory Authority should be taken at the very earliest, at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Through consultation with satellite operators and spacecraft manufacturers, a number of important issues were raised about possible provisions of the Protocol and their impact on the industry and possible role of the ITU as the Supervisory Authority for the UNIDROIT space assets protocol. Industries’ concerns and opposition to the UNIDROIT Space Assets Protocol were voiced since 2009, noting in particular, that the Protocol was a solution looking for a problem that does not exist. Furthermore, CITEL believes the ITU’s roles as Supervisory Authority would fall outside the remit of the ITU as per Article 1 of the Constitution and Convention. CITEL thanks the Secretary-General for participating in the years leading up to PP-18 in the work of the Preparatory Commission and its Working Groups.

CITEL proposes, through the Decision, that the ITU decline the role of Supervisory Authority under the Space Protocol.

SUP IAP/63A1/15

RESOLUTION 89 (Minneapolis, 1998)

Coping with the decreased use of international telex service

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Minneapolis, 1998),

**Reasons:** PP Resolution 89 - Coping with the decreased use of International Telex Service was adopted in PP-98 and since then there was no change to the Resolution.

Considering:

1. that to date, telex service is no longer in use except for some maritime applications;
2. that the operative paragraphs in the *resolves* have been completed, and there is no activities reported by the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau since PP-02; and
3. in line with best practice that resolutions describing completed work should be suppressed when they are no longer required.

It is proposed that Resolution 89 be suppressed.

NOC IAP/63A1/16

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:** The Resolution was written in a general form in 2006 that has stood the test of time. Efficiency and effectiveness improvements have been achieved, as reflected in the numerous differences between the 2005 and 2017 versions of Part C of *Rules of Procedure*, approved by the Radio Regulations Board. Part C specifically addresses internal arrangements and working methods of the Radio Regulations Board. Further improvements in efficiency and effectiveness can be pursued without the need to modify this Resolution.

MOD IAP/63A1/17

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 the Plenipotentiary 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/ICT in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response;

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

*e)* Resolution 48 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC, on strengthening cooperation among telecommunication regulatory bodies;

*f)* Resolution 646 (WRC-12) of WRC, on public protection and disaster relief;

*g)* Resolution 647 (Rev. WRC-15) of the World Radiocommunication Conference on radiocommunication issues, including guidelines on spectrum management for early warning, prediction, detection and mitigation of disaster impacts and relief operations related to emergencies and disasters;

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

*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)* § 51 of the Geneva Declaration of Principlesadopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), on the use of ICT applications for disaster prevention;

*b)* § 20(c) of the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS, on e‑environment, which calls for the establishment of monitoring systems, using ICTs, to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries[[8]](#footnote-8)1, least developed countries and small economies;

*c)* § 30 of the Tunis Commitment adopted by WSIS, on disaster mitigation;

*d)* § 91 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by WSIS, on disaster reduction;

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

*f)* 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;

*g)* 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 and, in addition, the activities that are carried out in ITU-D Study Group 2 in its question 5/2 on Utilizing telecommunications/information and communication technologies for disaster risk reduction and management;

*h)* Sustainable Development Goals 9 "Build resilient infrastructures, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation" and 11 "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” adopted by the United Nations General Assembly,

considering

*a)* the devastation suffered from disasters, including, but not limited to, tsunamis, earthquakes and storms, around the world, particularly in developing countries, which may suffer disproportionately due to a lack of infrastructure and, therefore, have the most to gain from information on the subject of disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;

*b)* that modern telecommunications/ICTs play an important role in early warning of disasters and facilitate disaster prevention, mitigation, relief and recovery efforts;

*c)* the ongoing cooperation between ITU study groups and other standards development organizations dealing with emergency telecommunications, alert and warning systems;

*d)* Resolution 59 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC, on strengthening coordination and cooperation between ITU-R, ITU-T and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) in 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 activities being undertaken at the international and regional levels within ITU and other relevant organizations to establish internationally agreed means for the operation of systems for public protection and disaster relief on a harmonized and coordinated basis;

*b)* the ongoing development by ITU, in coordination with the United Nations and other United Nations specialized agencies, of guidelines for applying the international content standard for all-media public warning in all disaster and emergency situations;

*c)* the contribution of the private sector in the prevention, preparedness, 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 power 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 regulatory best practices for telecommunication/ICT facilities for disaster prevention, preparedness, 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 an international standard for communication of alert and warning information can assist in the provision of effective and appropriate humanitarian assistance and in mitigating the consequences of disasters, in particular in developing countries;

*b)* that there is a need to train rescue and relief agencies, as well as the general public, in the use of modern communication technologies to strengthen both disaster preparedness and response,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to continue their technical studies and to identify best practices on public policies and regulatory frameworks on emergency telecommunications at the local, national and regional levels through the relevant ITU study groups, with advice from the advisory groups, concerning technical and operational implementation, as necessary, of advanced solutions to meet the needs of public-protection and telecommunications/ICTs, for disaster prevention, preparedness, relief and recovery, taking into account the capabilities, evolution and any resulting transition requirements of existing systems, particularly those of many developing countries, for national and international operations;

2 to conduct training programmes, workshops and capacity building, including consideration of the roles and the participation of academia and other stakeholders, 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, comprehensive, all-hazards emergency and disaster prediction, detection, early-warning, mitigation and relief systems, that also take into account the special needs of people with disabilities, children, the elderly, displaced persons and the illiterate, at the local, national, regional and international levels, including monitoring and management systems involving the use of telecommunications/ICTs (e.g. remote sensing), in collaboration with other international agencies, in order to support coordination at the regional and global level;

4 to promote implementation by appropriate alerting authorities of the international standard for all-media public warning, in concert with ITU guidelines developed through the relevant ITU study groups for application to all disaster and emergency situations;

5 to continue to collaborate with organizations that are working in the area of standards for emergency telecommunications/ICTs and for communication of alert and warning information, in order to study the appropriate inclusion of such standards in ITU's work and their dissemination, in particular in developing countries;

6 to analyse ongoing work in all Sectors of ITU, regional entities and other expert organizations, and promote joint activities to avoid duplication of efforts and resources in the development, use and interworking of public and private telecommunications/ICTs, including radiocommunication and satellite systems, in times of emergencies and disaster relief operations in response to natural disasters;

7 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,

8 to support the work of the relevant study groups in the development of reports and recommendations regarding radio-frequency spectrum requirements for disaster management,

encourages Member States

1 in emergency and disaster relief situations, to satisfy temporary needs for spectrum in addition to what may be normally provided for in agreements with the administrations concerned, while seeking international assistance for spectrum coordination and management, in accordance with the legal framework in force in each country;

2 to work in close collaboration with the Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux and other Member States, while collaborating with the emergency telecommunication/ICT coordination/cluster 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 emergencies;

6 to take appropriate measures to ensure that all operators inform local and roaming users, in a timely manner and at no cost, 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;

8 to develop plans for preparedness, disaster recovery and continuity of activities that provide redundant and resilient environments for essential government information systems,

invites the Secretary-General

1 to inform the United Nations and, in particular the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, of this resolution;

2 to coordinate the activities conducted by the ITU Sectors in line with *resolves* 5, in order to ensure the most effective action possible by ITU in this matter;

3 to collaborate with the United Nations Office of the Coordinator of Emergency Relief Operations, Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the UN World Food Programme, and with other relevant organizations, to enhance the Union's participation in activities related to emergency communications preparedness and early warning systems.

**Reasons:** CITEL proposes to add emphasis on ITU activities related to preparedness and to add reference to the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster of the UN World Food Programme as one of the important organizations with whom ITU cooperates on activities related to emergency communications and early warning.

Several revisions to this Resolution are proposed to update it to the latest activities of the ITU in this regard.

In addition, it is proposed that the Bureau Directors be instructed to continue their technical studies and identify the best practices for policies and regulatory frameworks on local, national and regional emergency telecommunications through the ITU Study Groups.

Additionally, we propose that the Secretary General be instructed to work together with the United Nations Office of the Coordinator of Emergency Relief Operations, the Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the the UN World Food Programme (WFP), and with other relevant organizations, to intensify the Union's involvement with activities related to emergency communications and early warning systems.

MOD IAP/63A1/18

RESOLUTION 196 (REV. DUBAI, 2018)

Protecting telecommunication service users/consumers

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

recalling

*a)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on protecting and supporting users/consumers of telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) services;

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

*c)* Resolution 84 (Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on studies related to the protection of telecommunication/ICT service users,

recognizing

*a)* the United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection revised and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/186 of 2015, which establishes the main characteristics that the laws of consumer protection should have, the institutions in charge of applying them and the compensation systems in order to be effective;

*b)* § 13e) of the Geneva Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society, which states that governments should continue to update their domestic consumer-protection laws to respond to the new requirements of the information society,

considering

*a)* that consumer-related laws, policies and practices limit fraudulent, deceitful and unfair business conducts, and such protections are indispensable for building consumer trust and establishing a more equitable relationship between telecommunication/ICT service providers and consumers;

*b)* that the development and advancement of telecommunications/ICTs must go hand in hand with strengthening the rights of users and consumers and to for this, regulatory policy measures are required as well as mechanisms to provide more and better information about products and services can offer new and substantial benefits to consumers, including convenience and access to a broad range of goods and/or services, and the ability to collect and compare information about these goods and/or services;

*c)* that consumer trust in telecommunications/ICTs is bolstered by the continuous development of policies that seek to guarantee and stimulate the provision of services with quality, as well as policies and mechanisms of transparency that provide concrete, comparable, updated and truthful information, in such a way that they allow easy reading, understanding and access in relation to making decisions about services ;

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

*e)* that access to telecommunications/ICTs must be open , affordable and inclusive, paying special attention to people with special needs and other vulnerable groups;

*f)* that work is currently under way in Study Group 1 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector on setting guidelines and best practices on consumer protection,

resolves

1 to establish and maintain updated best practices on the protection of users and consumers of telecommunications/ICT services, paying special attention to issues such as, quality, security, prices, tariffs and protection of personal data, all to facilitate the exercise of consumer rights;

2 that the Telecommunications Development sector continue to lead the work on the subject through its Study Groups,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to bring to the attention of decision-makers and national regulatory authorities the importance of keeping users and consumers informed about the basic characteristics mentioned in the above *resolves*;

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

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

4 to support the organization of international and regional forums for the dissemination of telecommunication user rights and for sharing experiences on best practices among member countries;

5 to coordinate the necessary work with the Telecommunication Standardization Sector in matters of its competence,

invites the Member States

1 to encourage the creation and promotion of policies that ensure the timely delivery of free, transparent, up-to-date and accurate information to end users about telecommunication services, the tariffs and prices including international roaming, as well as relevant applicable conditions, in a timely manner;

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

3 to share best practices and public policies whose outcomes have favored users in relation to telecommunications service consumption, in order to replicate those measures and adapt them to the characteristics of each country;

4 to promote policies that foster the provision of telecommunication services in a manner that delivers suitable quality to the users;

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

6 take into account the best practices, mechanisms and recommendations for the provision of complete and accurate information to users by telecommunications service providers,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to make contributions that allow the dissemination of best practices and policies related to user/consumer protection, service quality, prices, service rates and education for consumption;

2 to foster activities that promote user and consumer confidence in the use and exploitation of telecommunications/ICTs and communication;

3 to participate actively in the work of the relevant Study Groups of the appropriate Telecommunication Development and Standardization Sector to promote and cultivate an environment conducive to the protection of telecommunication/ ICT service users.

**Reasons**: CITEL proposes modifications to Resolution 196 (Busan, 2014) is submitted to the Group for consideration. Its main objective is to avoid duplication of functions on the subject among the Telecommunications Development and Standardization Sectors.

We believe that the development of guidelines and best practices is the domain of the Development Sector, without prejudice to which tasks should be coordinated on those topics that are studied in the ITU-T Study Groups.

Thus, modifications to the text are proposed to emphasize the importance of information to the consumer to generate trust and allow decisions to be made based on clear and timely information.

MOD IAP/63A1/19

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 constitutes the most active population in terms of use of the Internet;

*b)* that youth, in many developed and developing countries[[9]](#footnote-9)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 through Resolution 62/126;

*b)* Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union;

*c)* Resolution 76 (Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on promoting ICTs among young women and men for social and economic empowerment;

*d)* 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;

*e)* the San José Declaration of the BYND 2015 Global Youth Summit, which highlights employment and entrepreneurship, education, political inclusion, cybersecurity, health and environmental sustainability as the areas young people feel are most impacted through increased access to ICT, and which was formally recognized by the 68th session of the United Nations General Assembly,

recognizing

*a)* that in summer 2014 , ITU launched the #PP14Youth initiative, aiming to build on the successful experiences of the BYND 2015 Summit, held in San José, Costa Rica in September 2013;

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

*c)* the ITU Telecom World "Young Innovators" competition, hosted annually since 2011;

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

*e)* 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;

*f)* 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;

*g)* 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;

*h)* the Young ICT Policy Leaders initiative launched at this conference, 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 Bureaux 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 to maintain the ITU Telecom World Young Innovators Competition on a yearly basis;

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

10 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 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 resource development activities of ITU, and to submit an annual written report to the ITU 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 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;

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 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 (STEM);

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 the 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:** CITEL proposes editorial updates on Resolution 198 on Empowerment of youth through telecommunication/information and communication technology.

MOD IAP/63A1/20

RESOLUTION 2 (Rev. DUBAI, 2018)

World telecommunication/information and communication technology policy forum

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

considering

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

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

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

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

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

conscious

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

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

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

*d)* that WTPF-13 held in Geneva, Switzerland, was a successful edition of these forums, attended by 126 ITU Member States and no fewer than 900 delegates,

emphasizing

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

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

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

*d)* that WTPF should continue to give special attention to the interests and needs of the developing countries[[10]](#footnote-10)1, where modern technologies and services can contribute significantly to telecommunication infrastructure development;

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

*f)* the importance of regional preparation and consultation prior to convening WTPF;

*g)* that the discussion of issues relating to emerging telecommunication/ICT services and technologies benefits from the participation of all interested stakeholders,

resolves

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

2 that WTPF shall not produce prescriptive regulatory outcomes; however, it shall prepare reports and adopt opinions by consensus for consideration by Member States, Sector Members and relevant ITU meetings;

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

4 that WTPF shall hold multistakeholder panels on the opinions elaborated by the EG-WTPF, open to all interested stakeholders;

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

6 that WTPF should be convened within existing budgetary resources and, as far as possible, in conjunction with one of the meetings or forums of the Union in order to minimize the impact on the budget of the Union;

7 that the Council shall continue to decide on the duration and the date, allowing ample time for preparations, and on the venue, the agenda and the themes of WTPF;

8 that the agenda and themes shall continue to be based on an initial report prepared by the Secretary-General, submitted to an Expert Group convened by the Council;

9 that the Expert Group shall review and provide further elaboration based on input from any conference, assembly or meeting of the Union, and on contributions from Member States and Sector Members;10 that, in order to ensure that they are well focused, discussions at WTPF shall be based solely on the Expert Group’s Report, and contributions from views of Member States, Sector Members, Associate Members, Academia and stakeholders according with a procedure adopted by the Council ;

11 that WTPF shall not consider drafts of any new Opinions that were not presented during the preparatory period prior to the forum;

12 that broad participation in WTPF and operational efficiency during the forum shall be facilitated,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to make the necessary preparations for convening WTPF based on *resolves* above;

2 to submit the report to the WTPF,

instructs the Council

1 to continue to decide on the duration, date, venue, agenda and themes of any future WTPF;

2 to convene an Expert Group (EG-WTPF), open to all Member States and Sector Members with online public consultations open to all interested stakeholders, with terms of reference and working methods established by the Council, to prepare for the WTPF and to develop the report and draft Opinions;

3 to examine the report of EG-WTPF and submit the report to the WTPF for consideration,

further instructs the Council

to submit to the next plenipotentiary conference a report on WTPF for any necessary action.

**Reasons:** CITEL proposes the following modifications to Resolution 2 of the Plenipotentiary. Conference.

MOD IAP/63A1/21

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 154 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*d)* Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

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

*f)* Resolution 165 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

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

*h)* Resolution ITU-R 36-4 of the ITU Radiocommunication Assembly on coordination of vocabulary;

*i)* Resolution 67 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on use in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector of the languages of the Union on an equal footing;

*j)* Resolution 86 (Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference on use in the ITU Development Sector of the languages of the Union on an equal footing,

reaffirming

the fundamental principle of equal treatment of the six official languages, as enshrined in Resolutions 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) and 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), on the use of the six languages on an equal footing,

noting with satisfaction and appreciation

*a)* the steps taken so far to implement Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) as from 1 January 2005 and Resolution 154 (Rev. Busan, 2014);

*b)* the progress made in the successful implementation of Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) and resulting efficiencies and economies;

*c)* the progress made in the implementation of Resolution 154 (Rev. Busan, 2014) in regard to alignment of working methods and optimization of staffing levels in the six languages, linguistic unification of databases for definitions and terminology and centralizing editing functions;

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

*e)* the work accomplished by the joint ITU Coordination Committee for Terminology (ITU CCT), the ITU-R Coordination Committee for Vocabulary (CCV), and the ITU-T Standardization Committee for Vocabulary (SCV) on the adoption and agreement of terms and definitions in the field of telecommunications/ICTs in all six official languages of the Union,

recognizing

*a)* that translation is an essential element 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)* that, notwithstanding the successful implementation of Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002), for various reasons the switchover to six languages cannot be achieved overnight, and a "transition period" to full implementation is inevitable;

*d)* 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 at its 2009 session, in particular with regard to the unification of linguistic databases for definitions and terminology and the centralization of editing functions, the integration of the terminology database for Arabic, Chinese and Russian as well as harmonizing and unifying working procedures in the six language services,

recognizing further

*a)* the budget constraints facing the Union, and the importance of ensuring that the ITU’s work on the use of the languages of the Union on an equal footing is considered in conjunction with the budget so as to achieve an efficient allocation of expenditures;

*b)* Decision 5 (Rev. Dubai 2018) of this conference, including:

- *decides 1.2* that expenditures 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;

- *instructs the Secretary-General 3* 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

- Annex 2 on measures for reducing expenditure, which identifies the reduction in number of Council working groups as a measure for reducing expenses;

*c)* Decision 11 (Rev. Dubai 2018) of this conference, on the creation and management of Council working groups, which decided that to the extent possible existing Council working groups should be merged, with a view to reducing their number and the number and duration of meetings, and with the aim of avoiding duplication of effort, and minimizing budgetary impacts;

*d)* Council Resolution 1386 (2017) ITU Coordination Committee for Terminology (ITU CCT);

resolves

1 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;

2 to merge the activities of CWG-LANG into CWG-FHR as an ad hoc group,instructs the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to present annually to the Council and to the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources (CWG-FHR), a report containing:

– evolution of the budget for translation of documents to the six official languages of the Union since 2010, 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 in its 2014 session,

2 to immediately publish all contributions submitted to the ITU Secretariat for any ITU event in their original language at the proper event website even before their translation into the other official languages of the Union,

instructs the Council

1 to analyse the adoption by ITU of alternative translation procedures, taking into account their financial implications and fully leveraging the benefits of new technologies, 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 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:

– completion of the Arabic language terminology projects approved by the Council, using the funds already allocated for this purpose;

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

– completion and maintenance of the ITU database for telecommunication/ICT terminology and definitions, with particular emphasis on any and all language(s), in particular Arabic, for which a terminology deficit persists;

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

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

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

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

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

invites Member States and Sector Members

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 and assemblies and to contain their size and volume to the greatest extent possible.

MOD IAP/63A1/22

RESOLUTION 72 (Rev.DUBAI, 2018)

Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU

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

considering

that progress in achieving the goals and objectives of ITU can be measured and considerably enhanced through the process of linking strategic, financial and operational plans that set out the activities planned to be undertaken during the period of these plans,

recognizing

*a)* that operational and financial plans for ITU should set out the activities of the Union, the objectives of those activities and the associated resources, and could be effectively utilized, *inter alia*:

– to monitor progress in the implementation of the programmes of the Union;

– to enhance the capacity of the membership to evaluate, using performance indicators, progress in the achievement of programme activities;

– to improve the efficiency of these activities;

– to ensure transparency, particularly in the application of cost recovery;

– to promote complementarity between the activities of ITU and those of other relevant international and regional telecommunication organizations;

*b)* that the ongoing implementation of operational planning and its effective linkage to strategic and financial planning may make changes in the Financial Regulations necessary in order to elaborate the relationships between the corresponding documents and to harmonize presentation of the information they contain;

*c)* that effective and specific oversight mechanisms are required in order to enable the ITU Council adequately to audit progress in linking the strategic, operational and financial functions and to assess the implementation of operational plans;

*d)* that, in order to assist Member States in developing proposals to conferences, the secretariat should be invited to prepare guidelines for identifying the criteria to be applied in assessing the financial implications, and to distribute the guidelines in the form of circular letters by the Secretary-General or the Directors of the Bureaux;

*e)* that Member States, in taking into account the guidelines prepared by the secretariat, should, to the extent practicable, include relevant information in an annex to their proposals, in order to allow the Secretary-General/Directors of the Bureaux to identify the probable financial implications of such proposals,

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

1 to identify particular measures and elements, which should be considered indicative and not exclusive, to be included in the operational plans of the Sectors and the General Secretariat, to ensure coherence among the plans, that will assist the Union in implementing the strategic and financial plans and enable the Council to review their implementation;

2 to review the Financial Regulations of the Union, taking into account the views of Member States and the advice of the Sector advisory groups, and to make appropriate proposals for consideration by the Council in the light of *recognizing b)* and *c)* above;

3 to each prepare their coordinated and consolidated operational plans reflecting their linkages with the strategic and financial, plans of the Union as set out respectively in Resolution 71 and Decision 5 of this conference, for annual review by the Sector Advisory Groups and approval by Council;

4 to assist Member States in preparing estimates of the costs of their proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union, if so requested;

5 to contribute to the transparency of ITU by publishing details of all costs incurred in the use or deployment of external human resources in delivering the requirements agreed by the ITU membership;

6 to provide to conferences and assemblies the necessary information from the full range of new financial and planning mechanisms available in order to allow a reasonable estimate of the financial implications of their decisions to be made, including, to the extent practicable, cost "estimates" for any proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union, taking into account the provisions of Article 34 of the ITU Convention,

instructs the Council

1 to evaluate progress in linking the strategic, financial and operational functions and in implementing operational planning, and to take steps as appropriate to achieve the objectives of this resolution;

2 to take the necessary action to ensure that the future strategic, financial and operational plans will be prepared in line with this resolution;

3 to prepare a report, with any appropriate recommendations, for consideration by the 2022 plenipotentiary conference,

urges Member States

to liaise with the secretariat at an early stage in developing proposals with financial implications so that the work plan and associated resource requirements can be identified and, to the greatest extent practicable, included in such proposals.

ADD IAP/63A1/23

Draft New Decision [IAP-2]

Elaboration of the procedures for the hearings for candidates to elected official posts and ITU ethics guidelines on campaign activities prior to Plenipotentiary Conferences

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

considering

the amendments to 178 of the “General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union” approved by this conference that established the hearings for candidates to elected official posts,

recognizing

*a)* the 2009 report by the United Nations’ Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on “Selection and Conditions of Service of Executive Heads in the United Nations System Organizations” that recommends specialized agencies of the UN to establish a hearings process for candidates to elected official posts;

*b)* that the UN General Assembly and several UN agencies have formally adopted hearings’ processes in which candidates present their views and answer questions to the public,

taking into account

*a)* that the hearings’ process serves to inform the Member States on the vision for the post and the qualifications of each candidate, and therefore should take place as early as possible;

*b)* that in ITU elections there have been historically several candidates from the ITU staff, which, due to ITU Staff Regulations, have only submitted their official candidacy 28 days prior to the Plenipotentiary Conferences, in accordance with GR 170,

taking into account further

the guidelines for “Ethical aspects of certain campaign activities prior to the 2018 Plenipotentiary Conference” presented to and endorsed by the 2018 Session of the ITU Council,

decides

1 to adopt the “Ethical aspects of certain campaign activities prior to the 2018 Plenipotentiary Conference” as standard guidelines for all Plenipotentiary Conferences in the ITU;

2 to establish procedures for the hearings for candidates to elected official posts, in accordance with GR 178, observing the following elements:

* The hearings should take place before the ITU Council session in the same year of the Plenipotentiary Conference, at least six months before said Conference;
* The hearings should be broadcast through the Internet and allow for remote participation,

instructs the Secretary-General

to present an annual report to Council on the application of ITU’s Ethics guidelines,

instructs the Council

1 to develop and improve ITU’s Ethics guidelines described in *decides 1*;

2 to develop the procedures described in *decides 2,* to be approved by the 2020 Session of the ITU Council;

3 to continuously improve the procedures associated with the hearings process,

instructs the Council further

to amend the ITU Staff Regulations, particularly provision 12.2, to eliminate the need for appointed ITU staff to enter into special leave without pay when standing for election to an elected official post,

encourages Member States

1 to foster and actively participate in the hearings process;

2 to work early on their candidates campaign to enable them to participate and take place in the hearings,

*urges future candidates*

to officially submit their candidacies to the Secretary General, in accordance with GR 170, as early as possible.

**Reasons:** CITEL proposes amendments to the “General Rules of conferences, Assemblies and meetings of the Union” and a draft new Decision with three main objectives\*:

1 to establish a hearings process for candidates to elected official posts;

2 to amend the ITU Staff Regulation 12.2 to enable the application of the new ITU Ethics guidelines and to balance the conditions of candidacy among ITU elected officials and ITU staff;

3 to develop the specific procedures for the hearings.

\* Full discussion in ITU Council document [C18/95: Contribution from the Federative Republic of Brazil - Implementation of hearings for candidates to elected official posts](https://www.itu.int/md/S18-CL-C-0095/en)

MOD IAP/63A1/24

RESOLUTION 77 (Rev.dubai, 2018)

Scheduling and duration of conferences, forums, assemblies and Council sessions of the Union (2019-2023)

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

recalling

*a)* No. 47 in Article 8 of the ITU Constitution, which stipulates that the Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened every four years;

*b)* Nos. 90 and 91 in Article 13 of the Constitution, which stipulate that world radiocommunication conferences (WRC) and radiocommunication assemblies (RA) shall normally be convened every three to four years, and shall be associated in place and time;

*c)* No. 114 in Article 18 of the Constitution, which stipulates that world telecommunication standardization assemblies (WTSA) shall be convened every four years;

*d)* No. 141 in Article 22 of the Constitution, which stipulates that, between two plenipotentiary conferences, there shall be one world telecommunication development conference (WTDC);

*e)* No. 51 in Article 4 of the ITU Convention, which stipulates that the ITU Council shall hold an ordinary session annually at the seat of the Union;

*f)* Resolution 111 (Rev. Busan, 2014),

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for2020-2023, and the priorities identified therein;

*b)* that, in the consideration of the draft financial plan of the Union for2020-2023, the challenge to increase revenues in order to meet increasing programme demands is substantial,

considering

*a)* the importance of mutual respect for the religious and spiritual requirements of delegates to ITU conferences, assemblies and Council sessions;

*b)* the importance of including all delegates in the crucial work of ITU conferences, assemblies and Council sessions and of not precluding such participation;

*c)* the scheduling and invitation process for ITU conferences, assemblies and Council sessions as set out in the ITU Convention,

considering further

*a)* the need to take into account the financial resources of the Union when scheduling conferences, assemblies and forums, particularly the necessity of ensuring efficient Union operations within limited resources;

*b)* the need to take account the availability of sufficient meeting space to accommodate core ITU Sector activities;

*c)* the increase in the total number of events organized by the Union throughout the year, which has sometimes resulted in a lack of meeting space necessary to accommodate core ITU Sector activities;

*d)* that holding conferences, assemblies and forums in the same year as the plenipotentiary conference represents a burden for the Union's membership and staff,

having considered

*a)* Document PP‑18/XX submitted by the Secretary‑General, on planned conferences and assemblies;

*b)* the proposals submitted by several Member States,

bearing in mind

*a)* the various provisions of the Constitution and Convention establishing the three Sectors of the Union and their constituent elements, including Conferences, Assemblies, Study Groups, and Advisory Groups;

*b)* the increasing demands placed on and necessary preparatory work to be carried out by Member States, Sector Members, the General Secretariat and the Sectors of the Union before each conference, assembly and forum of the Union;

*c)* that scheduling the Council earlier in the calendar year improves the linkage between the strategic, financial and operational plans and the budget and other activities to be carried out by the Council,

noting

*a)* that Council Resolution 1380 (C16, last amended C17) set the dates for RA-19 for 21-25 October 2019, and for WRC-19 for 28 October - 22 November 2019;

*b)* that the external auditor's reports on the Union's finances should normally be available to the Council in due time prior to its sessions,

resolves

1 that the Union and its Member States should make every effort, as far as practicable, in order that the planned period of any ITU conference or assembly not be scheduled during a period which is considered a major religious period by a Member State;

2 that the Union and the Member States of the Council should make every effort, as far as practicable, in order that the planned period of any Council session not be scheduled during a period which is considered a major religious period by a Member State of the Council;

3 that the inviting government for a given ITU conference or assembly or, in the absence of an inviting government, the Secretary-General, shall be responsible for verifying with Member States that the proposed period of that conference or assembly does not coincide with a major religious period;

4 that ITU conferences and assemblies shall, in principle, be held in the last quarter of the year, and not in the same year[[11]](#footnote-11)1, except as provided in *recalling b)* above;

5 that plenipotentiary conferences shall, unless there is a pressing need otherwise, be limited to a duration of three weeks;

6 that ITU exhibitions, forums, high-level events and symposia of a worldwide character shall be scheduled within the allocated resources in the financial plan and biennial budget approved by Council, and subject to the schedule and meeting space requirements of core activities of the ITU Sectors and other mandatory Union events, such as conferences, assemblies and Council sessions;

7 that the schedule of future conferences, assemblies and Council sessions for the years 2019-2024 shall be as follows:

7.1 the Council shall, in principle, hold its ordinary session within or around June‑July of the calendar year;

7.2 WRC‑19 shall be held in Sharm el-Sheikh (Egypt) from 28 October to 22 November 2019, preceded by the Radiocommunication Assembly from 21 to 25 October 2019;

7.3 WTSA shall be held in the last quarter of2020;

7.4 WTDC shall be held in the last quarter of 2021;

7.5 the Plenipotentiary Conference shall be held in in the last quarter of2022;

7.6 a RA and a WRC shall be held in the last quarter of 2023;

8 that the agendas of world and regional conferences shall be established in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention and the agendas of assemblies shall be established, as appropriate, taking into account the resolutions and recommendations of the relevant conferences and assemblies;

9 that the conferences and assemblies mentioned in *resolves* 4 should be held within the periods indicated there, that the precise dates and places will be set by the Council after consultation of the Member States, leaving sufficient time between the various conferences, and that the precise duration shall be decided by the Council after their agendas have been established,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to take appropriate measures to facilitate the most efficient use of time and resources during such conferences;

2 to give priority to core ITU Sector activities when scheduling ITU exhibitions, forums, high-level events and symposia of a worldwide character;

3 to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, proposing further improvements, as appropriate,

instructs the Council

1 at each ordinary session, to schedule its next three ordinary sessions in June‑July and to review the Council's schedule on a rolling basis;

2 to take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution, and report to future plenipotentiary conferences on possible improvements in the implementation of this resolution.

**Reasons:** CITEL proposes the following amendments to Resolution 77 on “Scheduling and duration of conferences, forums, assemblies and Council sessions of the Union (2015-2019)”:

* editorial updates;
* full merger without changes of Resolution 111 on “Considering major religious periods in the scheduling of ITU conferences, assemblies and Council sessions” into Resolution 77, as they address the same topic;
* suppression (SUP) of Resolution 111.

SUP IAP/63A1/25

RESOLUTION 111 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Considering major religious periods in the scheduling of ITU conferences, assemblies and Council sessions

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

**Reasons:** Resolutions 77 and 111 both address the issue of scheduling of ITU conferences, forums, assemblies and Council sessions. In an effort to streamline and consolidate similar PP Resolutions, amended Resolution 77 completely absorbs all provisions from Resolution 111 without change, thus Resolution 111 can be suppressed.

NOC IAP/63A1/26

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, on the improvement of management and follow-up of the defrayal of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates, was revised at the Busan Plenipotentiary Conference to provide the Secretary-General with greater flexibility to implement resolves 6 of the Resolution on negotiation of repayment plans with Sector Members and Associates to reduce the exclusion of those who were late in payment of their fees in order to facilitate the recovery of past debts, retain current Sector Members/Associates and attract potential new ones.

Council 18 confirmed the continuing success of this revised procedure, noting that the flexibility granted to the Secretary-General resulted in positive outcome on payments of contribution with better collection rate and reduction in debt of Sector Members and Associates, and the recovery of arrears, which normally would have been difficult to obtain. Therefore, Resolution 152 should be retained. The Resolution as revised at the Busan Plenipotentiary Conference is providing good results, as Council observed, and should be retained.

ADD IAP/63A1/27

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [IAP-1]

ITU Journal: ICT Discoveries

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

recalling

that Resolution 169 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference established a new category of participation in ITU for Academia,

considering

1. that Academia plays a significant role in the research and development of telecommunication/information and communication technologies (ICT);
2. that both intellectual and scientific contributions from Academia benefit the work of the Union, particularly the activities of ITU Study Groups as well as Focus Groups;
3. that Academia greatly contributes to raising the profile and visibility of the activities of the Union in international research communities related to ICTs, and among young people,

noting

1. that the Kaleidoscope event, held annually since 2008, has increased dialogue between Academia and ICT standardization experts, identifying, through original, peer-reviewed papers, areas in need of international standards to assist the development of the Information Society;
2. that the ITU Journal was officially launch in September 2017 during an ITU Telecom World, with the aim to show an interdisciplinary approach that reflects ITU’s comprehensive field of interest and explores the convergence of telecommunication/ICT with other disciplines, as well as features review articles, best practice implementation tutorials and case studies,

resolves

1. to support the further development of the scholarly, professional, peer-reviewed, digital and online ITU Journal;
2. to publish original scientific research on telecommunication/ICT technical developments and their policy and regulatory, economic, social and legal dimensions, with the aim of generating forward-thinking discussions around emerging trends of relevance to the work of the Union;
3. to establish collaborative efforts with the international research community and to raise awareness of the Journal worldwide with a view to positioning it in scientific journal rankings,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to continue to lead the overall operations of the ITU Journal, including the editorial process,

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

1. to contribute to the development of the ITU Journal, providing advice on substantive matters, including the Journal’s policy and scope;
2. to identify new topics to be addressed by the Journal and nominate reputable scholars and professionals as candidates for the Journal’s Editorial Board;
3. to promote the ITU Journal and disseminate its Calls for Papers as widely as possible among ITU membership, universities and research institutes and other relevant communities, with the aim of soliciting original scientific papers,

invites ITU Member States

1. to inform their academic and research communities of this resolution, and to encourage and support these communities in contributing to the Journal’s development;
2. to also identify new topics to be addressed by the Journal and nominate their reputable scholars and professionals as candidates for the Journal’s Editorial Board.

**Reasons:** CITEL proposes a draft new resolution to support the further development of the scholarly, professional, peer-reviewed, digital and online ITU Journal.

Convinced that Academia contributes to raising the profile and visibility of the activities of the Union in international research communities related to ICT; and that Academia welcomed the creation of the ITU Journal as an output from ITU that also helps to promote the academic work.

For this reason, it is proposed to support this publication that shows the work of the Union, of its three Sectors, as well as promotes the importance of the Academia working in ITU.

MOD IAP/63A1/28

RESOLUTION 175 (Rev.DUBAI, 2018)

Telecommunication/information and communication technology accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs

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

recalling

*a)* Article 12 of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITR), adopted by the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) (Dubai, 2012), which states that Member States should promote access for persons with disabilities to international telecommunication services, taking into account the relevant ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) recommendations;

*b)* the outcome document of the High-Level Meeting on Disability and Development (HLMDD) convened by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) at the level of Heads of State and Government on 23 September 2013, under the theme "The ICT Opportunity for a Disability-Inclusive Development Framework", which stresses the need for inclusive development in which persons with disabilities are both agents and beneficiaries;

*c)* Goal 10 of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) which emphasized that people, including persons with disabilities, have equal access and use to ICTs;*d)* the ITU‑T Focus Group on Audiovisual Media Accessibility (FG‑AVA), which is working on broadcasting and Internet television in order to include audio description for the visually impaired and captioning/subtitles for the deaf hard of and hearing, as well as accessible remote Internet participation;

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

*f)* Resolution 67 (2015) of the ITU Radiocommunication Assembly on Telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs;

*g)* Resolution 70 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs;

*h)* Resolution 58 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on accessibility to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities, including those with specific needs,

recognizing

*a)* ongoing work in the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R), Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and Development Sector (ITU-D) on telecommunications/ ICTs accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs;

*b)* technical papers addressing Use cases for assisting persons with disabilities using mobile applications; Guidelines for accessible meetings, Guidelines for supporting remote participation in meetings for all, and Telecommunications Accessibility Checklist;

*c)* that the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, as approved by this conference, includes intersectoral objective I.5: "Enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs" and related outcomes and outputs;

*d)* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), calling for special attention to be given to persons with disabilities and with specific needs;

*e)* that during the General Assembly High-level Meeting on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, it was recognized that special attention must be paid to solving the specific issues presented by information and communication technologies for persons with disabilities and those with specific needs;

*f)* § 13 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles and § 18 of the Tunis Commitment, reaffirming the commitment to providing equitable and affordable access to ICTs, especially for persons with disabilities and specific needs;

*g)* various regional and national efforts to develop or revise accessibility guidelines and standards for persons with disability applicable to telecommunications/ICT;

*h)* ITU's accessibility policy for persons with disabilities and those with specific needs, adopted by the ITU Council in 2013;

*i)* that webcasting by means of accessible webpages and documents, as well as the use of captioning and audio descriptions in the audiovisual content, and the use of sign language interpretation are invaluable tools, which benefit persons with disabilities and specific needs,

considering

*a)* that the World Health Organization estimates that there are one billion persons living with varying degrees of physical, sensory or cognitive disabilities in the world, meaning 15 per cent of the world's population, and 80 per cent of them live in developing countries[[12]](#footnote-12)1;

*b)* that ICTs can provide opportunities and benefits for women and girls with disabilities to overcome exclusion on the basis of their gender and disability;

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

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

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

*d)* that the United Nations Human Rights Council established the Special Rapporteurship on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and with specific needs to allow identification of the barriers and obstacles that persons with disabilities and specific needs still have to overcome to achieve their full, effective participation in society and within the ITU, and whose mandate will be to work in close coordination with all mechanisms and entities of the United Nations system, regional mechanisms, civil society and organizations of and for persons with disabilities and with specific needs, and will incorporate the perspectives of gender, international cooperation and capacity building in all its activities, in accordance with the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

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

*f)* that it is necessary for governments and multiple stakeholders to pay attention to the outcomes in the report jointly prepared by G3ict and Disabled People's International (DPI), given that the accessibility of the information infrastructure, considered an essential area of ICT accessibility that has an enormous impact on the greatest number of users, falls short of the level of progress called for by the provisions in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in terms of general compliance on the part of the countries that have ratified it,

aware

that the JCA AHF (Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors) for the purposes of awareness-raising, advice, assistance, collaboration, coordination, networking and historical precedence recognizing the cross sector mandate of the JCA-AHF to coordinate and communicate to all the sectors on the work of accessibility to prevent duplication of work,

resolves

1 to involve persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs in the work of ITU, taking into account their experiences, expertise and, opinions, so that they may collaborate in the adoption of a comprehensive action plan in order to extend access to telecommunications/ICTs, in collaboration with external entities and bodies concerned with this topic;

2 to foster dialogue and communication with persons with disabilities and specific needs   
(with means of interpretation when necessary) between those who prepare public policies and statistics on telecommunications/ICTs users with disabilities and with specific needs, in order to obtain better information and knowledge about which data to collect and analyse at the national level using international standards and methods;

3 to promote cooperation with regional and global organizations and institutions that deal with accessibility for persons with disabilities and with specific needs, , in order to include accessibility to telecommunications/ICTs in their agendas and take into account its cross-cutting nature with other topics;

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

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

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

2 to consider the financial implications for ITU of providing, within the available resources, information in accessible formats and through ICTs, as well as access to ITU facilities, services and programmes for participants with visual, hearing or motor disabilities and persons with specific needs, mainly with the inclusion of captioning at meetings, sign language interpretation, access to information through the ITU website in print and adapted formats, physical access to ITU buildings and meeting facilities, and to facilitate the adoption of accessible ITU recruitment practices and employment;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10 to direct the regional offices, within their available resources, to organize regional competitions for the development of assistive technologies to enable persons with disabilities and specific needs, having due regard to differences in culture and languages and taking into account the presence of developers with disabilities;

11 to make use of and share information regarding the ways in which ICTs can empower persons with all types of disabilities and specific needs, for example guidelines, tools and information sources prepared by ITU and other relevant organizations such as G3ict which are of benefit to the work of ITU and the membership;

12 to encourage the regional offices, within their available resources, to cooperate with stakeholders concerned to promote the development of new technologies that enable persons with disabilities and specific needs;

13 to submit a report annually to Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution;

14 to promote the collection and analysis of statistical data on disabilities and accessibility to telecommunications/ICTs that Member States can consider when preparing and designing their own public policies to promote accessibility,

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

2 to consider introducing appropriate telecommunication/ICT services and to encourage the development of applications for telecommunication devices and products in order to enable persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs to utilize these services on an equal basis with others, and to promote international cooperation in this regard;

3 to promote the development of learning opportunities in order to train persons with disabilities and with specific needs to use ICTs for their social and economic development, including through train-the‑trainer courses and distance learning;

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

5 foster coordination and consensus on ensuring that persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs have access to telecommunication/ICT services;

6 to share the best practices implemented in favor of accessibility to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs;

7 to take into account *considering c)* ii) and*e)* above, and the benefits of cost affordability for equipment and services for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs, including universal design;

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

MOD IAP/63A1/29

RESOLUTION 151 (Rev. DUBAI, 2018)

Improvement of results-based management in ITU

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

considering

*a)* Decision 5 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) that indicates the resource limitations for the 2020-2023 period and specifies goals and objectives on the improvement efficiency of the ITU activities;

*b)* Resolution 48 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) that resolves that the human resources management and development in ITU should continue to be compatible with goals and activities of the Union and United Nations common system;

*c)* Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) that sets out strategic goals and objectives of the Union and Sectors in a results-based management (RBM) framework;

*d)* Resolution 72 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of this conference, which highlights that progress in achieving the objectives of ITU can be measured and considerably enhanced through the process of linking strategic, financial and operational plans that set out the activities planned to be undertaken during the period of these plans;

*e)* Resolution 151 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which further instructed the Secretary-General to continue to improve methodologies associated with the full implementation of results-based budgeting (RBB) and RBM, including the presentation of biennial budgets,

recognizing

*a)* that continued implementation of RBB and RBM at ITU entails further cultural change and staff involvement at all levels to integrate the concepts and terms of RBM into programme planning, management and reporting;

*b)* that a comprehensive strategy aimed at changing the way agencies operate, with improving performance (achieving results) as the central orientation, was identified by the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) as an essential step towards RBM in a report issued in 2004 entitled "Implementation of Results-Based Management in the United Nations Organizations";

*c)* that JIU identified the process of planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation; delegation of authority and accountability; and staff performance and contract management, as the main pillars for the development of a solid RBM system;

*d)* the need to implement JIU recommendations contained in "JIU/REP/2016/1: Review of management and administration in the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)" taking into account the adoption of RBM in the United Nations Organization system,

emphasizing

that the purpose of RBM and RBB is to ensure that high-priority activities are adequately resourced in order to efficiently achieve planned results,

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

1 to continue to improve processes and methodologies associated with the full implementation of RBM and RBB at the levels of processing and implementation, including improvements in the presentation of the biennial budgets on an ongoing basis;

2 to continue to develop a comprehensive ITU results framework to support implementation and monitoring of the progress of the strategic, financial and operational plans;

3 to develop a comprehensive performance monitoring and evaluation framework to support the ITU results framework;

4 to further integrate the risk-management framework at the ITU level, in the context of RBM, to ensure that contributions from Members and other sources are used to best advantage;

5 to make steady progress in increasing staff capacity and contribution to the ITU results framework;

6 to continually improve efficiency of all activities by eliminating duplication, working through the existing mechanisms for addressing inter-sectoral coordination and overlap, taking into account complementarity between the activities of ITU and those of other relevant international and regional telecommunication organizations, as well as the respective mandate of each ITU Sector;

7 to ensure, as part of the Coordination Committee standing activities, coherence and avoidance of duplication among the operational plans and biennial budgets, for review by the Council, while identifying particular measures and elements to be included;

8 to ensure transparency of the annual reporting, by providing detailed information on the allocation of resources;

9 to monitor on a yearly basis implementation of plenipotentiary conference Resolutions and to report to the ITU Council, in the framework of the annual report on the Implementation of the Strategic Plan and Activities of the Union (ITU Annual Progress Report),

instructs the ITU Council

1 to continue to take appropriate action to ensure further development and appropriate implementation of RBM and RBB at ITU;

2 to monitor the implementation of this resolution at each subsequent session of the Council and to report to the next plenipotentiary conference.

**Reasons:** CITEL proposes the above amendments to Resolution 151 (Rev. Busan, 2014) on “Implementation of results-based management in ITU.”

MOD IAP/63A1/30

DECISION 5 (Rev.DUBAI, 2018)

Revenue and expenses for the Union for the period 2020-2023

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

considering

*a)* Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) on the Strategic plan for the Union for 2020-2023, and the priorities identified therein;

*b)* Resolution 72 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) on the linkage between strategic, financial and operational planning in the ITU;

*c)* Resolution 91 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on general principles for cost recovery,

considering further

that, in the consideration of the draft financial plan of the Union for 2020-2023, the challenge to use the financial and human resources effectively and efficiently to meet the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan is substantial,

noting

that Resolution 151 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) on the improvement of results-based management in ITU, an important component of which relates to planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and which effectively lead, *inter alia*, to further strengthening of the l management system including financial management of the Union,

noting further

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

decides

1 that the Council is authorized to draw up the two biennial budgets of the Union in such a way that the total 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 be 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;

1.4 that the Council shall each year review the revenue and expenses in the budget, the different activities and the related expenditure as well as key financial indicators relevant for the Union;

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 in excess of the budget for conferences, meetings and seminars if such excess 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 and, to this end it shall establish the lowest possible authorized level of expenditure, commensurate with the needs of the Union, within the limits established by *decides* 1 above;

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

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

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

с) fixed costs related to the reimbursement of loans should not be reduced;

d) fixed costs related to after-service health insurance (ASHI) should be maintained at a level consistent with decisions taken by other organizations in the United Nations common system of salaries and benefits;

e) there should be no expenditure reductions in regular maintenance costs for ITU buildings to ensure security and health of staff;

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

g) effort should be made to minimize the extrabudgetary activities and related expenses;

7 that the Council, , shall aim at keeping the Reserve Account at a level above six per cent of total annual expenditure,

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

1 to prepare the draft biennial budgets for the years 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 ensure that, in each biennial budget, revenue and expenses are balanced;

3 to draw up and implement a cost effective and resource efficient 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 implement, monitor and propose improvements to risk management policy established in Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), comprising all elements of a systematic and comprehensive risk management framework and to report annually to the Council;

;

3 to make every effort to achieve balanced biennial budgets, and to bring to the attention of the membership, through the 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 analyzing the expenses related to each item in Annex 2 to this decision, and to propose appropriate measures to be undertaken to reduce expenditure in ITU;

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 an annual basis, a report on the ITU budget implementation for the previous year and planned implementation of the ITU budget for the current year;

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 achieved during the budget implementation

2 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 relevant documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

3 to authorize the Secretary General to allocate up to CHF 2 million, as necessary, to the New Building Project Fund from the savings achieved during budget implementation;

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 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 report of the Secretary-General relating to the matter referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General* 2 above, and report to the nextplenipotentiary 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

**[Draft Financial Plan for 2020-2023 is not yet available.]**

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 and workshops by the intersectoral task force (ISC-TF) 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) Work towards ensuring the role of the regional presence in achieving “One ITU” through full involvement of regional offices in the planning and organization of seminars/workshops/meetings/conferences, including their preparatory meetings outside Geneva, using local expertise and local contact networks and to save on travel costs.

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

5) 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.

6) 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.

7) 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.

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

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

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

11) 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.

12) Consideration of savings in languages (translation, interpretation) for study group meetings and publications, without prejudice to the goals of Resolution 154 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) including limiting the length of documents.

13) Adoption of alternative translation procedures to reduce the cost of translations while maintaining or improving their current quality and the accuracy of telecommunication/ICT terminology.

14) Implementation of WSIS and SDG activities through the redeployment of staff responsible for such activities within the existing resources consistent with the Financial Plan and the Biennial Budget approved by Council and, as appropriate, through cost recovery, voluntary contributions and involvement of regional offices in collaboration with other UN organizations.

15) Reviewing the number of study group meetings and their duration with a view to reducing their costs and those of other relevant groups.

16) Evaluation of regional groups established by ITU study groups and if necessary terminating their activities to avoid duplication and overlap, including with the regional organizations.

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

18) Reduction of the number and duration of physical meetings of the Council working groups to one per year for a maximum of three days, where possible.

19) Reduction of number of Council working groups to the absolute minimum necessary by combining them into a smaller number of groups, terminating their activities if no further development occurred on their scope of activities or their activities duplicate and overlap with the scope of activities of other ITU groups.

20) Regular assessment of the level of achievement of the strategic goals, objectives and outputs with a view to increase efficiency through the reallocation of budget, when necessary.

21) For new activities or those having additional financial resource implications, a "value-added" assessment shall be made and implemented to improve efficiency and to avoid overlap and duplication.

22) Sound consideration of the size of, location of 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.

23) 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 as far as possible, by prioritizing the allocation of staff from the regional and area offices, limiting 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.

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

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

26) Introduce innovative cross-cutting means and working methods for improving the Union's productivity.

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

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

29) Appeal to the Member States, to the extent possible, to include in their proposals to the ITU conferences an annex with relevant information in order to allow the Secretary-General/Directors of the Bureaux to identify the probable financial implications of such proposals.30) Continue the efforts to simplify, harmonize (or suppress), as appropriate, internal administrative processes followed by their digitization and automation.

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

32) Any additional measures adopted by the Council.

MOD IAP/63A1/31

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 the widespread use of mobile telecommunications in the world has also been accompanied by a rise in the problem of mobile device theft;

*c)* 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;

*d)* 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;

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

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

*g)* 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, industry cooperation to define technical guidelines and the dissemination of information on combating mobile device theft;

*h)* that some manufacturers of mobile devices, as well as operators, offer solutions for consumers, such as free anti-theft applications, with the aim of reducing the rate of mobile device theft,

recognizing

*a)* that, in several regions, the tampering (unauthorized changing) or replication of the mobile ICT device unique identifiers has become a means of unlawful use of stolen mobile devices;

*b)* that tampering of identifiers adversely affects genuine devices holders when its unique identifier is replicated in other devices and as a result, the use of these genuine devices in the mobile networks are being blocked;

*c)* that it is necessary to adopt national, regional, and worldwide strategies to fight mobile device theft;

*d)* that several Member States have adopted regulations with the aim that mobile service providers generate and share information on stolen mobile device data bases at national and international level, as well as their implementation as a tool to stop the reutilization of those devices;

*e)* that it becomes necessary to continue searching for innovative solutions in order to deter mobile device theft,

concerned

that the rate of mobile device theft in various 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 and / or regulations to address this global problem,

resolves

to explore all ways and means to continue 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, including statistics of their effectiveness;

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 reduce mobile device theft and the use of stolen mobile devices in their countries;

4 to share information and experiences about measures related to the tampering of mobile ICT identifiers and their prevention,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report annually to the ITU Council on progress of the work,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to contribute to the studies and experiences in this area;

2 to implement education initiatives in order to reduce the use of stolen mobile devices by users;

3 to adopt measures to exchange information on the device identifiers reported as stolen or lost in other countries and regions, and block the use of these devices in their mobile networks;

4 to take the necessary actions to prevent, discover and control tampering and replication of mobile ICT device identifiers, and prevent devices with tampered/replicated identifiers from accessing mobile networks, and to find solutions where users of genuine devices are adversely affected by the use and blockage of replicated identifiers;

5 to urge the industry and manufacturers of mobile devices to adopt measures to prevent the tampering of mobile ICT identifiers.

**Reasons:** The issue of mobile device theft and tampering is of great relevance and interest in our region. This has been reflected in the work that CITEL has been carrying out. For this reason, it is deemed necessary to introduce a few improvements to Resolution 189 (Busan, 2014).

Firstly, changes are being proposed to the reference resolution in order to show the importance of regional and worldwide coordination that is required to fight against mobile device theft.

It is also deemed necessary to establish consumer education initiatives for users in order to provide them with information on the dangerous consequences of stolen and tampered devices, adding another tool to the technical solutions that can be implemented by the industry and at the level of the Member States.

Finally, it is important to provide incentives to the industry and the Member States so they continue searching for solutions that may reduce or eliminate this illegal practice.

MOD IAP/63A1/32

RESOLUTION 177 (Rev. DUBAI, 2018)

Conformance and interoperability

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

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 76 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly;

*b)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;

*c)* Resolution 62 (Geneva, 2015) of the Radiocommunication Assembly;

*d)* the progress reports made by the Directors of the ITU Sectors to the Council and to this conference,

noting

1. the work carried out by ITU-D Study Question 4/2 (Assistance to developing countries for implementing conformance and interoperability (C&I) programmes);

*b)* the work carried out by ITU-T SG11 on conformance and interoperability (C&I) programmes, including on the Conformity Assessment Steering Committee (CASC), and on combating counterfeit ICT;

*c)* that several ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) study groups have already started pilot projects for conformity to ITU‑T recommendations;

*d)* that ITU‑T has launched an informative and voluntary Product Conformity Database and is progressively populating it with details of ICT equipment having undergone testing for conformity to ITU‑T Recommendations;

*e)* that an ITU C&I Portal website has been created and is continually updated,

recognizing further

1. that Conformance and Interoperability procedures are used to protect consumers and networks and to prevent radio equipment interference;

*b)* that widespread conformance and interoperability of telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) equipment and systems through the implementation of relevant programmes, policies and decisions can increase market opportunities and reliability and encourage global integration and trade;

*c)* that technical training and institutional capacity building for testing and conformity are one of the essential tools for many ITU members to develop their own capacity and to promote global connectivity;

*d)* that many ITU members may also benefit from using the conformity assessment that many existing regional and national standards bodies already provide for conformity assessment, through mechanisms of collaboration with such organizations;

*e)* that it is not appropriate for the ITU itself to enter into certification and testing of equipment and services that many regional and national standards bodies already provide for conformance and interoperability testing;

*f)* that existing international approaches to conformity assessment provide a robust and well-functioning infrastructure that is also being used by developing countries;

*g)* that conformance testing does not guarantee interoperability of devices or detection of counterfeit devices, but provides assurance that the implementation of a standard conforms to the specified standard;

*h)* that C&I testing can facilitate the interoperability of certain emerging technologies such as IoT and 5G/IMT-2020;

*i)* that a decision concerning the implementation of an ITU Mark would be postponed until pillar 1 (conformity assessment) of the Action Plan has reached a more mature stage of development (Council-12),

considering

1. the action plan of the C&I programme as updated at the 2013 session of the ITU Council, the pillars of which are 1) Conformity assessment, 2) Interoperability events, 3) Capacity building, and 4) Establishment of test centres and C&I programme in developing countries;

*b)* that some countries, especially developing countries, have not yet acquired the capacity to test equipment and provide assurance to consumers in their countries;

*c)* that increased confidence in the conformity of telecommunication/ICT equipment to rules and standards in place promotes interoperability of equipment from different manufacturers, reduces interference among communication systems, and assists developing countries in choosing high-quality products;

*d)* the importance of C&I to businesses, including to Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and young developers, when designing, developing and marketing telecommunication/ ICT equipment;

*e)* that, along with ITU‑T Recommendations, there are a number of specifications for C&I testing developed by other conformity assessment bodies and standards development organizations (SDOs), fora and consortia;

*f)* that conformance assessment can assist in combating counterfeit ICT devices, especially in developing countries’,

resolves

1 to endorse the objectives of Resolution 76 (Rev.  Hammamet, 2016), Resolution 62 (Geneva,2015) and Resolution 47 (Rev.  Buenos Aires, 2017), and the Action Plan for the C&I Programme reviewed by the Council at its 2014 session (Document C14/24(Rev.1));

2 that this programme of work continue to be implemented, including the informative pilot conformity database and its development into a fully functioning database, in consultation with each region, taking into consideration a) the outcome and effect that the pilot conformity database may have on Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders (e.g. other standards-development organizations (SDOs)), b) the impact the database will have on bridging the standardization gap as relevant to each region, c) the potential liability issues for ITU and for Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders, and taking into account the results of regional ITU conformity and interoperability consultations;

3 to assist developing countries in establishing regional or subregional conformity and interoperability centres suitable to perform conformity and interoperability testing as appropriate and according to their needs and encourage cooperation with governmental and non-governmental, national and regional organizations and international conformity assessment bodies,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to continue consultations and assessment studies in all regions, taking into consideration the needs of each region, on implementation of the Action Plan endorsed by the Council, including, in collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), the recommendations on human capacity building and assistance in the establishment of test facilities in developing countries;

2 to continue to carry out pilot projects for conformity to ITU‑T recommendations to increase the probability of interoperability in accordance with the Action Plan;

3 to enhance and improve standards-setting processes in order to improve interoperability through conformity;

4 to continuously update the Action Plan for the long-term implementation of this resolution;

5 to provide the Council with progress reports, including the results of studies, relating to the implementation of this resolution;

6 in cooperation with the Director of BDT, and based on the consultations in *instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau* 1 above, to implement the Action Plan agreed by the Council at its 2012 session and revised by the Council at its 2013 session,

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

1 to advance the implementation of Resolution 47 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) and the relevant parts of the Action Plan, and to report to the Council;

2 to assist Member States in addressing their concerns with respect to non-compliant equipment;

3 to continue providing on-the-job capacity-building activities, in collaboration with recognized institutions and benefiting from the ITU Academy ecosystem, including activities related to preventing radiocommunication interference caused or received by ICT equipment;

4 within the ITU C&I Programme Pillars 3 and 4:

a) to raise awareness of the applicability of C&I programmes to certain IoT applications; and

b) to provide capacity building on technical regulations and compliance testing to support developers, including SMEs and youth, as they design their telecommunication/ICT equipment to be able to access local, regional and global markets,

invites the Council

1 to consider the reports of the Directors of the three Bureaux and to take all necessary measures so as to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this resolution;

2 to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the progress made with respect to this resolution;

3 to consider, after pillar 1 of the Action Plan has reached a more mature stage of development, the possible introduction of an ITU Mark, taking into account the technical, financial and legal implications,

invites the membership

1 to populate the pilot conformity database with details of products tested to applicable ITU‑T recommendations in accredited test laboratories (first, second or third party), or by accredited certification bodies, or according to procedures adopted by an SDO or forum qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU‑T A.5;

2 to participate in ITU-facilitated interoperability events and in the work of the ITU study groups related to conformity and interoperability issues;

3 to take an active role in building developing countries' capacity in conformity and interoperability testing, including through on-the-job training, particularly as part of any supply contract for telecommunication equipment, services and systems to these countries;

4 to support the establishment of regional conformity testing facilities, or facilitate use of existing laboratory infrastructures, particularly in developing countries;

5 to participate in ITU assessment studies to promote the establishment of harmonized conformity and interoperability frameworks in the regions,

invites organizations qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU‑T A.5

1 to participate in the ITU pilot conformity database activities and, sharing links on a mutual basis, to enrich its extent by referring to more recommendations and standards within a product, and to allow for more exposure of vendors' products and widen the portfolio of selection to the users;

2 to participate in developing countries' capacity-building programmes and activities facilitated by TSB and BDT, in particular offering opportunities for developing-country experts – particularly from operators – to gain on-the-job experience,

invites Member States

1 to contribute to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to encourage national and regional testing entities to assist ITU in implementing this resolution;

3 to adopt conformity-assessment regimes and procedures based on applicable ITU‑T recommendations, leading to better quality of service/quality of experience, and to higher probability of interoperability of equipment, services and systems;

4 to work together to combat counterfeit equipment using nationally and/or regionally established conformance assessment systems.

**Reasons:** This document presents a proposal to modify PP Resolution 177. Most of proposed text aligns with WTSA-16 Resolution 76 *Studies related to conformance and interoperability testing, assistance to developing countries, and a possible future ITU Mark programme*. In particular, this contribution encourages the cooperation with governmental and non-governmental, national and regional organizations and international accreditation and certification bodies. It also points out that it is not appropriate for ITU itself to enter into certification and testing of equipment and services that many regional and national standards bodies already provide.

MOD IAP/63A1/33

RESOLUTION 102 (Rev. DUBAI, 2018)

ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses

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

recalling

*a)* relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA);

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

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

recognizing

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

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

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

considering

*a)* that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broad approach to the issues of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the efforts of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;

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

*c)* that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and the Internet, are of crucial importance as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;

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

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

*f)* that the public sector and public-private and regional initiatives continue to play a very important role in the expansion and development of the Internet, for example through investments in infrastructures and services;

*g)* that management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names and addresses must fully reflect the geographical nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders;

*h)* the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of WSIS, and that the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, have been endorsed by UNGA;

*i)* that the management of the Internet is a subject of valid international interest and must flow from full international and multistakeholder cooperation on the basis of the outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

*j)* that, as stated in the WSIS outcomes, all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the existing Internet and its future development and of the future Internet, and that the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders is also recognized, in accordance with §68 of the Tunis Agenda;

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

recognizing further

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

*b)* that ITU is dealing with technical and policy issues related to IP-based networks, including the existing Internet and evolution to NGN as well as studies into the future Internet;

*c)* that ITU performs worldwide coordination of a number of radiocommunication-related and telecommunication-related resource allocation systems and acts as a forum for policy discussion in those areas;

*d)* that significant effort has been put in by the ITU on ENUM, ".int", internationalized domain name (IDN), and country code top-level domain (ccTLD) issues through workshops and standardization activities;

*e)* that ITU has published a comprehensive and useful Handbook on Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and related topics and Issues;

*f)* §§ 71 and 78a) of the Tunis Agenda with regard to the establishment of enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and the establishment of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), as two distinct processes;

*g)* the relevant WSIS outcomes in §§ 29-82 of the Tunis Agenda concerning Internet governance;

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

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

*j)* that countries should not be involved in decisions regarding another country's ccTLD,

emphasizing

*a)* that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations in accordance with §§ 35a) – e) of the Tunis Agenda;

*b)* that the role of governments includes providing a clear, consistent and predictable legal framework, in order to promote a favourable environment for investment and sustainable development in which global ICT networks are interoperable with Internet networks and widely accessible to all citizens without any discrimination and to ensure adequate protection of public interests in the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

*c)* that WSIS recognized the need for enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues;

*d)* that ITU, for its part, has started the process towards enhanced cooperation as one of the relevant organizations referred to in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, and that the Council Working Group on international Internet-related public policy issues (CWG-Internet) should continue its work on Internet-related public policy issues;

*e)* that ITU can play a positive role by offering all interested parties a platform for discussions, consultations, sharing their experiences, and for the dissemination of information on the activities undertaken within the mandate of ITU;

*f)* that expanding participation in the meetings to ITU Sector Members and consulting with all interested stakeholders in the deliberations of the CWG-Internet would add value to its work,

noting

*a)* that CWG-Internet has furthered the objectives of Resolution 75 (Rev.  Hammamet, 2016) regarding public policy issues pertaining to the Internet;

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

*c)* that CWG-Internet shall include in its work all relevant decisions of this conference and all other resolutions relevant to the work of the group as stated in Council Resolution 1305 and the annex thereto;

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

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

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

noting further

several provision and initiatives across the ITU that facilitate non-governmental stakeholders to become active Sector Members of the ITU, including the reduced fees for academia and Sector Members from developing countries described in Resolution 169 (Rev. Busan, 2014) and Resolution 170 (Rev. Busan, 2014), and the new SME pilot project, among others,

resolves

1 that The Rules of Procedure of the Council shall be applied by the CWG-Internet;

2 that CWG-Internet is open to Member States and Sector Members of the ITU;

3 to direct the CWG-Internet to conduct online and physical consultations open to all interested stakeholders;

4 that the CWG-Internet shall decide on the international Internet-related public policy issues for open consultation, taking into account stakeholder submissions to the online and physical open consultation, drawing from Council Resolution 1305;

5 that If the CWG-Internet cannot reach an agreement on the consultation issue, Council at its next ordinary session will decide on the issue, drawing from Council Resolution 1305;

6 to explore ways for the ITU to complement the work of other relevant organizations[[13]](#footnote-15)1 involved in the development of IP‑based networks and the future Internet, through cooperation and collaboration , as appropriate, to increase awareness of, and participation by ITU members in Internet governance to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

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

8 to continue to undertake activities on international Internet related public policy issues within ITU's mandate, including in CWG-Internet, in collaboration and cooperation with relevant organizations and stakeholders, as appropriate, with special attention to the needs of developing countries[[14]](#footnote-16)2;

9 to continue the CWG-Internet activities as listed in the relevant Council resolutions;

10 to invite the Council to consider future revisions of the mandate and activities of the CWG-Internet in accordance with its results and Decision 11 (Rev. Busan, 2014),

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to take a significant role in international discussions and initiatives on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, taking into account future developments of the Internet, the purposes of the Union and the interests of its membership as expressed in its instruments, resolutions and decisions;

2 to take the necessary steps for ITU to continue to play a facilitating role in the coordination of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, as expressed in §35d) of the Tunis Agenda, interacting as necessary with other intergovernmental organizations in these domains;

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

4 to continue to take the necessary steps for ITU to play an active and constructive role in the process towards enhanced cooperation as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda;

5 to continue to take the necessary steps in ITU's own internal process towards enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, involving all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities;

6 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects and to submit proposals as appropriate, and, after the endorsement of this report by Member States through consultation procedures in force, to submit the report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

7 to continue to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of CWG-Internet to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to contribute to CWG-Internet concerning the activities undertaken by their Bureaux which are relevant to the work of the group;

2 to provide assistance, within the Union's expertise, and within available resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to Member States, if so requested, in order to achieve their stated policy objectives with respect to the management of Internet domain names and addresses, other Internet resources and international Internet connectivity, within the remit of ITU, such as capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure, and with respect to Internet-related public policy issues, as stated in the annex to Council Resolution 1305, which identifies the role of CWG-Internet, within their mandate;

3 to liaise and to cooperate with the regional telecommunication organizations pursuant to this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to ensure that ITU‑T performs its role in technical issues, and to continue to contribute ITU‑T expertise and to liaise and cooperate with appropriate entities on issues related to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, such as IP version 6 (IPv6), ENUM and IDNs, as well as any other related technological developments and issues, including facilitating appropriate studies on these issues by relevant ITU‑T study groups and other groups;

2 in accordance with ITU rules and procedures, and calling upon contributions from the ITU membership, to continue to play a facilitating role in coordination and assistance in the development of public policy issues pertaining to Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU and their possible evolution;

3 to work with Member States, Sector Members and relevant international organizations, as appropriate, on issues concerning Member States' ccTLDs and related experiences;

4 to report annually to the Council, and also to WTSA, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to organize international and regional forums and carry out necessary activities, in conjunction with appropriate entities, to discuss policy, operational and technical issues on the Internet in general, and on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU in particular, including with regard to multilingualism, for the benefit of Member States, especially for developing countries, taking into consideration the content of the relevant resolutions of this conference, including this resolution, in addition to the content of the relevant resolutions of the world telecommunication development conference (WTDC);

2 to continue promoting, through ITU‑D programmes and study groups, the exchange of information, fostering debate and the development of best practices on Internet issues, and to continue to play a key role in outreach by contributing to capacity building, providing technical assistance and encouraging the involvement of developing countries in international Internet forums and issues;

3 to continue reporting annually to the Council and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group, and also to WTDC, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate;

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

instructs the Council Working Group on international Internet-related public policy issues

1 to consider and discuss the activities of the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux in relation to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to prepare ITU inputs into the above-mentioned activities as appropriate;

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

4 to share experiences and perspectives on international Internet-related public policy issues within the remit of the ITU;

5 the final CWG-Internet Chairman's report should reflect consensus views and in the case where consensus cannot be reached, include the differing views on contributions and discussions of the Member States and Sector Members,

instructs the Council

1 to maintain the CWG-Internet, open to all Member States and Sector Members of the Union and to revise its Resolution 1344 to direct the CWG-Internet, , to continue open consultation with all interested stakeholders, and to conduct such open consultation according to the following guidelines:

I. CWG-Internet shall hold an online consultation 3 months before the CWG-Internet;

II. CWG-Internet shall hold a physical open consultation meetings, with remote participation webcasting facilities and captioning (including transcripts of the captioning), one day immediately prior to the meeting of the CWG-Internet;

III. CWG-Internet shall invite interested stakeholders participating in the open consultations to include in their input submissions issues the CWG-Internet should consider discussing during its next CWG-Internet meeting; issues must be consistent with Council Resolution 1305 (2009);

IV. CWG-Internet shall facilitate participation of all interested stakeholders in the online consultation and physical open consultation;

V. the ITU Secretariat should prepare a draft summary of the written contributions to the online consultation and summarize the discussions during the physical open consultation meeting;

VI. Stakeholders present at the physical open consultation meeting should agree on the summary;

VII. the agreed summary, without edits shall be submitted to the next CWG-Internet meeting for consideration and discussion;

VIII. CWG-Internet’s agenda shall include a standing item to consider and discuss the outcomes of the online consultation and the physical open consultation meeting;

IX. the agreed summary of the online consultation and physical open consultation shall be included as an Annex to the Chairman’s report to Council,

2 taking into account annual reports presented by the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux, to encourage Member States and Sector Members to contribute actively to international discussions and initiatives related to international-related public policy;

3 to consider the reports of CWG-Internet and take actions as appropriate; and outputs of the CWG-Internet shall not be labeled international public policy;

4 to report to the 2022 plenipotentiary conference on the activities undertaken and achievements on the objectives of this resolution, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

instructs the extraordinary session of the Council to be held immediately following this conference

to decide on the initial topic for the next consultation and instruct the ITU Secretariat to commence with the online consultation for the next CWG-Internet, drawing from Council Resolution 1305,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to participate in the discussions on, and encourage other interested stakeholders to participate in discussions, on international management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, and in the process towards enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, so that worldwide representation in the debates can be ensured;

2 to continue to participate actively in the discussions and development of public policy issues related to Internet resources, including international Internet connectivity, within the remit of ITU, such as sustainable development, capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure, domain names and addresses, their possible evolution and the impact of new usages and applications, cooperating with the relevant organizations, and to contribute to CWG-Internet and ITU study groups on related matters;

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

MOD IAP/63A1/34

RESOLUTION 180 (Rev. dubai, 2018)

Facilitating the Deployment and Adoption of IPv6

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

considering

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

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

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

*d)* Resolution 63 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6 in the developing countries[[15]](#footnote-17)1;

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

*f)* Resolution 102 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

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

considering further

*a)* that the Internet has become a leading factor in social and economic development and a vital tool for communication and technological innovation, creating a major paradigm shift in the telecommunication and information technology sector;

*b)* that reality makes it necessary to change the concept of "transition" to the "deployment and adoption" of the IPv6 protocol, with the understanding that the IPv4 protocol will continue to operate (even after the so-called "exhaustion of IPv4 address space") by a considerable time;

*c)* that, in view of the exhaustion of IPv4 addresses and in order to ensure the stability, growth and development of the Internet, every effort should be made by all stakeholders to encourage and facilitate the deployment and adoption of IPv6;

*d)* that many developing countries are experiencing some technical challenges today and would benefit from capacity building in the deployment and adoption of IPv6,

recalling

that the WSIS+10 High-Level Event (Geneva, 2014), in its Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS Vision Beyond 2015, determined that one of the priority areas to be addressed by the Post-2015 Development Agenda must be: "Encouraging the full deployment of IPv6 to ensure the long-term sustainability of the addressing space, including in light of future developments in the Internet of Things",

noting

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

*b)* the ongoing coordination between ITU and relevant organizations on IPv6 capacity building in order to respond to the needs of Member States and Sector Members,

recognizing

*a)* that Internet Protocol (IP) addresses are fundamental resources needed for the development of IP-based telecommunication/ICT networks and for the world economy and prosperity;

*b)* that IPv6 deployment gives an opportunity for the development of ICTs, and that its early adoption is the best way to avoid the scarcity of addresses and the consequences that exhaustion of IPv4 addresses may entail, including high costs;

*c)* that governments play an important part as catalyst for the deployment and adoption IPv6;

*d)* that other stakeholders have critically important roles to play in facilitating the deployment and adoption of IPv6, including the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs), the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), and software and hardware developers;

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

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

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

*h)* that there are countries that still need expert technical assistance in adopting IPv6 ,

resolves

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations , including but not limited to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future Internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to accelerate the deployment and adoption of IPv6 so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

2 to step up the exchange of experiences and information with all stakeholders regarding the deployment and adoption of IPv6, with the aim of creating opportunities for collaborative efforts, and to ensure that feedback exists to enrich efforts to support the deployment and adoption of IPv6;

3 to collaborate closely with the relevant international recognized partners, including the Internet community (e.g. regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and others), in order to encourage the deployment of IPv6 by raising awareness and through capacity building;

4 to support those Member States which request assistance in the deployment and adoption of IPv6, pursuant to relevant resolutions;

5 to continue the studies of IPv6 deployment and adoption, in cooperation with other relevant stakeholders, based on their respective roles,

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

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

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

3 to make proposals for improvements to existing policies, if identified under the studies above, in accordance with the existing policy development process;

4 to develop statistics on progress made with the transition, based on information that may be compiled regionally through collaboration with regional organizations;

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

invites Member States

1 to continue to promote specific initiatives at the national level, which foster interaction with governmental, public, private, academic entities and civil society for the purposes of the information exchange necessary for the deployment and adoption of IPv6 in their respective countries;

2 to encourage, with support from the ITU regional offices, the RIRs and other regional organizations in coordinating research, dissemination and training actions with participation by governments, industry and the academic community in order to facilitate the deployment and adoption of IPv6 within the countries and in the region, and to coordinate initiatives between regions to promote its deployment worldwide;

3 to develop national policies to promote the technological update of systems in order to ensure that the public services provided utilizing the IP protocol and the communications infrastructure and relevant applications of the Member States are compatible with deploy and adopt IPv6;

4 to encourage manufacturers to supply to the market customer premises equipment that supports IPv6 in addition to IPv4;

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

MOD IAP/63A1/35

RESOLUTION 130 (Rev. DUBAI, 2018)

Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies

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

recalling

*a)* United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 68/198, on information and communication technologies (ICTs) for development;

*b)* UNGA Resolution 68/167, on the right to privacy in the digital age;

*c)* UNGA Resolution 68/243, on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security;

*d)* UNGA Resolution 64/211, on the Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and taking stock of national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures;

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

*f)* UNGA Resolution 70/125, 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;

*g)* Resolution 174 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference on the ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues relating to the risk of illicit use of information and communication technologies;

*h)* Resolution 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the Definitions and terminology relating to building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies;

*i)* Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam;

*j)* Resolution 140 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and in the overall review by United Nations General Assembly of their implementation;

*k)* Resolution 69 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC, on the creation of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs), particularly for developing countries[[16]](#footnote-19)1, and cooperation between them;

*l)* that ITU Council Resolution 1305, adopted at its 2009 session, identified the security, safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet as public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU,

*m)* Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the WTSA on the Encouraging the creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries

considering

*a)* the crucial importance of information and communication infrastructures, ICTs and their applications for the increase and development of all social and economicactivities;

*b)* that, with the application and development of ICTs, new threats from various sources have emerged, that have had an impact on confidence and security in the use of ICTs by all Member States, Sector Members and other stakeholders, including all users of ICTs, and on the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all Member States, and that threats to and vulnerabilities of networks and ICTs continue to give rise to ever-growing security challenges across national borders for all countries, in particular developing countries, while noting in this context the strengthening of ITU's role in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the need to further enhance international cooperation, including through appropriate existing national, regional and international mechanisms (for example, agreements, best practices, memoranda of understanding, etc.);*c)* that the ITU Secretary-General has been invited to support , the Forum for Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST) and other global or regional cybersecurity projects, as appropriate, and all countries, particularly developing countries, have been invited to take part in their activities;

*d)* the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA), which encourages international cooperation aimed at proposing strategies for solutions to enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs;

*e)* that, in order to protect these infrastructures and address these challenges and threats, national, regional and international cooperation is required for protection, detection, response and recovery from computer security incidents, on the part of government authorities, at the national (including the creation of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs)), and sub-national levels, the private sector and citizens and users, in addition to international and regional cooperation and coordination, and that ITU has a lead role to play within its mandate and competencies in this field working with other organizations and stakeholders;

*f)* that a dynamic, iterative, risk-based approach to cybersecurity enables development and application of cybersecurity practices in a manner that is needed to address constantly evolving threats and vulnerabilities, taking into account the associated risk;

*g)* the need for continual evolution in new technologies to support the early detection of, and cooperation toward timely response to, events or incidents compromising computer security, or computer network security incidents that could compromise the availability, integrity and confidentiality of critical infrastructures in ITU Member States, and for strategies that will minimize the impact of such incidents and mitigate the growing risks and threats to which such platforms are exposed;

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

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

*j)* the final report on Question 3/2 “Securing information and communication networks: Best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity” of ITU-D;

*k)* that many developing countries are elaborating or implementing national strategies of cybersecurity,

recognizing

*a)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) affirmed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the great importance of multistakeholder implementation at the international level, and established Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs), with ITU identified in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society as moderator/facilitator for the action line, and that this task has been carried out by the Union in recent years, for example under GCA;

*b)* that WTDC‑17 has adopted the Buenos Aires Action Plan and its Objective 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”, specifically result 2.2 that establishes the strengthening of the 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, encouraging national, regional and international cooperation, *c)* § 15 of the Tunis Commitment, which states: "*Recognizing the principles of universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations, the need to take into account the level of social and economic development of each country, and respecting the development-oriented aspects of the information society, we underscore that ICTs are effective tools to promote peace, security and stability, to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law, at national, regional and international levels. ICTs can be used to promote economic growth and enterprise development. Infrastructure development, human capacity building, information security and network security are critical to achieve these goals. We further recognize the need to effectively confront challenges and threats resulting from use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security. It is necessary to prevent the abuse of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights*", and that the challenges created by this misuse of ICT resources have only continued to increase since WSIS;

*d)* that UNGA resolution 70/125 reaffirmed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the on-going implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society that will require the continued commitment and action of all stakeholders;

*e)* that Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at the national, regional and international levels, may require assistance from ITU in establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, on request from these Member States, while noting that there are a number of regional and international initiatives which may support these countries in elaborating such legal measures;

*h)* that there are significant capacity building programs underway by and among regional organizations such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the African Union (AUC), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and others as well as by and among Member States, including through the Global Forum for Cyber Expertise (GFCE);

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

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

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

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

aware

*a)* that ITU and other international organizations, through a variety of activities, are examining issues related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including stability and measures to combat spam, malware, etc., and to protect personal data and privacy;

*b)* that ITU‑T Study Group 17, ITU-D Study Groups 1 and 2 and other relevant ITU study groups continue to work on technical means for the security of information and communication networks, in accordance with Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) and Resolutions 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and 69 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017);

*c)* that ITU‑D Study Group 2 continues to carry out the studies called for in ITU‑D Question 3/2 (Securing information and communications networks: Best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity), which has been reflected in UNGA Resolution 64/211;

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

*e)* that Council Resolution 1336, adopted at its 2011 session, established a working group of the Council on international Internet-related public policy issues (CWG-Internet), whose terms of reference are to identify, study and develop matters related to international Internet-related public policy issues, including those issues identified in Council Resolution 1305 (2009) such as security safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet;

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

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

*noting*

*a)* that, as an intergovernmental organization with private‑sector participation, ITU is well-positioned to play an important role, together with other relevant international bodies and organizations, in addressing threats and vulnerabilities, which affect efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*b)* §§ 35 and 36 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles and § 39 of the Tunis Agenda, on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*c)* that although there are no universally agreed upon definitions of spam and other terms in this sphere, spam was characterized by ITU‑T Study Group 2, at its June 2006 session, as a term commonly used to describe unsolicited electronic bulk communications over e‑mail or mobile messaging (SMS, MMS), usually with the objective of marketing commercial products or services;

*d)* the Union's initiative concerning FIRST,

*resolves*

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

2 to give high priority to the work of ITU established in Resolutions 50, 52 and 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012); Resolutions 45 and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014); the Objective 2 of the Buenos Aires Action Plan; the relevant ITU-T questions on technical aspects regarding the security of information and communication networks; and ITU‑D Question 3/2,, in accordance with its competencies and areas of expertise, and to continue to work closely, as appropriate, with other relevant bodies/agencies within the United Nations and other relevant international bodies, taking into account the specific mandates and areas of expertise of the different agencies, while being mindful of the need to avoid duplicating work between organizations and among the Bureaux or the General Secretariat;

3 that ITU shall focus resources and programmes on those areas of cybersecurity within its core mandate and expertise, notably the technical and development spheres, and not including areas related to Member States' application of legal or policy principles related to national defence, national security, content and cybercrime, which are within their sovereign rights, although this does not however exclude ITU from carrying out its mandate to develop technical recommendations designed to reduce vulnerabilities in the ICT infrastructure, nor from providing all the assistance that was agreed upon at WTDC‑17, including Objective 2 and in activities under Question 3/2;

4 to promote greater awareness of and collaboration with entities and initiatives engaged in efforts to improve cybersecurity, including those in *recognizing f*,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to continue to review:

i) the work done so far in the three Sectors, under the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda and in other relevant organizations and initiatives to address existing and future threats in order to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, such as the issue of countering spam, which is growing and on the rise;

ii) the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution, with ITU continuing to play a lead facilitating role as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5, with the help of the advisory groups, consistent with the ITU Constitution and the ITU Convention;

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

3 consistent with Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), to report on memoranda of understanding (MoU) between countries, as well as existing forms of cooperation, providing analysis of their status, scope and how these cooperative mechanisms can be applied to strengthen cybersecurity and combat cyberthreats, with a view to enabling Member States to identify whether additional memoranda or mechanisms are required;

4 to facilitate access to tools and resources, within the available budget, required for enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs for all Member States, consistent with WSIS provisions on universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations;

5 to continue to maintain the cybersecurity gateway as a way to share information on national, regional and international cybersecurity-related initiatives worldwide;

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

7 to further enhance coordination between the study groups and programmes concerned,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to intensify work within existing ITU‑T study groups in order to:

i) address existing and future threats and vulnerabilities affecting efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, by developing reports or recommendations, as appropriate, with the goal of implementing the resolutions of WTSA‑16, particularly Resolutions 50, 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) and 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), allowing work to begin before a question is approved;

ii) seek ways to enhance the exchange of technical information in these fields, promote the adoption of protocols and standards that enhance security, and promote international cooperation among appropriate entities;

iii) facilitate projects deriving from the outcomes of WTSA‑16, in particular:

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

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

2 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through such mechanisms as, joint workshops and training sessions and joint coordination activity groups, and, by invitation, through written contributions from relevant organizations,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

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

2 upon request, to support ITU Member States in their efforts to build capacity, by facilitating Member States' access to resources developed by other relevant international organizations that are working on national legislation to combat cybercrime; supporting ITU Member States' national and regional efforts to build capacity to protect against cyberthreats/cybercrime, in collaboration with one another; consistent with the national legislation of Member States referred to above, assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at national, regional and international levels; establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, taking into the account the work of the relevant ITU‑T study groups and, as appropriate, other relevant organizations; establishing organizational structures, such as CIRTs, to identify, manage and respond to cyberthreats, and cooperation mechanisms at the regional and international level;

3 to provide the necessary financial and administrative support for these projects within existing resources, and to seek additional resources (in cash and in kind) for the implementation of these projects through partnership agreements approved by ITU Council;

4 to ensure coordination of the work of these projects within the context of ITU's overall activities in its role as moderator/facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5, and to eliminate any duplication regarding this important subject with the General Secretariat and ITU‑T;

5 to coordinate the work of these projects with that of the ITU‑D study groups on this topic, and with the relevant programme activities and the General Secretariat;

6 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions;

7 to support ITU Member States in the development of their national and/or regional cybersecurity strategies, toward building national capabilities to improve cybersecurity and address evolving threats in accordance with the principles of international cooperation, consistent with Objective 2 of the Buenos Aires Action Plan;

8 to report annually to the Council on these activities and make proposals as appropriate,

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

each within the scope of their responsibilities:

1 to implement relevant resolutions of both WTSA‑16 and WTDC‑17, included output 2.2 of the Objective 2 of the Buenos Aires Action Plan, with a particular focus on the needs of developing countries as they undertake efforts to improve cybersecurity and build confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to identify and promote the availability of information on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, specifically related to the ICT infrastructure, for Member States, Sector Members and relevant organizations;

3 to contribute to the work of Question 3/2;

4 to cooperate with relevant organizations and other relevant international and national experts, as appropriate, in order to identify best practices in the establishment of CIRTs;

5 to take action with a view to new questions being examined by the study groups within the Sectors on the establishment of confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

6 to identify and document practical steps to strengthen security in the use of ICTs internationally, based on widely accepted practices, guidelines and recommendations that Member States can choose to apply to improve their ability to combat cyberthreats and attacks including a dynamic and iterative risk-based approach that reflects the evolving nature of threats and vulnerabilities, and to strengthen international cooperation in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, taking into account the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) and within the available financial resources;

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

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

9 to mobilize appropriate extrabudgetary resources, outside the regular budget of the Union, for the implementation of this resolution, to help developing countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

pursuant to his initiative on this matter:

1 to report to the Council, taking into account the activities of the three Sectors, on the implementation and effectiveness of the action plan to strengthen the role of ITU in assisting Member States with building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to cooperate with relevant international organizations, including through the adoption of MoUs, subject to the approval of the Council in this regard, in accordance with Resolution 100 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

requests the Council

to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

invites Member States

1 to consider joining appropriate competent international and regional initiatives for enhancing national legislative frameworks relevant to the security of information and communication networks;

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

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

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

5 to collaborate closely with relevant organizations, through the exchange of best practices for the development and implementation of national CIRTS,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to contribute on this subject to the relevant ITU study groups and to any other activities for which the Union is responsible;

2 to contribute to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs at the national, regional and international levels, by undertaking activities as outlined in § 12 of the Geneva Plan of Action, and to contribute to the preparation of studies in these areas;

3 to promote the development of educational and training programmes to enhance user awareness of risks in cyberspace;

4 to incorporate a dynamic and iterative risk-based approach toward addressing evolving threats and vulnerabilities in their efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

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

**Reasons:** CITEL submits the following modifications to Resolution 130 in order to reflect (a) an emphasis on focusing on the needs of developing countries in cybersecurity capacity building efforts; (b) capacity building work done by regional organizations (such as the OAS), Members States, and others in cybersecurity capacity building; and (c) promoting the incorporation of the concept of a dynamic and iterative risk-based approach in work undertaken by the ITU bureaux, Member States, Sector Members, and Associates in efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs. These modifications are aimed at improving ITU’s efforts in its current programs.

MOD IAP/63A1/36

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)* that protecting the integrity, consistency and relevance of ITU’s statistics function should be one of ITU’s highest strategic priorities;

*b)* 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;

*c)* that the United Nations General Assembly, through Resolution A/RES/70/1, approved *“17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible”;*

*d)* that the United Nations General Assembly, through Resolution A/RES/70/125 on the outcomes of UNGA WSIS+10 High-level meetings, highlights *“the crosscutting contribution of information and communications technology to the Sustainable Development Goals and poverty eradication”* and acknowledges “*the importance of data and statistics to support information and communications technology for development, and call for further quantitative data to support evidence-based decision-making”;*

*e)* that the United Nations General Assembly, through Resolution A/RES/71/313, established 231 indicators to measure the achievement of the 17 SDGs, and that seven of the 231 indicators are under the custody and monitoring of the ITU,

recalling

*a)* Resolutions 139 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 140 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 175 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 179 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 180 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 198 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) on the role of ITU in producing comprehensive statistics in telecommunication/ICTs;

*b)* Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) on the *Strategic Plan of the Union for 2020-2023* and Resolution 200 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) on the *Connect 2020 Agenda for global telecommunication/ICT development*, which approved strategic targets and indicators to monitor the development of ICTs and the digital economy, and established a comprehensive linkage between the strategic goals of the ITU and the SDG targets and indicators,

recognizing

*a)* that key stakeholders, among which ITU, involved in the production of ICT statistics for measurement of the information society, joined forces to create a global Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development;

*b)* that the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development has resulted in 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)* that the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS provides for the following: "*In cooperation with each country concerned, develop and launch a composite ICT Development (Digital Opportunity) Index. It could be published annually, or every two years, in an ICT Development Report. The index could show the statistics while the report would present analytical work on policies and their implementation, depending on national circumstances, including gender analysis*";

*b)* Resolution 8 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), with particular emphasis on consolidation of information and statistical data by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in order to avoid duplication in this field;

*c)* that, through the Buenos Aires Action Plan, WTDC mandated the ITU-D and the BDT to deliver the following services and products:

* collecting, harmonizing and disseminating data and official statistics on the information society, disaggregated by sex and age and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, using a variety of data sources and dissemination tools, such as the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (WTI) database, the ICT Eye ITU online portal, the UN data portal and others;
* identifying new and emerging data sources, including those related to big data and the Internet of Things and e-commerce, and exploring the feasibility of using such data for producing new indicators or improving existing ones;
* analysing telecommunication/ICT trends and producing regional and global research reports, such as the Measuring the Information Society Report as well as statistical and analytical briefs;
* benchmarking information-society developments and clarifying the magnitude of the digital divide (using tools such as the ICT Development Index and the ICT Price Basket) and measuring the impact of ICTs on sustainable development and the gender digital divide;
* developing international standards, definitions and methodologies on telecommunication/ICT statistics, in close cooperation with other regional and international organizations, in particular the members of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, for consideration by the United Nations Statistical Commission;
* providing a global forum for discussing information-society measurements for ITU members and other national and international stakeholders, through organization of the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium (WTIS) and its related statistical expert groups;
* encouraging Member States to bring together different stakeholders from government, academia and civil society in raising national awareness about the importance of the production and dissemination of high-quality data for policy purposes;
* contributing to the monitoring of internationally agreed goals and targets, including the SDGs, the WSIS action lines and the targets included in the ITU strategic plan and the Connect 2020 Agenda, and developing related measurement frameworks;
* maintaining a leading role in the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development and its relevant task groups;
* providing capacity building and technical assistance to Member States for the collection of ICT statistics, in particular by means of national surveys, through the delivery of training workshops and the production of methodological manuals and handbooks,

*d)* the WSIS outcomes in relation to ICT indicators, especially the following paragraphs in the Tunis Agenda:

– § 113, which called for formulating appropriate indicators and benchmarking, including community connectivity indicators, to clarify the magnitude of the digital divide, in both its domestic and international dimensions, and keep it under regular assessment, and track global progress in the use of ICTs to achieve internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the MDGs;

– § 114, which recognized the importance of the development of ICT indicators for measuring the digital divide and noted the launch of the Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development;

– § 115, which noted the launch of the ICT Opportunity Index and the Digital Opportunity Index, based on the core indicators defined by the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development;

– § 116, which stressed that all indices and indicators must take into account different levels of development and national circumstances;

– § 117, which called for further development of these indicators, in collaboration with the global partnership, in order to ensure cost-effectiveness and non-duplication in this field;

– § 118, which invited the international community to strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries[[17]](#footnote-20)1 by giving appropriate support at national and regional levels;

– § 119, in which a commitment is made to review and follow up progress in bridging the digital divide;

– § 120, which indicates that the sharing of information related to the implementation of WSIS outcomes is an important element of evaluation,

highlighting

*a)* the responsibilities that ITU-D had to assume as a result of the Tunis Agenda, especially its §§ 112 to 120 thereof;

*b)* the Mission statement of the ITU, as approved by Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014), particularly in the promotion, facilitation and fostering of affordable and universal access to telecommunication/ICTs;

*c)* that the Buenos Aires Declaration adopted by WTDC-17 declares *that measuring the information society and elaborating proper and comparable indicators/statistics, in sex-disaggregated form, as well as analyzing ICT trends, are important for both Member States and the private sector, the former being able to identify gaps that need public policy intervention, and the latter to identify and find investment opportunities, and that particular attention should be focused on tools for monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,*;

recognizing further

that the ICT Price Basket and the ICT Development Index are considered as the most important indicators of the digital divide,

bearing in mind

*a)* that for the vast majority of global stakeholders interested and involved in telecommunication/ICTs (i.e., academics; business decision-makers; policymakers; regulators), ICT statistics and particularly the ICT Price Basket and the ICT Development indices are ITU’s one of the most important outputs;

*b)* that, in order to keep policy makers and all stakeholders properly informed, the BDT shall gather and periodically publish a variety of ICT statistics which provide some indication of the degree of progress in access, use and affordability of telecommunication/ICTs 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, use and affordability as elements for the follow-up and evaluation thereof;

*b)* that the ICT Price Basket studies and the ICT Development Index (IDI) were developed by ITU-D and have been published annually since 2009;

*c)* that Resolution 8 (Rev.Buenos Aires, 2017) instructs the Director of BDT, among other actions, to review, revise and further develop benchmarking, including through consultation and inviting contributions from Member States and experts, and ensure that ICT indicators, the ICT Development Index (IDI) and the ICT Price Basket reflect the real development of the ICT sector, taking into consideration different levels of development and national circumstances as well as ICT trends, in application of the WSIS outcomes,

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 data for measuring the impact of ICTs in narrowing the digital divide, showing, to the extent possible, their impact on matters related to gender, persons with disabilities and the different social sectors, as well as social inclusion, resulting from access in the areas of education, health, and e-government, etc., including their influence on the development and quality of life of all persons, highlighting their contribution to progress and sustainable development;

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 indicators of community connectivity and ICT access, use and affordability are taken into account in regional and world meetings convened for the purpose of evaluating and following up the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Agenda, the WSIS+10 UNGA Resolution A/RES/70/125 and the emergence of new challenges in achieving the development of an inclusive information society in the wider context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

3 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,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 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;

2 to publish annually the ICT Price Basket and the ICT Development Index, including rankings, studies, charts, benchmarks, and in-depth analysis of successful best practices, to reflect progress or lack thereof in access to, and use and affordability of ICTs, and to invite Member States and Sector Members to participate in such processes;

3 to develop and maintain state-of-the-art visualization and analysis tools and databases on statistics and indicators on the ITU website, available to the general public, particularly those related to the ICT Price Basket and the ICT Development Index, allowing comparisons over time and historical series, across regions and countries, and according to levels of socio-economic development;

4 to liaise with other prominent international organizations and to incorporate their best practices and methodologies in the gathering, analysis, maintenance and presentation of statistics, indicators, reports and graphical tools;

5 to promote the activities required to define and adopt new indicators, including e‑application indicators, for the purpose of measuring the real impact of ICTs on countries' development;

6 to promote efforts to disseminate the internationally agreed ICT methodologies and indicators;

7 to maintain a group of experts on ICT indicators and statistics so that Member States develop existing indicators and systematically review their methodologies and definitions and, as appropriate, to formulate any other ICT indicators that may be required;

8 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;

9 to cooperate with relevant international bodies, in particular those involved in the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, for the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to examine the ICT statistics and indicators function of the ITU with a view to making the global ICT statistics a strategic priority for the ITU;

2 to present findings of the examination above to the Council for review; 3 to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on progress in the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States

to participate actively in the implementation of this Resolution, by providing the requested information to ITU-D on access, use and affordability of telecommunication/ICTs so as to produce telecommunication/ICT benchmarks, in particular the ICT Price Basket and the ICT Development Index.

**Reasons:** CITEL proposes the amendments to Resolution 131 (Rev. Busan, 2014) in Annex I with two main objectives:

1. to raise the importance of the statistics function of the ITU, and to make it a strategic priority in the ITU;
2. to recognize and enhance the importance of statistics, indicators, rankings, studies, benchmarks and best practices on prices and affordability of telecommunication/ICTs.

MOD IAP/63A1/37

RESOLUTION 70 (Rev. DUBAI, 2018)

Mainstreaming a gender perspective in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through information and communication technologies

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

recalling

*a)* Resolution 70/1 of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 to “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”;

*b)* Resolution 55 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which encourages mainstreaming a gender perspective in the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

*c)* Resolution 55 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC;

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

*e)* the AC 1997-2 conclusions and the ECOSOC Resolution 2012/24, on the incorporation and mainstreaming[[18]](#footnote-22)1 a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, which welcomed the development of the UN System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP)[[19]](#footnote-23)2,

noting

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

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

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

*d)* the conclusions of the 61st session of the Commission on the Status of Women held in 2017 on the economic empowerment of women in a changing workplace[[20]](#footnote-24)3;

*e)* the conclusions of the Sixty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women held in 2018 on the challenges and opportunities to achieve gender equality and to empower rural women and girls, in whose conclusions the States agree to prevent and eradicate sexual harassment, cyber harassment, and cyber stalking[[21]](#footnote-25)4;

*f)* the five objectives agreed during the Women 20 Summit (WOMEN 20/W20), held during the G20 meeting in Germany in 2017, especially those aimed at the digital inclusion of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) careers, in addition to support for women entrepreneurs;

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

*h)* that ITU, in its strategic plan, includes gender issues with a view to debating and exchanging ideas to define, throughout the organization, a concrete action plan with deadlines and goals,

recognizing

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

*b)* that ethnic diversity is also a discrimination factor, even in the workplace, often subjecting the women under these conditions to a situation of greater vulnerability;

*c)* that ICTs are tools through which gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls can be advanced, and are integral to the creation of inclusive societies in which both women and men can visibly contribute and participate;

*e)* the WSIS+10 Statement on implementation of the WSIS outcomes states the need to ensure that the information society enables women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society and in all decision-making processes;

*f)* that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development approved by the United Nations in September 2015, establishes as one of its Objectives for Sustainable Development, Objective 5, to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls, and that it mentions in its Goals to Improve the use of instrumental technology, in particular information and communication technologies, to promote women's empowerment and eradicate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres;

*g)* that it is fundamental for women in the telecommunication/ICT field with decision-making power, including in relevant ministries, national regulatory authorities and the private sector to promote the work of ITU so as to encourage girls to choose a career in the field of telecommunications/ICT and to foster the use of ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls;

*h)* that there is a growing need to bridge the gender digital divide in order to empower women and girls, with special attention to women in rural and marginalized urban areas who are subject to traditional constraints which reinforce discrimination;

*i)* that telecommunications/ICTs can contribute to create inclusive and egalitarian societies without gender-based discrimination where women and girls have access to the same opportunities and can enjoy a life free from violence,

recognizing further

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

*b)* the success of the international "Girls in ICT Day" organized by ITU, which is held every year on the fourth Thursday of April;

*c)* the considerable recognition given to the work of ITU in gender and telecommunications/ICT within the United Nations family of organizations, including the EQUALS Tech Awards (before GEM-TECH Awards);

*d)* the EQUALS Global Initiative, of which the ITU is a part, and which is made up by corporate leaders, governments, non-profit organizations, communities and individuals, in order to reduce the gender digital gap in the world;

*e)* the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, in its General Recommendation No. 37, on the gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction within the context of climate change, recommends that the States make sure women have access to technologies to prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of natural disasters and climate change, and that they be able to use and take advantage of technologies for climate change adaptation and mitigation, including those related to renewable energy and sustainable agriculture,

noting further

*a)* that there is a need for ITU to continue studying and assessing, by gathering data, and building statistics, broken down by gender and age, the impact of telecommunication technologies/ICTs in order to reduce the gender gap;

*b)* that ITU should have a role in establishing gender-relevant indicators for the telecommunication/ICT sector that would contribute to reducing disparities in terms of access and the appropriation of ICTs and to national, regional and international mainstreaming of a gender perspective;

*c)* that more work needs to be done to ensure the mainstreaming of gender and equality perspective in all ITU policies, work programmes, information dissemination activities, publications, study groups, and conferences through capacity building;

*d)* fostering participation of women and girls in the telecommunication/ICT domain at an early age , so as to ensure that the information and knowledge society contributes to their empowerment;

*e)* the need for ICT tools and applications to empower women and girls and to facilitate their access to the job market in non-traditional fields related to these technologies, as well, STEAM careers,

taking into account

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

encourages Member States and Sector Members

1 to study their policies and strategies related to the information society in order to undertake actions that will integrate and mainstream the gender perspective in the public and private sectors, academia and industry, for the purpose of promoting innovation in telecommunication/ICT learning on an equal footing for men and women so as to foster the empowerment of women and girls, with special emphasis on rural and remote areas;

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

3 to facilitate the capacity building and employment of women and men on an equal footing in the telecommunication/ICT field, including at senior levels of responsibility in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government and regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations and in the institutions and businesses of the private sector, especially those related to telecommunications/ICTs;

4 to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in STEM and telecommunication/ICT careers, with special focus on women and girls in rural areas, during elementary, secondary and higher education and lifelong education, and strengthen educational policies and study plans in science and technology;

5 to attract more women and girls to go into STEM careers, and acknowledge the achievements of leading women in relevant areas, particularly in innovation;

6 to promote investment and research in sustainable technologies, to encourage more women to take advantage of the opportunities offered by telecommunications/ICTs to establish and develop a business and to foster potential contributions to economic growth;

7 to safeguard the rights of pregnant women and those with small children, maintaining their careers in the field of telecommunications/ICTs,

resolves

1 to continue the work being done at ITU, and particularly in BDT, to promote gender equality in telecommunications/ICTs by recommending measures at the international, regional and national level on policies and programmes that improve socio-economic conditions for women and girls, particularly in developing countries[[22]](#footnote-26)3;

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

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

4 to have ITU compile and process statistical data from countries broken down by gender and age and draw up indicators that take into account gender issues and highlight trends in the sector, as well as the effects and impact of the use and appropriation of telecommunications/ICTs, broken down by gender, in the reduction of the digital gap;

5 to undertake a mentoring programme open to participation in the Member States and the Academia, and where young women and girls beginning their schooling in STEM curricula may have a mentor to accompany them and to transfer to them their expertise and knowledge throughout their careers,

instructs the Council

1 to accord high priority to monitoring the implementation of the ITU Gender Equality and Mainstreaming Policy (GEM), so that ITU can become a model organization in terms of gender and leverage the power of telecommunications/ICTs to empower women, girls, men and boys;

2 to continue and expand on the initiatives carried out over the past years, and to accelerate the gender mainstreaming process, as well as affirmative measures when necessary, in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure capacity building and the appointment of women to senior-level positions, including ITU elected positions;

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

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to ensure that the gender perspective is incorporated in the work programmes, management approaches and human resources development activities of ITU, and to submit an annual written report to the Council on progress made in the implementation of the EQUALS policy, reflecting, with statistics broken down by gender and age, the distribution of women and men by category within ITU, as well as the participation of women and men in ITU conferences and meetings, to be disseminated among the member countries;

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

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

4 to give appropriate priority to the aforementioned gender parity when choosing between women and men candidates who have equal qualifications for a post, taking into account geographical distribution (No. 154 of the ITU Constitution) and equality between women and men;

5 to amend ITU recruitment procedures to ensure that, if the number of qualified and competent women and men candidates so allows, at each recruitment stage, as a target at least one-third of the candidates who move up to the next stage are women, looking for parity (50%) in the short term;

6 to make sure, unless there are no women among the qualified candidates, that each short-list submitted to the Secretary-General for appointment includes a woman;

7 to ensure gender equality in the composition of ITU statutory committees;

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

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

10 to continue to support gender mainstreaming in cooperation with other relevant organizations, through special initiatives like EQUALS and its EQUALS Tech Awards to recognize and celebrate individual contributions and leadership models to promote gender equality in the field of telecommunications/ICTs;

11 to continue participating in the meetings of the G20, and of the Women20 (W20) in order to promote a reduction of the gender gap and the use of telecommunications / ICT as tools for empowerment and social, economic, cultural and environmental development of women and girls;

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

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

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

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

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

instructs the Secretary General and the Directors of the Bureaus

to ensure that the General Secretariat and the Bureaus accord an extremely high priority to gender equality by awarding scholarships to attend ITU meetings and activities,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue promoting, among the other United Nations agencies, ITU Member States and Sector Members, the international “Girls in ICT Day”, which, since 2011, takes place every fourth Thursday of April, and during which telecommunication/ICT companies, other enterprises with telecommunication/ICT departments, telecommunication/ICT training institutions, universities, researchcenters, government agencies, and all telecommunication/ICT‑related institutions are invited to organize activities for girls and young women, as well as online training and/or workshops, day camps and summer camps, in order to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in telecommunication/ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education;

2 to convoke women's organizations and non-governmental and civil-society organizations throughout the world to join in the celebration of the international Girls in ICT Day, as well as to provide online training and/or workshops and day camps, among others;

3 to maintain, in the ITU website, broad dissemination of the actions and activities developed by the membership around the world on occasion of the celebration of the international "Girls in ICT Day", as well as the achievements of these actions;

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

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

2 to observe and disseminate annually the international Girls in ICT Day, held on the fourth Thursday of April, to share with BDT lessons learned from said activities, and to invite ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, ICT training institutions, universities, researchcenters, government agencies, and all ICT-related institutions to organize an open day for girls;

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

4 to actively participate in the launch of a "Global Network of women ICT decision-makers" aimed at promoting the work of ITU in using ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls, including by building partnerships and building synergies between existing networks at national, regional and international levels, as well as fostering successful strategies to strengthen gender equality at senior-level positions in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government, regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations, including ITU, and in the private sector;

5 to highlight the gender perspective in the Questions under study in the ITU-D study groups and the programmes of the Buenos Aires Action Plan;

6 to further develop internal tools and programming guidelines in the area of promotion of gender equality in the use of ICTs;

7 to promote programs, dissemination actions and support mechanisms that protect women and girls from all forms of discrimination, against women and girls that affect their development in the social sphere , professional and economic, including those who live in rural areas and in a vulnerable situation;

8 to collaborate with relevant stakeholders that have significant experience in mainstreaming the perspective of gender equality in projects and programmes, in order to provide specialized training for women on ICT use;

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

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

11 to nominate on an annual basis deserving organizations and individuals for the EQUALS Tech Award;

12 to secure the achievement of Objective 5 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

**Reasons:** The present contribution proposes to revise the text of Resolution 70 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) on the *“Incorporation of a gender perspective in the ITU and the promotion of gender equality and women’s empowerment through information and communication technologies”*.

The main changes introduced correspond to:

1. The updating of references corresponding to Resolutions of Assemblies and/or World Conferences, and of the Plenipotentiary Conference itself.
2. The updating of the initiatives in the subject of gender.
3. The incorporation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Objective 5: To achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls.
4. To incorporate the implementation of a mentoring program for Young women and girls.

Taking into account that the ITU is composed by State members, Sector members and Academia, to organize a mentoring program where sector referents, from the governments as well as from the private sector, transfer their expertise and knowledge to young women and girls throughout their schooling.

1. Invite Member States and Sector Members to promote programs, dissemination actions, and support mechanisms that protect women and girls against all forms of discrimination, as well as strategies for the prevention of cyber violence and cyber stalking against women and girls, which affect their development within the social, professional and economic fields, including those living in rural areas and in situation of vulnerability;

MOD IAP/63A1/38

RESOLUTION 101 (Rev. DUBAI, 2018)

Internet Protocol-based networks

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

recalling

*a)* Resolutions 102, 130, 133 and 180 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

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

*c)* the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), especially §§ 27 c) and 50 d) of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, relating to international Internet connectivity;

*d)* that the WSIS+10 High-Level Event (Geneva, 2014), in its Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS Vision Beyond 2015, determined that one of the priority areas to be addressed by the Post-2015 Development Agenda must be: "Encouraging the full deployment of IPv6 to ensure the long-term sustainability of the addressing space, including in light of future developments in the Internet of Things";

*e)* No. 196 of the ITU Convention, which stipulates that telecommunication standardization study groups shall pay due attention to the study of questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries[[23]](#footnote-27)1 at both the regional and international levels;

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

*g)* Resolution 69 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources;

*h)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of WTSA, on IP address allocation and facilitating the transition to and deployment of IPv6;

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

*j)* the Opinions of the World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy Forum (WTPF), on promoting Internet exchange points (IXPs), broadband connectivity, deployment and adoption of IPv6, a multi-party approach for Internet governance and an improved cooperation process,

aware

*a)* that one of the purposes of the Union is to promote the extension of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;

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

*c)* that, in order to fulfill its purposes, the Union should, among other things, facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service,

considering

*a)* that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks used for the Internet, and future protocol developments, continue to be an issue of crucial importance, as an important engine for social, economic, environmental and cultural development in the twenty-first century;

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

*c)* that the Internet permits the introduction of new additional applications in telecommunication/ICT services based on its technology;

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

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

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

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

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

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

considering further

*a)* that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) has made significant progress and carried out several studies on the promotion of infrastructure and the use of the Internet in developing countries under its 2010 Hyderabad Action Plan and the 2014 Action Plan and now the Buenos Aires Action Plan, which endorsed the continuation of these studies;

*b)* that studies are ongoing in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU T) on IP based network issues, including service interoperability with other telecommunication networks, numbering, signaling requirements and protocol aspects, security and infrastructure component costs, existing networks and evolution to future networks;

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

*d)* that the general cooperation agreement between ITU T and the Internet Society (ISOC)/Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), as referred to in Supplement 3 to the ITU T Series A recommendations, continues to exist,

recognizing

*a)* that IP-based networks have evolved to a widely accessible medium used for global commerce and communication, and there is therefore a need to continue to identify the global and regional activities related to IP based networks with respect to, for example:

i) infrastructure, interoperability and standardization;

ii) Internet naming and addressing;

iii) dissemination of information about IP-based networks and the implications and opportunities of their development for ITU Member States, particularly the developing countries and deployment;

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

*b)* that significant work on IP-related networks and the future Internet is being conducted within ITU and many other international bodies;

*c)* that the quality of service of IP-based networks should be consistent with ITU T recommendations and other recognized international standards;

*d)* that it is in the public interest that IP-based networks and other telecommunication networks should be both interoperable and provide global reachability, bearing in mind recognizing c) above,

requests the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

to develop and strengthen its collaborative activities on IP-based networks with organizations with responsibilities in relation to IP-based networks, such as the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC), the Internet Exchange Federation, the regional IXP associations and other relevant recognized organizations, in respect of interconnectivity with existing telecommunication networks and future networks,

requests the three Sectors

1 to continue to consider and update their work programmes on IP-based networks and future networks, including strengthening collaboration with other entities and organizations for the benefit of Member States;

2 to strengthen coordination among their different responsibilities with respect to IP-based networks, especially those related to the application of the relevant outcomes of both phases of the WSIS, Geneva 2003 and Tunisia 2005, and to consider the WSIS+10 Declaration on the application of the WSIS outcomes, adopted at the High-Level Event coordinated by ITU,

resolves

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

2 that ITU shall fully embrace and promote the opportunities for telecommunication/ICT development that arise from the growth of IP-based services, in conformity with the Union’s purposes and the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS, taking into account the quality and security of services and the affordability of international connectivity for developing countries, especially for LLDCs and SIDS;

3 that ITU shall clearly identify, for its Member States and Sector Members and for the general public, the range of Internet-related issues that fall within the responsibilities incumbent on the Union, under its basic texts and the activities in the WSIS outcome documents where ITU has a role;

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

5 that ITU shall continue to collaborate with other relevant organizations to ensure that growth in IP-based networks, along with and taking into consideration traditional networks, delivers maximum benefits to the global community, and shall continue to participate, as appropriate, in any directly related new international initiatives, such as the initiative in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the United Nations Broadband Commission for Digital Development formed for this purpose;

6 to call upon ITU T, in particular its Study Groups, to continue analyzing telecommunication identification/numbering resources;

7 to call upon ITU‑D, in particular Study Group 1, to facilitate access by Member States and Sector Members to information addressing best practice guidance which is available from ITU-T, the Internet Society (ISOC), the Internet Exchange Federation, the Regional IXP Associations and other relevant stakeholders;,

8 to continue the development of strategies for increasing affordable global connectivity, as called for in § 50d) of the Tunis Agenda (2005), thus contributing to the deployment of IP-based networks,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to prepare an annual report to the ITU Council with the appropriate input from Member States, Sector Members, the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, that provides a comprehensive summary both of the activities that ITU is already undertaking in regard to IP-based networks and any changes thereto, including the development and deployment of future networks, and of the roles and activities of other relevant international organizations, describing their involvement in IP-based network issues; the report shall indicate the degree of cooperation between ITU and these organizations, drawing the required information wherever possible from existing sources, and containing concrete proposals on improving ITU activities and such cooperation, and shall be distributed widely among the Member States and Sector Members, the advisory groups of the three Sectors and other groups involved one month before the Council session;

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

3 to continue collaborative activities related to IP-based networks, especially those related to the implementation of the relevant outcomes of the two phases of WSIS (Geneva, 2003 and Tunis, 2005), and to consider UNGA Resolution 70/125, adopted by the General Assembly as the outcome document of its overall review of the implementation of WSIS;

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

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

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

2 to coordinate actions to provide training to and technical assistance with regard to connectivity models,

invites the Council

to consider the report referred to in instructs the Secretary-General 4, take into account comments, if any, made by the advisory groups of the three Sectors through their respective Bureau Directors on implementation of this resolution, and take necessary action, as appropriate,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to participate in, and follow the progress of, the current work of the Sectors of the Union, and to contribute, within the scope of the different study groups, to the development of recommendations for IP-Based networks that follow the technical standards from the relevant technical organizations;

2 to increase awareness at national, regional and international level among all interested non-governmental parties and to facilitate their participation in relevant activities of the ITU and other organizations with responsibilities in relation to IP-based networks, and in any other relevant activities emanating from the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS;

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

**Reasons:** CITEL proposes modifications to Resolution 101. The aim of this proposal is to include new elements that will strengthen the CEPT´s proposal.

MOD IAP/63A1/39

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,

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 mediation strategies on how to protect 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 as well as rights to online opportunities;

*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 mediation, 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,

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)* UN 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 Sustainable Development Goals and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 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)* that the Council Working Group on International Internet-related Public Policy Issues (CWG‑Internet), whose role was established by the 2009 session of the Council, held an open consultation on protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation in order to understand how, as one of the public policy issues, it will be discussed within the scope of CWG‑Internet;

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

*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, despite technical difficulties that have made it impossible to establish a single globally harmonized number, as provided for in Supplement 5 to Recommendation ITU‑T E.164 (11/2009), 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 observations made at the meetings of the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection (CWG-COP);

*b)* the need to continue working at global, regional and national levels to find available technological, managerial and organizational solutions to protect children online, along with innovative applications to make it easier for children to communicate with child online protection helplines;

*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,

resolves

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

2 that ITU should continue providing assistance and support to Member States, especially developing countries[[24]](#footnote-29)1, in developing and implementing roadmaps for the COP initiative;

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

requests the Council

1 to maintain 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 the CWG‑COP to ensure maximum collaboration in implementing this resolution;

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

4 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 results of 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. Dubai, 2014);

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

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

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

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

6 to disseminate methodological frameworks for data production and statistics on child online protection with the purpose of maximizing global data comparison among countries and capacity development for voluntary data production;

7 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 explore the possibility of identifying practical solutions and tools that facilitate access to child online protection hotlines worldwide and to encourage Member States, for the time being, to foster the allocation of a telephone number on a regional basis for this purpose;

2 to encourage ITU‑T Study Group 2 to continue exploring the option of introducing a single global telephone number in the future, 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 parents, teachers, industry and the population in general, in order to make children aware of the risks that may be encountered online;

3 to support the collection and analysis of data and the production of statistics disaggregated by gender, where possible, on child online protection that will contribute to public policy design and implementation, enabling cross-country comparisons and encouraging data production by National Statistical Offices and other data producers;4 to exchange information on the current state of legislative, organizational and technical measures in the area of child online protection;

5 to consider establishing frameworks for national child online protection, as well as incorporation into cybersecurity strategies;

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

7 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;

8 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, including the use of the social networks,

invites Sector Members

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

2 to 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 fathers, mothers, tutors, teachers 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

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

**Reasons:** The amendments proposed by CITEL to Resolution 179 on Child on Line Protection (COP) aims at updating some references, introducing the Sustainable Development Goals and the UN 2030 Agenda but, mainly, presents the consideration, by the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux,of methodological frameworks for data production and statistics on child online protection with the purpose of maximizing global data comparison among countries and capacity development for voluntary data production.

On the other hand, the collection and analysis of data and the production of statistics on child online protection, by Member States, can contribute to public policy design and implementation, enabling cross-country comparisons and encouraging data production by National Statistical Offices and other data producers.

ADD IAP/63A1/40

Draft New Resolution [IAP-2]

Measures to Improve, Promote, and Strengthen ITU Fellowships

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

recognizing

*a)* the relevant and important work accomplished in Study Groups, sub regional Study Groups, and regional meetings, training courses, workshops and seminars;

*b)* that Resolution 58 (Rev. Busan, 2014) instructs the Secretary-General in close coordination with the Directors of the three Bureaux to provide fellowships to individuals from the least developing, small island and landlocked countries so they may attend ITU and interregional preparatory meetings;

*c)* that Resolution 123 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) instructs the Secretary General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to identify ways and means to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the meetings of the three Sectors of ITU and the dissemination of information on standardization;

*d)* 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;

*e)* Resolution 175 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of this conference on telecommunication / information and communication technology accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs,

considering

*a)* that the Strategic Plan of the Union, in Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of this conference, sets one of the values of the Union as 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;

*b)* that Resolution 72 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of this conference instructs the Secretary General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to contribute to the transparency of the ITU by publishing details of all costs incurred in conjunction with external human resources when delivering requirements agreed by ITU membership,

aware

that criteria for awarding fellowships, including fellowship eligibility, are available on websites of all three ITU Sectors,

resolves

1 to take measures that promote inclusiveness and participation by Member States in ITU meetings and events and are consistent with the Financial Plan and the Biennial Budget approved by Council;

2 to ensure that fellowships are awarded in a fair and transparent manner with a view to maintaining equitable geographical distribution, gender balance, and the inclusion of delegates with disabilities and with specific needs;

3 to take measures that provide accountability of each Sector and the General Secretariat with respect to the fellowships,

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

to report annually to Council on the implementation of this resolution, including costs associated with ITU fellowships,

instructs the Council

1 to take all appropriate measures to implement this resolution by 2020;

2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this Resolution,

urges Member States

to consider gender balance and the inclusion of delegates with disabilities and with specific needs when proposing delegates eligible for fellowships.

**Reasons:** CITEL proposes a draft new Resolution “Measures to Improve, Promote, and Strengthen ITU Fellowships”.

MOD IAP/63A1/41

RESOLUTION 166 (Rev. dubai, 2018)

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

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

considering

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

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

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

recognizing

*a)* that currently the three ITU Sectors have established the appointment procedure, required qualifications and guidelines with respect to chairmen and vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups[[25]](#footnote-30)1;

*b)* the experience of WTDC (Buenos Aires, 2017), which appointed, by consensus, up to two vice-chairmen from each of the six regions, for an effective and efficient operation and management of each of the groups in question;

*c)* the need to seek and encourage suitable representation of chairmen and vice-chairmen coming from developing countries[[26]](#footnote-31)2;

*d)* 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

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

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

to continue reviewing the current situation with a view to further enhance the appointment criteria and to ensure an optimum numbers of vice-chairmen for Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups (including, to the extent practicable, the Conference Preparatory Meeting and the Special Committee on regulatory/procedural matters (SC-RPM) in the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R)), as the case may be, taking into account the following guidelines:

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

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

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

4) Regional representation in the advisory groups, study groups and other groups of all three Sectors should be taken into account, such that no single individual may hold more than one vice-chairmanship position in these groups in any one Sector, and only in exceptional cases hold such a position in more than one Sector[[27]](#footnote-32)3, based on the needs of each region

5) The appointment of candidates from countries that do not hold any position of chairmen and vice-chairmen should be encouraged

6) Each ITU region attending RA, WTSA and WTDC is encouraged, when assigning the positions to individual experienced professionals, to fully observe the principle of equitable geographical distribution among ITU regions, and the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries

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

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

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

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux, in consultation with the Chairmen of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group, the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group

1 to continually discuss the effectiveness of the selection/appointment criteria and the work load performed by all elected vice-chairmen in the management of study groups and advisory groups;

2 to make the necessary arrangements for RA, WTSA and WTDC to establish specific roles to be performed by all elected vice-chairmen in the management of the work for each study group and advisory group, by assigning them leading positions on relevant tasks and/or working groups,

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

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

**Reasons:** CITEL proposes changes on Resolution 166 on “Number of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups”.

ADD IAP/63A1/42

Draft New Resolution [IAP-3]

Streamlining ITU Resolutions

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

considering

that the Plenipotentiary Conference is the highest policy-making body of the ITU and its decisions provide overall policy guidance for the Union,

bearing in mind

that duplication of Resolutions among Conferences and Assemblies of the ITU causes inefficiencies and increased costs,

aware of

the initiatives carried out in the three sectors of the ITU to address the issue of duplication of Resolutions among the sectors and to streamline Resolutions across the whole ITU,

resolves

to review and identify for abrogation or revision those Radiocommunication Assembly (RA), World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) and World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) Resolutions and Recommendations that duplicate Plenipotentiary Conference Decisions, Resolutions, and Recommendations prior to Council 2019,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to prepare a detailed report for consideration at Council 2019 of the Resolutions and Recommendations of the RA, WTSA, and WTDC that duplicate Plenipotentiary Conference Decisions, Resolutions, and Recommendations;

2 to invite contributions from Member States and Sector Members on the implementation of this Resolution;

3 to distribute the final report to Member States and Sector Members, collect their comments and submit them to the Council,

instructs the Council

1 to review and approve the detailed report submitted to Council in *instructs the Secretary-General 1* and forward it to the RA, WTSA, and WTDC for action;

2 to circulate an interim report 90 days in advance of its 2020 session for dissemination to the Member States and Sector Members for comment on the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA), World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) and World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC)

to abrogate or revise those Resolutions and Recommendations that the Council finds to duplicate Plenipotentiary Conference Decisions, Resolutions, and Recommendations,

invites Member States

through contributions to Council, to submit proposals on streamlining ITU Resolutions.

ADD IAP/63A1/43

Draft New Decision [IAP-4]

Sixth World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology Policy Forum

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

considering

Resolution 2 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on maintaining the World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology Policy forum in order to discuss and exchange views and information on telecommunication policy and regulatory matters, especially on global and cross-sectoral issues,

noting

*a)* the relevant outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

*b)* that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world’s inhabitants and to harmonize the actions of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;

*c)* that ITU is uniquely positioned and has the necessary experience to provide a forum for the coordination of, exchange of information on, discussion of and harmonization of national, regional and international telecommunication strategies and policies;

*d)* that WTPF has provided a venue for discussion of global and cross-sectoral issues by high-level participants, thus contributing to the advance of world telecommunications,

considering further

*a)* that the continued development of convergence, next-generation networks and emergence of digital economy have significant implications for several domains, particularly for capacity building, especially in developing countries;

*b)* that a study of how the telecommunication/ICTs are enabling and influencing the digital economy is a topic of high interest to ITU Member States and Sector Members,

decides

1 to convene the sixth WTPF in 2021 to discuss and exchange views on a topic to be approved by Council;

2 that the sixth WTPF shall draw up a report and, if possible, opinions for consideration by ITU Member States and Sector Members and relevant ITU meetings;

3 that arrangements for the sixth WTPF shall be in accordance with applicable Council decisions for such forums,

instructs the Council

to decide on a topic for the 6th WTPF in its 2019 Session.

**Reasons:** CITEL proposes a draft new Decision “Sixth World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology Policy Forum”. CITEL considers 2021 ideal for the realization of the 6th WTPF, because the EG-WTPF needs two year to properly prepare for the Forum, given the new proposed guidelines in revised Resolution 2. Since 2021 is three years away, it is premature to decide on the topic at PP-18, thus Council 2019 should decide on the topic.

MOD IAP/63A1/44

RESOLUTION 201 (rEV. dubai, 2018)

Creating an enabling environment for the deployment and use of information and communication technology applications

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

recalling

*a)* Resolution 37 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on bridging the digital divide, especially in the role of ICT applications on that matter;

*b)* Resolution 137 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on next-generation network deployment in developing countries[[28]](#footnote-33)1;

*c)* Resolution 139 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunications/ICTs to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society;

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

*e)* WSIS Action Line C7, on ICT applications (hereafter referred to as "e‑applications"), which are specified as:

• e‑government

• e‑business

• e‑learning

• e‑health

• e‑employment

• e‑environment

• e‑agriculture

• e‑science;

*f)* § 14 of the WSIS Geneva Plan of Action, which notes that ICT applications can support sustainable development, in the fields of public administration, business, education and training, health, employment, environment, agriculture and science within the framework of national e‑strategies,

recalling further

*a)* Resolution 136 (Rev.  Dubai, 2018), of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief;

*b)* Resolution 182 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in regard to climate change and protection of the environment;

*c)* Resolution 183 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunication/ICT applications for e‑health,

noting

*a)* that the strategic plan for the Union for 2020-2023 aims to foster an enabling environment for ICT development and foster the development of telecommunication/ICT networks as well as relevant applications and services;

*b)* that ITU, along with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), established the Broadband Commission for Digital Development in 2010 in its efforts to strengthen the activities aimed at the expansion of broadband and to give more weight to the utilization of ICT applications;

*c)* that ITU has played a key role in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes for both networks and e‑applications, in the role of mediator/facilitator for information and communication infrastructure (Action Line C2) and the role of co-facilitator in the more active implementation of ICT applications (Action Line C7),

recognizing

*a)* that the use of telecommunications/ICT can improve competitiveness and productivity, as well as increasing efficiencies and bringing benefits in all aspects of our daily life;

*b)* that the benefits of deploying telecommunication networks will be fully realized through the introduction and active utilization of various ICT applications and services;

*c)* that, in order to facilitate the deployment of telecommunication networks and the expansion of ICT applications, cooperation among various respective players is necessary at various levels;

*d)* that, in order to enable people to access and use ICT applications, it is important to develop an approach adapted to local needs,

resolves to instruct the ITU Council

1 to consider the Secretary-General's report referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General* 5below;

2 to consider ways and means to further explore this topic, as appropriate,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue monitoring the progress and achievements of goals set by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), WSIS and the Broadband Commission;

2 to actively participate in discussions relating to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in order for the Union to play a pivotal role in enabling greater use of e‑applications;

3 to continue consultations with all relevant organizations and institutions in ICT sectors as well as non-ICT sectors in order to explore ways to cooperate in promoting the expansion and active utilization of e‑applications in various areas;

4 to progress all activities related to this resolution within the ITU's mandate;

5 to report to the Council on the progress of activities related to this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue elaborating the ICT Development Index (IDI) that reflects the availability, utilization and affordability of ICT applications and their social and economic impact;

2 to enhance awareness of the role and benefits of ICT applications on socio-economic development, especially regarding IoT and other applications which enable smart cities and communities;

3 to work with the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, as appropriate, in order to encourage cooperation with other relevant organizations in the development of best practices relating to the network infrastructure that enables the use of a wide range of e‑applications,

invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia

1 to promote the introduction of e‑applications to support sustainable development, in the fields of public administration, business, education and training, health, employment, environment, agriculture, manufacturing industry and science, among others, within the framework of national e‑strategies;

2 to consider how institutional frameworks can support the utilization of e‑applications;

3 to promote policy measures that will encourage the adoption of e‑applications within their countries;

4 to explore measures for greater cooperation and coordination with other Member States, Sector Members and various entities, such as national, regional and international organizations, development institutes, academia, industries and other relevant organizations, in order to strengthen their roles and activities in relation to ICT applications.

**Reasons:** CITEL proposes changes in Resolution 201 on “Creating an enabling environment for the deployment and use of information and communication technology applications”. The resolution deals with ICT applications and their impact in various areas of society

ADD IAP/63A1/45

Draft New Resolution [IAP-4]

Participation of new actors in bridging the digital divide

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

recalling

*a*) that Article 1 of the ITU Constitution states that the purpose of the Union is:

* to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;
* to promote the development of social projects aimed at extending telecommunication services to the most isolated areas in countries; and
* to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public",

considering

*a)* Resolution 200 (Rev. Busan 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the "Connect 2020 Agenda for global telecommunication/information and communication technology development", especially Goal 2 to "Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all";

*b)* 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";

*c)* Resolution 11 (Rev. Buenos Aires 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on "Telecommunication/information and communication technology services in rural, isolated and poorly served areas and indigenous communities";

*d)* Resolution 37 (Rev. Buenos Aires 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) on "Bridging the digital divide",

considering further

*a)* Recommendation ITU-D 19 (Rev. Buenos Aires 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), which states:

- that it is important to consider small and non-profit operators as community operators, through appropriate regulatory measures that allow them to access basic infrastructure on fair terms, in order to provide broadband connectivity to users in rural and remote areas, taking advantage of technological advances;

- that it is also important that administrations, in their radio-spectrum planning and licensing activities, consider mechanisms to facilitate the deployment of broadband services in rural and remote areas by small and nonprofit community operators;

- that business models which can achieve financial and operational sustainability can be operated by local entrepreneurs supported by a variety of initiatives, and these facilities, where feasible, should also be supported by universal service funds as an essential component of rural communications;

*b*) Recommendation ITU-D 20 (Rev. Buenos Aires 2017) on "Policy and regulatory initiatives for developing telecommunications/ICTs/broadband in rural and remote areas",

stressing

*a)*that the Declaration of Principles on the 2004 World Summit of the Information Society recognizes thecommon commitment to build an inclusive Information Society for sustainable development and improving quality of life for all, pointing out that connectivity is an essential enabling factor, and that some of its greatest challenges are universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to ICT infrastructure and services, and that if these are properly developed, adapted to regional, national and local conditions, easily accessible, and affordable, by using broadband and innovative technologies it is possible to accelerate the economic and social progress of the countries, as well as the well-being of all individuals, communities and peoples;

*b*) that Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 9 presented at the 2015 Sustainable Development Conference of the General Assembly of the United Nations note in targets 1.4 and 9.c that:

* 1.4  by 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services and appropriate new technology, among others;
* 9.c 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;

1. that, during the Forum of the World Summit of the Information Society held in Geneva from March 19 to 23, 2018, it was recognized that community networks operate through the participation of local communities in the design, development, deployment and management of shared infrastructure as a common resource that belongs to the community and is operated in a democratic manner, showing they are viable, affordable, and sustainable solutions to bridge the digital divide,

acknowledging

1. that the Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on July 6, 2017, called "Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society", concluded, among others, that:

- around four billion people remain disconnected from the Internet, and more than one billion do not have access to basic telephony services;

- it is unlikely that the majority of people in rural and economically disadvantaged areas receive the benefits of connectivity in the short term;

- traditional Internet access models have failed to provide coverage to rural communities and marginalized areas, which represent almost 60% of the world's population;

*b)* it is necessary to find new alternatives that can solve, in the short term, the lack of connectivity and telecommunication/ICT services in areas that do not have them or where they are not affordable;

*c)* that in some Member States, small, non-profit and community operators, are new actors that have appeared in different regions as innovative alternative solutions to bridge the digital divide, solving communication needs in rural and remote areas that did not have them or where they were not affordable;

*d)* that it is necessary to analyze a series of regulatory models that allow, in those cases, small, non-profit and community operators to deploy the necessary telecommunications infrastructure to provide broadband connectivity to users in rural and remote areas;

e) that these new actors require an appropriate regulatory and public policy framework to facilitate their existence and development, enabling them to support bridging the digital divide and achieving the targets established in the Sustainable Development Goals,

resolves

1 to encourage the participation of small, non-profit and community operators as new actors that provide alternative solutions to bridge the digital divide in those countries that have poorly served areas where investment and coverage is not planned or is not profitable for other companies, particularly in development countries, in order to provide coverage to rural, isolated and poorly served areas, as well as in indigenous communities;

2 to study the experience the Member States have had with the existence of small, non-profit and community operators in order to identify trends and best practices in the implementation of regulatory elements, public policy, planning, and spectrum allocation needed to facilitate the existence and development of these new actors,

instructs the Secretary-General

to carry out the necessary actions for the implementation of this Resolution,

instructs the Council

1. to release adequate financial resources to support and encourage the implementation of projects designed to meet the objectives of this Resolution;
2. to present a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the application of this Resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to promote the dissemination of information, training and the exchange of best practices related to the variety of approaches to bridge the digital divide, including experiences of Member States concerning the existence of small, non-profit, and community operators in the Member States as an alternative to bridge the digital divide;

2 to support, advise and collaborate with the Member States seeking to implement or adapt regulatory frameworks, public policies, and planning and spectrum allocation methods to allow the existence and development of these new players;

3 to implement pilot projects in the Member States that request them, taking into account the resources available to the ITU, related to the aspects involving the deployment of telecommunications infrastructure and the provision of telecommunications services by small, non-profit and community operators in rural areas that are underserved or have unmet needs as mentioned in this Resolution,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to promote studies on spectrum management models related to this Resolution, enabling and facilitating its compliance and execution by the administrations,

invites the Member States

to assist in the implementation of this Resolution.

MOD IAP/63A1/46

RESOLUTION 197 (rev. dubai, 2018)

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

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

recalling

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

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

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

considering

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

*b)* that the global connected world also requires considerable enhancement of transmission speed, device connectivity and energy efficiency to accommodate the significant amounts of data among a plethora of devices;

*c)* that the rapid development of related technology could cause the globally connected world to be realized faster than expected;

*d)* that IoT has been expected to play a fundamental role in the fields of energy, transportation, health, agriculture, disaster management, public safety and home networks, and could benefit developing countries[[29]](#footnote-34)1 as well as developed countries;

*e)* that IoT is evolving to support a wide variety of applications with different aims and requirements, involving various stakeholders;

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

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

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

recognizing

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

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

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

*d)* the need to continue to collaborate with other relevant organizations, including IoT industry forums, standards development organizations (SDO) and policy development organizations;

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

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

*g)* that cooperation between all relevant organizations and communities to raise greater awareness and to promote the adoption of IPv6 within Member States and through capacity building within the mandate of the Union is desired,

bearing in mind

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

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

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

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

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

*f)* that IoT could redefine the relationship between people and devices,

resolves

to promote investment in and development of IoT in order to achieve the objectives mentioned in *considering d)* and *e)* above,

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

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

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

3 to raise awareness among ITU members and other stakeholders of the opportunities and challenges for developing countries in the adoption of IoT;

4 to submit an annual report on the results of implementation of this resolution to the ITU Council sessions in2019-2022;

5 to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference in2022,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

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

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

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

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

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

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

2 to support ITU Member States, particularly developing countries, by providing information about the studies and standardization work available at ITU and other relevant organizations to enable the adoption of IoT,

instructs the Council

1 to consider the reports of the Secretary-General referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General* 3 above and take necessary measures so as to contribute to achieving the objectives of this resolution;

2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made with respect to this resolution based on the report of the Secretary-General,

invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia

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

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

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

**Reasons:** The proposal updates Resolution 197 on the Internet of Things, in particular with references to the Sustainable Development Agenda, and strengthening the assistance that the ITU can provide to Member States.

ADD IAP/63A1/47

Draft New Decision [IAP-5]

Creation of regional groups of ITU-T Study Groups

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

considering

1. Article 14A of the ITU Convention;
2. Resolution 1 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on the Rules of procedure of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector of the ITU (ITU-T);
3. Resolution 54 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on the creation of, and assistance to, regional groups;
4. Resolution 22 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) on Authorization for the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) to act between World Telecommunication Standardization Assemblies,

recognizing

1. the relevant work done by regional groups of ITU-T Study Groups;
2. the necessity to maintain and increase the efficiency and optimization of work at ITU-T Study Groups,

recognizing further

1. that the primacy of the WTSA in carrying out the activities of ITU‑T to create, terminate or maintain Study Groups and related groups, , appoint their chairmen and vice-chairmen, and establish their terms of reference with a defined duration, in accordance with Nos. 191A and 191B of the Convention;
2. that TSAG acts as the governing body of the ITU-T between the world telecommunication standardization assemblies;
3. the understanding that TSAG, in accordance with the ITU Convention and WTSA Resolution 1, shall review and approve proposals that produce operational and financial implications to the ITU-T, to the ITU, and to the membership;
4. that the creation of regional groups of ITU-T Study Groups produces operational and financial implications to the ITU and to the membership,

decides

1 to ensure consistent application of the CS and CV and working methods adopted at WTSA in the creation and termination of study groups and their regional groups;

2 that TSAG shall review and approve proposals for the creation and termination of regional groups of ITU-T Study Groups,

instructs ITU-T Study Groups

on a contribution-driven basis, to elaborate draft terms of reference and working methods for regional groups and forward these proposals for TSAG for review and approval,

instructs the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly

to review WTSA Resolution 1, WTSA Resolution 22 and WTSA Resolution 54 to clarify the role of TSAG in the creation and termination of regional groups in between the WTSAs.

MOD IAP/63A1/48

RESOLUTION 133 (Rev. DUBAI, 2018)

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

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

considering

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

recalling

*a)* the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T), as defined in resolutions adopted at the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, including, *inter alia*, Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on country code top-level domain names, and Resolution 48 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on internationalized domain names, and ongoing activities in ITU‑T Study Group 16 in this regard;

*b)* the commitment of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) to advance the process for the introduction of multilingualism in a number of areas including domain names, e-mail, Internet addresses and keyword look-up;

*c)* the need to promote regional expansion of Domain Name System (DNS) root instances to increase DNS system resilience and to promote the use of internationalized domain names to overcome linguistic barriers to Internet access;

*d)* past successful standardization activities undertaken by ITU‑T with regard to the adoption of recommendations pertaining to non-Latin character sets for telex (five-character code) and data transfer (seven-character code), allowing the use of non-Latin character sets for national and regional telex and for data transfer at global, regional and international level,

aware

*a)* of the continuing progress towards integration of telecommunications and the Internet;

*b)* that Internet users are generally more comfortable reading or browsing through texts in their own language and that, for the Internet to become more widely available to a large number of users, it is necessary to make domain names available in non-Latin based scripts, taking into account the progress recently made in this regard;

*c)* that, recalling the results of WSIS and resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), there should be a continuing commitment to working earnestly towards multilingualization of the Internet, as part of the multilateral, transparent and democratic process, involving governments and all other stakeholders, in their respective roles in implementation of this resolution;

*d)* of the progress made by all stakeholders, in particular through relevant organizations and entities, such as the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), in the introduction of internationalized domain names (IDNs);

*e)* of the significant progress made towards the provisions of IDNs and the benefits of using non-Latin character sets available on the Internet;

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

emphasizing

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

*b)* that IDNs, and more generally information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the Internet, be widely available to all citizens;

*c)* that Internet domain names should not privilege any country or region of the world to the detriment of others, and should take into account the global diversity of languages;

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

*e)* that, recalling the results of WSIS and the needs of linguistic groups, it is important that efforts continue to:

• advance the process for the introduction of multilingualism in a number of areas, including domain names, e-mail addresses and keyword look-up;

• implement programmes that allow for the presence of multilingual domain names and content on the Internet and the use of various software models in order to fight against the linguistic digital divide and to ensure that everyone can participate in the emerging new society;

• strengthen cooperation between relevant bodies for the further development of technical standards and to foster their global deployment,

recognizing

*a)* that there are a number of challenges with regard to intellectual property and the deployment of IDNs, and adequate solutions should be explored;

*b)* the role played by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) with regard to dispute resolution for domain names;

*c)* the role played by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) with regard to promoting cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content;

*d)* that ITU enjoys close cooperation with both WIPO and UNESCO;

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

resolves

to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations including but not limited to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC), and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future Internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to take an active part in all international discussions, initiatives and activities on the deployment and management of IDNs, in cooperation with relevant organizations, including ICANN, WIPO and UNESCO;

2 to encourage the ITU members, as appropriate, to develop and deploy the IDNs in their respective language scripts using their specific character sets;

3 to support Member States in meeting the commitments of the Geneva Plan of Action and the Tunis Agenda in respect ofIDNs;

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

5 to bring this resolution to the attention of WIPO and UNESCO, which is facilitator for the implementation of WSIS Action Line C8, stressing the concerns and requests for assistance of Member States, in particular the developing countries1, with regard to IDNs, and their insistence on help from the Union in this field, in order to ensure Internet use and advancement across language barriers, thereby increasing the international use of the Internet;

6 to report annually to the ITU Council on the activities undertaken and achievements attained on this subject,

instructs the Council

to consider the activities of the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux with regard to the implementation of this resolution and to take necessary actions, as appropriate,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to take an active part in all international discussions and initiatives on the further development and deployment of IDNs, including the initiatives of relevant language groups, and to submit written contributions to ITU‑T in order to help implement this resolution;

2 to urge all relevant entities working to develop and implement IDNs in order to expedite their activities in this domain.

RESOLUTION 71 (Rev.DUBAI, 2018)

Strategic plan for the Union for 2020-2023

MOD IAP/63A1/49#48507

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

ITU Strategic plan for 2020-2023

**1 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 digital 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 2020-2023. 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:

1. 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
2. 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
3. R.3 (Knowledge sharing): Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on radiocommunications

ITU-T Objectives:

1. 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
2. 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
3. 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
4. T.4 (Knowledge sharing): Foster the acquisition, awareness, sharing of knowledge and know how on the standardization activities of ITU-T
5. T.5 (Cooperation with standardization bodies) Extend and facilitate cooperation with international, regional and national standardization bodies

ITU-D Objectives:

1. D.1 (Coordination): Foster international cooperation and agreement on telecommunication/ICT development issues
2. 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
3. D.3 (Enabling environment): Foster an enabling policy and regulatory environment conducive to sustainable telecommunication/ICT development
4. 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:

1. I.1 (Collaboration) Foster closer collaboration among all stakeholders in the telecommunication/ICT ecosystem
2. I.2 (Emerging telecommunication/ICT trends) Enhance identification, awareness and analysis of emerging trends in the telecommunication/ICT environment
3. I.3 (Telecommunication/ICT accessibility) Enhance telecommunications/ICTs accessibility for persons with disabilities and specific needs
4. I.4 (Gender equality and inclusion) Enhance the use of telecommunication/ICTs for gender equality and inclusion and empowerment of women and girls
5. I.5. (Environmental sustainability) Leverage telecommunication/ICTs to reduce environmental footprint
6. 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[[30]](#footnote-38)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[[31]](#footnote-39)* |
| 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 tech 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 tech 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[[32]](#footnote-41)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 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)

ADD IAP/63A1/50

Draft New Resolution [IAP-5]

Admission of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the work of the Union

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

recalling

*a)* the report of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Hammamet, 2016) inviting the Council to address as soon as possible Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) participation in the work of ITU, in particular in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

*b)* the Decision of the ITU Council 2017 to start a pilot project until PP-18 for SMEs participation in the interested Study Groups of ITU-T and ITU-D, through which SMEs may fully participate in the meetings of the Study Groups that decide to join the project, with limitations regarding their role in decision-making processes, including the election of the management positions and the adoption of resolutions or recommendations;

*c)* that the ITU Telecom events, since 2016, focused on fostering the growth of SMEs in the digital ecosystem, and recognized the ICT solutions invented by SMEs;

*d)* Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 9 of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and Building resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation, specially Targets 8.3 “*Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services*” and 9.3 “*Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets*”;

*e)* that the United Nations General Assembly, recognized the need to improve small business access to microfinance and credit, deciding to designate 27 June 2017 as Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Day,

considering

*a)* that SMEs are essential to achieve national economic growth and development objectives, including advancing the digital ecosystems that are foundational to sustainable economic development;

*b)* that MSMEs are also central to reduce unemployment, especially for the young; advancement, globally, of gender mainstreaming and adoption of information and communication technologies (ICT) by women and girls; and promote innovation and progress in the telecommunication/ICT sector;

*c)* that SME innovation and growth is enabled through capacity building, through leveraging existing best practices, and through gaining knowledge of telecommunications and ICT, including relevant ICT technical standards and reports;

*d)* that, in many countries, mainly developing countries, SMEs have become prominent actors in the industrial expansion process, and of local production increase, coming to represent in some cases more than 90% of the national industry;

*e)* that SMEs identification of specific telecommunications and other ICT needs and understanding of barriers to adoption of such telecommunications and other ICT could be a valuable contribution to the work of the Union, as well as to improve the special human resources specialized in telecommunications/ICT whose knowledge may have an impact on national development;

*f)* the participation of SMEs in a pilot project in 2018 conducted by interested ITU-T and ITU-D Study Groups according to the Decision of the ITU Council 2017,

recognizing

*a)* that an SMEs revenue, number of employees, and domicile may impact their available financial resources to participate as Sector Members; and

*b)* that dissemination of the work of the Sectors to SMEs, particularly in developing countries can build capacity, transfer critical telecommunications and ICT and best practices, and serve as a factor in fostering national economic development,

resolves

1 to admit the participation of SMEs in the Sectors of the Union, pursuant to the provisions of this Resolution, without the need for any amendment to Articles 2 and 3 of the ITU Constitution, and Article 19 of the ITU Convention or any other provision of the Convention, with a differentiated level of financial contribution during a trial period that will extend until the convening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

2 to set the level of the financial contribution for participation in each Sector of the Union at one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of SMEs from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of SMEs from developing countries[[33]](#footnote-43)1;

3 that acceptance of applications for participation shall be conditional on the support of the Member States of the Union to which these bodies belong, attesting that the applicant is a legitimate business entity and in accordance with the category and/or definition of the country, on the condition that this shall not constitute an alternative for those bodies currently listed with the Union as Sector Members or Associates, and in accordance with a procedure to be stablished;

4 that, in no case, can a subsidiary or concession of an international company be presented as an SME;

5 that the membership should be ratified in an annual basis by the Member State without which the removal of the support becomes automatic, and the membership is cancelled;

6 that SMEs are invited to participate in global and regional conferences, workshops and activities of the Union, except for plenipotentiary conferences, world radiocommunication conferences, world conferences on international telecommunications, and the Council, and in conformity with the rules of procedure of the respective Sectors;

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

8 that SMEs shall be allowed to participate and make their proposals and interventions remotely, as appropriate, in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 167 (Rev. Busan, 2014) , on strengthening ITU capabilities for electronic meetings and means to advance the work of the Union;

9 that SMEs shall be granted access to ITU documents based on ITU document access policy;

10 that a representative from SMEs may serve as rapporteur or associate rapporteur, in conformity with the rules of procedure of the respective Sectors,

instructs the Council

1. to establish admission, approval, removal and oversight procedures for SME participation in its first meeting in 2019 to add any additional conditions, remedial measures or detailed procedures to this Resolution, including the adjustment of fees, if it deems appropriate;
2. to submit to the next Plenipotentiary Conference a progress report on the implementation of the trial and the participation of SMEs; any effect on improving capacity and ICT adoption by SMEs; and an economic sustainability analysis of SME participation, taking into account the assessment of the Advisory Groups of the three Sectors, whose purpose will be the adoption of a final decision regarding the above-mentioned participation modality,

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

1. to take necessary and appropriate action to implement this Resolution;
2. to continue encouraging the participation of SMEs in various open events and activities organized or co-organized by ITU, except those noted in resolves 5,

invites the ITU membership

to inform SMEs of this resolution and to support and encourage SMEs to join ITU and participate in its activities.

**Reasons:** CITEL wishes to present, for the consideration of the Plenipotentiary Conference a proposal for a new draft resolution on the Admission of Small and Medium Enterprises (PyMES) in the work of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Convinced that SMEs are essential to achieve economic growth and development, reduce unemployment, and promote innovation and progress in the telecommunications/ICT sector, especially in developing countries, we believe they could be a great contribution to the work of the ITU, while contributing to increasing the participation of developing countries at the international level and improving their human resources.

But to achieve this goal, it is necessary to establish a mode of participation of SMEs that is consistent with their specificities, which have to do with their size (number of employees), their income, and their origin (developing countries), which places them in a different situation from the rest of the companies that are now part of the Union, both as Associate Members and as Sector Members.

For this reason, it is proposed to admit the participation of SMEs in the work of the Union, during a trial period that will extend until the celebration of the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

SUP IAP/63A1/51

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:** Robust participation of Sector Members is a vital component to the ITU’s historic success in facilitating the extension of the benefits of telecommunications services to all the world’s inhabitants. Sector Members not only significantly contribute to the financial base of the Union, but they provide technical and intellectual contributions that drive the Union’s progress and further the fulfilment of the Union’s purposes.

The Busan Plenipotentiary Conference adopted Resolution 187 which called for a review of the current methodologies and a future vision for participation of Sector Members, Associates, and Academia in the activities of the ITU. Over the past four years, Council, and its Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources, with able support of the Secretariat, successfully completed a series of tasks and studies set forth in Resolution 187. After consultations and detailed analysis, Council decided not to change the current pricing methodologies for Sector Members or to change conditions of membership. It completed studies on increasing participation in the work of the Union among not-for-profit entities. It reviewed and updated the criteria for exempting entities from membership fees.

Although the Member States, Sector Members and other participants in the Union’s activities should continuously evaluate how to improve their participation, Resolution 187 is complete and can now be suppressed.

RESOLUTION 71 (Rev.dubai, 2018)

Strategic plan for the Union for 2020-2023

MOD IAP/63A1/52#48510

ANNEX 2 to RESOLUTION 71 (Rev. dubai, 2018)

Situational Analysis

# 1. Background: Governing Bodies and Sectors

Pursuant to the Constitution and Convention of the ITU, the Union comprises: a) the Plenipotentiary Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Union; b) the ITU Council, which acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference during the four years between the Plenipotentiary Conferences; c) World conferences on international telecommunications; d) the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), including world and regional radiocommunication conferences, Radiocommunication Assemblies and the Radio Regulations Board; e) the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), including World Telecommunication Standardization Assemblies; f) the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), including world and regional telecommunication development conferences; and g) the General Secretariat. The three Bureaux serve as the secretariat to each respective Sector (the Radiocommunication Bureau – BR for the ITU-R; the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau – TSB for ITU-T; and the Telecommunication Development Bureau – BDT for ITU-D).

# 2. Situational analysis

## 2.a. Strategic Situational Analysis

ITU as a part of the United Nations system

ITU is the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunication/ICTs. ITU allocates global radio spectrum and satellite orbits, develops the technical standards that ensure networks and technologies seamlessly interconnect, and strives to improve access to telecommunication/ICTs to underserved communities worldwide. ITU is committed to connecting all the world’s people – wherever they live and whatever their means. ITU’s work aims to protect and support everyone’s fundamental right to communicate.

Lessons learnt from the ITU 2016-2019 Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan for the Union for 2016-2019, adopted by the ITU Member States at the Plenipotentiary Conference in 2014, became the basis for the adoption of the Connect 2020 Agenda for Global Telecommunication/ICT Development, setting out the shared vision, goals, and targets that Member States committed to achieve by 2020, in collaboration with all stakeholders across the ICT ecosystem. The 2016-2019 ITU Strategic Plan outlined the work of the Union towards implementing the 4 Strategic Goals: Growth, Inclusiveness, Sustainability, and Innovation and Partnership.

In the 2016-2019 Strategic Plan, each Strategic Goal aimed to reinforce the other: in growing ICT access, ITU Membership aimed to foster growth in the use of ICTs and create a positive impact on short- and long-term socio-economic development. By including everyone, the benefits of ICTs were to be extended to all – towards bridging the digital divide between the developed and developing worlds, but also reaching marginalized and vulnerable populations within all countries. The ability to sustain the tremendous benefits from ICTs required recognition that growth brings also challenges and risks that need to be managed. By innovating and advancing partnerships, the evolving ICT ecosystem could ensure its adaptation to the rapidly changing technological, economic and social environment.

The overall results on the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the Connect 2020 Agenda have been impressive, even though much more needs to be done. Member States are expected to achieve many of the Connect 2020 targets set on connectivity before the year 2020 –for example Target 1.2 aiming at 60% of individuals worldwide to be using the Internet, i.e. bringing an additional 1.5 billion people online from 2014 to 2020, is on track to be achieved, particularly due to the strong growth in developing countries and least developed countries (LDCs). Targets 2.2.A and 2.2.B aiming for a number of connected individuals of 50% in developing countries, and 20% in LDCs are therefore also set to be achieved before 2020. Household connectivity targets are also expected to be achieved by the year 2020: Target 1.1 aiming to achieve a rate of 55% of households connected worldwide, and under Goal 2, target for 50% and 15% connected households in developing countries (2.1.A) and in LDCs (2.1.B). However, 3.9 billion are still estimated to be offline, the digital gender gap also persists, and although the costs of internet access are falling, the goals, set by the Connect 2020 Agenda, to reduce the affordability gap between developed and developing countries may not be reached.

The 2016-2019 ITU Strategic Plan also introduced significant improvements internally for the organization, by strengthening the concept of “working as One ITU”. The common vision, mission, and strategic goals for the whole organization aimed for all the Sectors to work cohesively on the implementation of the strategic plan, and for the secretariat to support - in a coordinated fashion - the implementation of the operational plans, aiming to avoid redundancies and duplication, and maximizing synergies across the Sectors, the Bureaux, and the General Secretariat.

The plan introduced a strengthened results-based management approach for the organization, and a clearer linkage between the strategic, operational and the financial plans, with a transparent allocation of resources to strategic goals and objectives (of the Sectors and the Inter-Sectoral Objectives). The new form of reporting on the implementation of the strategic plan, presenting the agreed key performance indicators for the outcomes of the work of the Sectors, and the support services provided by the secretariat –around 150 indicators in total, enabled membership to better evaluate the results and the progress achieved.[[34]](#footnote-44)

Developments since the ITU 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference

This section introduces some of the key developments since the adoption of the previous strategic plan at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Busan, Korea in October 2014, to be considered for the elaboration of the new Strategic Plan 2020-2023.

In September 2015, all Member States of the United Nations, agreed on UNGA Resolution A/RES/70/1 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, for all countries and all stakeholders to act in collaborative partnership and implement this plan for sustainable development. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets agreed upon demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda.

Member States recognize in the 2030 Agenda that “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”. ICTs have enormous potential to fast-forward progress on all the SDGs and improve people’s lives in fundamental ways.

Notable references include, **Goal 9** (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and in particular target 9.c to “significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to Internet in the LDCs (least-developed countries) by 2020”, introduces a clear objective that without the digital infrastructure, the world would not be able to deliver scalable solutions to the SDGs. ICTs are specifically mentioned as a means of implementation under **SDG17** (Partnership for the Goals, Target 17.8), highlighting their cross-cutting transformative potential. ICTs are also highlighted as the enabling technology to promote the empowerment of women under **SDG 5** (Gender Equality, Target 5.b), while the importance of ICT skills is also recognized under **SDG 4** (Quality Education, Target 4.b).

ITU, as part of the UN system, needs to support Member States and to contribute towards the worldwide efforts to achieve the SDGs. All Member States agreed (and expressed in UNGA Resolution A/RES/70/1) that global engagement is required in support of implementation of all the Goals and Targets, “bringing together Governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources”.

In addition, all Member States called for close alignment between the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) process and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, by adopting UNGA Resolution A/RES/70/125 on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS. In this Resolution, a request is made to the United Nations entities facilitating the WSIS Action Lines to review their reporting and work plans to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In parallel, advances in the field of science, technology and engineering, including new and emerging trends, are driving substantial transformation not only for the telecommunications/ICT ecosystem, but for different industries, and need also to be taken into account for the development of the strategic plan of the Union for 2020-2023. Such advances and trends relate to Digital Transformation and include, inter alia, Internet of Things (IoT), 5G, and IMT-2020, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Big Data, cloud computing, the so called ‘4th Industrial Revolution’, smart cities, Distributed Ledger Technologies, Software-Defined Networking and Network-Function-Virtualization, Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS), and Open Source.

The role of the digital economy and digital transformation is being widely recognized as a significant enabler and booster of sustainable development, as also highlighted by the G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration: “Shaping Digitalisation for an Interconnected World”, agreed in Düsseldorf, Germany in April 2017. The common vision to seize the opportunities and tackle the evolving challenges of the digital economy, was also reaffirmed at the G7 ICT and Industry Ministers’ Declaration[[35]](#footnote-45) in Torino, Italy in September 2017, while the need for advancements and development of the digital economy was also highlighted by the Buenos Aires Declaration[[36]](#footnote-46) at the World Telecommunication Development Conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina in October 2017.

Digitalisation alters society and the economy: it means the comprehensive penetration, networking and change of almost all areas of life and work by ICTs. It stands for the ability to collect and analyze information. As never before, processing steps are now increasingly taking place in parallel– in real time. This permits enormous leaps in productivity, but also increases the speed of change. Products and services increasingly contain digital added value and are getting “smart” by incorporation into intelligent and networked systems.

Technologies, smart applications and other innovations in the digital economy can improve services and help address policy challenges in a wide range of areas[[37]](#footnote-47), including, inter alia, healthcare, agriculture, public governance, tax, transport, education, and the environment. ICTs contribute not just to innovation in products, but also to innovation in processes and organisational arrangements. While being a catalyst for growth, digital technologies may also be disruptive, with effects on employment and well-being. While new technologies create opportunities for businesses (especially SMEs), and for workers and citizens to engage in economic activity, these technologies are also likely to displace workers doing specific tasks and may further increase existing gaps in access and use, resulting in new digital divides and greater inequality.

Opportunities and threats for the Union

The impact of the digital transformation and the growth of the digital economy creates new markets and new key players that have emerged in the telecommunication/ICT ecosystem. This creates new opportunities for the ITU to engage with new members and partners, and discuss emerging challenges to digitalization, which may need to be managed through appropriate international cooperation, for example by sharing of best practices.

Member States from the developing world are increasingly engaging in the multilateral system, which encourages all types of partnerships to be built, in order to overcome the obstacles to digitalization, and enable the exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge in the global digital economy.

Information and communication technologies are transforming society as well. In an era where everyone can create, access, utilize, and share information and knowledge, this enables individuals, societies, and people to achieve their full potential in promoting their sustainable development and improving their quality of life. The impact of ICTs can be catalytic on the implementation of the SDGs, from the impact on medical and social care, to education, from enabling economic growth, to reducing inequalities, and empowering women and girls. ITU could be promoting this catalytic role.

On the other hand, the digital divides still exist, underscoring the importance of the Union achieving its connectivity objectives. More than half of the world’s population is still offline (an estimated 3.9 billion people based on 2017 data), while in Africa almost 3 out of 4 people are non-Internet users. The digital gender gap also persists, the proportion of men using the Internet is higher than the proportion of women using the Internet in two-thirds of all countries. In the least-developed countries, only one in seven women is using the Internet, compared with one in five men. Mobile broadband costs more than 5% of GNI per capita in most LDCs and is therefore unaffordable for the vast majority of the population.

With regard to the industry, new business models have emerged for digital service providers, and increased competition is being observed. This brings into question the types of regulations required, contrasting the regulatory environment for online services with the environment for traditional telecommunication services.

Finally, in order to harness the opportunities and benefits of the rapid growth of ICTs and the increasingly digital world, Members must also consider those challenges that the Union may address within its mandate, including the environmental impact of increasing networks and devices connected; issues that affect confidence and security in the use of ICTs and that have impact on jobs, sustainable economic growth, socioeconomic inequalities, consumer protection issues.

The elements of SWOT analysis to be considered while developing the strategy, presenting the strengths and weaknesses of the ITU as well as the opportunities and threats facing the organization, are introduced in the table below.

Table 1. SWOT Analysis

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Strengths**   1. The **UN specialized agency for ICTs** with 150 years of history/tradition 2. **Leading role to organize the use** of ICT resources globally, through **regulations and standards** of universal applicability 3. Unique **membership composition** – governments, private sector and academia participate in the activities of the organization 4. Dual role of a **normative organization combined** with experience in implementing **developmental initiatives** 5. **Prominent position to foster the enabling role of ICTs** to accelerate implementation of the **SDGs** 6. A **global**, **neutral**, **inclusive platform – strong brand** with **good reputation** 7. **Partnerships** with **key stakeholders** and **established collaborations** 8. Federal structure – **provides more focus on specific fields** 9. **Legitimacy and capacity to organize** major international conferences and events 10. Knowledge and skills of ITU membership and staff in **technical** (e.g. radiocommunications, standardization)**, policy and regulatory matters, statistics, and development** (‘crowdsourcing’ of skills) | **Weaknesses**   1. Length of the **governing bodies decision making process** 2. Federal **structure requires** **coordination** and **clarification** of the roles of each sector to avoid duplication/conflicts 3. **Elements of organizational culture** are **conservative** and **risk averse** 4. Difficulty to decide on diversifying **sources of income** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Opportunities**   1. Creation of **new markets** and entrance of **new key players creates new membership opportunities** 2. Member States from **developing world increasingly engage in the multilateral system** 3. Increased **relevance of ICT in society, data** seen as the **new oil** 4. **Catalytic impact of ICTs on the implementation of SDGs** (impact on medical and social care, education, social identity, etc.) 5. **Digital transformation** of the industry and public services 6. New emerging technologies, systems and players benefit from an enabling policy and regulatory environment that fosters innovation 7. New **environmentally-friendly technologies/markets** leading to new opportunities for partnerships 8. Support from some **media and advocacy organizations** | **Threats**   1. **Increasing divisions** (e.g. digital, gender, geographical) 2. Difficulty of the **global economy** to regain a trajectory of strong, balanced and sustained growth 3. **Issues affecting confidence and security in the use of ICTs** 4. The sustainability of the growth of the ICTs 5. The **impact on environment** of increasing networks, data, devices connected 6. **Pressure** from different stakeholders to **implement unproven approaches** 7. **Duplication of work with / Competition from** other organizations/associations |

## 2.b. General Review of the Targets of the 2016-2019 Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan 2016-2019 sets out four Goals: Growth, Inclusiveness, Sustainability, and Innovation and Partnership, with underneath each goal several strategic targets (comprising the Connect 2020 Agenda targets).

Target 1.1 aims to achieve a rate of 55% of households connected worldwide, under Goal 2 there are corresponding targets for rates of 50% and 15% connected households in developing countries (2.1.A) and in LDCs (2.1.B) respectively. All of these targets for household are expected to be achieved by the year 2020.

Targets 1.2, 2.2.A, and 2.2.B set aims for the number of connected individuals worldwide (60%), in developing countries (50%), and in LDCs (20%) respectively. All of these target are also currently set to be achieved in time for the 2020 deadline.

Target 1.3 aims to make telecommunication/ICT 40% more affordable by 2020 versus the 2014 baseline, at the current rate, it is expected that the reduction in costs by 2020, will be about 32% on average, with a similar value for the drop in the affordability gap between developed and developing countries (Target 2.3.A). Target 2.3.B aims to get the cost of internet access is below 5% of GNI per capita, which is currently the case in 120 out of 160 countries for which data is available, it is expected that this number will increase by 2020, but that it will not be so for all countries.

Target 2.4 aims to ensure that 90% of the world's rural population will be covered by broadband services by 2020, weather this target will be met or not, depends to a large extend of how quickly 2G coverage will be replaced by 3G coverage. Currently, 2G covers well over 90% of the rural population, so with sufficient upgrades, this target could be met.

Gender equality in terms of internet access is included as Target 2.5.A. In recent years, the rapid growth in developing countries, was paired with increasing gender inequality, however, the latest ITU data shows that the gender gap is now decreasing from 12.2% in 2016 to 11.6% in 2017.

Having strategy on ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities is included as Target 2.5.B, currently, 48 out of 64 reporting countries have a strategy that covers this.

Under Target 3.1, cybersecurity readiness should be improved by 2020. Since 2016, the ITU is measuring this using the Global Cybersecurity Index, which will be used to asses this improvement in 2020.

Target 4.1 aims to ensure a telecommunications/ICT environment that is conducive to innovation, recent years have witnessed a rapid increase in the number of countries with a national innovation strategy to ensure this.

MOD IAP/63A1/53

RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. DUBAI, 2018)

Strengthening the regional presence

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

considering

*a)* the benefits to the population of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the need to promote their greater availability in developing countries[[38]](#footnote-48)1;

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

*c)* the commitment of the ITU Member States to promoting access to telecommunications/ICTs at affordable prices, with special attention to the most disadvantaged, and to remote and hard to reach areas,

bearing in mind

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

*b)* Resolution 5 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on enhanced participation by developing countries in the activities of the Union;

*c)* Resolution ITU-R 48 (Rev. Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly, on strengthening the regional presence in the radiocommunication study group work;

*d)* Resolution 44 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*e)* the 2009 United Nations Joint Inspection Unit report, which made a number of recommendations on ways to improve the ITU regional presence;

*f)* Resolution 18 (Rev. Hammammet, 2016) of the WTSA,

recognizing

*a)* the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries with stringent budgetary constraints, in participating in the activities of ITU;

*b)* that regional offices are an extension of ITU as a whole;

*c)* that ITU’s capacity to hold electronic meetings as provided for by Resolution 167 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference contributes to reinforce the effectiveness of the Union's activities, including project implementation as set forth in Resolution 157 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*d)* that the regional presence is a tool of ITU for working as closely as possible with its membership, serving as a channel for disseminating information on its activities, developing closer ties with regional and subregional organizations and providing technical assistance to countries in special need;

*e)* the importance of the coordination between the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR), the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and the General Secretariat in order to promote and improve the work of the Regional Offices;

*f)* that the regional and area offices enable ITU to be more aware of and more responsive to the specific needs of the regions;

*g)* that resources are limited, and that efficiency and effectiveness are therefore key considerations for activities to be undertaken by ITU, as well as of the need to consolidate the technical expertise and knowledge of the human resources assigned to regional and area offices, so that they represent the three ITU Sectors;

*h)* that, to be effective, the regional presence must have the necessary level of authority to meet the diverse requirements of the membership;

*i)* that adequate online access between headquarters and the field offices significantly enhances technical cooperation activities;

*j)* that all regional offices should have access to the same relevant electronic information available at headquarters, in order to be able to keep the countries of the region informed;

*k)* that full engagement and commitment from the regional and area offices is fundamental for the successful implementation of the strategic plan for the Union and the Buenos Aires Action Plan,

noting

*a)* the role that should be assumed by the ITU regional offices in executing and following up projects related to the regional initiatives, and the need to promote greater collaboration with the regional telecommunication organizations;

*b)* that both the Plenipotentiary Conference and the ITU Council have endorsed the principle that regional and area offices should be entrusted with clear and specific functions;

*c)* that coordination among the three Bureaux and the General Secretariat is fundamental to encourage participation by the regional offices in their respective spheres;

*d)* that there is a need for ongoing evaluation of the staffing requirement for regional and area offices, noting also, that regional and area offices represent the presence of the entire Union, that their activities should be linked to ITU headquarters and should reflect the coordinated objectives of all three Sectors, and that regional activities should enhance the effective participation of all members in ITU work,

resolves

1 to continue the review of the strengthening of ITU regional presence in the interval between two consecutive plenipotentiary conferences;

2 to strengthen the functions of the regional offices so that they can play a part in the implementation of programmes and projects in the framework of the regional initiatives, within the resources allocated by the financial plan;

3 that regional offices play a key role in facilitating discussions on regional matters and the dissemination of information and results of activities of all three Sectors of the Union, while avoiding the duplication of such functions with headquarters;

4 that the regional and area offices shall be empowered to make decisions within their mandate, while the coordination functions and the balance between ITU headquarters and the regional and area offices should be facilitated and improved;

5 that the regional and area offices should contribute, to the extent practicable, *inter* *alia*, to the annual four-year rolling operational plans of the General Secretariat and of the three Sectors, with content specific to each regional and area office, linked to the strategic plan for the Union for 2020-2023 and the Buenos Aires Action Plan, then set up and continue to publish the annual plan/events on the ITU website for implementation;

6 that regional and area offices shall actively engage in the implementation of the strategic plan for the Union for 2020-2023, in particular with respect to the five strategic goals, all sectoral and intersectoral objectives and following up on the accomplishment of the strategic targets;

7 that regional and area offices shall actively engage in the implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan, in particular with respect to their four objectives and their respective outcomes, outputs and  regional initiatives thereby approved;

8 that the regional and area offices shall actively engage in the realization of the outcomes, indicators and KPIs as identified by the Buenos Aires Action Plan and by TDAG;

9 that cooperation between the ITU regional and area offices, relevant regional organizations and other international organizations dealing with development and financial matters should continue to be improved, in the interests of optimizing the use of resources and avoiding duplication, and that Member States should be kept updated through BDT, where necessary, in order to ensure that their needs are being met in a coordinated and consultative fashion;

10 that the regional offices shall be fully involved in the organization of all ITU events/meetings/conferences, in close collaboration with the General Secretariat, the relevant Bureau(x) and the regional organizations, in order to increase efficiency in the coordination of such events, avoid duplication of events/topics and derive benefit from synergy between the Bureaux and regional offices;

11 that, for the effective performance of their duties, regional offices must have sufficient resources, within the resources allocated by the financial plan, including the technological platforms to hold electronic meetings and utilize electronic working methods (EWM) ), and also disseminate relevant information through the various existing electronic media to their respective Member States;

12 that sufficient resources have to be made available in order for BDT to be able to operate effectively in the interests of narrowing the digital divide, and that, accordingly, the regional offices should, in coordination with ITU headquarters, take measures with a view to implementing the objectives as set out in the Buenos Aires Action Plan;

13 that the objectives and outcomes identified in the strategic plan for the Union for2020-2023, along with the four-year rolling operational plans of the General Secretariat and the three Sectors and the evaluation criteria identified in annex to this resolution, shall be used to evaluate the regional presence, and, where regional and area offices do not meet the agreed evaluation criteria, the Council should assess the reasons and take the necessary corrective actions that it considers appropriate, in consultation with the countries concerned,

instructs the Council

1 to include the strengthening of the regional presence as an item on the agenda of each session of the Council in order to examine its evolution and adopt decisions for its continuing structural adaptation and operation, with the aim of fully implementation of the mandate and the objectives of the Strategic and Financial Plan of the Union through the coordination and complementary aspects of activities between ITU and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations;

2 to take into account the requirements of the Union's membership and giving effect to the decisions adopted at meetings of the Union;

3 to allocate the appropriate financial resources within the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

4 to stablish guidelines and recommendations to implement this resolution in order to continuing strengthening the Union regional presence;

5 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made in implementing this resolution, especially regarding the recommendations related to the *bearing in mind e)*;

6 to analyse the performance of regional and area offices based on the report of the Secretary-General, the strategic plan for the Union for2020-2023, the four-year rolling operational plans of the General Secretariat and the three Sectors and the evaluation criteria identified in annex to this resolution, and to take appropriate measures for improving the ITU regional presence;

7 to analyse the report on the results of the satisfaction survey to be conducted by the Secretary-General;

8 to continue to consider further implementation of the recommendations from the 2009 JIU report (Council Document C09/55),

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to facilitate the task of the Council by providing all necessary support for strengthening the regional presence as described in this resolution;

2 to adapt, where necessary, the prevailing terms and conditions of host-country agreement(s) to the changing environment in the respective host country, after prior consultations with countries concerned and the representatives of the regional intergovernmental organizations of the affected countries;

3 to take into consideration the elements for evaluation contained in annex to this resolution;

4 to submit each year to the Council a report on the regional presence containing, for each specific regional office, detailed information on how the goals and objectives identified in the strategic plan for 2020-2023 and the four-year rolling operational plans of the General Secretariat and the three Sectors are being delivered in the context of the results-based management framework; the report should include detailed information on:

i) staffing, including number of staff members and category of employment;

ii) finances, including budget allocated to the offices and expenditure per objective and output, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Action Plan;

iii) activities related to the three Sectors, outcomes of projects, including regional initiatives, events/meetings/conferences and regional preparatory meetings, and attraction of new Sector Members, in coordination with regional intergovernmental organizations;

5 to suggest appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of ITU's regional presence, including evaluation by JIU or by referring it to any other independent entity, taking into account the elements set out in annex to this resolution;

6 to conduct, once every four years, within the existing financial resources, a survey of the level of satisfaction of Member States, Sector Members and regional telecommunication organizations with ITU's regional presence, and to present the results in a report to the session of Council prior to each plenipotentiary conference,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to implement the following measures for further strengthening the regional presence:

i) to expand and strengthen the regional and area offices by identifying functions which could be decentralized and implementing them as soon as possible;

ii) to ensure the regional and area offices the availability of staff trained in each of the three Sectors

iii) to review the internal administrative procedures pertaining to the work of the regional offices, with a view to their simplification and transparency and enhancing work efficiency;

iv) to assist countries in implementing the regional initiatives defined in the Buenos Aires Action Plan, in accordance with Resolution 17 (Rev.Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC;

v) to establish clear procedures for consulting Member States, in order to prioritize the consolidated regional initiatives and keep Member States informed on project selection and funding;

vi) to solicit specialized input from the regional and area offices to better inform decision-making and address the crucial needs of the ITU membership in the region;

vii) to provide the regional and area offices with greater flexibility, including, but not limited to:

• functions relating to the dissemination of information, provision of expert advice and hosting of meetings, courses and seminars, as well as availability of all electronic media required to carry out these activities;

• any functions and tasks that may be delegated to them relating to the preparation and implementation of their allocated budgets;

• ensuring their effective participation in discussions on the future of the Union and on strategic issues concerning the telecommunication/ICT sector,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in close consultation with the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to take the necessary measures for further strengthening the regional presence as an extension of the ITU as whole, as well as measures to ensure that the activities of the BR and the TSB are effectively incorporated in the Regional and Area Offices, as described in this resolution;

2 to support the evaluation of the effectiveness of the ITU's regional presence, taking into account the elements set out in annex to this resolution;

3 to review and determine the appropriate posts, including permanent posts, in regional and area offices, to ensure that each region should have at least a professional with skills and knowledge relevant to each of the three Sectors, responding to the regional director, including by training existing staff hire specialized staff on an as-needed basis to meet particular needs;

4 to fill in a timely manner vacant posts in the regional and area offices, where appropriate, planning staff availability and giving due consideration to the regional distribution of staff positions, the knowledge and the expertise in the three Sectors of the ITU;

5 to ensure that the regional and area offices are given sufficient priority among the activities and programmes of the Union as a whole, and that, to supervise the implementation of funds-in-trust projects and projects financed from the ICT Development Fund, they have the required autonomy, the decision-making authority and the appropriate means;

6 to take the necessary measures to improve the exchange of information between headquarters and field offices;

7 to strengthen the human resource capabilities and provide the regional and area offices with a measure of flexibility in terms of the recruitment of professional staff as well as support staff;

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

to continue coordinating with the Director of BDT in enhancing the ability of the regional and area offices to provide information on their Sectors' activities, as well as the necessary expertise, to strengthen cooperation and coordination with the relevant regional organizations and to facilitate the participation of all Member States and Sector Members in the activities of the three Sectors of the Union.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014)

Elements for evaluation of the ITU regional presence

The evaluation of ITU's regional presence should be based on the functions assigned to its regional offices under Annex A: "Generic activities expected of the regional presence" of Resolution 1143 adopted by the ITU Council at its 1999 session, in *resolves* 2 to 13 of Resolution 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and in other pertinent decisions.

The evaluation of the regional presence should take into account, but not be limited to, the following elements:

a) the extent of fulfilment of the provisions of Resolution 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014) by the Telecommunication Development Bureau, the General Secretariat and the other two Bureaux, as appropriate;

b) how further decentralization could ensure greater efficiency at lower cost, taking into consideration accountability and transparency;

c) a survey, once every four years, of the level of satisfaction of Member States, Sector Members and regional telecommunication organizations with ITU's regional presence;

d) the extent of possible duplication between the functions of ITU headquarters and the regional offices;

e) the degree of autonomy in decision-making currently accorded to regional offices, and whether greater autonomy could enhance their efficiency and effectiveness;

f) the effectiveness of collaboration between the ITU regional offices, regional telecommunication organizations and other regional and international development and financial organizations;

g) how regional presence and the organization of activities in the regions can enhance the effective participation of all countries in ITU work;

h) the resources currently made available to the regional offices for reducing the digital divide;

i) the identification of functions and powers that might be assigned to the regional presence in implementing the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;

j) the optimal structure of the ITU regional presence, including the location and number of regional and area offices.

In preparing this evaluation, input should be sought from Member States and Sector Members which benefit from ITU's regional presence, as well as from the regional offices, from regional and international organizations and from any other relevant entities.

A report on the process and methodology of carrying out this survey should be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council at its 2015 session. The Council should then consider the appropriate course of action to be taken, with a view to reporting to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference on the matter.

**Reasons:** This contribution proposes to revise the text of Resolution 25 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) on *“Strengthening the regional presence.”* The main changes pertain to:

1. Updating the references to Resolutions of the Assemblies and/or World Conferences, as well as the references to the Plenipotentiary Conference.
2. The Mandate of the regional and area offices as an extension of the ITU as a whole.

As specified in Resolution 25, the regional and area offices are the representatives of the ITU in each of the regions where they are located, which means that they must keep the countries informed, and collaborate with the activities of the three Sectors and the General Secretariat.

1. The presence of the three ITU Sectors in the Regions.

When staffing the regional and area offices, consideration shall be given to have at least one expert for each of the three field Sectors in the regions.

MOD IAP/63A1/54

RESOLUTION 139 (Rev. DUBAI, 2018)

Use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society

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

recalling

*a)* Resolution 16 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the WTDC on special actions and measures for least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition;

*b)* Resolution 37 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the WTDC on bridging the digital divide;

*c)* Resolution 44 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on reducing the disparity among developing and developed countries in terms of standardization;

*d)* Recommendation ITU-T D.53 on International aspects of universal service;

*e)* Resolution 23 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) on Internet access and its availability in developing countries and rate-setting principles for international connection to the Internet,

recognizing

*a)* ,that the uses of ICTs enhances social, economic, cultural and environmental growth, contributes to sustainable development, and offers new opportunities for developed and developing countries to take advantage of the benefits offered by new technologies;

*b)* that there is a need to create digitally available services in developing countries[[39]](#footnote-50)1, taking advantage of the benefits of the revolution in information and communication technologies (ICTs);

*c)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) highlighted that the ICT infrastructure is an essential foundation for an inclusive information society, and called for the commitment of all States to placing ICTs and ICT applications at the service of development;

*d)* that, the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 reaffirms that the objective of the Summit is to bridge the digital, technology and knowledge divides and create a people-centric, inclusive, open and development-oriented information society where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge;

*e)* that Resolution 70/125 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, regarding an overall review of the implementation of the results of the World Summit on the Information Society, recognizes that speed, stability, affordability, language, local content, and accessibility for persons with disabilities are now basic aspects of quality, and that a high-speed broadband connection is now a factor in facilitating sustainable development,

considering

*a)* that, even with all the developments described above and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries the costs of access to ICTs and ICT applications are still not affordable to the majority of people, particularly those living in rural or remote areas;

*b)* that LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition still face particular problems in bridging the digital divide would be benefitted by special measures for the development of telecommunications/ ICTs and to improve their connectivity;

*c)* that it is necessary to study and analyse the social, demographic, economic and technological context of the communities in which it is necessary to deploy telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and implement plans for capacity building;

*d)* that implementing policies that promote universal access to telecommunication/ICT services in rural, isolated and underserved areas has proven to be a crucial tool to bridge the digital divide;

*e)*  that there are different models that can be financially viable in underserved areas with unmet needs, including those that are supported by public, private and public-private programs;

*f)*  that deployment of broadband, both fixed and mobile, is necessary for the digital inclusion of the entire population, especially those with fewer resources;

*g)* that small and medium-sized service providers can play an important role on the deployment of broadband networks, especially in rural in remote areas, and that incentives to establish a plural ecosystem is beneficial and contribute to service affordability for communities;

*h)* that there is still a need for strategies designed to reduce the user costs of telecommunication/ICT services to achieve their affordability,

considering further

*a)* that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are not only the consequence of economic growth, but a prerequisite for social, cultural and environmental development, including economic growth;

*b)* that telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications are an integral part of the national, regional and international development process;

*c)* that a favourable environment, which includes the necessary policies, skills and technical capacities to use and develop technologies, is considered to be as important as infrastructure investments in telecommunications/ICTs;

*d)* that recent progress, and particularly the convergence of telecommunication, information, broadcasting and computer technologies and services, in some countries, are agents of change for the information and knowledge societies;

*e)* that there is a continuing need in most developing countries for investment in various development sectors, while giving priority to investment in the telecommunication/ICT sector, in view of the pressing need for telecommunications/ICTs as a basis for growth and development in other sectors;

*f)* that it continues to be necessary to provide those responsible for developing standards with relevant and timely information on the role and general contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development plans;

*g)* that past studies undertaken at the initiative of the Union for assessing the benefits of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the sector have had a salutary effect in other sectors and are a necessary condition for their development;

*h)* that the use of terrestrial and satellite systems to give access to local communities located in rural or remote areas without increasing connection costs due to distance and other geographic characteristics must be considered an extremely useful tool for bridging the digital divide;

*i)* that local community engagement in developing, designing, deploying, and managing shared infrastructure has proven to be a viable, affordable and sustainable solution to bridge the digital divide in some cases, as was pointed out at the 2018 World Summit Forum on the Information Society;

*j)* that satellite broadband services make it possible to provide cost-effective communications solutions with great connectivity, speed and reliability in metropolitan, rural and even remote areas, becoming an essential engine for the economic and social development of countries and regions;

*k)* that the development of low-cost equipment has led to the creation of last-mile networks by small operators, not-for-profit operators and communities in regions that private operators deem economically unviable;

*l)* that there are cases where Universal Service Funds should are not accountable and that, according to the ITU “Universal Service Fund” report of 2013, there is a persistent problem of “weak or ambiguous definitions of what the funds can address, resulting in constrained approaches to project identification and allocation”,

stressing

*a)* the important role played by telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the development of e-government, labour, agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human rights, environmental protection, trade and transfer of information for social welfare, among others, and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries, especially for people living in rural or remote areas;

*b)* that telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and applications are central to achieving the goal of digital inclusion, enabling , sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to information,

mindful

*a)* that many Member States have used a wide range of strategies to facilitate access to and use of telecommunication/ICT services, which helps to bridge the digital divide at the national level;

*b)* that regulatory initiatives on matters such as telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development and spectrum management, elimination/reduction of additional end-user charges for roaming, use of universal service funds, engagement of small not-for-profit community operators, and others, always subject to applicability according to the telecommunication regulations and policies of each State, have been successfully implemented to facilitate access to and use of telecommunications/ICT services, thereby contributing to bridge the digital divide;

*c)* that various ITU Member States have developed strategies and programs to encourage and favor investment in implementing projects to deploy telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, focusing particularly on transportation networks that promote economic conditions for the development of new access networks in areas with unmet needs, especially by small and medium service providers, thereby making them more affordable,

appreciating

*a)* the various studies that have been carried out as part of the programme of technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union;

*b)* that the ITU, in keeping with its duties and mandate, is helping to help bridge the national, regional and international digital divide in ICTs and their applications by facilitating the interoperability, interconnection and global connectivity of telecommunication networks and services, to follow up on and meet the key goals and objectives of the WSIS,

resolves

1 that implementation of Resolution 37 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) should continue;

2 that the Union should continue to organize, sponsor and conduct necessary studies in order to highlight, in a different and changing context, the contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development;

3 that the Union should continue to act as a clearing-house mechanism for the exchange of information and expertise in this regard, within the implementation of the 2017 Buenos Aires Action Plan and in partnership with other appropriate organizations, and implement initiatives, programmes and projects aimed at promoting access to telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications;

4 that ITU, in cooperation with the relevant organizations, continue its task of preparing adequate ICT reference indicators for measuring the digital divide, collecting statistical data, measuring the impact of ICTs and facilitating a comparative analysis of digital integration, which will continue to be a fundamental need in support of economic growth;

5 that the ITU continue to support the efforts of the Member States to strengthen their regulatory and public policy frameworks and to implement projects that facilitate new ways to serve remote, unserved or underserved areas that involve the engagement of local new actors as small operators, not-for-profit operators and communities,

continues to invite

the administrations and governments of Member States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, regional telecommunications organizations, financial institutions and providers of telecommunication equipment and services and ICTs to extend their support for the satisfactory implementation of this resolution,

continues to encourage

all agencies responsible for development aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), UNDP and regional and national development funds, as well as donor and recipient Member States of the Union, to continue to attach importance to ICTs in the development process and to accord high priority for resource allocation to this sector,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to bring this resolution to the attention of all interested parties including, in particular, UNDP, IBRD, regional funds and national development funds for cooperation in implementing this resolution;

2 to report annually to the ITU Council on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution;

3 to arrange for the wide dissemination of the findings resulting from the activities carried out in accordance with this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Directors of the other Bureaux, as appropriate

1 to continue to assist the Member States and Sector Members in developing a policy and regulatory framework for ICTs and ICT applications that favor the development;

2 to continue to assist Member States and Sector Members with strategies that expand access to telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, particularly for rural or remote areas including small and medium sized service providers;

3 to evaluate models for affordable and sustainable systems for access to information in rural or remote areas, communications and ICT applications on the global network, based on studies of these models;

4 to foster the evaluation of best practices of accountability and governance of universal service funds, when appropriate, and an analysis of other means to encourage investment in telecommunication infrastructure in areas that are not profitable for the private sector;

5 to continue to conduct, within available resources, case studies concerning telecommunications/ICTs in rural and remote areas and, if appropriate, to deploy pilot models using innovative solutions to extend rural access; including those using spectrum resources;

6 to promote and facilitate collaborative actions between the different Sectors of the Union to carry out studies, projects and inter-related activities identified in action plans of the Sectors;

7 to continue to support Member States by providing a database of experts in the required field,and to fund the necessary actions for bridging the digital divide for developing countries within the resources allocated under the financial plan;

8 to strengthen cooperation and coordination with the relevant international and regional organizations, in particular those of the developing countries, in activities related to bridging the digital divide;

9 to compile and disseminate best practices and regulatory experiences on national and regional strategies used to promote investment in implementing telecommunication/ICT services, increase access and promote affordable services for consumers,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to implement actions, in coordination with the Director of BDT, in order to support studies and projects and, at the same time, promote joint activities aiming to build capacities for increasingly efficient use of the orbit/spectrum resource, with the purpose of expanding affordable access to satellite broadband and facilitating connectivity between networks, and between different zones, countries and regions, especially in developing countries, and to disseminate information of new agile, efficient tools for administration and management of the radio electric spectrum, which enable access to radioelectric resources,

instructs the Council

1 to allocate adequate funds, within approved budgetary resources, for the implementation of this resolution;

2 to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of this resolution;

3 to submit a progress report on this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

invites Member States

1 to continue to undertake concerted action in order to achieve the objectives of Resolution 37 (Rev.  Buenos Aires, 2017);

2 to conduct consultations with the beneficiaries of telecommunication/ICT infrastructure plans, programmes and investment, considering current differences stemming from the social conditions and dynamics of the population, so as to ensure suitable appropriation of ICTs;

3 to promote the implementation of policies to foster public, private and public-private investments, as well as the engagement of communities and small operators, for the development and construction of radiocommunication systems, including satellite systems, in their own countries and regions, and to contemplate the inclusion of their use in the broadband plans as an additional tool that will help bridge the digital divide and meet telecommunication needs, especially in developing countries.

4 to develop transparency and accountability measures and a strategy and general objectives to ensure that universal service funds are used for their intended purpose and to achieve the desired levels of supervision and governance, as appropriate;

5 to make and implement policies to enable more and better access to telecommunication/ICT services, such as fostering the adoption and deployment of new technologies and the implementation of regulatory policies that favor the deployment of telecommunication/ICT infrastructure to thereby enable more efficient use of radioelectric resources.

**Reasons:** CITEL submits this contribution, which aims to organize the text of the resolution to highlight the points referring to the need to promote the deployment of telecommunications / ICT to bridge the digital divide.

To have a more concrete text, many references that we understand are to other Resolutions that address the topics in greater detail have been eliminated.

We seek to specify a few measures that are necessary to achieve digital inclusion, such as enhancing the connectivity of international telecommunications networks, deploying broadband and especially mobile broadband, strategies to reduce costs and make services affordable, and others.

At the same time, we request that the BDT collect and disseminate best practices and regulatory experiences on various topics that are deemed important to facilitate access to and use of telecommunications / ICT services.

1. 1 Such as contractual policy, succession planning, human resources training and development, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 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-2)
3. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. 1 Taking into account the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 1 The term "market price" is defined as the price determined by the Sales and Marketing Division, which is established to maximize revenues without being so high as to discourage sales. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. 1 Apart from world conferences on international telecommunications. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. 1 Including, but not limited to, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
14. 2 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
15. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
16. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
17. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
18. 1 “Gender mainstreaming”: mainstreaming the gender perspective is the process of evaluating the implications , for both men and women, any planned action has, whether legislation, policies or programs, in all areas and at all levels” http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/pdf/ECOSOCAC1997.2.PDF [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
19. 2 <http://www.unwomen.org/~/media/Headquarters/Media/Stories/en/unswap-brochure.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
20. 3 Conclusions adopted in the Sixty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women 2017: Empowering women in a changing workplace [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
21. 4 Conclusions adopted in the Sixty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 2018: “Empowering rural women and girls [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
22. 3 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
23. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
24. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
25. 1 The criteria contained within this resolution do not apply to the designation of chairmen or vice‑chairmen of focus groups. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
26. 2 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
27. 3 The criterion mentioned in this paragraph should not prevent a vice-chairman of a given advisory group or a vice-chairman of a given study group from holding positions of chairman or vice-chairman of a given working party or as rapporteur or associate rapporteur for any group under the mandate of that Sector group. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
28. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
29. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
30. 1These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.2 Boxes and ticks demonstrate primary and secondary links to goals [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
31. 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-39)
32. 5 ITU SDG Mapping Tool: <https://www.itu.int/sdgmappingtool> [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
33. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
34. Reports available also online at: <https://www.itu.int/annual-report-2016> [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
35. [G7 ICT and Industry Ministers’ Declaration](https://teamdigitale.governo.it/upload/docs/2017/10/Declaration_and_Annexes_final_26_09_2017.pdf): Making The Next Production Revolution Inclusive, Open And Secure [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
36. ITU WTDC 2017 – [Buenos Aires Declaration](https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Conferences/WTDC/WTDC17/Documents/declaration/ba_declaration_e.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
37. [Source](https://www.oecd.org/g20/key-issues-for-digital-transformation-in-the-g20.pdf): Key Issues for Digital Transformation in the G20, G20 German Presidency/OECD [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
38. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
39. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)