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| **Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-18)Dubai, 29 October – 16 November 2018** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Document 70-E** |
|  | **15 October 2018** |
|  | **Original: French** |
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| Central African Republic |
| Proposals for the work of the conference |
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| **Priority area:** Resolutions**Summary:**The Central African Republic has submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Dubai, 2018) five contributions, all of which are draft substantive revisions concerning:– RESOLUTION 34 (REV. BUSAN, 2014), Assistance and support to countries in special need for rebuilding their telecommunication sector;– RESOLUTION 154 (REV. BUSAN, 2014), Use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing;– RESOLUTION 176 (REV. BUSAN, 2014), Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields;– RESOLUTION 180 (REV. BUSAN, 2014), Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6;– RESOLUTION 188 (BUSAN, 2014), Combating counterfeit telecommunication/information and communication technology devices.Each draft is preceded by a detailed summary in the form of a justification.**References:** ITU Constitution, Final Acts of PP-14, WTDC-17, WRC-15, WTSA-16 |

Summary:

It is acknowledged that a reliable telecommunication network is essential in promoting the socio-economic development of countries, especially those that have suffered natural disasters, domestic conflict or war, in order to enable them to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs). ITU is accordingly invited to offer all possible assistance and support to the governments of countries in special need, including the Central African Republic, either bilaterally or through the special action of the Union, and to allocate the necessary funds, within the limits of the resources available. To do this, the Central African Republic is to be included among the beneficiary countries in special need identified in Resolution 34 and the annex thereto.

MOD CAF/70/1

RESOLUTION 34 (Rev. DUBAI, 2018)

Assistance and support to countries in special need for rebuilding their telecommunication sector

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

recalling

*a)* the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as in the Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;

*b)* the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development;

*c)* the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

recalling further

*a)* Resolution 127 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 160 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* Resolution 161 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*d)* Resolutions 25 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017), 26 (Rev. Doha, 2006), 51 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and 57 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,

recognizing

*a)* that reliable telecommunication systems are indispensable for promoting the socio‑economic development of countries, in particular of countries in special need, which are those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;

*b)* that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, these countries will not be able to ensure effective operation of their telecommunication sector without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

noting

that the conditions of order and security sought by United Nations resolutions have been only partially achieved and hence Resolution 34 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference has only been partially implemented,

resolves

that the special action undertaken by the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, with specialized assistance from the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, should continue to be activated in order to provide appropriate assistance and support to countries in special need referred to in the annex to this resolution in rebuilding their telecommunication sector,

calls upon Member States

to offer all possible assistance and support to the countries in special need, either bilaterally or through the special action of the Union referred to above, and, in any case, in coordination with that action,

instructs the Council

to allocate the necessary funds to the aforesaid action, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and proceed with its implementation,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to carry out an assessment of the particular needs of each of these countries;

2 to ensure adequate resource mobilization, including under the internal budget and the Information and Communication Technology Development Fund, for the implementation of the proposed actions,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to coordinate the activities carried out by the three Sectors of the Union in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of the countries in special need is as effective as possible, and to report annually on the matter to the Council;

2 with the approval of the Council, upon request from the countries concerned, to update the annex to this resolution as needed.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 34 (Rev. dubai, 2018)

Afghanistan

As a result of the past 24 years of war in Afghanistan, the telecommunication system has been destroyed and needs urgent attention for its basic reconstruction.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, appropriate assistance and support shall be provided to the Government of Afghanistan in rebuilding its telecommunication system.

Burundi, Timor-Leste, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, appropriate assistance and support shall be provided to these countries in rebuilding their telecommunication networks.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The basic telecommunication infrastructure of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been severely damaged by the conflicts and wars from which the country has suffered for more than a decade.

As part of the reform of the telecommunication sector undertaken by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, involving the separation of the operating and regulatory functions, two regulatory bodies have been instituted along with a basic telecommunication network, which requires adequate financial resources in order to be built.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, appropriate assistance and support shall be provided to the Democratic Republic of the Congo for rebuilding its basic telecommunication network.

Iraq

The telecommunication infrastructure in the Republic of Iraq has been destroyed by two and a half decades of war and part of the systems currently in use remains antiquated through long years of use.

Iraq has not received appropriate assistance from ITU due to the security conditions it is experiencing.

Within the framework of activating Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Iraq shall continue to be supported in order to pursue rebuilding and overhauling its telecommunication infrastructure, establishing institutions, developing human resources and establishing tariffs, by setting up training operations inside and outside Iraqi territory as necessary, seconding experts to address the shortfall in expertise in some areas, meeting requests from the Iraqi Administration for the required specialists and providing other forms of assistance, including technical assistance.

Lebanon

Lebanon's telecommunication facilities have been severely damaged due to wars in that country.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Lebanon shall be provided with appropriate assistance and support in rebuilding its telecommunication network. As Lebanon has not received any financial assistance, it shall continue to be supported within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) with a view to pursuing work for Lebanon to obtain the necessary financial assistance.

Central African Republic

The Central African Republic's telecommunication facilities have been severely damaged due to military/political wars in that country. It is acknowledged, however, that a reliable telecommunication network is essential in promoting the socio-economic development of countries, especially those that have suffered natural disasters, domestic conflict or war, in order to enable them to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Central African Republic shall be provided with appropriate assistance and support in rebuilding its telecommunication network and in constructing its national and international optical fibre network. As the Central African Republic has not received any financial assistance, it shall continue to be supported within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) with a view to pursuing work for the Central African Republic to obtain the necessary financial assistance.

Somalia

The telecommunication infrastructure in the Federal Republic of Somalia has been completely destroyed by two decades and half of war and, in addition, the regulatory framework and the rule of law in the communication sector in the country need to be re-established.

Somalia has not benefited adequately from the Union's assistance over a long period due to war in the country and lack of a functioning government for two and a half decades.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and using funds allocated to the programme of assistance for the least developed countries, a special initiative shall be launched, aimed at providing assistance and support to Somalia in rebuilding and modernizing its telecommunication infrastructure, re-establishing a well-equipped ministry of telecommunications and establishing institutions, and developing telecommunication/information and communication technology policy, legislation and regulation, including a numbering plan, spectrum management, tariff and human resource capacity building, and all other necessary forms of assistance.

South Sudan

The Republic of South Sudan has gone through more than two decades of civil war which shattered lives, destroyed property, broke down institutions and wrecked the existing rudimentary infrastructure. With the onset of peace, South Sudan emerged as a sovereign country, but completely lacking in telecommunication infrastructure, which is now badly needed now for the development of its people.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, appropriate assistance and support shall be provided to the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in building its telecommunication system, policy and regulatory framework as well as its capacities.

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Summary:

In the application of the resolution on the use of the six languages of the Union on an equal footing and in order, above all, to ensure the effective and efficient participation of Member States in all the work of ITU and prevent any language barriers, it is imperative to analyse the adoption by ITU of alternative translation procedures, in particular the use of translator headsets or open-source translation software, 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. Nowadays, other international organizations, inside and outside the United Nations system, use translator headsets or open-source translation software, most notably the International Criminal Court. To this end, it is important to trial one of these translation tools during the period of transition to full and complete implementation.

MOD CAF/70/2

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,

reaffirming

the fundamental principle of equal treatment of the six official languages, as enshrined in Resolutions 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) and 154 (Rev. Busan, 2014), 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),

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

the budget constraints facing the Union,

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;

2 to trial the use of translator headsets or open-source translation software during the period of transition to full and complete implementation,

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

to present annually to the Council and to CWG-LANG, beginning in 2015, 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, in particular the use of translator headsets or open-source translation software;

– progress made on the implementation of measures and principles for translation and interpretation adopted by the Council in its 2014 session,

instructs the Council

1 to analyse the adoption by ITU of alternative translation procedures, in particular the use of translator headsets or open-source translation software, 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 maintain CWG-LANG, in order to monitor progress and report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution;

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

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

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

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

2 to submit their contributions and inputs sufficiently early before the beginning of conferences and assemblies and to contain their size and volume to the greatest extent possible.

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Summary:

The rapid expansion of ICTs has prompted the need for information on the potential effects of human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF) in order to protect humans from such effects. The cost of the advanced equipment used for measuring, assessing and monitoring human exposure to EMF is, however, very high and difficult for many developing countries to afford and is an impediment to achieving the stated objective. To that end, it is important that ITU conduct international or regional seminars and workshops to identify the needs of developing countries and to build human capacity in regard to EMF, including specific absorption rate (SAR);

MOD CAF/70/3

RESOLUTION 176 (Rev. dubai, 2018)

Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields

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

recalling

*a)* Resolution 72 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF);

*b)* Resolution 62 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on assessment and measurement of human exposure to EMF;

*c)* relevant resolutions and recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

*d)* that there is ongoing work in the three Sectors relating to human exposure to EMF, and that liaison and collaboration between the Sectors and with other expert organizations are important, in order to avoid duplication of effort,

considering

*a)* that there is a pressing need for information on the potential effects of human exposure to EMF in order to protect humans from such effects;

*b)* that there are a number of eminent international bodies involved in establishing measurement methodologies for assessing human exposure to EMF, and these already cooperate with many telecommunication standards bodies, including the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T);

*c)* that ITU has expertise in a mechanism to verify compliance with levels of radio signals by calculating and measuring field strength and power density;

*d)* the high cost of equipment used for measuring and assessing human exposure to EMF;

*e)* that the considerable development in radio spectrum use has resulted in multiple sources of EMF emissions within any given geographic area;

*f)* the urgent need for regulatory bodies in many developing countries[[1]](#footnote-1)1 to obtain information on EMF measurement methodologies in regard to human exposure to radio-frequency energy, in order to establish national regulations to protect their citizens;

*g)* that without adequate information or appropriate regulation, people, particularly in developing countries, may have concerns about the effect of EMF on their health; inadequate, or in some cases incorrect, information may result in increasing opposition to the deployment of radio installations in their vicinity;

*h)* that guidelines on limits of exposure to EMF have been established by ICNIRP[[2]](#footnote-2)2, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)[[3]](#footnote-3)3 and the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC), and that many administrations have adopted national regulations based on these guidelines; however, there is a need to harmonize EMF guidelines for regulators and policy-makers to help them formulate national standards;

*i)* that most of the developing countries do not have the necessary tools to measure and evaluate the impact of radiowaves on the human body,

recognizing

*a)* that some publications and information about EMF effects on health create doubts and worries among the population, in particular in developing countries, causing these countries to address questions to ITU‑T and to the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D);

*b)* that the effect on humans of EMF from handheld devices has not received enough public attention, and use of a mobile phone may expose the user to stronger EMF levels than to those radiated by a base station;

*c)* that the cost of the advanced equipment used for measuring, assessing and monitoring human exposure to EMF is very high and difficult for many developing countries to afford;

*d)* that implementing such measurement is essential for many regulatory authorities in developing countries, in order to monitor the limits for human exposure to radio-frequency energy, and that they are called upon to ensure that those limits are met in order to license different services;

*e)* the creation of the new mobile application launched by ITU as a guide to EMF, which provides information and education resources on EMF suitable for all communities, stakeholders and governments, especially in developing countries,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to collect and disseminate information concerning exposure to EMF, including on EMF measurement methodologies, in order to assist national administrations, particularly in developing countries, to develop appropriate national regulations;

2 to work closely with all organizations in the implementation of this resolution, as well as Resolution 72 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the WTSA and Resolution 62 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC, in order to continue and enhance the technical assistance provided to Member States,

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

1 to conduct regional or international seminars and workshops in order to identify the needs of developing countries and build human capacity in regard to EMF, including specific absorption rate (SAR);

2 to encourage Member States in the various regions to cooperate in sharing expertise and resources and identify a focal point or regional cooperation mechanism, including if required a regional centre, so as to assist all Member States in the region in measurement and training;

3 to encourage relevant organizations to continue undertaking necessary scientific studies to investigate possible health effects of EMF radiation on the human body;

4 to formulate necessary measures and guidelines in order to help mitigate possible health effects of EMF radiation on human body;

5 to foster the exchange of experiences and best practices in connection with the challenges and opportunities of developing technical regulations on the adoption of limits for reference levels of non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation from radio stations, as well as SAR levels;

6 to establish and keep up a dialogue among all interested parties, such as civil society, authorities, the private sector, the scientific community, associations and the media, in order to provide support for measuring human exposure to EMF, and to adopt a regulatory framework on the reference levels for persons on the basis of the technical specifications drawn up by the international bodies specializing in human health and protection against non-ionizing radiation;

7 to promote the EMF-estimator software that implements the methodology described in Recommendation ITU‑T K.70;

8 to implement necessary assistance to Member States, in particular developing countries, by supplying them with measurement methods for assessing human electromagnetic exposure, as referred to in *considering b)*, in order to define a current situation regarding protection against electromagnetic exposure and its impact on current national regulations;

9 to implement projects under the United Nations development systems or arrangements funded by international financial institutions and donor agencies to facilitate measurements of non-ionizing radiations and investigations/research in developing countries;

10 to encourage Member States to conduct periodic reviews to ensure that ITU recommendations and other relevant international standards related to the exposure to EMF are followed,

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

to participate in the Electromagnetic Field Project, conducted by WHO, as part of collaborative efforts with other international organizations to encourage the development of international standards for EMF exposure,

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

1 to prepare a report on the implementation of this resolution for submission to the ITU Council at each annual session for evaluation;

2 to provide a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution,

invites Member States

1 to take the appropriate measures to ascertain compliance with guidelines produced by ITU and other relevant international organizations with respect to exposure to EMF;

2 to implement subregional cooperation mechanisms for acquisition of the requisite equipment to measure EMF;

3 to conduct a periodic review to ascertain compliance with levels of radio signals by relevant entities, in accordance with ITU-R and ITU‑T recommendations;

4 to conduct a periodic review concerning the performance of the operators and mobile equipment manufacturers in this field to verify that they are following the national specifications or ITU Recommendations, in order to ensure the safe use of EMF;

5 to conduct public awareness campaigns on the adverse impact of EMF, and deploy successful solutions, including regulations;

6 to continue to cooperate through exchange of experts, the organization of seminars, specialized workshops and meetings;

7 to adopt international standards, and use effective methods for verifying compliance.

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Summary:

Today, the Internet has become a leading factor in social and economic development and a vital tool for communications and technological innovation, creating a major paradigm shift in the telecommunication and information technology sector.As such, Internet Protocol (IP) addresses are fundamental resources that are indispensable for the current development of IP-based telecommunication/ICT networks. Furthermore, the deployment of IPv6 facilitates Internet of Things (IoT) solutions, which require a huge number of IP addresses. IPv6 solves the current problem of shortages in the numerical space of IP addresses, enabling the allocation of publicly routable addresses on the Internet to each one of the devices. To date, there are a number of developing countries that still need expert technical assistance for the transition from IPv4 to IPv6, despite the partial progress made in some other countries. As such, the role of ITU in facilitating the transition needs to be strengthened.

MOD CAF/70/4

RESOLUTION 180 (Rev. DUBAI, 2018)

Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6

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

recalling

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

*b)* Opinion 4 (Geneva, 2013) of the World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum (WTPF), in support of IPv6 adoption and transition from IPv4;

*c)* Resolution 63 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on IP address allocation and facilitating the transition to IPv6 deployment in the developing countries;

*d)* the results of the ITU Council Working Group on the subject of the transition from IPv4 to IPv6,

considering

*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 Internet Protocol (IP) addresses are fundamental resources that are indispensable for the current development of IP-based telecommunication/ICT networks, which are important for the digital economy;

*c)* that many countries believe that there are historical imbalances related to IPv4 allocation;

*d)* that the fastest possible transition from IPv4 and migration to and deployment of IPv6 addresses available to all countries is necessary in order to respond to global appeals and needs in this regard;

*e)* that the adoption of IPv6 in all countries is needed to meet the growing demands for world connectivity;

*f)* that deployment of IPv6 facilitates Internet of Things (IoT) solutions, which require a huge amount of IP addresses;

*g)* that there are a number of developing countries that still need expert technical assistance for making this transition, despite the partial progress made in some other countries;

*h)* that the implementation of IPv6 solves the current problem of shortages in the numerical space of IP addresses, enabling the allocation of publicly routable addresses on the Internet to each one of the devices;

*i)* the importance of providing technical assistance from experts in IPv6 deployment to those Member States and Associates that request it,

taking into account

*a)* that many developing countries are experiencing some challenges today in the deployment process;

*b)* that it is necessary to encourage the collaboration and cooperation of all relevant stakeholders to be able to carry out the deployment,

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, 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;

2 to promote the exchange of experiences and information regarding the adoption of IPv6, with the aim of unifying joint efforts of all stakeholders and ensuring the contributions that enhance the Union's efforts to support this deployment;

3 to continue cooperating with relevant international and regional organizations, including the regional Internet registries (RIRs), on capacity building and the enhancement of technical skills for IPv6 in order to respond to the needs of developing countries;

4 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;

5 to support those Member States which, in accordance with the existing allocation policies, require assistance in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources, pursuant to relevant resolutions,

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 carry out the work;

2 while assisting those Member States that require support in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources, to monitor the current allocation mechanisms (including the equitable distribution of addresses) for ITU Member States or Sector Members, and to identify and point out any underlying flaws in the current allocation mechanisms;

3 to develop statistics on progress made with the transition to IPv6, based on information that may be compiled regionally through collaboration with regional organizations;

4 to submit an annual report to the ITU Council on the progress made in this regard, and report to the next plenipotentiary conference;

5 to collect and disseminate best practices on coordination efforts undertaken by governments at the national level in order to facilitate transition to IPv6;

6 to develop guidelines to enable, if necessary, adjustment of the organizational frameworks and policies necessary for migration to and deployment of IPv6,

invites Member States

1 to examine RIRs' inventories of IP addresses registered within their respective territories for the purposes of evaluation, development and monitoring;

2 to continue to promote specific initiatives at the national level, which foster interaction with governmental, private and academic entities and civil society for the purposes of the information exchange necessary for the deployment of IPv6 in their respective countries;

3 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 of IPv6 within the countries and in the region, and to coordinate initiatives between regions to promote its deployment worldwide;

4 to develop national policies to promote the technological update of systems in order to ensure that the public services provided utilizing the IP protocol and the communications infrastructure and relevant applications of the Member States are compatible with IPv6;

5 to encourage manufacturers to supply to the market customer premises equipment that supports IPv6 in addition to IPv4;

6 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.

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Summary:

Around the world, we are witnessing a noticeable growth in sales and circulation of counterfeit telecommunication/lCT devices in the markets, which have an adverse impact on governments, manufacturers, vendors, operators and consumers through: loss of revenues, erosion of brand value/intellectual property rights (IPRs) and reputation, network disruptions, poor quality of service (QoS) and potential hazard to public health and safety, as well as the environmental impact of e‑waste. The aim here is to highlight cooperation between ITU and other standards-development organizations (SDOs), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Customs Organization (WCO) in efficiently combatting counterfeit ICT products and the ultimate role of Member States in doing so effectively.

MOD CAF/70/5

RESOLUTION 188 (rev. DUBAI, 2018)

Combating counterfeit telecommunication/information and communication technology devices

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

recalling

*a)* Resolution 177 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of this conference, on conformity and interoperability;

*b)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU recommendations in developing countries[[4]](#footnote-6)1, including conformance and interoperability testing of systems manufactured on the basis of ITU recommendations;

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

recognizing

*a)* the noticeably growing sales and circulation of counterfeit telecommunication/lCT devices in the markets, which have an adverse impact on governments, manufacturers, vendors, operators and consumers through: loss of revenues, erosion of brand value/intellectual property rights (IPRs) and reputation, network disruptions, poor quality of service (QoS) and potential hazard to public health and safety, as well as the environmental impact of e‑waste;

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

*e)* 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 this experience;

*f)* that some of the measures adopted by the countries rely on unique telecommunication/ICT device identifiers, such as the International Mobile Equipment Identity, to limit and deter counterfeit ICT devices;

*g)* that Recommendation ITU‑T X.1255 provides a framework for discovery of identity management information that can help in combating counterfeiting of telecommunication/ICT devices;

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

*i)* 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;

*j)* 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;

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

considering

*a)* that a counterfeit telecommunication/ICT device is a product that explicitly infringes the trademark, copies hardware or software designs, or infringes brand or packaging rights of an original or authentic product and, in general, infringes applicable national and/or international technical standards, regulatory requirements or conformity processes, manufacturing licensing agreements, or other applicable legal requirements;

*b)* that tampered telecommunication/ICT devices are devices that have components, software, a unique identifier, an item protected by IPRs or a trademark tentatively or effectively altered without the explicit consent of the manufacturer or its legal representative;

*c)* that tampering telecommunication/ICT devices, especially the ones that clone a legitimate identifier, may diminish the effectiveness of solutions adopted by the countries when addressing counterfeiting;

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

*e)* the work of ITU-T, particularly Study Group 11, on tampering and its relationship with counterfeit devices,

aware

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

*b)* of the related work and studies in ITU Study Groups 5, 11, 17 and 20 and of the ongoing work and studies in Study Groups 1 and 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D);

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

*d)* that there is currently cooperation with other standards-development organizations, the World Trade Organization (WTO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Health Organization and the World Customs Organization (WCO) on matters related to counterfeit products,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to continue to increase and develop ITU activities on combating, and ways of limiting the spread of, counterfeit devices;

2 to assist Member States, particularly developing countries, in addressing their concerns regarding counterfeit devices;

3 to continue to work in collaboration with stakeholders (such as WTO and WIPO), including academia and relevant organizations, to coordinate activities relating to combating counterfeit devices through study groups, focus groups and other related groups;

4 to organize seminars and workshops to raise awareness of the health and environmental risks of using counterfeit devices and ways of limiting them, particularly in developing countries, which are the most at risk from the dangers of counterfeit devices;

5 to continue assisting developing countries attending these workshops and seminars by providing fellowships and remote participation;

6 in collaboration with WTO, WIPO and other relevant bodies, to restrict the trading, export and circulation of counterfeit devices internationally;

7 to submit periodic reports on the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States

1 to take all necessary measures to combat counterfeit devices and 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 incorporate policies to combat counterfeit devices in their national telecommunication/ICT strategies;

3 to raise awareness among consumers regarding the negative impacts of counterfeit devices,

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.

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1. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 2 Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz). Health Physics 74(4): 494-522; 1998. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 3 IEEE Std C95.1™-2005, IEEE standard for safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)