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| **English only** |
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| Contribution by the Russian Federation, Belarus (Republic of), and the Kyrgyz Republic |
| FUTURE ITRS |
| **Purpose**To specify possible items for inclusion into future ITRs. It includes but not limited Artificial intelligence, non-geostationary satellite constellations, public telephone and OTT applications and services, Telecommunication/ICT security, Non-discriminatory access to international telecommunications/ICT services.**Action required**The Expert Group on the International Telecommunication Regulations is invited to **consider** this document. |

The Russian Federation appreciates the opportunity to share its views on the future of ITRs and proposes to include into the future ITRs following items:

1. Artificial intelligence,
2. Non-geostationary satellite constellations,
3. Public telephone and OTT applications and services,
4. Non-discriminatory access to international telecommunications/ICT services
5. Telecommunication/ICT security

***Proposal***

The Russian Federation strongly believes that without a timely update ITRs the implementation of new telecommunications/ICT services and technologies will develop in an uncertain and unsafe manner, driven only by market laws, often without taking into account the non-financial components of new services and technologies, including issues of security of the services themselves, users and their communities, and States as a whole. Therefore, the implementation of the most demanded services and technologies in the ITRs can resolve many issues in the shortest possible time, which would otherwise be resolved over years or decades only by market laws or by the laws of individual countries. These include the following current areas of telecommunications/ICT development.

1. **Artificial intelligence:** Despite significant advances in AI, the work of various platforms, open or paid, is not reliable today. However, such work results are often published and used without due verification, including without notifications that platforms and/or services of AI participated in the creation of the result. One of the options for mandatory use of AI may be the development of principles for labeling such solutions in the ITRs.
2. **Non-geostationary satellite constellations:** Today, the development of such services is growing exponentially. The ITRs should legislate the need to respect the sovereignty of ITU Member States and their national legislation when providing services on their territory, despite the fact that space has no national borders and territories.
3. **Public telephone and OTT applications and services:** The ITRs should provide for the capabilities and requirements for verification of the calling subscriber both on telephone networks (e.g. using STIR/SHAKEN technologies) and on OTT services and applications, including in the event of their possible interconnections. The presence or absence of such verification must be transparently displayed when establishing a connection (call) before the start of the service provision. The decision to receive a connection/service from an unverified subscriber should lie on the shoulders of the user who has such knowledge.
4. **Non-discriminatory access to international telecommunications/ICT services**: International telecommunication/ICT services should be provided on a non-discriminatory basis, taking into account Resolution 217 A (III) of the UN General Assembly of 10 December 1948 – the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
5. **Telecommunication/ICT security:** All the above-mentioned issues also relate to the security of telecommunications/ICT services and applications, users, their personal data, privacy, quality and reliability of services provided by their suppliers**.**

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