



FINAL ACTS

OF THE PLENIPOENTIARY CONFERENCE

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I n t e r n a t i o n a l T e l e c o m m u n i c a t i o n U n i o n

FINAL ACTS
OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
(Busan, 2014)

Decisions and Resolutions

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Numbering of decisions and resolutions

Decisions and resolutions newly adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) have been numbered to start from the next number following the last number used at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010). Decisions and resolutions revised by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) retain the same number as before, followed by "(Rev. Busan, 2014)".

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PART I – DECISIONS

DECISION 5 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

considering

the strategic plans and goals established for the Union and its Sectors for the period 2016-2019, and the priorities identified therein,

considering further

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

b) that, in the consideration of the draft financial plan of the Union for 2016-2019, the challenge to increase revenues in support of increasing programme demands is substantial,

noting

that this conference has adopted Resolution 151 (Rev. Busan, 2014), on the implementation of results-based management in ITU, an important component of which relates to planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and which should lead, *inter alia*, to further strengthening of the financial management system of the Union,

noting further

that Resolution 48 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference stresses the importance of the human resources of the Union for the fulfilment of its goals and objectives,

decides

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

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

1.2 that expenditure on interpretation, translation and text processing in respect of the official languages of the Union shall not exceed CHF 85 million for the years 2016-2019;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) the internal audit function of the Union should continue to be maintained at a strong and effective level;
- b) there should be no expenditure reductions which would affect cost-recovery income;

¹ The concept of UMACs may be applied, where necessary, as a means of highlighting a number of activities within the overall programme of work mandated by the governing bodies of the Union, as well as those support activities which are deemed essential to implement the mandated activities, which could not be accommodated within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Secretary-General would be authorized to incur expenditure on these activities provided that savings are achieved or additional income is generated.

- c) fixed costs such as those related to the reimbursement of loans or after-service health insurance (ASHI) should not be subject to expenditure reductions;
- d) there should be no expenditure reductions in regular maintenance costs for ITU buildings which would affect the security or the health of staff;
- e) the information services function in the Union should be maintained at an effective level;

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

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

1 to prepare the draft biennial budgets for the years 2016-2017, as well as 2018-2019, on the basis of the associated guidelines in *decides* above, the annexes to this decision and all relevant documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

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

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

4 to implement the aforementioned programme as soon as possible,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to provide to the Council, no less than seven weeks before its 2015 and 2017 ordinary sessions, complete and accurate data as needed for the development, consideration and establishment of the biennial budget;
- 2 to undertake studies on the current status of, and forecasts regarding, financial stability and related reserve accounts of the Union under the changing circumstances after the introduction of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), with a view to developing strategies for long-term financial stability, and to report annually to the Council;
- 3 to make every effort to achieve balanced biennial budgets, and to bring to the attention of the membership, through the 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,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

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

instructs the Council

- 1 to authorize the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 27 of the Financial Regulations and Financial Rules, to allocate to the After-Service Health Insurance (ASHI) Fund, from the Reserve Account, an amount up to that which is actually used to balance the biennial budget from the Reserve Account;

- 2 to review and approve the biennial budgets for 2016-2017 and 2018-2019, giving due consideration to the associated guidelines in *decides* above, the annexes to this decision and all documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 3 to ensure that, in each biennial budget, revenue and expenses are balanced;
- 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 or through a withdrawal from the Reserve Account;
- 7 in addition to *instructs the Council* 5 above, in view of an unanticipated reduction of revenue due to the drop in classes of contribution from Member States and Sector Members, to authorize a one-time withdrawal from the Reserve Account, within the limits established in *decides* 7 above, in order to minimize the impact on staffing levels in the ITU biennial budgets for 2016-2017 and 2018-2019; any unused funds are to be returned to the Reserve Account at the end of each budgetary period;
- 8 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;
- 9 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;

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

invites the Council

to fix, to the extent practicable, the preliminary amount of the contributory unit for the period 2020-2023 at its 2017 ordinary session,

invites Member States

to announce their provisional class of contribution for the period 2020-2023 before the end of the calendar year 2017.

ANNEX 1 TO DECISION 5 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Financial plan of the Union for 2016 – 2019: Revenue and expenses

Amounts in thousands of Swiss francs

	Budget	Budget	Budget	Estimates	Estimates	FP	Variance	%
	2012–2013	2014–2015	2012–2015 a	2016–2017	2018–2019	2016–2019 b	c = b – a	d = c/a
Member States	218'983	225'144	444'127	212'742	212'742	425'484	-18'643	-4.2%
Sector Members	33'127	30'400	63'527	31'750	31'750	63'500	-27	0.0%
Associates	3'409	3'411	6'820	3'910	3'910	7'820	1'000	14.7%
Academia	1'001	400	1'401	400	400	800	-601	-42.9%
Cost recovery	57'100	65'500	122'600	67'250	67'250	134'500	11'900	9.7%
Interest and other revenue	3'600	2'200	5'800	1'800	1'800	3'600	-2'200	-37.9%
Withdrawal: Reserve Account	6'614	4'000	10'614			0	-10'614	-100.0%
Revenue estimates	323'834	331'055	654'889	317'852	317'852	635'704	-19'185	-2.9%
General Secretariat	179'169	184'971	364'140	181'233	184'148	365'381	1'241	0.3%
ITU-R	61'853	62'203	124'056	57'417	60'988	118'405	-5'651	-4.6%
ITU-T	26'200	25'529	51'729	25'658	24'797	50'455	-1'274	-2.5%
ITU-D	56'612	58'352	114'964	55'728	56'735	112'463	-2'502	-2.2%
Total	323'834	331'055	654'889	320'036	326'668	646'704	-8'186	-1.2%
Net assets funding				1'000	1'000	2'000	2'000	-
Cost savings*				-6'500	-6'500	-13'000	-13'000	-
Total Expense estimates	323'834	331'055	654'889	314'536	321'168	635'704	-19'186	-2.9%
Revenue less Expenses			0	3'316	-3'316	0		
* Covered by efficiency measures, increase in the number of the contributory units, other revenue, including new financial resources, and possible withdrawal from the Reserve Account upon Council decision								
Financial Plan 2016-2019 by proposed ITU Strategic Goals - RBB format								
	Budget	Budget	Budget	Estimates	Estimates	FP	Variance	%
	2012–2013	2014–2015	2012–2015 a	2016–2017	2018–2019	2016–2019 b	c = b – a	d = c/a
Revenue estimates	323'834	331'055	654'889	317'852	317'852	635'704	-19'185	-2.9%
Goal 1: Growth						226'395		
Goal 2: Inclusiveness						288'543		
Goal 3: Sustainability						70'325		
Goal 4: Innovation & Partnership						50'441		
Total Expense estimates						635'704		
Revenue less Expenses						0		

ANNEX 2 TO DECISION 5 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

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 a centralized intersectoral task force or department in order to avoid duplication of topics, to optimize management, logistics, coordination and secretariat support and to benefit from synergy between the Sectors and a holistic approach to the subjects covered.
- 3) Full involvement of regional offices in the planning and organization of seminars/workshops/ meetings/conferences, including their preparatory meetings outside Geneva, in order to gain from the utilization of 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 and geographical distribution.

- 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 paperless events/meetings/ conferences and fostering the adoption of ICTs 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, 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. Busan, 2014).
- 13) Evaluation and use of alternative translation procedures that could reduce the cost of translations while maintaining or improving their current quality and the accuracy of telecommunication/ICT terminology.

- 14) Implementation of WSIS activities through the redeployment of staff responsible for such activities within the existing resources and, as appropriate, through cost recovery and voluntary contributions.
- 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 in order to avoid duplication and overlap.
- 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, where possible.
- 19) Reduction of the number of Council working groups to the absolute minimum necessary, by combining them into a smaller number of groups, and terminating their activities if no further development has occurred within their scope of activities.
- 20) Regular assessment of the level of achievement of the strategic goals, objectives and outputs with a view to increasing 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 in order to justify how the proposed activities differ from current and/or similar activities and to avoid overlap and duplication.
- 22) Sound consideration of the size of, location of and resources allocated to regional initiatives, outputs and assistance to members, the regional presence both in the regions and at headquarters, as well as actions resulting from the outcome of WTDC and the Dubai Action Plan and financed directly as activities from the Sector budget.

- 23) Reduction of the cost of travel on duty, by developing and implementing criteria in order to reduce travel costs. The criteria should consider and aim at minimizing business travel, increasing the minimum number of hours requirement for flying business class, increasing the notice for travel towards 30 days, reducing the extra daily subsistence allowance (DSA) as far as possible, prioritizing the allocation of staff from the regional and area offices, by 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) Reduction and/or elimination of travel to meetings the proceedings of which are webcast and captioned, including remote presentation of documents and contributions to these meetings.
- 25) Improving and prioritizing internal electronic working methods in order to reduce travel from regional offices to Geneva and vice versa.
- 26) 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.
- 27) Introduce incentive programmes, such as efficiency taxes, innovation funds and other methods in order to address innovative cross-cutting means of improving the Union's productivity.
- 28) Discontinue to the greatest extent possible communications by fax and traditional postal mail between the Union and Member States and replace it with modern electronic communication methods.
- 29) Appeal to the Member States to reduce the number of issues to be considered by WRCs to the minimum necessary.
- 30) Any additional measures adopted by the Council.

DECISION 11 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Creation and management of Council working groups

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

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. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, 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 2011 session Council Resolution 1333 on guiding principles for the creation, management and termination of Council working groups;
- f) Resolution 70 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on gender mainstreaming in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through information and communication technologies,

considering further

- a) that the current Council and 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 should decide to create working groups based on key issues, goals, strategies and priorities identified in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014)¹;
- 2 that the Council should decide the working groups' mandates and working procedures consistent with the Rules of Procedure of the Council;
- 3 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;

¹ Taking into account the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

4 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 meetings, and with the aim of avoiding duplication of effort, and minimizing budgetary impacts;

5 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;

6 that, if it is not possible to fulfil *decides* 5 above, the meetings of various groups should be collocated in order to hold them in sequence or back-to-back in a cluster;

7 that the Council should consider the results of the actions taken in this regard at its subsequent ordinary sessions.

DECISION 12 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Free online access to ITU publications

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

considering

a) that Article 4 of the ITU Constitution defines the Administrative Regulations (i.e. the International Telecommunication Regulations and the Radio Regulations) as instruments of the Union, and that Member States are bound to abide by the provisions of those texts;

b) Resolution 123 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing¹ and developed countries, which recognizes that the implementation of recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a basic step towards bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;

c) Resolution 64 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, as well as Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) facilities and services, which notes that:

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

- modern telecommunication/ICT facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations;
- ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;
- limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities and services on which national telecommunication/ICT development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications/ICTs worldwide;

d) Resolution 9 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on the participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management, which recognizes the importance of facilitating access to radiocommunication-related documentation in order to facilitate the task of radio-frequency spectrum managers;

e) Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response, which notes the importance for humankind of ITU publications relating to this area of activity;

f) Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU recommendations in developing countries, which resolved to invite Member States and Sector Members to engage in activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations in developing countries;

- g)* Council Decision 571 (2014), on free online access to the Administrative Regulations, Council resolutions and decisions and other publications of the Union;
- h)* Council Decision 574 (2013), on free online access to the final reports of WTDCs;
- i)* Council Decision 542 (2006), which approved free online access to ITU-T recommendations for the general public on a trial basis, later confirmed on a permanent basis by Decision 12 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- j)* that, according to Council Document C13/81, during the open free online access trial period, income from sales of the Radio Regulations in paper and DVD format in 2012 increased by more than 60 per cent compared with sales in all formats (including online purchases) during the same time interval in 2008 - the year when the previous edition of the Radio Regulations was published;
- k)* that free online access to the Radio Regulations for the general public, as indicated in Council Documents C13/21, C13/81 and C14/21, had no negative financial impact in 2012 and 2013;
- l)* the provisions of the WSIS+10 Statement on the implementation of WSIS outcomes and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS beyond 2015, adopted at the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, relating to the importance of free access to international standards, which enhance the efficiency of use of telecommunications/ICTs in various areas of human activity, including further development of the information society;
- m)* that free access to the basic texts of the Union helps to fulfil the core purposes of the Union, as defined in Article 1 of the Constitution,

recognizing

- a) the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries, in participating in the activities of ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) study groups;
- b) the various actions taken by the Council since 2000 to allow free online access to ITU recommendations and to the basic texts of the Union;
- c) numerous requests made by Member States and Sector Members with respect to free online access to ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations, various ITU handbooks, the basic texts of the Union and the rules of procedure;
- d) that, following the approval of ITU Council Decisions 542, 571 and 574, there was a considerable increase in downloads of all the publications made available free online under those decisions, as reported annually to the Council, thereby raising public interest in the areas and outcomes of ITU's work and facilitating more active participation of different organizations in the work of ITU;
- e) that the financial implications of providing free online access to these publications have been reported as minimal, and have been compensated by the increase in the awareness of the work carried out by the Union in all three Sectors;
- f) that, as a result of the introduction of free online access to ITU-R recommendations approved by Council-09, the number of downloads of these recommendations increased almost threefold between 2008 and 2010, thus improving radiocommunication experts' awareness of and participation in the work carried out in ITU-R,

recognizing further

- a) that there is a general trend towards free online access to ICT-related standards;
- b) the strategic need to increase the visibility and availability of ITU outputs;
- c) that both of the objectives sought by the trial periods and the policies of free online access to ITU publications have been met, namely: ITU has achieved a great improvement in outreach, and the financial implications for ITU revenues were less than initially forecast;
- d) that providing free online access to ITU publications facilitates awareness and participation of developing countries in the work of the Union;
- e) that, regarding the instruments of ITU that are intended to be incorporated in national law, Member States have *de facto* freedom to reproduce, translate and publish such texts on official government department websites as well as in official journals or equivalent publications, in accordance with their respective national law,

noting

- a) that increased involvement in ITU activities is a fundamental step towards enhanced capacity building and ICT development potential in developing countries, which will lead to a reduction of the digital divide;
- b) that, in order to increase, improve and facilitate the participation of Member States and Sector Members from developing countries in ITU activities, these members need to be capable of interpreting and implementing ITU technical publications, the basic texts of the Union and the instruments of the Union;

c) that an efficient way to ensure that developing countries have access to ITU publications is to provide them free of charge online,

noting further

that providing free online access to ITU publications will reduce the demand for paper copies of these documents, which converges with the current ITU trend of soft format and of organizing paperless meetings, and with the overall goal of the United Nations to reduce paper usage and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions,

decides

1 to provide free online access for the general public, on a permanent basis, to ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D recommendations and reports; ITU-R handbooks on radio-frequency spectrum management²; ITU publications concerning the use of telecommunications/ICTs for ensuring disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response; the International Telecommunication Regulations; the Radio Regulations; the Rules of Procedure; the basic texts of the Union (Constitution, Convention, General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, decisions, resolutions and recommendations); the final acts of plenipotentiary conferences; the final reports of WTDCs; the ITU Council resolutions and decisions; the final acts of world and regional radiocommunication conferences; and the final acts of world conferences on international telecommunications;

² These include the ITU-R Handbooks on National Spectrum Management, Computer Aided Techniques for Spectrum Management, and Spectrum Monitoring.

2 that paper copies of all ITU publications listed under *decides 1* above will continue to be charged for on the basis of a two-tier pricing policy, whereby Member States, Sector Members and Associates pay a price based on cost recovery, whereas for all others, i.e. non-members, a "market price"³ shall be set,

instructs the Secretary-General

to prepare a report on an ongoing basis on sales and free downloads of ITU publications, software and databases, and to present this report annually to the Council, detailing the following aspects:

- total sales and free downloads per year, covering last five years, beginning in 2009;
- comparison between sales of paper copies and free downloads of electronic copies, per year;
- sales and free downloads by country and by member category,

instructs the Council

to examine the report of the Secretary-General and to decide on policies for further improving access to ITU publications, software and databases.

³ 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.

DECISION 13 (BUSAN, 2014)

Monitoring mechanism on ITU programmes and projects

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

bearing in mind

that the Plenipotentiary Conference establishes the strategic plan for the Union as the basis for the budget for the Union and determines related financial limits,

recognizing

a) that the ITU Council shall ensure the efficient coordination of the work of the Union and exercise effective financial control over the General Secretariat and the three Sectors,

b) the need to ensure the financial sustainability of the Union,

decides

that the Council is to be informed on a regular basis about ongoing ITU programmes and projects, including details on objectives, outputs, funding and donors, starting with Council 2015,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to extend the existing ITU Telecommunication Development Sector 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 relevant stakeholders;

- 2 to examine how information on programmes could also be shared with the membership to increase the transparency and financial sustainability of the Union,

- 3 to clearly indicate ITU programme and project costs in all relevant budget-related reports.

DECISION 14 (BUSAN, 2014)

Use of hyperlinks in ITU documents

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

considering

Document C09/36, which contains a report by the Secretary-General addressing the use of hyperlinks in ITU documents,

taking into account

the endorsement by the ITU Council¹ of the recommendations contained in the above report,

decides

that final documents submitted for approval shall not contain hyperlinks other than, where appropriate, internal hyperlinks to documents or parts of documents that are stable and have already been approved by the competent organ of the Union, and that the inclusion of an internal hyperlink in a document submitted for approval should not result in implicit approval of the content of the hyperlink's target; rather, any approval must be explicit (this procedure is not applicable to study groups).

¹ See § 12.3 of Document C09/90, 22 October 2009.

PART II – RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION 2 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

World telecommunication/information and communication technology policy forum

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

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 countries¹, 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,

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;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

- 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; however, if appropriate, by decision of a majority of the representatives of Member States, a special session may be held for Member States only;
- 4 that WTPF shall be convened on an ad hoc basis to respond quickly to emerging policy issues arising from the changing telecommunication/ICT environment;
- 5 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;
- 6 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;
- 7 that the agenda and themes shall continue to be based on a report by the Secretary-General, including input from any conference, assembly or meeting of the Union, and on contributions from Member States and Sector Members;
- 8 that, in order to ensure that they are well focused, discussions at WTPF shall be based solely on a single report by the Secretary-General, and contributions from participants based on that report, prepared in accordance with a procedure adopted by the Council and based on the views of Member States and Sector Members, and WTPF shall not consider drafts of any new Opinions that were not presented during the preparatory period foreseen for drawing up the Secretary-General's report prior to the forum;

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

instructs the Council

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

2 to adopt a procedure for preparation of the report by the Secretary-General referred to in *resolves* 7 above,

further instructs the Council

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

RESOLUTION 11 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

ITU TELECOM events

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

considering

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

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

c) that the need for a global framework to exchange information on telecommunication strategies and policies has been evident for many years;

d) that telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) events are of considerable importance in keeping the membership of the Union and the wider telecommunication/ICT community informed of the latest advances in all fields of telecommunications/ICT and the possibilities of applying these achievements for the benefit of all Member States and Sector Members, particularly the developing countries¹;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

e) that ITU TELECOM events fulfil the mandate to keep Member States and Sector Members informed of, and offer a universal opportunity for the display of, state-of-the-art technology concerning all aspects of telecommunications/ICT and related fields of activity, and provide a forum for the exchange of views between Member States and industry;

f) that ITU's participation in national, regional and global exhibitions on telecommunications/ICT and related areas of activity will serve to promote and enhance ITU's image and make it possible, without significant financial expenses, to broaden the promotion of its achievements to the end user, while at the same time attracting new Sector Members and Associates to participate in its activities;

g) the commitments made by Switzerland and the State of Geneva (the headquarters of ITU) towards ITU TELECOM events, notably its exceptional support to the ITU TELECOM World events since 1971 in the form of hosting most of them successfully,

emphasizing

a) that it is necessary for the Union, as an international organization playing a leading role in the field of telecommunications/ICT, to continue organizing an annual event to facilitate the exchange of information by high-level participants on telecommunication policies;

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

noting

a) that an ITU TELECOM Board has been established to advise the Secretary-General in the management of ITU TELECOM events, and will act in accordance with ITU Council decisions;

- b) that ITU TELECOM events are also facing challenges, such as the increasing costs of exhibits and the trend towards reducing their size, the specialization of their scope and the need to provide value to industry;
- c) that ITU TELECOM events need to provide value and opportunities for participants to earn a reasonable return on their investments;
- d) that the operational flexibility that the ITU TELECOM management has been afforded in order to meet all the challenges in its field of activity and compete in the commercial environment has proven to be useful;
- e) that ITU TELECOM needs a transition period to adapt to new market conditions;
- f) that ITU has participated as an exhibitor in exhibitions organized by other parties,

noting further

- a) that participants, and in particular industry members, are seeking reasonable predictability of time and place of ITU TELECOM events and opportunities to earn a reasonable return on investment;
- b) that there is increased interest in further developing the ITU TELECOM events as a key platform for discussions among policy-makers, regulators and industry leaders;
- c) that there are requests for more competitive raw space costs and participation fees, preferential or discounted hotel prices and adequate numbers of hotel rooms, in order to make the events more accessible and affordable;
- d) that the ITU TELECOM brand should be reinforced by appropriate means of communication in order to remain one of the most respected telecommunication/ICT events;

- e) that there is a need to ensure the financial viability of ITU TELECOM events;
- f) that the ITU TELECOM 2009 event incorporated measures called for in Council Resolution 1292 (2008), in regard to giving due consideration to the emerging trend for forums, the need to seek participation from a wider spectrum of industries/businesses, the need to actively encourage Heads of State, Heads of Government, ministerial, CEO and VIP participation, and the need for broader dissemination of forum discussion and outcomes;
- g) that the ITU TELECOM events held in Dubai in 2012 and in Bangkok in 2013 were a success and were well attended and highly appreciated,

resolves

- 1 that the Union should, in collaboration with its Member States and its Sector Members, organize ITU TELECOM events related to issues of major importance in the current telecommunication/ICT environment and addressing market trends, technological development and regulatory issues, among others;
- 2 that the Secretary-General is fully accountable for ITU TELECOM activities (including planning, organization and finance);
- 3 that ITU TELECOM events should be organized on a predictable and regular basis, preferably at the same time each year, taking due account of the need to ensure that the expectations of all participating stakeholders in such events are met, and, in addition, to ensure that they do not overlap with any major ITU conferences or assemblies;
- 4 that each ITU TELECOM event shall be financially viable and shall have no negative impact on the ITU budget on the basis of the existing cost-allocation system as determined by the Council;

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

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

5.2 that preliminary market and feasibility studies are conducted, including consultations with interested participants from all regions;

5.3 accessibility and affordability for participants;

5.4 the generation of positive revenues from ITU TELECOM events;

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

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

7 that, once all expenses have been recovered, a significant part of any generated positive revenues over expenses derived from ITU TELECOM activities shall be transferred to the ICT Development Fund under the ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau, for specific telecommunication development projects, primarily in the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to define and propose the mandate, the principles and the composition of the ITU TELECOM Board to the Council for approval, with due consideration to ensuring transparency and to appointing some individuals with experience in the organization of telecommunication/ICT events;

- 2 to ensure the appropriate management of all ITU TELECOM events and resources, in line with the regulations of the Union;
- 3 to consider measures that will enable and assist Member States which are capable and willing to do so, particularly developing countries, to host and stage ITU TELECOM events;
- 4 to consult the ITU TELECOM Board, on an ongoing basis, on a broad range of topics;
- 5 to develop a business plan for each proposed event;
- 6 to ensure the transparency of ITU TELECOM events and report on them in a separate annual report to the Council, including:
 - all ITU TELECOM business activities;
 - all activities of the ITU TELECOM Board, including the proposals on the themes and venues for the events;
 - the reasons for the selection of venues for future ITU TELECOM events;
 - financial implications and risks for future ITU TELECOM events, preferably two years in advance;
 - action taken with respect to the use of any positive revenues generated;
- 7 to propose to the 2015 session of the Council a mechanism to implement *resolves* 5;
- 8 to revise the model host-country agreement and use all the means possible to get it approved by the Council as soon as possible, with the said model host-country agreement to include clauses that allow the Union and the host country to make changes deemed necessary as a result of *force majeure* or other performance criteria;

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

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

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

12 to report annually to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the future evolution of the ITU TELECOM events,

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

1 to give due consideration, in planning ITU TELECOM events, to the possible synergies with the major ITU conferences and meetings, and vice versa, where justified;

2 to encourage the participation of ITU in national, regional and global telecommunication/ICT events, within the available financial resources,

instructs the Council

1 to review the annual report on ITU TELECOM events as described under *instructs the Secretary-General 6* and the mechanism referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General 7* above, and give guidance on future trends for those activities;

- 2 to review and approve the allocation of part of the positive revenues generated by ITU TELECOM events to development projects within the framework of the ICT Development Fund;
- 3 to review and approve the Secretary-General's proposals on the principles for a transparent decision-making process on the venues of ITU TELECOM events, including the criteria which serve as a basis for that process; such criteria shall include cost elements, as well as the rotation system as referred to in *resolves* 5 and *instructs the Secretary-General* 9 above, and the additional costs which may result from holding the events outside the city of the headquarters of the Union;
- 4 to review and approve the Secretary-General's proposals on the mandate and the composition of the ITU TELECOM Board, taking into account *instructs the Secretary-General* 1 above;
- 5 to review and approve the model host-country agreement, as soon as possible;
- 6 to review, as appropriate, the frequencies and venue of ITU TELECOM events on the basis of the financial results of these events;
- 7 to report on the future of these events to the next plenipotentiary conference, including proposals for a fresh study on various options and mechanisms in the organization of the events.

RESOLUTION 21 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Measures concerning alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks

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

recognizing

a) Resolution 20 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification (NNAI) resources;

b) Resolution 29 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks;

c) Resolution 22 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks, identification of origin and apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services;

d) that each Member State has the sovereign right to allow or prohibit certain forms of alternative calling procedures in order to address their impact on its national telecommunication networks;

- e) the interests of developing countries¹;
- f) the interests of consumers and users of telecommunication services;
- g) the need of some Member States to identify the origin of calls, taking into account the relevant ITU recommendations;
- h) that some forms of alternative calling procedures may have an impact on quality of service (QoS), quality of experience (QoE) and the performance of telecommunication networks;
- i) the benefits of competition in delivering lower costs and choice to consumers;
- j) that there are a myriad of different stakeholders impacted by alternative calling procedures;
- k) that the understanding of what is an alternative calling procedure has evolved over time,

considering

- a) that the use of some alternative calling procedures may adversely affect the economies of developing countries and may seriously hamper the efforts made by those countries to ensure the sound development of their telecommunication/information and communication technology networks and services;
- b) that some forms of alternative calling procedures may have an impact on traffic management, network planning and the quality and performance of telecommunication networks;
- c) that the use of certain alternative calling procedures that are not harmful to networks may contribute to competition in the interests of consumers;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

d) that a number of relevant Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) recommendations, particularly those of ITU-T Study Groups 2 and 3, that address, from several points of view, including technical and financial, the effects of alternative calling procedures on the performance and development of telecommunication networks,

recalling

the ITU workshop on "caller ID spoofing" held by ITU-T Study Group 2 in Geneva on 2 June 2014,

aware

a) that ITU-T has concluded that certain alternative calling procedures such as constant calling (or bombardment or polling) and answer suppression seriously degrade the quality and the performance of the telecommunication networks;

b) that appropriate ITU-T study groups and ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) study groups are cooperating on issues related to alternative calling procedures and telecommunication origin identification,

resolves

1 to identify and describe all forms of alternative calling procedures and assess their impact on all parties, and to review relevant ITU-T recommendations in order to address any negative effects that alternative calling procedures have on all parties;

2 to encourage administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States to take the appropriate measures to provide an acceptable level of QoS and QoE, to ensure the delivery of International calling line identification (CLI) and origin identification (OI) information, wherever possible, and consistent with national law, and to ensure the appropriate charging taking into account the relevant ITU recommendations;

3 to develop guidelines for administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States on the measures that can be considered, within the constraints of their national laws, to address the impact of alternative calling procedures;

4 to request the appropriate ITU-T study groups, particularly Study Groups 2 and 3, and ITU-D study groups, through contributions of Member States and Sector Members, to continue to study:

- i) alternative calling procedures, based on *resolves* 1, in order to update relevant ITU-T recommendations;
- ii) issues related to OI and CLI, in order to take into account the importance of these studies as they relate to next-generation networks and network degradation,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to collaborate on further studies, based on contributions from Member States, Sector Members and other members, in order to evaluate the effects of alternative calling procedures on consumers, the effect on countries with economies in transition, developing countries and especially least developed countries, for sound development of their local telecommunication networks and services in respect of originating and terminating calls using alternative calling procedures;

2 to develop guidelines for Member States and Sector Members with regard to all aspects of alternative calling procedures, based on *resolves* 1 and 4 above;

- 3 to evaluate the effectiveness of the suggested guidelines for consultation on alternative calling procedures;
- 4 to collaborate so as to avoid overlap and duplication of effort in studying issues related to different forms of alternative calling procedures,

invites Member States

- 1 to encourage their administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States to implement the ITU-T recommendations referred to in *considering d)* in order to limit the negative effects that, in some cases, some alternative calling procedures have on developing countries;
- 2 which permit the use of alternative calling procedures on their territory in accordance with their national regulations to pay due regard to the decisions of other administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States whose regulations do not permit such alternative calling procedures;
- 3 to cooperate to resolve difficulties in order to ensure that national laws and regulations of ITU Member States are respected;
- 4 to contribute to this work,

invites Sector Members

- 1 in their international operations, to pay due regard to the decisions of other administrations whose regulations do not permit such alternative calling procedures;
- 2 to contribute to this work.

RESOLUTION 25 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Strengthening the regional presence

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

considering

a) the benefits to the population of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the need to promote their greater availability in developing countries¹;

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,

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. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on enhanced participation by developing countries in the activities of the Union;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

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. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

e) Resolution 57 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) on matters of mutual interest;

f) the 2009 United Nations Joint Inspection Unit report, which made a number of recommendations on ways to improve the ITU regional presence,

recognizing

a) the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries with stringent budgetary constraints, in participating in the activities of ITU;

b) the outcome indicators for the objectives and the revised key performance indicators (KPIs) for the outputs as elaborated by the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) following instructions by WTDC-14,

c) that regional offices are an extension of ITU as a whole, and that, therefore, ITU's capacity to hold electronic meetings as provided for by Resolution 167 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference will serve to build up the effectiveness of the Union's activities, including project implementation as set forth in Resolution 157 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference,

convinced

- a) 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;
- b) of the importance of continuing to strengthen coordination between the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR), the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and the General Secretariat;
- c) that the regional and area offices enable ITU to be more aware of and more responsive to the specific needs of the regions;
- d) that resources are limited, and that efficiency and effectiveness are therefore key considerations for activities to be undertaken by ITU, as well as of the need to consolidate the technical expertise and knowledge of the human resources assigned to regional and area offices;
- e) that, to be effective, the regional presence must have the necessary level of authority to meet the diverse requirements of the membership;
- f) that adequate online access between headquarters and the field offices significantly enhances technical cooperation activities;
- g) that all relevant electronic information available at headquarters should also be available to regional offices;
- h) that full engagement and commitment from the regional and area offices is fundamental for the successful implementation of the strategic plan for the Union and the Dubai Action Plan,

noting

- a) the role that should be assumed by the ITU regional offices in executing projects related to the regional initiatives, and the need to promote greater collaboration with the regional telecommunication organizations;
- b) that both the Plenipotentiary Conference and the ITU Council have endorsed the principle that regional and area offices should be entrusted with clear and specific functions;
- c) that there should be greater cooperation among BDT, the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat in order to encourage participation by the regional offices in their respective spheres;
- d) that there is a need 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 2016-2019 and the Dubai 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 2016-2019, in particular with respect to the four 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 Dubai Action Plan, in particular with respect to the five objectives and their respective outcomes, the 15 outputs and the 30 regional initiatives;

8 that the regional and area offices shall actively engage in the realization of the outcomes, indicators and KPIs as identified by the Dubai 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 regional events/meetings/conferences, in close collaboration with the General Secretariat, the relevant Bureau(x) and the regional organizations, in order to increase efficiency in the coordination of such events, avoid duplication of events/topics and 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) with 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 telecommunication gap between the developing and developed countries, thereby supporting endeavours towards bridging the digital divide, and that, accordingly, the regional offices should, in coordination with ITU headquarters, take measures with a view to implementing the objectives as set out in the Dubai Action Plan;

13 that the objectives and outcomes identified in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, 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 continue to include the regional presence as an item on the agenda of each session of the Council in order to examine its evolution and adopt decisions for its continuing structural adaptation and operation, with the aim of fully meeting the requirements of the Union's membership and giving effect to the decisions adopted at meetings of the Union, and of consolidating the coordination and complementary aspects of activities between ITU and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations;
- 2 to allocate the appropriate financial resources within the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 3 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made in implementing this resolution;
- 4 to analyse the performance of regional and area offices based on the report of the Secretary-General, the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, 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;
- 5 to analyse the report on the results of the satisfaction survey to be conducted by the Secretary-General;
- 6 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 2016-2019 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 Dubai Action Plan;
- iii) new developments, such as any extension of activities of 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 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;
- iii) to assist countries in implementing the regional initiatives defined in the Dubai Action Plan, in accordance with Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC;
- iv) to establish clear procedures for consulting Member States, in order to prioritize the consolidated regional initiatives and keep Member States informed on project selection and funding;
- v) to 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;
- vi) 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;

- 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 of the regional presence, as described in this resolution, and measures to ensure that BR and TSB activities are effectively covered in the regional and area offices;
- 2 to support the evaluation of the effectiveness of the ITU's regional presence, taking into account the elements set out in annex to this resolution;
- 3 to review and determine the appropriate posts, including permanent posts, in regional and area offices, and provide specialized staff on an as-needed basis to meet particular needs;
- 4 to fill in a timely manner vacant posts in the regional and area offices, where appropriate, planning staff availability and giving due consideration to the regional distribution of staff positions;
- 5 to ensure that the regional and area offices are given sufficient priority among the activities and programmes of the Union as a whole, and that, to supervise the implementation of funds-in-trust projects and projects financed from the ICT Development Fund, they have the required autonomy, the decision-making authority and the appropriate means;

6 to take the necessary measures to improve the exchange of information between headquarters and field offices;

7 to strengthen the human resource capabilities and provide the regional and area offices with a measure of flexibility in terms of the recruitment of professional staff as well as support staff;

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

to continue cooperating with the Director of BDT in enhancing the ability of the regional and area offices to provide information on their Sectors' activities, as well as the necessary expertise, to strengthen cooperation and coordination with the relevant regional organizations and to facilitate the participation of all Member States and Sector Members in the activities of the three Sectors of the Union.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 25 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Elements for evaluation of the ITU regional presence

The evaluation of ITU's regional presence should be based on the functions assigned to its regional offices under Annex A: "Generic activities expected of the regional presence" of Resolution 1143 adopted by the ITU Council at its 1999 session, in *resolves* 2 to 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.

RESOLUTION 30 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Special measures for the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition

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

considering

a) United Nations resolutions on programmes of action for the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition,

b) Resolution 68/198 of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), on information and communication technologies (ICTs) for development;

c) UNGA Resolution 68/220, on science, technology and innovation for development;

d) Resolution 135 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on ITU's role in the development of telecommunications/ICTs, in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries¹ and in implementing relevant national, regional and interregional projects,

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

recognizing

the importance of telecommunications/ICTs for the development of the countries concerned,

having noted

- a) Resolution 16 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on special actions and measures for LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition;
- b) Output 4.4 of Objective 4 of the Dubai Action Plan for concentrated assistance to LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs;
- c) Resolution 1 (Dubai, 2012) of the World Conference on International Telecommunications, on special measures for LLDCs and SIDS for greater access to international optical fibre networks,

concerned

- a) that the number of LDCs remains high despite the progress that has been made in recent years, and that it is necessary to address the situation;
- b) that the challenges confronting LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition continue to pose a threat to the development agenda of these countries;
- c) that LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs are vulnerable to devastation caused by natural disasters and lack the resources needed to respond effectively to such disasters;
- d) that the geographical location of SIDS and LLDCs is an obstacle to international connectivity of the telecommunication networks with these countries,

aware

that improvement of the telecommunication networks and their international interconnectivity in these countries will give an impetus towards social and economic integration and overall development, and provide the opportunity to create knowledge societies,

recalling

former Resolution 49 (Doha, 2006) of WTDC, on special actions for LDCs and SIDS,

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

- 1 to continue to review the state of telecommunication/ICT services in LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, so identified by the United Nations and needing special measures for the development of telecommunications/ICTs, and to identify areas of critical weakness requiring priority action;
- 2 to continue submitting to the ITU Council concrete measures intended to bring about genuine improvements and effective assistance to these countries, from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other sources of finance;
- 3 to work towards providing the necessary administrative and operational structure for identifying the needs of these countries and for proper administration of the resources appropriated for LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition;
- 4 to propose new and innovative measures, as well as partnerships or alliances with other international and regional bodies, that may generate additional funds or joint projects to be used for telecommunication/ICT development in these countries, in order to get benefits from the opportunities that financial mechanisms offer in using ICT for development, as stated in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;

5 to report annually on this matter to the Council,

instructs the Council

1 to consider the above-mentioned reports and take appropriate action so that the Union may continue to display its keen interest and cooperate actively in the development of telecommunication/ICT services in these countries;

2 to make appropriations for this purpose from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and any other sources of finance, and promote partnerships among all stakeholders in this regard;

3 to keep the situation under constant review and to report on this matter to the next plenipotentiary conference,

encourages least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition

to continue according high priority to telecommunication/ICT activities and projects that promote overall socio-economic development, including those that make it possible to improve international connectivity conditions, by adopting cooperation activities funded from bilateral or multilateral sources, for the benefit of the wider population,

invites the Member States

to cooperate with LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition in promoting and supporting regional, subregional, multilateral and bilateral projects and programmes for the development of telecommunications/ICTs and the integration of telecommunication infrastructure making it possible to improve international connectivity conditions.

RESOLUTION 34 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

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 and 26 (Rev. Doha, 2006) and 51 and 57 (Doha, 2006) 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. Guadalajara, 2010) 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. BUSAN, 2014)

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. Busan, 2014) 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. Busan, 2014) 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. Busan, 2014) 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. Busan, 2014) 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. Busan, 2014) 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. Busan, 2014) with a view to pursuing work for Lebanon 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. Busan, 2014) 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. Busan, 2014) 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.

RESOLUTION 41 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Arrears and special arrears accounts

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

in view of

the report of the ITU Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the situation with regard to amounts owed to the Union by Member States, Sector Members and Associates,

regretting

the increasing level of arrears and slow settlement of special arrears accounts,

considering

that it is in the interest of all Member States, Sector Members and Associates to maintain the finances of the Union on a sound footing,

having noted

that a number of Member States and Sector Members for which special arrears accounts have been established, notwithstanding the provisions of No. 168 of the ITU Constitution, have up to now not complied with their obligation to submit a repayment schedule to the Secretary-General, and to agree on such a schedule with the Secretary-General, and that their special account has accordingly been cancelled,

urges

all Member States in arrears, especially those for which special arrears accounts have been cancelled, as well as Sector Members and Associates in arrears, to submit a repayment schedule to the Secretary-General, and to agree on such a schedule with the Secretary-General,

confirms

the decision to open any new special arrears account only after the conclusion of an agreement with the Secretary-General establishing a specific repayment schedule at the latest within one year of the receipt of the request for such a special arrears account,

resolves

that the amounts due shall not be taken into account when applying No. 169 of the Constitution, provided that the Member States concerned have submitted their repayment schedules to the Secretary-General, and agreed on those schedules with the Secretary-General, and for as long as they strictly comply with them and with the associated conditions, and that failure to comply with the repayment schedule and associated conditions shall result in the cancellation of the special arrears account,

instructs the Council

1 to review the guidelines for repayment schedules, including a maximum duration, which would be up to five years for developed countries, up to ten years for developing countries and up to fifteen years for least developed countries, as well as up to five years for Sector Members and Associates;

2 to consider the following appropriate additional measures in exceptional circumstances:

- temporary reduction in class of contribution in conformity with No. 165A of the Constitution and No. 480B of the ITU Convention
- the write-off of interest on overdue payments, subject to each Member State, Sector Member and Associate concerned complying strictly with the agreed repayment schedule for settlement of the unpaid contributions
- a repayment schedule for up to thirty years maximum for countries in special need due to natural disasters, civil conflicts or extreme economic hardship

- an adjustment in the repayment schedule in its initial phase to permit payment of a lower annual amount, provided that the total accrued amount is the same at the end of the repayment schedule;
- 3 to take additional measures in respect of non-compliance with the agreed terms of settlement and/or arrears in payment of annual contributory shares not included in repayment schedules, in particular to include suspending Sector Members' and Associates' participation in the work of the Union,

authorizes the Secretary-General

to negotiate and agree upon, with all Member States in arrears, especially those for which special arrears accounts have been cancelled, as well as with Sector Members and Associates in arrears, schedules for the repayment of their debts in accordance with the guidelines established by the Council, and, where appropriate, to submit for decision by the Council proposals for additional measures as indicated under *instructs the Council* above, including those related to non-compliance,

instructs the Secretary-General

to inform all Member States, Sector Members and Associates in arrears or having special arrears accounts or cancelled special arrears accounts of this resolution, and to report to the Council on the measures taken and progress made towards the settlement of debts in respect of special arrears accounts or cancelled special arrears accounts, as well as on any non-compliance with the agreed terms of settlement,

urges Member States and Sector Members and Associates

to assist the Secretary-General and the Council in the application of this resolution.

RESOLUTION 48 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Human resources management and development

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

recognizing

No. 154 of the ITU Constitution,

recalling

a) Resolution 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on human resources management and development;

b) the strategic plan for the Union as described in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, and the need for a highly skilled and motivated workforce to attain the goals contained therein,

noting

a) the various policies¹ 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;

¹ Such as contractual policy, succession planning, human resources training and development, etc.

- 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* above², 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,

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.*"

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to ensure that human resources management and development help ITU achieve its management goals, taking into account 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. BUSAN, 2014)

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. BUSAN, 2014)

Facilitating the recruitment of women at ITU

- 1 Within existing budgetary constraints, ITU should advertise vacancy notices as widely as possible to encourage employment applications from qualified and competent women.
- 2 ITU Member States are encouraged to put forward qualified female candidates, wherever possible.
- 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, a minimum target of 33 per cent of all candidates moving forward to the next level are women.
- 5 Unless there are no qualified female candidates, every short-list of candidates presented to the Secretary-General for appointment must include at least one woman.

RESOLUTION 58 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Strengthening of relations between ITU and regional telecommunication organizations and regional preparations for the Plenipotentiary Conference

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 58 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 112 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) the following resolutions:
 - Resolution 72 (Rev. WRC-07) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on world and regional preparations for WRCs;
 - Resolution 43 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on regional preparations for WTSA's;
 - Resolution 31 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on regional preparations for WTDCs, this resolution having been adopted for the first time in 2006, by WTDC-06 in Doha, Qatar,

acknowledging

that Article 43 of the ITU Constitution states that: "*Member States reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to make regional arrangements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis ...*",

considering

a) that the Union and regional organizations share a common belief that close cooperation can promote regional telecommunication development through, *inter alia*, organizational synergy;

b) that the six principal regional telecommunication organizations¹, namely the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), the African Telecommunications Union (ATU), the Council of Arab Ministers of Telecommunication and Information represented by the Secretariat-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC), seek close cooperation with the Union;

c) that there is a continued need for the Union to strengthen close cooperation with these regional telecommunication organizations, given the increasing importance of regional organizations concerned with regional issues, and to cooperate with them in regard to preparation of conferences and assemblies of the three Sectors and plenipotentiary conferences, through six preparatory meetings in the year preceding the conference;

¹ There are eleven regional telecommunication organizations as referred to in Article 43 of the Constitution. The list can be found in Council Resolution 925. The five regional organizations other than the six principal ones may choose to participate in regional preparatory meetings and other activities of the Union.

- d) that the ITU Convention encourages the participation of the regional telecommunication organizations in the Union's activities and provides for their attendance at conferences of the Union as observers;
- e) that all six regional telecommunication organizations have coordinated their preparations for this conference;
- f) that many common proposals submitted to this conference have been developed by administrations having participated in the preparatory work carried out by the six regional telecommunication organizations;
- g) that this consolidation of views at regional level, together with the opportunity for interregional discussions prior to conferences, has eased the task of reaching a consensus during these conferences;
- h) that there is a need for overall coordination of the interregional consultations;
- i) the benefits of regional coordination as already experienced in the preparation of WRCs and WTDCs, and latterly WTSAs,

noting

- a) that the Secretary-General's report under former Resolution 16 (Geneva, 1992) of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, when available, should facilitate evaluation by the ITU Council of the Union's own regional presence;
- b) that the relationship between ITU regional offices and regional telecommunication organizations has proved to be of great benefit;
- c) that some ITU Member States are not members of these regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in *considering b)* above,

taking into account

the efficiency benefits that plenipotentiary conferences and other Sector conferences and assemblies would gain from an increased amount and level of prior preparation by the Member States,

resolves

1 that the Union should continue developing stronger relations with regional telecommunication organizations, including the organization of six ITU regional preparatory meetings for plenipotentiary conferences, as well as other Sector conferences and assemblies as necessary;

2 that the Union, in strengthening its relations with the regional telecommunication organizations and by means of ITU regional preparations for plenipotentiary conferences, world conferences on international telecommunications, radiocommunication conferences and assemblies, WTDCs and WTSAs shall, with assistance of its regional offices when necessary, cover all Member States without exception, even if they do not belong to any of the six regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in *considering b)* above,

resolves further

to invite regional telecommunication organizations to continue their preparations for plenipotentiary conferences, including, to the extent possible, the convening of interregional coordination meetings,

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

1 to continue to consult with Member States and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations on the means by which assistance can be provided in support of their preparations for future plenipotentiary conferences;

2 to follow up on the submission of a report on the results of the aforementioned consultation to the Council for its consideration, taking into account similar experiences, and to report regularly to the Council thereafter;

3 on the basis of such consultations, and ensuring that all the Member States are associated with this process, to assist Member States and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations with preparatory work, in particular for developing countries², in such areas as:

- the organization of ITU preparatory meetings, preferably before or after major ITU events (as referred to in *resolves* 2 above);
- facilitating interregional coordination meetings, with the objective of reaching a possible convergence of interregional views on major issues;
- assisting representatives of regional telecommunication organizations to attend the above-mentioned interregional coordination meetings, including, where necessary, by providing, within the budgetary limits of the Union and the approved financial plan, fellowships for representatives of developing countries wishing to attend the above-mentioned meetings;
- identifying major issues to be resolved by the future conferences and assemblies referred to in *resolves* 2 above,

² These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

instructs the Council

to consider the reports submitted and take appropriate measures to strengthen this cooperation, including arranging for dissemination of the findings in the reports and the Council's conclusions to non-Council members and to regional telecommunication organizations, taking into account the actions referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Directors of the three Bureaux 3 above,*

invites the Member States

to participate actively in the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION 64 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

**Non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/
information and communication technology facilities, services and
applications, including applied research and transfer of technology,
and e-meetings, on mutually agreed terms**

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

recalling

- a) the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), especially §§ 15, 18 and 19 of the Tunis Commitment, and §§ 90 and 107 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;
- b) Resolution 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) the outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), especially Resolution 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology, Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) facilities, services and related applications and Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on bridging the digital divide;
- d) the WSIS+10 High-Level Event outcomes (Geneva, 2014), especially those related to transfer of know-how and technology and non-discriminatory access by conducting the needed activities in that regard;

e) Resolution 167 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on strengthening ITU capabilities for electronic meetings and means to advance the work of the Union, which emphasizes that there is a need for procedures to ensure fair and equitable participation by all;

f) Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference,

taking into account

a) the importance of telecommunications/ICTs for political, economic, social and cultural progress;

b) the preamble and challenges chapters of the Statement adopted by the WSIS+10 High-Level Event (Geneva, 2014), especially §§ 4 and 8 thereof,

taking into account also

a) that ITU plays an essential role in the promotion of global development of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, within the mandate of ITU, specifically with respect to Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 of the Tunis Agenda, in addition to participating in the implementation of other action lines, particularly Action Lines C7 and C8 of the Tunis Agenda;

b) that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication/ICT facilities, permitting non-discriminatory access to these facilities and to modern telecommunication services and applications;

c) that this access will help to bridge the digital divide,

taking into account further

the need to draw up proposals on issues determining a worldwide strategy for the development of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, within the mandate of ITU, and to facilitate mobilization of the necessary resources to that end,

emphasizing

that fair and equitable e-participation of Member States in ITU meetings will bring considerable benefits by facilitating and widening the scope for participation in ITU work and meetings,

noting

- a) that modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are established, in the main, on the basis of recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R);
- b) that ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU, and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;
- c) that limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide;
- d) Resolution 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology;
- e) Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications;
- f) the strategic plan for the Union set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference,

recognizing

- a) that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is impossible unless all countries participating in the work of the Union, without exception, have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, without prejudice to national regulations and international commitments within the competence of other international organizations,

b) that the need to ensure the access of Member States to international telecommunication services should be reaffirmed;

c) Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly,

resolves

1 to continue, within the mandate of ITU, fulfilling the need to endeavour to ensure non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and related applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

2 that ITU should facilitate non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

3 that ITU should encourage to the greatest extent possible cooperation among the members of the Union on the question of non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations with a view to satisfying user demand for modern telecommunication/ICT services and applications,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

within their respective spheres of competence, to implement this resolution and achieve its goals,

invites Member States

1 to refrain from taking any unilateral and/or discriminatory actions that could impede technically another Member State from having full access to the Internet, within the spirit of Article 1 of the ITU Constitution and the WSIS principles;

2 to help telecommunication/ICT equipment manufacturers and providers of services and applications in ensuring that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations may be generally available to the public without any discrimination, and in facilitating applied research and technology transfer, considering where relevant the WSIS+10 High-Level Event outcomes (Geneva, 2014);

3 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination with one another in the implementation of this resolution,

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

1 to compile and distribute a list of available online services and applications relevant to ITU activities and identify those that cannot be accessed, based on information received from ITU Member States;

2 to take appropriate measures and steps to promote broad participation, as far as practical, to ensure the fair and equitable participation of all members in ITU online services and applications;

3 to cooperate and coordinate with the relevant organizations to take the appropriate measures to promote access to ITU online services and materials for all ITU members;

4 to report to the ITU Council on the implementation of this resolution,

further instructs the Secretary-General

to transmit the text of this resolution, including its recommendations, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, on the issue of non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication and information technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT, services and related applications, within the mandate of ITU, as an important factor for world technological progress, and on applied research and technology transfer between Member States, on mutually agreed terms, as a factor that may help to bridge the digital divide.

RESOLUTION 70 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

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 (Busan, 2014),

recalling

a) the initiative taken by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) in adopting Resolution 7 (Valletta, 1998), transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), which resolved that an ITU gender task force be established;

b) the endorsement of that resolution by the Plenipotentiary Conference in its Resolution 70 (Minneapolis, 1998), in which the conference resolved, *inter alia*, to incorporate a gender perspective¹ in the implementation of all programmes and plans of ITU;

c) Resolution 44 (Istanbul, 2002) of WTDC, converting the task force on gender issues into a working group on gender issues;

¹ "Gender perspective": Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality. (Source: Report of the Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality, third session, New York, 25-27 February 1998)

d) Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which encourages mainstreaming a gender perspective in the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

e) Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, resolving that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) should maintain close links and collaborate, as appropriate, with the ITU Gender Task Force established in the framework of the ITU General Secretariat by the ITU Council in 2013 and with the Working Group on Broadband and Gender of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development, reciprocally supporting gender mainstreaming in the Union and joining forces to eliminate inequalities in access to and use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs), in the interests of building a non-discriminatory and egalitarian information society;

f) Resolution 1327 adopted by the Council at its 2011 session, on ITU's role in ICTs and the empowerment of women and girls;

g) ECOSOC Resolution 2012/24, on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, which welcomed the development of the UN System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP)²;

² <http://www.unwomen.org/~media/Headquarters/Media/Stories/en/unswap-brochure.pdf>

h) the Preamble to the WSIS+10 Statement on implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), which reaffirmed the importance of promoting and maintaining gender equality and women's empowerment, guaranteeing the inclusion of women in the emerging global ICT society, taking into account the mandate of the newly established agency UN Women, the recommendations of the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the fourth World Conference on Women in 1995,

noting

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

b) 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

noting also

- a) 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;
- b) 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 equal participation of women and men in policy-making and decision-making and equal access to communication services for both women and men;
- b) that ICTs are tools through which gender equality and women's empowerment can be advanced, and are integral to the creation of societies in which both women and men can substantively contribute and participate;
- c) that the outcomes of WSIS, namely the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, outlined the concept of the information society, and that continued efforts must be undertaken in this context to bridge the gender digital divide;
- d) 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;

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

f) that there is a growing need to bridge the digital divide in order to empower women, with special attention to women in rural and marginalized urban areas who are subject to traditional constraints which reinforce discrimination,

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 the equal 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 recent launch of the Gender Equality Mainstreaming - Technology (GEM-TECH) Award, as a special award of ITU and UN Women for outstanding performers and role models in gender equality and mainstreaming in the area of ICTs;

d) the considerable recognition given to the work of ITU in gender and telecommunications/ICT within the United Nations family of organizations, including the GEM-TECH Award, awarded jointly by the United Nations and the Union to role models in the area of gender equality,

considering

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

b) the results achieved by the Working Group on Gender Issues in promoting gender equality;

c) the study conducted by ITU-T on women in telecommunication standardization, exploring perspectives and activities related to mainstreaming a gender perspective in ITU-T and determining the degree to which women are active participants in all ITU-T activities,

noting further

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

- 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 to and appropriation of ICTs and to national, regional and international mainstreaming of a gender perspective;
- c) that more work needs to be done to ensure that the gender and equity perspective is mainstreamed in all ITU policies, work programmes, information dissemination activities, publications, study groups, seminars, workshops and conferences;
- d) that there is a need to foster participation of women and girls in the telecommunication/ICT domain at an early age and to provide input for further policy developments in the required areas, 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 facilitate their access to the job market in non-traditional fields,

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 undertake further or new actions, promoting the commitment to mainstreaming the gender perspective in government, the public and private and 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 women and men alike are undertaken on a fair and equitable basis;

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

4 to review their policies and strategies related to the information society so as to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all activities and the fostering of gender balance to secure equal opportunities through the use and appropriation of telecommunications/ICTs;

5 to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in telecommunication/ICT careers, with special focus on women and girls in rural areas, during elementary, secondary and higher education and lifelong education;

6 to attract more women and girls to study computer science, and acknowledge the achievements of leading women in relevant areas, particularly in innovation;

7 to encourage more women to take advantage of the opportunities offered by ICTs to establish and develop a business and to foster potential contributions to economic growth,

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, particularly in developing countries³;
- 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 a gender perspective in the implementation of the ITU strategic plan and financial plan for 2016-2019 as well as in the operational plans of the Sectors and the General Secretariat;
- 4 to have ITU compile and process statistical data from countries 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,

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 and men;

³ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

2 to continue and expand on the initiatives carried out over the past eight years, and to accelerate the gender and equity mainstreaming process in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure capacity building and the 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 GEM policy, reflecting, with statistics broken down by gender, the distribution of women and men by category within ITU, as well as the participation of women and men in ITU conferences and meetings;

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

- 3 to give particular attention to gender balance for posts in the Professional and higher categories in ITU, particularly in senior positions;
- 4 to give appropriate priority to gender balance when choosing between candidates who have equal qualifications for a post, taking into account geographical distribution (No. 154 of the ITU Constitution) and the balance between women and men;
- 5 to amend ITU recruitment procedures to ensure that, if the number of qualified and competent 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;
- 6 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;
- 7 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;
- 8 to ensure gender balance in the composition of ITU statutory committees;
- 9 to establish an annual GEM prize for ITU members to recognize and commend individual contributions and examples of leadership to promote gender equality;
- 10 to organize training in mainstreaming the gender perspective for all staff;

11 to continue to support gender mainstreaming in cooperation with other relevant organizations, through special initiatives like the GEM-TECH Award, co-organized by ITU and UN Women;

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

16 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 socio-economic development of women and girls;

17 to fulfil the obligations of submitting reports as required by UN-SWAP,

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, research centres 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 call upon 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 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 annually the international Girls in ICT Day, held on the fourth Thursday of April, to share with BDT lessons learned from the Girls in ICT Day activities whenever necessary, and to invite ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions to organize an open day for girls;

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

- 4 to 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 improve gender balance 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 Dubai 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 collaborate with relevant stakeholders that have significant experience in mainstreaming gender equality in projects and programmes, in order to provide specialized training for women on ICT use;

8 to provide support 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;

9 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;

10 to nominate on an annual basis deserving organizations and individuals for the GEM-TECH Award.

RESOLUTION 71 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019

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

considering

- a) the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention relating to strategic policies and plans;
- b) Article 19 of the Convention, on the participation of Sector Members in the Union's activities;
- c) Resolution 72 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, which underlines the importance of linking strategic, financial and operational plans as a basis for measuring progress in achieving the objectives and goals of ITU,

noting

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

recognizing

- a) the experience gained in implementing the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015;
- b) the recommendations of the report by the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on Strategic Planning in the United Nations system, published in 2012;

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

resolves

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

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

- i) updating the sections of the strategic plan related to objectives, outcomes and outputs;
- ii) making all modifications necessary to ensure that the strategic plan facilitates the accomplishment of ITU's mission, taking account of proposals by the competent Sector advisory groups, decisions by conferences and by assemblies of the Sectors and changes in the strategic focus of the Union's activities, within the context of the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- iii) ensuring the linkage between the strategic, financial and operational plans in ITU, and developing the corresponding human resources strategic plan;

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

instructs the Council

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

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

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

invites the Member States

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

- strengthen the effectiveness of the Union in fulfilling its purposes as set out in the instruments of the Union, by cooperating in the implementation of the strategic plan;
- assist the Union in meeting the changing expectations of all its constituents as national structures for the provision of telecommunication/ICT services continue to evolve,

invites Sector Members

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

ANNEX 1 TO RESOLUTION 71 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

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

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

1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

Telecommunications/ICTs, including broadband, are essential in accelerating progress towards sustainable development. Such technologies are a key foundation for any development policy and a major enabling tool of any development plan at the national, regional and/or global levels.¹

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

¹ Broadband Commission for Digital Development (2013): The State of Broadband 2013: Universalizing Broadband.

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

1.2 Governing bodies / Role of the Sectors

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; 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 (the Radiocommunication Bureau - BR; the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau - TSB; and the Telecommunication Development Bureau - BDT) serve as the secretariat to each respective Sector.

1.2.1 ITU governing bodies

1.2.1.1 Plenipotentiary Conference

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

1.2.1.2 ITU Council

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

1.2.2 Role and missions of the ITU Sectors

1.2.2.1 ITU Radiocommunication Sector

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

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

World Radiocommunication Conference

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

Radiocommunication Assembly

The Radiocommunication Assembly (RA) is responsible for the structure, programme and approval of radiocommunication studies. It:

- assigns conference preparatory work and other questions to the study groups;
- responds to other requests from ITU conferences;
- suggests suitable topics for the agenda of future WRCs;
- approves and issues ITU-R recommendations and ITU-R questions developed by the study groups;
- sets the programme for study groups, and disbands or establishes study groups according to need.

Radio Regulations Board

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

The Board:

- approves Rules of Procedure, which are used by the Radiocommunication Bureau in applying the provisions of the Radio Regulations and registering frequency assignments made by the Member States;

- addresses matters referred by the Bureau which cannot be resolved through application of the Radio Regulations and Rules of Procedure;
- considers reports of unresolved interference investigations carried out by the Bureau at the request of one or more administrations, and formulates recommendations;
- provides advice to radiocommunication conferences and radiocommunication assemblies;
- considers appeals against decisions made by the Radiocommunication Bureau regarding frequency assignments;
- performs any additional duties prescribed by a competent conference or by the Council.

ITU-R study groups

The ITU-R study groups, including the Special Committee on regulatory/procedural matters, develop the technical, operational, regulatory and procedural bases for decisions taken by WRCs. These bases are consolidated by the Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM). The ITU-R study groups also develop international standards (recommendations), reports, opinions and handbooks on radiocommunication matters.

Radiocommunication Advisory Group

In accordance with Article 11A of the Convention, the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG) shall: “1) review priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies related to radiocommunication assemblies, study groups and other groups and the preparation of radiocommunication conferences, and any specific matters as directed by a conference of the Union, a radiocommunication assembly or the Council; 1bis) review the implementation of the operational plan of the preceding period in order to identify areas in which the Bureau has not achieved or was not able to achieve the objectives laid down in that plan, and advise the Director on the necessary corrective measures; 2) review progress in the implementation of the programme of work [...]; 3) provide guidelines for the work of study groups; 4) recommend measures, *inter alia*, to foster cooperation and coordination with other standards bodies, with the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, the Telecommunication Development Sector and the General Secretariat; [...]

6) prepare a report for the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau indicating action in respect of the above items; 7) prepare a report for the Radiocommunication Assembly on the matters assigned to it in accordance with No.137A of this Convention and transmit it to the Director for submission to the assembly [...]".

1.2.2.2 ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

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

World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly

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

Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group

In accordance with Article 14A of the Convention, the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) shall "1) review ITU-T priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies for activities in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector; 1bis) review the implementation of the operational plan [...]; 2) review progress in the implementation of the programme of work [...]; 3) provide guidelines for the work of study groups;

* These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

4) recommend measures, *inter alia*, to foster cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies, with the Radiocommunication Sector, the Telecommunication Development Sector and the General Secretariat; [...] 6) prepare a report for the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau indicating action in respect of the above items; 7) prepare a report for the world telecommunication standardization assembly on the matters assigned to it [...]".

ITU-T study groups

The ITU-T study groups assemble experts from around the world to develop international standards known as ITU-T recommendations, which act as defining elements in the global telecommunication/ICT infrastructure. They enable global communications by ensuring that countries' telecommunication/ICT networks and devices are interoperable.

1.2.2.3 ITU Telecommunication Development Sector

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

World Telecommunication Development Conference

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

Regional preparatory meetings (RPM) for WTDC bring together the countries in each region to explore and discuss their needs and the present and future projects of the Sector.

Telecommunication Development Advisory Group

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

ITU-D study groups

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

1.2.2.4 Intersectoral activities

Resolutions and decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Council foresee other, intersectoral events, forums and conferences, in accordance with the mandate of the Union.

World Conference on International Telecommunications

The World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) may partially, or in exceptional cases, completely revise the International Telecommunication Regulations and may deal with any question of a worldwide character within its competence and related to its agenda.

2 General assessment

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

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

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

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

The strategic plan for 2012-2015 has allowed ITU to progress towards fulfilling its mission and achieving its goals. A comprehensive overview of its results from 2011² to 2014 can be found in the "Report on the Implementation of the strategic plan and on the activities of the Union 2011-2014" (Document PP-14/20).

² ITU management decided to put the strategic plan for 2012-2015 into place as from 2011, by starting to evaluate and report the activities of the Union according to the structure of the new plan.

Lessons learned

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

- **One vision, mission and set of core values:** The common vision and mission of the Union, and the core values that drive priorities and guide decision-making processes, shall be defined and stated up front in the strategic plan.
- **Strong results-based framework:** Strategic planning and operational planning shall follow the same results-based framework, but in a different level of detail. To drill down the principles of RBM, the components of the ITU results-based framework shall include:
 - **ITU strategic goals and targets:** There is a need to define Union-wide strategic goals, to which the three Sectors, the corresponding Bureaux and the General Secretariat all contribute. Global telecommunication/ICT targets may serve as the indicators of achievement at the level of strategic goals, providing baselines and targets for the period of the strategic plan.
 - **Objectives and outcomes:** The Sectoral and intersectoral objectives and outcomes shall be set in order to achieve the strategic goals of the Union.
 - **Outputs and corresponding activities:** Final products or services delivered by ITU and the corresponding activities that need to be undertaken to produce them shall be defined within the operational planning process. This will ensure proper alignment with the ITU strategic goals and objectives/outcomes, and will allow for any corrective actions during the four-year period of the strategic plan, permitting proper adjustments required by the rapidly changing telecommunication/ICT environment/sector.

- **Clear Implementation criteria:** Appropriate criteria shall be defined to strengthen the linkage between strategic and operational planning, and provide the criteria for prioritizing among different activities of the Union

- Strengthening the **RBM methodology:** In order to further improve monitoring of the implementation of the strategic plan and allow for any corrective actions during the four-year period, a comprehensive ITU results framework shall be developed, and shall be supported by the enhancement of the following frameworks:
 - **Performance-management framework:** The performance-management framework shall serve to evaluate not only performance with respect to ITU's activities, but also progress towards achievement of the strategic goals by meeting the global telecommunication/ICT targets.

 - **Risk-management framework:** The risk-management framework shall serve to identify, analyse, evaluate and address risks that might have an impact on the performance of the Union in pursuit of its goals and objectives. Risk-mitigation measures defined within the framework shall be considered, planned and implemented via the operational planning process.

2.2 The telecommunication/ICT environment/sector

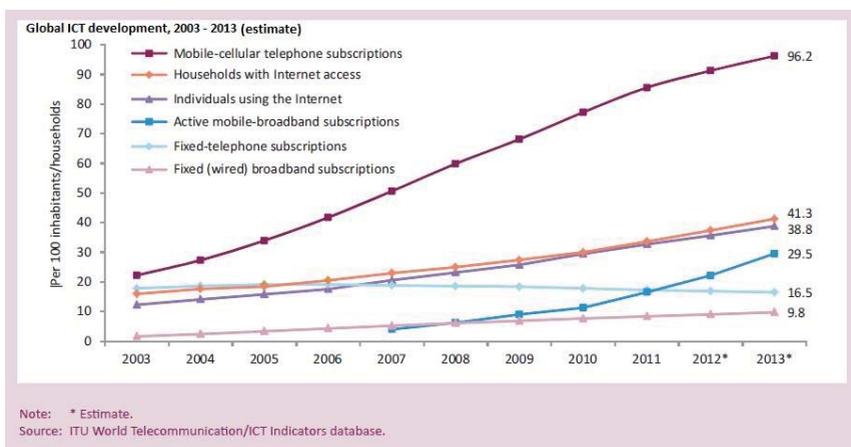
Telecommunications/ICTs are transforming virtually every facet of modern life – in work, business, social and cultural life, as well as entertainment. According to ITU estimates, there were 6.8 billion mobile-cellular subscriptions by end 2013 or almost as many as there were people on the planet, giving a mobile-cellular penetration rate of 96 per cent. There were close to 5 billion people with access to television, and 2.4 billion Internet users by end 2013. New telecommunications/ICTs continue to penetrate countries in all regions of the world, as more and more people get connected.

2.2.1 Growth in and evolution of telecommunications/ICTs

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

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

Figure 1 – Global telecommunication/ICT development 2003-2013



These rapid growth rates will continue and accelerate in the future. For example, Ericsson predicts that the number of smartphone subscriptions is expected to exceed 4 billion by 2018, while mobile-broadband subscriptions are projected to reach 7 billion subscriptions in 2018.³ Other analysts project that, globally, 4G subscriptions will grow tenfold over five years, from 88 million in 2012 to 864 million in 2017.⁴

As a result of the growth in users, traffic and applications, overall revenues in the telecommunication/ICT sector are expected to continue to rise, but new industry participants seem poised to take an increasing share. Total revenues from traditional telecommunication operators are likely to grow, even though they may lose up to 6.9 per cent in cumulative voice revenues (representing USD 479 billion) to over-the-top (OTT) VoIP services by 2020.⁵ In another closely related area, the cloud computing market was worth USD 18 billion in 2011, and was estimated to reach USD 32 billion by 2013,⁶ driven by big data stored in the cloud now accounting for two-thirds of data centre traffic worldwide.⁷

Annual global IP traffic is expected to surpass the zettabyte threshold (1.4 zettabytes) by end 2017, driven by the diversification of pay-TV and video streaming services, and other media-rich content.⁸ More than 4 billion hours of

³ Ericsson Traffic Mobility Report

⁴ Pyramid Research quarterly mobile data forecast, February 2013

⁵ Emeka Obiodu and Jeremy Green (2012): The Future of Voice, OVUM

⁶ Saul Berman, Lynn Kesterson-Townes, Anthony Marshall and Robini Srivathsa (2012): The power of Cloud: Driving business model innovation. IBM Global Business Services

⁷ ITU and CISCO Visual networking index (VNI)

⁸ Cisco Visual Networking Index: Forecast and Methodology, 2011-2016

video are watched on YouTube each month, 30 billion pieces of content are shared on Facebook every month, and some 400 million tweets are sent per day by about 200 million monthly active users.⁹

The Internet of Things (IoT) is rapidly becoming a reality, and machine-to-machine (M2M) communications are expected to grow significantly in the near future. By 2017, televisions, tablets, smartphones and business Internet M2M modules will register growth rates of 42 per cent, 116 per cent, 119 per cent and 86 per cent, respectively. Traffic from wireless devices will already exceed traffic from wired devices by 2014.¹⁰

The term "big data" is used to define high-volume, high-velocity and high-variety information assets that demand cost-effective, innovative forms of information processing for enhanced insight and decision making.¹¹ It is estimated that 40 zettabytes of data will be created by 2020, an increase of 300 times from 2005. Current estimates indicate that 2.5 quintillion bytes of data are created each day. Most companies in the United States have at least 100 terabytes of data stored. Depending on the industry and the organization, big data encompasses information from multiple internal and external sources such as transactions, social media, enterprise content, sensors and mobile devices. As of 2011, the global size of data in healthcare was estimated to be 150 exabytes, and in 2014 it is estimated that there are 420 million wearable wireless health monitors.¹²

Telecommunications/ICTs increasingly contribute to social and economic development by enabling access to and the exchange of information and services anywhere and anytime, as well as rapid processing and vast storage of such information, making provision of public and private services more effective, efficient, accessible and affordable. They are also expanding access to

⁹ Sources: McKinsey Global Institute, Twitter, Cisco, Gartner, EMC, SAS, IBM, MEPTEC, QAS

¹⁰ Cisco Visual Networking Index: Forecast and Methodology, 2011-2016

¹¹ Definition by Gartner

¹² Sources: McKinsey Global Institute, Twitter, Cisco, Gartner, EMC, SAS, IBM, MEPTEC, QAS

markets, improving disaster management and facilitating democratic participation in governance processes. Telecommunication/ICTs provide more cost-efficient and effective ways to preserve and promote local culture. They are bringing down the costs of economic and social activities (for example by replacing transport and postal services), and opening up entirely new business opportunities (such as cloud-based services, mobile applications and services, business process outsourcing and content-related businesses).

In the modern world, telecommunications/ICTs, and broadband networks and services in particular, are vital to countries' economic growth (Box 1) and national competitiveness in the global digital economy. Telecommunication/ICT and broadband networks support rapid and efficient communications across different countries and continents. Not only that, but telecommunication/ICT products and services are part of the higher-value high-tech sector in their own right – the sector which is growing fastest in terms of international trade¹³, and which can sustain even faster growth in incomes. As well as being an economic sector in their own right, today telecommunications/ICTs are enablers leveraging technological competitiveness across other sectors. Broadband is essential for generating new skills and fuelling economic growth and technological change throughout the economy – from agriculture to finance, education, healthcare and modern services.

¹³ World Trade Organization (2013): World Trade Report 2013.

Box 1: The contribution of telecommunications/ICTs to national development

Widely cited research from the World Bank¹⁴ shows that ICTs, and in particular fast access to the Internet, accelerate economic growth, especially in less developed countries. Examples of the impact of utilization of telecommunication/ICTs include the following:

- It is estimated that by 2025, ICTs could have a global economic impact of the order of trillions of USD.¹⁵ The annual economic benefit of the mobile Internet will be between USD 3.7 trillion and USD 10.8 trillion globally by 2025. Bringing broadband penetration levels in emerging markets up to today's Western European levels could potentially add USD 300 - 420 billion in GDP and generate 10 - 14 million jobs.¹⁶
- A report by the Broadband Commission¹⁷ forecasts that health applications available via mobile broadband will reduce costs, e.g. by allowing physicians to provide care remotely via remote monitoring and diagnosis, or by supporting preventive care. It is estimated that mobile health could save developed countries USD 400 billion in 2017 and save a million lives over five years in sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁸
- It is estimated that 2.5 billion individuals are unbanked worldwide. ICT financial services represent an opportunity for many nations to achieve financial inclusion of the poor.
- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) which spend more than 30 per cent of their budget on web technologies grow their revenue nine times as fast as SMEs spending less than 10 per cent.¹⁹
- ICT solutions represent one of the most innovative and high-potential means of tackling environmental challenges. The ICT sector has been estimated to contribute 2-2.5 per cent of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. However, at the same time the smart use of ICTs can reduce GHG emissions by up to 25 per cent.²⁰

Source: Various.

¹⁴ Qiang (2009), as referred to in World Bank (2009): Information and Communications for Development 2009.

¹⁵ McKinsey Global Institute (2013): "Disruptive technologies: Advances that will transform life, business, and the global economy".

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ Broadband Commission (2013): The State of Broadband 2013: Universalizing Broadband.

¹⁸ GSMA/PwC (2012): Touching Lives through Mobile Health: Assessment of the Global Market Opportunity.

¹⁹ McKinsey & Company (2009): Mobile broadband for the masses.

²⁰ The Broadband Commission (2012): The Broadband Bridge: Linking ICT with Climate Action for a Low-Carbon Economy.

2.2.2 Inequality and digital exclusion

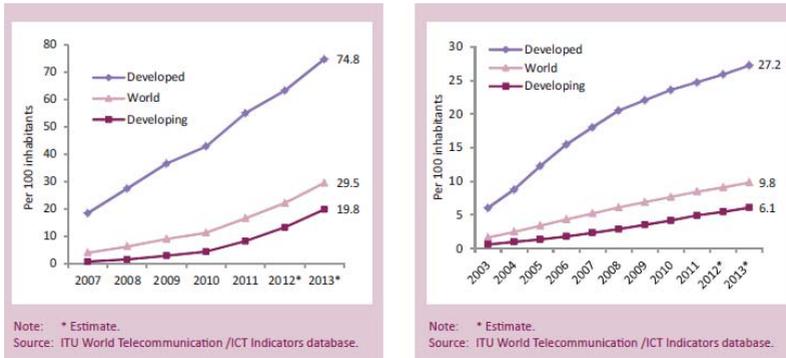
2.2.2.1 The digital divide

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

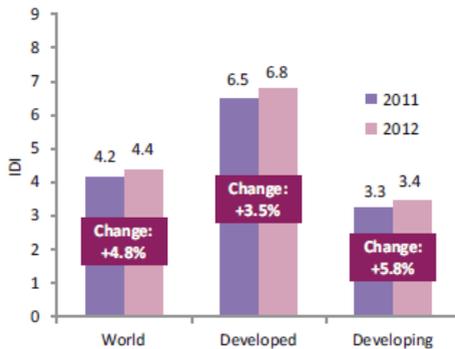
Even more importantly, telecommunication/ICT networks and ICT skills are the foundations on which tomorrow's digital economy will be built. Two-thirds of the global population are therefore currently unable to access or develop the digital skills which will determine future national competitiveness.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

Box 2: Tracking the digital divide with the ICT Development Index

Box Figure 1: The digital divide: Active mobile-broadband (left graph) and fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions (right graph)



Box Figure 2: IDI, world and by level of development



The ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) is a useful tool for comparing differences in telecommunication/ICT development since, as a composite index, it consolidates several telecommunication/ICT indicators into one single value. An analysis of the IDI points to a significant divide between the developed and developing world. In 2012, the average developed-country IDI value was exactly twice as high as the developing-country average. At the same time, the developing-country average IDI value is growing faster, at a rate of 5.8 per cent, as against 3.5 per cent for developed countries. While developed countries are starting to reach saturation levels, in particular in terms of mobile-cellular subscriptions and household telecommunication/ICT access, developing countries, where penetration levels remain much lower, have ample potential for growth.

Source: ITU Measuring the Information Society Report 2013

2.2.2.2 The gender digital divide

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

Closing the gender gap would bring the benefits of wireless to an additional 300 million women,²² enabling them to fully participate in the economy and unlock their potential. Some 1.3 billion Internet users are women (37 per cent of all women worldwide) and 1.5 billion are men (41 per cent of all men), i.e. the current global Internet gender gap is about 200 million fewer women online.²³ Without action, the global Internet gender gap would be about 350 million in three years' time. Bringing women online is beneficial to society overall – e.g. bringing 600 million additional women and girls online could raise GDP by up to USD 13-18 billion.²⁴

²¹ GSMA/Cherie Blair Foundation for Women (2010)

²² Broadband Commission (2013): The State of Broadband 2013: Universalizing Broadband

²³ ITU (2013): ICT Facts and Figures

²⁴ Intel, "Women and the Web" report, January 2013

2.2.2.3 Telecommunications/ICTs and persons with disabilities

There are around 1 billion persons with disabilities in the world (or some 15 per cent of the global population), 80 per cent of whom live in developing countries. This important group of people still faces significant barriers that limit their social and economic inclusion. While telecommunications/ICTs have become a fundamental technology to support the independent living of persons with disabilities, important challenges still need to be addressed, namely: (a) bringing down the high cost of assistive technologies (including the cost of the technology, as well as the cost of assessment, training and support services); (b) lack of access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities, as well as the lack of policies that would foster widespread availability of such technologies; and (c) limited availability and use of telecommunications/ICTs in general.²⁵

2.2.3 Risks and challenges accompanying the growth of telecommunications/ICTs

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

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

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

²⁵ Synthesis report of the ICT Consultation in support of the High-Level Meeting on Disability and Development of the sixty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly (2013): The ICT Opportunity for a Disability-inclusive Development framework.

The cost of global cybercriminal activity is estimated at up to USD 1 trillion,²⁶ a figure that could triple by 2020 unless companies step up their defences.²⁷ Threats continue to proliferate - for example, new malware is being discovered every day, hundreds of times more frequently than in the past decade. No fewer than 6.5 million new malwares have been discovered in 2013.²⁸

Some 69 per cent of the executives interviewed by the World Economic Forum²⁹ feared that cyberattackers would remain more sophisticated and efficient than their companies' defence mechanisms. With a large multinational company expecting up to 10 000 cyberattacks per day, nearly 40 per cent of firms surveyed thought their spending on defences was "significantly too little".

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

²⁶ McAfee, Center for Strategic and International Studies (2013): The economic impact of cybercrime and cyber espionage, July 2013

²⁷ World Economic Forum in collaboration with McKinsey & Company: Risk and Responsibility in a Hyperconnected World, January 2014

²⁸ Symantec Intelligence Report: January 2013

²⁹ World Economic Forum in collaboration with McKinsey & Company: Risk and Responsibility in a Hyperconnected World, January 2014

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

2.2.3.2 Protection of the most vulnerable

Young people all over the world are the most active users of telecommunications/ICTs. Today, 30 per cent of the youth population are "digital natives" (a term broadly used to characterize young people with solid telecommunication/ICT experience who are drivers of the information society). ITU's "Measuring the Information Society 2013" report³⁰ shows that within the next five years, the digital native population in the developing world is expected to double. However, young people and children are also vulnerable to novel forms of risks presented by telecommunications/ICTs, especially when they are ill-prepared to meet these challenges and inadequately protected by legislation. Young people and especially children encounter a range of risks online, including child pornography, grooming, cyberbullying, exposure to harmful content and privacy violations.

A Consumer Reports magazine survey found that 1 million children were harassed, threatened or subjected to other forms of cyberbullying on Facebook in 2011.³¹ Other statistics and studies show that 72 per cent of teens have a social networking profile. Nearly half (47 per cent)³² have a public profile viewable by anyone, and only the 15 per cent³³ have checked the security and privacy settings on their social media account.

³⁰ ITU (2013): Measuring the Information Society

³¹ Consumer Reports Magazine survey June 2011

³² Teen Online & Wireless Safety Survey: Cyberbullying, Sexting and Parental Controls. Cox Communications Teen Online and Wireless Safety Survey in Partnership with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2009

³³ National Cyber Security Alliance (NCSA)-MacAfee Online Safety Study, 2011

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

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

2.2.3.3 Telecommunications/ICTs and climate change

Central to the climate-change issue is the continuing production of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as a by-product of industrial and commercial life. While the telecommunication/ICT industry is key in addressing climate change, it also accounts for 2 to 2.5 per cent of global GHG emissions or 1 gigatonne of carbon dioxide (CO₂) annually. Experts estimate that personal computers and other end-user devices are responsible for around 40 per cent of the GHG emissions from ICTs, while telecommunication networks and data centres generate 24 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively. This is supported by the SMART 2020 report,³⁴ which further suggests that the growth rate of GHG emissions from the telecommunication/ICT industry was 6.1 per cent from 2002 to 2011, although it is expected to slow to 3.8 per cent from 2011 to 2020. The International Energy Agency (IEA) indicates that consumption related to ICTs already accounts

³⁴ SMART 2020: Enabling the low carbon economy in the information age

for more than 5 per cent of total final global electricity consumption, and total ICT consumption could double by 2022 and climb to three times the 2010 rate by 2030.³⁵ In addition, the United Nations University indicates that, in 2013 alone, 67 million metric tons of electrical and electronic equipment have been put on the market and 53 million metric tons of e-waste has been disposed of worldwide.

2.2.4 Changing telecommunication/ICT environment/sector

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

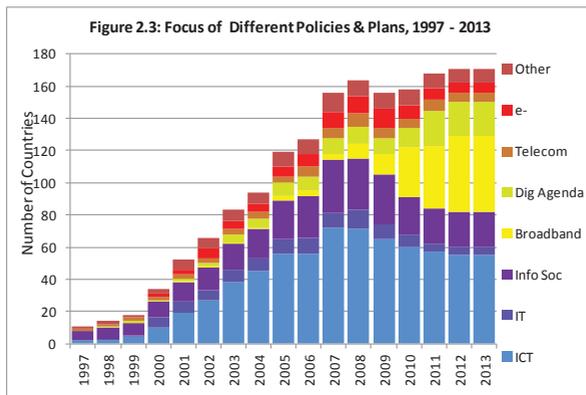
New telecommunication/ICT developments such as the combination of mobile Internet and the Internet of Things (IoT) are heralded as some of the most disruptive technologies of the coming decade.³⁶ In fact, the advent of new digital devices, networks, services and applications represent a profound change that is reshaping major industries.

³⁵ International Energy Agency: Powering down to save energy need not be a turn-off, January 2013

³⁶ McKinsey Global Institute (2013): Disruptive technologies: Advances that will transform life, business, and the global economy

Countries are updating and adapting their policies to accommodate and reflect the changes in technologies and markets. As a consequence, national telecommunication/ICT policies are increasingly focusing on broader, cross-sectoral considerations³⁷ (Figure 2).

Figure 2 – Evolution in countries' telecommunication/ ICT policies over time, 1997-2013



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

Adopting appropriate regulatory tools to respond to new market behaviours and the growing need for consumer protection is becoming an increasingly complex proposition for regulators in today's converged environment. This environment is becoming increasingly complex, with multiple players operating in the same markets, but under different regimes: in the provision of voice

³⁷ Examples include Chile's Digital Agenda 2004, Digital Czech Republic 2011, Estrategia Ecuador Digital 2.0 in 2011, France's Digital Plan 2010, Digital Gabon 2011, Greece's Digital Strategy 2006, Hungary's Digital Renewal Action Plan 2010, Italy's Italia Digitale plan 2010, Mexico's Digital Agenda 2011, Oman's Digital Strategy, United Kingdom 2005, Uruguay Digital Agenda 2008-2010

services, for example, traditional telecommunication operators are not only competing with players in adjacent markets, such as Internet service providers (ISPs) and cable operators, but with players in the layers above, such as OTT content and application providers.

The nature of telecommunications/ICTs as cross-sectoral and pervasive infrastructure means that telecommunication/ICT regulators are today forced to look beyond traditional models of regulation, which have historically consisted mainly in regulating access to networks and services, ensuring fair competition, protecting the interests of consumers and advancing universal access. More recently, electronic services, cybersecurity, data protection, privacy and environmental issues have entered into the purview of regulators.³⁸ The increased use of online applications and services to communicate and do business (such as social media, cloud services, e-payment and other m-banking services) brings a host of new regulatory issues to the fore.

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

To adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment/sector, some governments have continued the move towards reform of their institutional and organizational structures by considering merging multiple, separate regulatory authorities, covering different areas of telecommunications and broadcasting, into converged communication/ICT authorities.³⁹

³⁸ ITU (2012): Trends in telecommunication reform 2012: Smart regulation in a broadband world

³⁹ ITU (2013): Regulation and consumer protection in a converging environment

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

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

Various international organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society, multinational companies, academia and foundations are taking a role in this increasingly complex telecommunication/ICT environment/sector. For example, the World Bank Group's new ICT Strategy aims at helping developing countries use telecommunications/ICTs to transform delivery of basic services, drive innovations and productivity gains and improve competitiveness.⁴⁰ Other emerging initiatives, such as public-private and multistakeholder partnerships, can potentially contribute significantly to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment/sector. Therefore, collaboration among various established and new players will be important for the future of the telecommunication/ICT environment/sector.

⁴⁰ The World Bank Group (2012): ICT for Greater Development Impact, Sector Strategy

3 Situational analysis of the ITU Sectors

3.1 Situational analysis of ITU-R

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Situational analysis of ITU-T

The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) operates in a competitive, complex and rapidly evolving environment and ecosystem.

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

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

Cooperation and collaboration with other standardization bodies and relevant consortia and forums are key to minimizing conflict of work and achieving efficient use of resources, as well as incorporating expertise from outside ITU.

The review of the International Telecommunication Regulations will set a renewed worldwide framework for ITU-T activities.

3.3 Situational analysis of ITU-D

Telecommunications/ICTs are increasingly being recognized by governments around the world as the key engine for economic growth and social development. Furthering development of telecommunications/ICTs around the world has long been at the core of the work of ITU, as a United Nations specialized agency, but has become even more vital over recent years, as technological developments have given telecommunications/ICTs an essential

role in every aspect of human lives. Telecommunications/ICTs are not just an end in themselves, but are key enablers of the other sectors.

The progress that has been made since the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 and the telecommunication/ICT connectivity targets set by WSIS in 2003 and 2005 has been extremely important. Providing the right conditions is key to fully meeting these goals. The priority shall be the development of infrastructure, in particular for broadband communications, and the provision of telecommunication/ICT applications and services. The enhancement of human capacity building and a robust, predictable, enabling regulatory environment will ensure that technological development is sustainable.

Having regard to the importance of local content and its role in developing the use of broadband, countries with language and cultural barriers should pay adequate attention to ensuring a significant proportion of local content. Therefore, generating local content as an enabler for developing the deployment of broadband services and enhancing broadband penetration, developing e-health, e-learning and e-commerce to satisfy demand for local content and encouraging countries with similar or common culture and language to construct local content could help speed up continuing access to broadband services.

In view of the borderless nature of the cyberspace community, the ITU Telecommunication Development sector (ITU-D) acknowledges the importance of international cooperation in enhancing reliability, availability and security in the use of ICTs. Therefore, ITU-D recognizes that there is an urgent need to support countries in developing specific measures in the implementation of their national cybersecurity frameworks, to address the concerns of different stakeholders in this regard and to enable and assist in the sharing of best practices at the global level. Accordingly, ITU will play a key role in facilitating the above-mentioned cooperation.

Among those standing to derive the greatest benefit from telecommunications/ICTs are least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition, all of which deserve special attention. Emergency telecommunications and gender issues are also priority areas in ITU-D work. Given the magnitude of the task, success will depend on working closely with ITU members and mobilizing resources through public-private partnerships.

There is a need to encourage a culture of innovation in ITU-D. Constantly examining the activities of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) under the lens of how products and services can be more innovative leads to critical consideration of its competitive position among telecommunication/ICT development agencies and provides the motivation to pursue new opportunities for improvement. The growing importance of innovation is recognized worldwide. Innovation is essential if countries and firms are to recover from the global economic downturn and thrive in today's highly competitive and connected global economy. Innovation is a powerful engine for development and for addressing social and economic challenges. Innovative broadband-fuelled services such as m-payments, m-health and m-education can be literally "life-changing" for individuals, communities and societies at large. Access to telecommunications/ICTs can empower hundreds of millions of people in developing countries to directly enhance their own social and economic well-being.

The ITU-D mission is not just about connectivity for connectivity's sake, but is more to aim at seeing innovative uses of telecommunications/ICTs that fundamentally improve people's lives for the better.

ANNEX 2 TO RESOLUTION 71 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019**Table of contents**

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The four-year strategy guides the activities of the Union for 2016-2019 in accordance with the ITU Constitution and Convention.

The structure of the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 follows the structure of the ITU results-based management (RBM) framework, as shown in Section 1 below. Section 2 defines the vision, mission and values, Section 3 defines the ITU strategic goals and sets the targets, and Section 4 defines the Sectoral and intersectoral objectives, the outcomes, the enablers of the strategic goals and objectives of the Union and, for purposes of linkage between the strategic and operational plans of the Union, the Sectoral and intersectoral outputs. Section 5 plots the roadmap from strategy to execution, by laying down the implementation criteria for prioritization. The activities and outputs are defined in detail in the operational planning process, thereby ensuring a strong linkage between strategic and operational planning (as described in § 5.1).

1 ITU results-based management framework and structure of the strategic plan

The results-based management (RBM) framework presented below describes the relationships between the activities of ITU, the outputs they produce, and the overall objectives and strategic goals of the Union, which contribute to the organization's mission and vision.

The ITU results chain is divided into five levels: *activities*, *outputs*, *objectives* and *outcomes*, *strategic goals* and *targets*, and *vision* and *mission*. The ITU *values* represent overarching shared and common beliefs that drive the Union's priorities.

Table 1 – The ITU RBM framework (as presented in the ITU strategic and operational plans)

<p style="text-align: center;">← RBM planning Implementation →</p>	<p>Vision & mission (Section 2)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Values: ITU's shared and common beliefs that drive its priorities and guide all decision-making processes (Section 2)</p>
	<p>Strategic goals & targets (Section 3)</p>	<p>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.</p>	
	<p>Objectives & outcomes (Section 4)</p>	<p>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.</p>	
	<p>Outputs (Section 4)</p>	<p>Outputs are the final tangible results, deliverables, products and services achieved by the Union in the implementation of the operational plans.</p>	
	<p>Activities</p>	<p>Activities are various actions/services for transforming resources (inputs) into outputs. Activities may be grouped into processes.</p>	

Each of the levels above represents a distinct step in the causal logic of the ITU RBM framework. The bottom two levels (activities and outputs) relate to how financial contributions from the membership and other revenues of ITU are being invested in order to implement various functions, programmes and initiatives of the Union. The top three levels refer to the actual changes and impact that ITU envisages, i.e. the long-term economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental, technological or other effects of the Union's work.

2 ITU vision, mission and values

2.1 Vision

"An information society, empowered by the interconnected world, where telecommunication/ information and communication technologies enable and accelerate social, economic and environmentally sustainable growth and development for everyone."

ITU is committed to enabling a connected world. In this interconnected world, information and communication technologies (ICTs) play a key role as an ultimate enabler for social, economic and environmentally sustainable development, benefiting each and every person on the planet. ICTs are redefining how development objectives may be achieved. Delivering affordable access to telecommunication/ICT networks, services and applications for all the world's inhabitants is a vital driver of development.

2.2 Mission

"To promote, facilitate and foster affordable and universal access to telecommunication/ information and communication technology networks, services and applications and their use for social, economic and environmentally sustainable growth and development."

2.3 Values

The core values of ITU are the principles and common beliefs that drive the priorities of the Union and the decision-making process of the organization.

People-centred, service-oriented and results-based

Being people-centred, ITU is focused on people in order to deliver results that matter to each and every individual. Being service-oriented, ITU is committed to further delivering high-quality services and maximizing satisfaction of beneficiaries and stakeholders. Being results-based, ITU aims for tangible results and to maximize the impact of its work.

Inclusiveness

Recognizing inclusiveness as a universal value, ITU is committed to ensuring that the benefits of telecommunications/ICTs reach everyone in an equitable manner, including developing countries*, persons with specific needs and marginal and vulnerable populations, including youth, indigenous peoples, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons with diverse income levels, rural and remote populations, as well as ensuring gender equality in telecommunications/ICTs. The significance of inclusiveness is twofold: everyone benefits from the work of ITU, and everyone can contribute.

Universality and neutrality

As a United Nations specialized agency, ITU reaches, covers and represents all parts of the world. Within the remit of the Basic Instruments of the Union, its operations and activities reflect the express will of its membership. 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.

* These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Synergies through collaboration

A diverse array of organizations contribute to the development of telecommunications/ICTs. ITU, as a major player in this diverse environment, embraces collaboration as the best way to contribute to the fulfilment of its mission.

Innovativeness

Innovation is a key element in the transformation of the telecommunication/ICT environment. In order to be successful in what it does, ITU recognizes that it must continuously contribute to shaping and adapting quickly to this rapidly changing telecommunication/ICT environment.

Efficiency

Efficiency is a concern for all stakeholders in the telecommunication/ICT environment. ITU is committed to providing increased value for money, focusing on its priorities and avoiding conflicting efforts and activities.

Continuous improvement

Recognizing that in a fast-moving, rapidly-evolving environment there are no permanent solutions, ITU embraces the value of continuous improvement of its products, services and processes, by adjusting focus as required and raising performance and quality standards.

Transparency

As an enabler for many of the above values, transparency allows accountability for decisions, actions and results. Embracing transparency, ITU communicates and demonstrates progress towards the achievement of its goals.

3 Strategic goals and targets of the Union

3.1 Strategic goals

The ITU Council, in its role in managing the Union between plenipotentiary conferences, and all three ITU Sectors will cooperate towards achievement of the ITU-wide goals: the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D). Successful coordination and collaboration among the Sectors, their three Bureaux and the General Secretariat shall underpin the Union's progress in achieving these goals.

In 2016-2019, ITU will work to achieve its mission through the following four goals:

3.1.1 Goal 1: Growth – Enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunications/ICTs

Recognizing the role of 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. Growth in the use of telecommunications/ICTs has a positive impact on short- and long-term socio-economic development. The Union, including its members, is committed to working together and collaborating with all stakeholders in the telecommunication/ICT environment in order to achieve this goal.

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

Being committed to ensuring that everyone without exception benefits from telecommunications/ICTs, ITU will work to bridge the digital divide and enable the provision of broadband for all. Bridging the digital divide focuses on global telecommunication/ICT inclusiveness, fostering telecommunication/ICT access, accessibility, affordability and use in all countries and regions and for all peoples, including marginal and vulnerable populations, such as women,

children, people with different income levels, indigenous peoples, older persons and persons with disabilities. The Union will continue to work towards enabling the provision of broadband for all, so everyone can take advantage of these benefits.

3.1.3 Goal 3: Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from telecommunication/ICT development

To promote the beneficial use of telecommunications/ICTs, ITU recognizes the need to manage challenges that emerge from the rapid growth of telecommunications/ICTs. The Union focuses on enhancing the sustainable and safe use of telecommunications/ICTs, in close collaboration with all organizations and entities. Accordingly, the Union will work towards minimizing the negative impact of undesired collaterals, such as cybersecurity threats, including potential harm to the most vulnerable parts of society, in particular children, and negative effects on the environment, including e-waste.

3.1.4 Goal 4: Innovation and partnership – Lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment

The fourth goal of ITU's strategy for 2016-2019 is innovation: fostering an innovative ecosystem and adapting to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment. In the rapidly evolving environment, the goal set by the Union is to contribute to the development of an environment that is sufficiently conducive to innovation, where advances in new technologies and strategic partnerships become a key driver for the post-2015 development agenda. The Union recognizes the global need to adapt systems and practices continuously, since technological innovation is transforming the telecommunication/ICT environment. The Union recognizes the need to foster engagement and cooperation with other entities and organizations in pursuing that goal.

3.2 Targets of the Union

Targets represent the effect and long-term impact of ITU's work and provide an indication of progress towards achievement of the strategic goals. The Union will work collaboratively with the full range of other organizations and entities around the world committed to advancing the use of telecommunications/ICTs. The purpose of such targets is to provide the direction where the Union should focus its attention and to materialize the ITU vision for an interconnected world for the four-year period of the strategic plan.

3.2.1 Principles for global telecommunication/ICT targets

Following best practice for setting targets, the global telecommunication/ICT targets are set in compliance with the following criteria:

- **Specific:** Targets describe the tangible impact that ITU would like to see from its efforts: the long-term economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental, technological or other effects sought, which may, however, be largely outside the Union's direct control.
- **Measurable:** Targets build on existing statistical indicators, leveraging ITU knowledge bases, are measurable and have an established baseline.
- **Action-oriented:** Targets guide specific efforts under the strategic and operational plans of the Union.
- **Realistic and relevant:** Targets are ambitious, but realistic, and are linked with the strategic goals of the Union.
- **Time-bound and traceable:** Targets correspond to the time-frame within the four-year period of the strategic plan of the Union, i.e. by 2020.

3.2.2 Global telecommunication/ICT targets

Table 2 below presents the global telecommunication/ICT targets for each of the ITU's strategic goals.

Table 2 – Global telecommunication/ICT targets

Goal 1: Growth – Enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunications/ICTs

- **Target 1.1:** Worldwide, 55 per cent of households should have access to the Internet by 2020
 - **Target 1.2:** Worldwide, 60 per cent of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020
 - **Target 1.3:** Worldwide, telecommunications/ICTs should be 40 per cent more affordable by 2020 ⁴¹
-

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

- **Target 2.1.A:** In the developing world, 50 per cent of households should have access to the Internet by 2020
 - **Target 2.1.B:** In the least developed countries (LDCs), 15 per cent of households should have access to the Internet by 2020
 - **Target 2.2.A:** In the developing world, 50 per cent of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020
 - **Target 2.2.B:** In the least developed countries (LDCs), 20 per cent of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020
 - **Target 2.3.A:** The affordability gap between developed and developing countries should be reduced by 40 per cent by 2020 ⁴²
 - **Target 2.3.B:** Broadband services should cost no more than 5 per cent of average monthly income in developing countries by 2020
-

⁴¹ Cost of ICT services to be 60 per cent of the 2012 value.

⁴² Cost of ICT services comparing to the 2012 value.

-
- **Target 2.4:** Worldwide, 90 per cent of the rural population should be covered by broadband services by 2020 ⁴³
 - **Target 2.5.A:** Gender equality among Internet users should be reached by 2020
 - **Target 2.5.B:** Enabling environments ensuring accessible telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities should be established in all countries by 2020
-

Goal 3: Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from the telecommunication/ICT development

- **Target 3.1:** Cybersecurity readiness should be improved by 40 per cent by 2020
 - **Target 3.2:** Volume of redundant e-waste to be reduced by 50 per cent by 2020 ⁴⁴
 - **Target 3.3:** Greenhouse gas emissions generated by the telecommunication/ICT sector to be decreased per device by 30 per cent by 2020 ⁴⁵
-

Goal 4: Innovation and partnership – Lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment

- **Target 4.1:** Telecommunication/ICT environment conducive to innovation ⁴⁶
 - **Target 4.2:** Effective partnerships of stakeholders in the telecommunication/ICT environment ⁴⁷
-

⁴³ Due to data limitations, currently mobile-broadband signal coverage is considered in determining this target.

⁴⁴ Exceptionally within the targets framework, this target needs to be discussed in ITU-T Study Group 5.

⁴⁵ Exceptionally within the targets framework, this target needs to be discussed in the relevant ITU study group.

⁴⁶ Target 4.1 is a qualitative target.

⁴⁷ Target 4.2 is a qualitative target.

3.3 Strategic risk management and mitigation

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 3 has been identified, analysed and evaluated. These risks have been considered when planning the strategy for 2016-2019, and the corresponding mitigation measures have been identified as necessary. It should be emphasized that the strategic risks are not meant to represent deficiencies of ITU's operations. They represent forward-looking uncertainties that may affect efforts to fulfil the mission of the Union during the period of the strategic plan.

ITU has identified, analysed and assessed these strategic risks. Apart from the strategic planning processes, setting the overall framework on how to mitigate these risks, operational mitigation measures will be defined and implemented through the operational planning process of the Union.

Table 3 – Strategic risks and mitigation measures

Risk	Strategic mitigation measure	Reflected in
<p>• Diminishing relevance and ability to demonstrate clear added value Represents the risk of conflicting efforts, inconsistencies and competition with other relevant organizations and bodies, as well as the risk of misperception of ITU's mandate, mission and role</p>	<p>1) Identify and concentrate on activities with unique added value</p>	<p>– Vision, Mission, Strategic goals and Objectives/Outcomes, Criteria for prioritization</p>
<p>• Spreading too thin Represents the risk of mission dilution and the risk of losing sight of the organization's core mandate</p>	<p>2) Ensure cohesiveness and strength of focus</p>	<p>– Criteria for prioritization</p>

Risk	Strategic mitigation measure	Reflected in
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to respond quickly to emerging needs and innovate sufficiently while still providing high-quality deliverables Represents the risk of unresponsiveness, leading to disengagement of membership and other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Be fast moving, agile, responsive and innovative 4) Proactively engage stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Goal 4 related to Innovation, ITU values – Vision, Mission, Values, Strategic goals and Objectives/Outcomes, Criteria for prioritization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate adjustment of implementation strategies, tools, methodology and processes to keep up with best practices and changing needs Represents the risk of the study group structure, methods and tools becoming inadequate, of the implementation tools and methods becoming unreliable and failing to ensure maximum effectiveness, and of inadequate cooperation among the Sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Continuously improve strategies, tools, methodologies and processes according to best practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Values, Implementation criteria – Process of monitoring implementation of, and adjusting, the strategic plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequacy of funding Represents the risk of reduced financial contributions from membership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6) Be more efficient and prioritize 7) Ensure effective financial planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implementation criteria

4 Sectoral and intersectoral objectives, outcomes and outputs

ITU will implement the strategic goals of the Union for 2016-2019 through a number of objectives to be attained in this period. Each Sector will contribute to the overarching goals of the Union in the context of its specific remit, through implementation of the Sector-specific objectives and the overarching intersectoral objectives. The Council will ensure efficient coordination and oversight of this work.

4.1 Sectoral and intersectoral objectives

Sectoral and intersectoral objectives will contribute to the ITU strategic goals as presented in Table 4 below,⁴⁸ supported by the enablers of the goals and the objectives of the Union provided by the secretariat.

⁴⁸ Boxes and ticks demonstrate primary and secondary links to goals.

Table 4 – Linkage of Sectoral and intersectoral objectives to ITU strategic goals

	Goal 1: Growth	Goal 2: Inclusive- ness	Goal 3: Sustainabi- lity	Goal 4: Innovation & partnership
ITU-R objectives				
R.1	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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
R.2	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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
R.3	Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on radiocommunications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
ITU-T objectives				
T.1	Develop non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T recommendations), in a timely manner, and foster interoperability and improved performance of equipment, networks, services and applications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Objectives

	Goal 1: Growth	Goal 2: Inclusive- ness	Goal 3: Sustainabi- lity	Goal 4: Innovation & partnership
T.2 Promote the active participation of the membership, in particular developing countries, in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T recommendations) with a view to bridging the standardization gap		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
T.3 Ensure effective allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T recommendations and procedures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T.4 Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on the standardization activities of ITU-T	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T.5 Extend and facilitate cooperation with international, regional and national standardization bodies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ITU-D objectives				
D.1 Foster international cooperation on telecommunication/ICT development issues		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
D.2 Foster an enabling environment for ICT development and foster the development of telecommunication/ICT networks as well as relevant applications and services, including bridging the standardization gap	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
D.3 Enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and roll-out of relevant applications and services			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

	Goal 1: Growth	Goal 2: Inclusive- ness	Goal 3: Sustainabi- lity	Goal 4: Innovation & partnership
D.4 Build human and institutional capacity, provide data and statistics, promote digital inclusion and provide concentrated assistance to countries in special need		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
D.5 Enhance environmental protection, climate-change adaptation and mitigation and disaster-management efforts through telecommunications/ICTs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Intersectoral objectives				
I.1 Enhance international dialogue among stakeholders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I.2 Enhance partnerships and cooperation within the telecommunication/ICT environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I.3 Enhance identification and analysis of emerging trends in the telecommunication/ICT environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I.4 Enhance/promote recognition of (importance of) telecommunications/ICTs as a key enabler of social, economic and environmentally sustainable development		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I.5 Enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

4.2 Objectives, outcomes and outputs

The Sectoral and intersectoral objectives will be met by achieving the related outcomes, implemented by means of the outputs presented in the table below:

Table 5 – Objectives, outcomes and outputs

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
ITU-R objectives		
R.1 Meet, in a rational, equitable, efficient, economical and timely way, the ITU membership's requirements for radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources, while avoiding harmful interference	<p>R.1-1: Increased number of countries having satellite networks and earth stations recorded in the Master International Frequency Register (MIFR)</p> <p>R.1-2: Increased number of countries having terrestrial frequency assignments recorded in the MIFR</p> <p>R.1-3: Increased percentage of assignments recorded in the MIFR with a favourable finding</p> <p>R.1-4: Increased percentage of countries which have completed the transition to digital terrestrial television broadcasting</p> <p>R.1-5: Increased percentage of spectrum assigned to satellite networks which is free from harmful interference</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Final acts of world radiocommunication conferences, updated Radio Regulations – Final acts of regional radiocommunication conferences, regional agreements – Rules of Procedure adopted by the Radio Regulations Board (RRB) – Results of the processing of space notices and other related activities

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
	R.1-6: Increased percentage of assignments to terrestrial services recorded in the MIFR which are free from harmful interference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Results of the processing of terrestrial notices and other related activities – RRB decisions other than the adoption of Rules of Procedure – Improvement of ITU-R software
R.2 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	<p>R.2-1: Increased mobile-broadband access, including in frequency bands identified for international mobile telecommunications (IMT)</p> <p>R.2-2: Reduced mobile-broadband price basket⁴⁹, as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) per capita</p> <p>R.2-3: Increased number of fixed links and increased amount of traffic handled by the fixed service (Tbit/s)</p> <p>R.2-4: Number of households with digital terrestrial television reception</p> <p>R.2-5: Number of satellite transponders (equivalent 36 MHz) in operation and corresponding capacity (Tbit/s); Number of VSAT terminals; Number of households with satellite television reception</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Decisions of the Radiocommunication Assembly, ITU-R resolutions – ITU-R recommendations, reports (including the CPM report) and handbooks – Advice from the Radiocommunication Advisory Group

⁴⁹ Refers to the mobile-broadband sub-basket of the ITU ICT Price Basket (IPB). For more information, please refer to ITU (2013): Measuring the Information Society 2013 report, available at: http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/publications/mis2013/MIS2013_without_Annex_4.pdf

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
	<p>R.2-6: Increased number of devices with radionavigation-satellite reception</p> <p>R.2-7: Number of Earth exploration satellites in operation, corresponding quantity and resolution of transmitted images and data volume downloaded (Tbytes)</p>	
<p>R.3 Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on radiocommunications</p>	<p>R.3-1: Increased knowledge and know-how on the Radio Regulations, Rules of Procedure, regional agreements, recommendations and best practices on spectrum use</p> <p>R.3-2: Increased participation in ITU-R activities (including through remote participation), in particular by developing countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ITU-R publications – Assistance to members, in particular developing countries and LDCs – Liaison/support to development activities – Seminars, workshops and other events

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
ITU-T objectives		
T.1 Develop non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T recommendations), in a timely manner, and foster interoperability and improved performance of equipment, networks, services and applications	<p>T.1-1: Increased utilization of ITU-T recommendations</p> <p>T.1-2: Improved conformance to ITU-T recommendations</p> <p>T.1-3: Enhanced standards in new technologies and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolutions, recommendations and opinions of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) - WTSA regional consultation sessions - Advice and decisions of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) - ITU-T recommendations and related results of ITU-T study groups - ITU-T general assistance and cooperation - Conformity database - Interoperability test centres and events - Development of test suites

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
<p>T.2 Promote the active participation of the membership, in particular developing countries, in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T recommendations) with a view to bridging the standardization gap</p>	<p>T.2-1: Increased participation in the ITU-T standardization process, including attendance of meetings, submission of contributions, taking leadership positions and hosting of meetings/workshops, especially from developing countries</p> <p>T.2-2: Increase of the ITU-T membership, including Sector Members, Associates and Academia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bridging the standardization gap (e.g. remote participation, fellowships, establishment of regional study groups) - Workshops and seminars, including offline and online training activities, complementing the capacity-building work on bridging the standardization gap undertaken in ITU-D - Outreach and promotion
<p>T.3 Ensure effective allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T recommendations and procedures</p>	<p>T.3-1: Timely and accurate allocation of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources, as specified in the relevant recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant TSB databases - Allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T recommendations and procedures

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
T.4 Foster the acquisition and sharing of knowledge and know-how on the standardization activities of ITU-T	<p>T.4-1: Increased knowledge on ITU-T standards and on best practices in their implementation of ITU-T standards</p> <p>T.4-2: Increased participation in ITU-T's standardization activities and increased awareness of the relevance of ITU-T standards</p> <p>T.4-3: Increased Sector visibility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ITU-T publications - Database publications - Outreach and promotion - ITU Operational Bulletin
T.5 Extend and facilitate cooperation with international, regional and national standardization bodies	<p>T.5-1: Increased communications with other standards organizations</p> <p>T.5-2: Decreased number of conflicting standards</p> <p>T.5-3: Increased number of memoranda of understanding/collaboration agreements with other organizations</p> <p>T.5-4: Increased number of ITU-T A.4, A.5 and A.6 qualified organizations</p> <p>T.5-5: Increased number of workshops/events organized jointly with other organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Memoranda of understanding (MoUs) and collaboration agreements - ITU-T A.4/A.5/A.6 qualifications - Jointly organized workshops/events

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
ITU-D objectives ⁵⁰		
D.1 Foster international cooperation on telecommunication/ICT development issues	<p>D.1-1: Draft strategic plan for ITU-D</p> <p>D.1-2: WTDC Declaration</p> <p>D.1-3: WTDC Action Plan</p> <p>D.1-4: Resolutions and recommendations</p> <p>D.1-5: New and revised Questions for study groups</p> <p>D.1-6: Increased level of agreement on priority areas</p> <p>D.1-7: Assessment of the implementation of the Action Plan and of the WSIS Plan of Action</p> <p>D.1-8: Identification of regional initiatives</p> <p>D.1-9: Increased number of contributions and proposals for the Action Plan</p> <p>D.1-10: Enhanced review of priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies</p> <p>D.1-11: Work programme</p> <p>D.1-12: Comprehensive preparation of progress report to the Director of BDT on the implementation of the work programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) – Regional preparatory meetings (RPMs) – Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) – Study groups

⁵⁰ ITU-D outputs and the implementation framework are further detailed in the Dubai Action Plan, endorsed by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Dubai, 2014)

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
	<p>D.1-13: Enhanced knowledge-sharing and dialogue among Member States and Sector Members (including Associates and Academia) on emerging telecommunication/ICT issues for sustainable growth</p> <p>D.1-14: Strengthened capacity of members to develop and implement ICT strategies and policies as well as to identify methods and approaches for the development and deployment of infrastructure and applications</p>	
<p>D.2 Foster an enabling environment for ICT development and foster the development of telecommunication/ICT networks as well as relevant applications and services, including bridging the standardization gap</p>	<p>D.2-1: Enhanced dialogue and cooperation among national regulators, policy-makers and other telecommunication/ICT stakeholders on topical policy, legal and regulatory issues to help countries achieve their goals of creating a more inclusive information society</p> <p>D.2-2: Improved decision-making on policy and regulatory issues and conducive policy, legal and regulatory environment for the ICT sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy and regulatory frameworks - Telecommunication/ICT networks, including conformance and interoperability and bridging the standardization gap - Innovation and partnership

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
	<p>D.2-3: Enhanced awareness and capability of countries to enable planning, deployment, operation and maintenance of sustainable, accessible and resilient ICT networks and services, including broadband infrastructure, and improved knowledge of available broadband transmission infrastructure worldwide</p> <p>D.2-4: Enhanced awareness and capability of countries to participate in and contribute to the development and deployment of ITU recommendations and put in place sustainable and appropriate conformance and interoperability programmes, on the basis of ITU recommendations, at national, regional and subregional levels by promoting the establishment of mutual recognition agreement (MRA) regimes and/or building testing labs, as appropriate</p> <p>D.2-5: Enhanced awareness and capability of countries in the fields of frequency planning and assignment, spectrum management and radio monitoring, in efficient utilization of tools for managing the spectrum and in measurement and regulation related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF)</p>	

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
	<p>D.2-6: Enhanced awareness and capability of countries in the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting and in post-transition activities, and effectiveness of implementation of the guidelines prepared</p> <p>D.2-7: Strengthened members' capacity to integrate telecommunication/ICT innovation in national development agendas</p> <p>D.2-8: Enhanced public-private partnership to foster the development of telecommunications/ICTs</p>	
<p>D.3 Enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and roll-out of relevant applications and services</p>	<p>D.3-1: Strengthened capacity of Member States to incorporate and implement cybersecurity policies and strategies into nationwide ICT plans, as well as appropriate legislation</p> <p>D.3-2: Enhanced ability of Member States to respond to cyberthreats in a timely manner</p> <p>D.3-3: Enhanced cooperation, information exchange and know-how transfer among Member States and with relevant players</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs – ICT applications and services

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
	<p>D.3-4: Improved capacity of countries for the planning of national sectoral e-strategies to foster the enabling environment for upscaling ICT applications</p> <p>D.3-5: Improved capacity of countries to leverage ICT/mobile applications to improve the delivery of value-added services in high-priority areas (e.g. health, governance, education, payments, etc.) in order to provide effective solutions for various challenges in sustainable development through public-private collaboration</p> <p>D.3-6: Enhanced innovation, knowledge and skills of national institutions to use ICT and broadband for development</p>	
<p>D.4 Build human and institutional capacity, provide data and statistics, promote digital inclusion and provide concentrated assistance to countries in special need</p>	<p>D.4-1: Enhanced capacity building of membership in international Internet governance</p> <p>D.4-2: Improved knowledge and skills of ITU membership in the use of telecommunications/ICTs</p> <p>D.4-3: Enhanced awareness of the role of human and institutional capacity building for telecommunications/ICTs and development for ITU membership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Capacity building – Telecommunication/ICT statistics – Digital inclusion of people with specific needs – Concentrated assistance to least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS) and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs)

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
	<p>D.4-4: Enhanced information and knowledge of policy-makers and other stakeholders on current telecommunication/ICT trends and developments, based on high-quality, internationally comparable telecommunication/ICT statistics and data analysis</p> <p>D.4-5: Enhanced dialogue between telecommunication/ICT data producers and users and increased capacity and skills of producers of telecommunication/ICT statistics to carry out data collections at the national level based on international standards and methodologies</p> <p>D.4-6: Strengthened capacity of Member States to develop and implement digital inclusion policies, strategies and guidelines to ensure telecommunication/ICT accessibility for people with specific needs⁵¹ and the use of telecommunications/ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of people with specific needs</p>	

⁵¹ People with specific needs are indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, youth, women and girls.

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
	<p>D.4-7: Improved capacity of members to provide people with specific needs with digital literacy training and training on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for social and economic development</p> <p>D.4-8: Improved capacity of members in using telecommunications/ICTs for the social and economic development of people with specific needs, including telecommunication/ICT programmes to promote youth employment and entrepreneurship</p> <p>D.4-9: Improved access to and use of telecommunications/ICTs in LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition</p> <p>D.4-10: Enhanced capacity of LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs on telecommunication/ICT development</p>	

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
<p>D.5 Enhance environmental protection, climate-change adaptation and mitigation and disaster-management efforts through telecommunications/ICTs</p>	<p>D.5-1: Improved availability of information and solutions for Member States, regarding climate-change mitigation and adaptation</p> <p>D.5-2: Enhanced capacity of Member States in relation to climate-change mitigation and adaptation policy and regulatory frameworks</p> <p>D.5-3: Development of e-waste policy</p> <p>D.5-4: Developed standards-based monitoring and early-warning systems linked to national and regional networks</p> <p>D.5-5: Collaboration to facilitate emergency disaster response</p> <p>D.5-6: Established partnerships among relevant organizations dealing with the use of telecommunication/ICT systems for the purpose of disaster preparedness, prediction, detection and mitigation</p> <p>D.5-7: Increased awareness of regional and international cooperation for easy access to, and sharing of, information related to the use of telecommunications/ICTs for emergency situations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ICTs and climate-change adaptation and mitigation – Emergency telecommunications

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
Intersectoral objectives		
I.1 Enhance international dialogue among stakeholders	I.1-1: Increased collaboration among relevant stakeholders, aiming to improve the efficiency of the telecommunication/ICT environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Intersectoral world conferences, forums, events and platforms for high-level debate (such as World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT), World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum (WTPF), World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)⁵², World Telecommunication and Information Society Day (WTISD), ITU TELECOM)
I.2 Enhance partnerships and cooperation within the telecommunication/ICT environment	I.2-1: Increased synergies from partnerships on telecommunications/ICTs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Knowledge-sharing, networking and partnerships – Memoranda of understanding (MoUs)

⁵² Pending United Nations decision to continue the initiative.

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
I.3 Enhance identification and analysis of emerging trends in the telecommunication/ICT environment	I.3-1: Timely identification and analysis of emerging trends in telecommunications/ICTs and establishment of new areas of activities related to them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intersectoral initiatives and reports on emerging telecommunication/ICT trends and other similar initiatives (including ITU News)
I.4 Enhance/promote recognition of (the importance of) telecommunications/ICTs as a key enabler of social, economic and environmentally sustainable development	I.4-1: Increased multilateral and intergovernmental recognition of telecommunications/ICTs as a cross-cutting enabler for all three pillars of sustainable development (economic growth, social inclusion and environmental balance), as defined in the outcome document of the United Nations Rio+20 Sustainable Development Conference, and in support of the United Nations mission of peace, security and human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports and other inputs to UN inter-agency, multilateral and intergovernmental processes

Objective	Outcomes	Outputs
1.5 Enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs	1.5-1 Increased availability and compliance of telecommunication/ICT equipment, services and applications with universal design principles 1.5-2 Increased engagement of organizations of persons with disabilities and specific needs in the work of the Union 1.5-3 Increased awareness, including multilateral and intergovernmental recognition, of the need to enhance access to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities and specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reports, guidelines, and checklists relating to accessibility of telecommunications/ICTs – Mobilization of resources and technical expertise, for example, through promoting greater participation in international and regional meetings by persons with disabilities and specific needs – Further development and implementation of the ITU Accessibility Policy and related plans – Advocacy, both at UN level and at regional and national levels
The following outputs of the activities of the ITU governing bodies contribute to the implementation of all the objectives of the Union:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Decisions, resolutions, recommendations and other results of the Plenipotentiary Conference – Decisions and resolutions of the Council, as well as results of the Council working groups 		

4.3 Enablers

The aim of the enablers of the strategic goals and the objectives of the Union is to support ITU activities, towards achieving the objectives and strategic goals. The support processes contribute to the enablers of the strategic goals as presented in the table below:

Table 6 – Support processes contribution to enablers

Support processes	Enablers of the strategic goals	Ensure efficient and effective use of human, financial and capital resources, as well as a work-conducive, safe and secure working environment	Ensure efficient and accessible conferences, meetings, documentation, publications and information infrastructures	Ensure efficient membership-related, protocol, communication and resource-mobilization services	Ensure efficient planning, coordination and execution of the strategic plan and operational plans of the Union	Ensure effective and efficient governance of the organization (internal and external)
Management of the Union		X			X	X
Organization of conferences, assemblies, seminars and workshops (including translation and interpretation)			X			
Publication services			X			
IT services			X			

Enablers of the strategic goals	Ensure efficient and effective use of human, financial and capital resources, as well as a work-conducive, safe and secure working environment	Ensure efficient and accessible conferences, meetings, documentation, publications and information infrastructures	Ensure efficient membership-related, protocol, communication and resource-mobilization services	Ensure efficient planning, coordination and execution of the strategic plan and operational plans of the Union	Ensure effective and efficient governance of the organization (internal and external)
Support processes					
Human resources management	X				
Financial resources management	X				
Legal services					X
Internal audit	X				X
Engagement with the membership and external stakeholders (including UN)			X		
Communication services (audiovisual services, press release services, social media, management of the web, branding, speechwriting, ICT Discovery)			X		
Protocol services			X		

Enablers of the strategic goals	Ensure efficient and effective use of human, financial and capital resources, as well as a work-conducive, safe and secure working environment	Ensure efficient and accessible conferences, meetings, documentation, publications and information infrastructures	Ensure efficient membership-related, protocol, communication and resource-mobilization services	Ensure efficient planning, coordination and execution of the strategic plan and operational plans of the Union	Ensure effective and efficient governance of the organization (internal and external)
Support processes					
Facilitation of the work of governing bodies (PP, Council, Council working groups)					X
Safety and security services	X				
Badging production and distribution		X			
Resource-mobilization services			X		
Corporate strategic management and planning				X	X

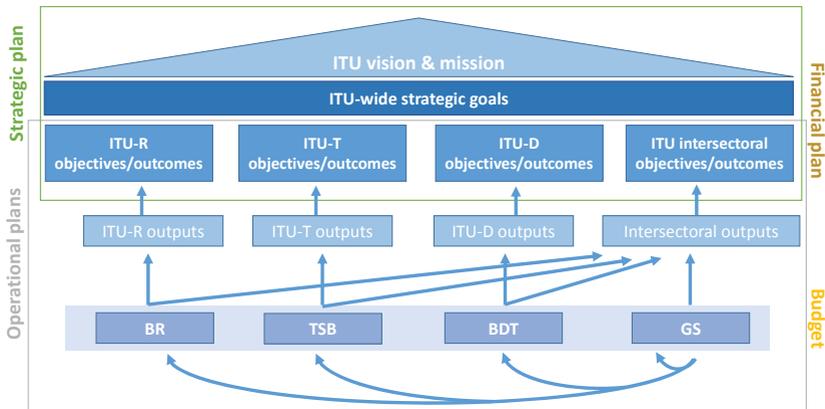
5 Implementation and evaluation

5.1 Linkage between strategic, operational and financial planning

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

- This four-year **strategic plan** defines the strategic goals of the Union and the Sectoral and intersectoral objectives/outcomes for the four-year period. It lays down the **implementation criteria** to be taken into consideration in the operational planning and budgeting processes. The strategic plan should be implemented within the context of the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- The four-year **financial plan** in Decision 5 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference forecasts revenue and expenses for the four-year period, in full consistency with the strategic plan, and defines resources available for its implementation.
- Biennial **budgets**, approved by the Council, implement the results-based budgeting (RBB) mechanism, according to the provisions of the financial plan.
- The four-year rolling **operational plans**, approved by the Council, follow the principles of the strategic plan and are set in accordance to the financial plan and the biennial budget. Operational plans define the Sectoral and intersectoral outputs produced to achieve the Union's objectives and outcomes, and describe the corresponding activities of the Bureaux and the General Secretariat. The activities of the Bureaux contribute directly to Sectoral or intersectoral outputs. The activities of the General Secretariat either contribute directly to the intersectoral outputs (via intersectoral activities) or provide support services to the Bureaux and the intersectoral activities, as depicted below:

Figure 3 – Linkage between strategic, operational and financial planning



5.2 Implementation criteria

Implementation criteria set the framework to enable proper identification of appropriate activities of the Union, so that the objectives, outcomes and strategic goals of the Union are achieved in the most effective and efficient manner. They define the criteria for establishing priorities for the resource-allocation process within the biennial budget of the Union.

The implementation criteria set for the Union's strategy for 2016-2019 are:

- **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.

5.3 Monitoring, evaluation and risk management in the ITU results-based management framework

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 2016-2019, 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 2016-2019.

ANNEX 3 TO RESOLUTION 71 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Allocation of resources to objectives and strategic goals

CHF 000	
ITU Strategic Objectives	Cost
R1	149,257
R2	41,323
R3	63,554
T1	55,388
T2	21,087
T3	1,570
T4	27,097
T5	2,078
D1	47,755
D2	75,957
D3	34,587
D4	59,118
D5	19,990
I1	7,454
I2	7,850
I3	11,701
I4	9,202
I5	738
Total Cost	635,704

in %				
Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	
Growth	Inclusiveness	Sustainability	Innovation & Partnership	
50%	30%	10%	10%	
50%	30%	10%	10%	
40%	100%			
	30%	10%	20%	
	100%			
50%	30%	10%	10%	
30%	50%	10%	10%	
30%	20%	10%	40%	
100%				
		100%		
	100%			
15%	15%	15%	55%	
15%	15%	15%	55%	
10%	10%	10%	70%	
0%	50%	50%	0%	
0%	100%	0%	0%	

Reallocation

CHF 000				
Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	
Growth	Inclusiveness	Sustainability	Innovation & Partnership	
74,629	44,777	14,926	14,926	
20,661	12,397	4,132	4,132	
-	63,554	-	-	
22,155	16,616	5,539	11,078	
-	21,087	-	-	
785	471	157	157	
8,129	13,549	2,710	2,710	
623	416	208	831	
-	47,755	-	-	
75,957	-	-	-	
-	-	34,587	-	
-	59,118	-	-	
19,990	-	-	-	
1,118	1,118	1,118	4,100	
1,177	1,177	1,177	4,317	
1,170	1,170	1,170	8,191	
-	4,601	4,601	-	
-	738	-	-	
226,395	288,543	70,325	50,441	
36%	45%	11%	8%	

ANNEX 4 TO RESOLUTION 71 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Glossary of the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019

Term	Working Version
Activities	Activities are various actions/services for transforming resources (inputs) into outputs.
Financial plan	The financial plan covers a four-year period and sets up the financial basis from which biennial budgets can be elaborated. The financial plan is elaborated within the context of Decision 5 (Revenue and expenses for the Union) which reflects, <i>inter alia</i> , the amount of the contributory unit approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference. It should be aligned with the strategic plan.
Inputs	Inputs are resources, such as financial, human, material and technological resources, used by activities to produce outputs.
Mission	Mission refers to the main overall purposes of the Union, as per the Basic Instruments of ITU.
Objectives	Objectives refer to the specific aims of the Sectoral and intersectoral activities in a given period.
Operational plan	The operational plan is prepared on a yearly basis by each Bureau, in consultation with the relevant advisory group, and by the General Secretariat, in accordance with the strategic and financial plans. It contains the detailed plan for the subsequent year and a forecast for the following three-year period for each Sector and the General Secretariat. The Council reviews and approves the four-year rolling operational plans.
Outcomes	Outcomes provide an indication as to whether the objective is being achieved. Outcomes are usually partly, but not entirely, within the control of the organization.
Outputs	The outputs are the final tangible results, deliverables, products and services achieved by the Union in the implementation of the operational plans. Outputs are cost objects and are represented in the applicable cost-accounting system by internal orders.

Term	Working Version
Performance indicators	Performance indicators are the criteria used to measure the achievement of outputs or outcomes. These indicators may be qualitative or quantitative.
Processes	Set of consistent activities intended to meet an intended objective/goal.
Results-based budgeting (RBB)	Results-based budgeting (RBB) is the programme budget process in which (a) the programme is formulated in order to meet a set of predefined objectives and outcomes; (b) the outcomes justify resource requirements, which are derived from and linked to outputs produced to achieve the outcomes; and (c) actual performance in achieving outcomes is measured by outcome indicators.
Results-based management (RBM)	Results-based management is a management approach that directs organizational processes, resources, products and services towards the achievement of measurable results. It provides the management frameworks and tools for strategic planning, risk management, performance monitoring and evaluation and financing activities based on targeted results.
Results framework	A results framework is the strategic management tool used to plan, monitor, evaluate and report within the RBM methodology. It provides the necessary sequence to achieve desired results (results chain) – beginning with inputs, moving through activities and outputs, to outcomes – at the level of Sectoral and intersectoral objectives, and desired impact – at the level of ITU-wide strategic goals and targets. It explains how results are to be achieved, including causal relationships and underlying assumptions and risks. The results framework reflects strategic level thinking across the entire organization.
Strategic goals	Strategic goals refer to the Union's high-level targets to which the objectives contribute, directly or indirectly. These relate to the whole of ITU.

Term	Working Version
Strategic plan	The strategic plan defines the strategy of the Union for a four-year period in order to fulfil its mission. It defines strategic goals and objectives and represents the plan of the Union within that period. It is the main instrument embodying the Union's strategic vision. The strategic plan should be implemented within the context of the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
Strategic risks	Strategic risks refer to the uncertainties and untapped opportunities that affect an organization's strategy and strategy execution.
Strategic risk management (SRM)	Strategic risk management is a management practice that identifies and focuses action on uncertainties and untapped opportunities that affect an organization's ability to deliver on its mission.
Strategic target	Strategic targets are the expected results during the period of the strategic plan; they provide an indication as to whether the goal is being achieved. Targets may not always be achieved for reasons that may be beyond the control of the Union.
Values	ITU's shared and common beliefs that drive its priorities and guide all decision-making processes.
Vision	The better world ITU wants to see.

List of terms in all six official languages

Anglais	Arabe	Chinois	Français	Russe	Espagnol
Activities	الأنشطة	活动	Activités	Виды деятельности	Actividades
Financial plan	الخطة المالية	财务规划	Plan financier	Финансовый план	Plan Financiero
Inputs	المدخلات	投入, 输入意见 (取决于上下文)	Contributions	Исходные ресурсы	Insumos
Mission	الرسالة	使命	Mission	Миссия	Misión
Objectives	الأهداف	部门目标	Objectifs	Задачи	Objetivos
Operational plan	الخطة التشغيلية	运作规划	Plan opérationnel	Оперативный план	Plan Operacional
Outcomes	النتائج	结果	Résultats	Конечные результаты	Resultados
Outputs	النواتج	输出成果	Produits	Намеченные результаты деятельности	Productos
Performance indicators	مؤشرات الأداء	绩效指标	Indicateurs de performance	Показатели деятельности	Indicadores de Rendimiento
Processes	العمليات	进程	Processus	Процессы	Procesos
Results-based budgeting	الميزنة على أساس النتائج	基于结果的预算制定	Budgétisation axée sur les résultats	Составление бюджета, ориентированного на результаты	Elaboración del Presupuesto basado en los resultados
Results-based management	الإدارة على أساس النتائج	基于结果的管理	Gestion axée sur les résultats	Управление, ориентированное на результаты	Gestión basada en los resultados
Results framework	إطار النتائج	结果框架	Cadre de présentation des résultats	Структура результатов	Marco de resultados
Strategic goals	الغايات الاستراتيجية	总体战略目标	Buts stratégiques	Стратегические цели	Metas estratégicas
Strategic plan	الخطة الاستراتيجية	战略规划	Plan stratégique	Стратегический план	Plan Estratégico
Strategic risks	المخاطر الاستراتيجية	战略风险	Risques stratégiques	Стратегические риски	Riesgos estratégicos
Strategic risk management	إدارة المخاطر الاستراتيجية	战略风险管理	Gestion des risques stratégiques	Управление стратегическими рисками	Gestión de riesgos estratégicos
Strategic target	المقاصد الاستراتيجية	具体战略目标	Cible stratégique	Стратегический целевой показатель	Finalidad estratégica
Values	القيم	价值/价值观	Valeurs	Ценности	Valores
Vision	الرؤية	愿景	Vision	Концепция	Visión

RESOLUTION 72 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU

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

considering

that 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 plans reflecting the linkages between strategic, financial and operational planning, for annual review by the Council;
- 4 to assist Member States in preparing estimates of the costs of their proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union, if so requested;
- 5 to 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 2018 plenipotentiary conference,

urges Member States

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

RESOLUTION 77 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

**Scheduling and duration of conferences, forums, assemblies
and Council sessions of the Union (2015-2019)**

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

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) of this conference,

recognizing

a) Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, and the priorities identified therein;

b) that, in the consideration of the draft financial plan of the Union for 2016-2019, the challenge to increase revenues in order to meet increasing programme demands is substantial,

considering

- 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) 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-14/56 submitted by the Secretary-General, on planned conferences and assemblies;
- b) the proposals submitted by several Member States,

bearing in mind

- a) 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;
- b) 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 the dates for the next RA have been set for 26-30 October 2015, and those for the next WRC for 2-27 November 2015;

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 ITU conferences and assemblies shall, in principle, be held in the last quarter of the year, and not in the same year¹, except as provided in *recalling b)* above;

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

3 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;

4 that the schedule of future conferences, assemblies and Council sessions for the years 2015-2019 shall be as follows:

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

4.2 WTSA shall be held in the last quarter of 2016;

4.3 WTDC shall be held in November-December 2017 ;

4.4 the Plenipotentiary Conference shall be held in the United Arab Emirates in the last quarter of 2018;

4.5 RA and WRC shall be held in 2019;

5 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;

¹ Apart from world conferences on international telecommunications.

6 that the dates and duration given in *noting* above for WRC-15, for which the agenda, which was further modified during this conference to include global flight tracking, has been established and approved, must not be modified;

7 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 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.

RESOLUTION 94 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Auditing of the accounts of the Union

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

considering

- a) that the External Auditor for the years 2010 and 2011, member of the United Nations Panel of External Auditors, and appointed by the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland, audited the Union's accounts for the years 2010 and 2011 most carefully, competently and accurately;
- b) that, following an open, fair and transparent selection and appointment process, the Italian Supreme Court of Audit, appointed for a term of four years by the ITU Council at its 2012 session, audited the accounts for the years 2012 and 2013 most carefully, competently and accurately,

recognizing

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

resolves to express

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

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to bring this resolution to the notice of the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland and of the President of the Italian Supreme Court of Audit;
- 2 to propose to the Council a renewal of the mandate of the Italian Supreme Court of Audit, or initiate, if considered appropriate by the Council, tendering arrangements for the selection of the external auditor, and to report back to the Council;
- 3 to publish on an annual basis, and after their consideration by the Council, the reports of the external auditor, on a publicly accessible page of the Union's website.

RESOLUTION 99 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Status of Palestine in ITU

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

recalling

- a) the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) Resolution 67/19 of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), which decides to accord to Palestine non-member observer State status in the United Nations and the Palestinian request dated 12 December 2012 to use the term "State of Palestine" following adoption of that UNGA resolution;
- c) that recognition of a State is a matter of national decision;
- d) Resolutions 32 (Kyoto, 1994) and 125 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- e) Resolution 18 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- f) that Nos 6 and 7 of Article 1 of the ITU Constitution provide "*to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants*" and "*to promote the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations*",

considering

- a) that the basic instruments of the Union have as a purpose to strengthen peace and security in the world by means of international cooperation and better understanding among peoples;
- b) that, to achieve the above purpose, ITU needs to have a universal character,

considering further

- a) the outcomes of both the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society;
- b) the participation of Palestine in the Regional Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2006), and the acceptance of Palestinian requirements in the digital broadcasting plan, subject to its notifying the ITU Secretary-General that it accepts the rights and commits to observe the obligations arising therefrom;
- c) successive developments and changes in the information and communication technology sector under the responsibility of the Palestinian Authority, towards restructuring and liberalization of the sector and competition;
- d) that the State of Palestine is a member of the League of Arab States, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
- e) that many, but not all, ITU Member States recognize the State of Palestine,

bearing in mind

the basic principles in the Preamble to the Constitution,

resolves

that, pending any further change in the current status of the State of Palestine as observer in ITU, the following shall apply:

- 1 the provisions of the Administrative Regulations, and related resolutions and recommendations, shall be applied to the Palestinian Authority in the same manner as they are applied to administrations as defined in No.1002 of the Constitution, and the General Secretariat and the three Bureaux shall act accordingly, in particular in relation to international access code, call signs and the processing of frequency assignment notifications;

2 the delegation of the State of Palestine shall participate in all ITU conferences, assemblies and meetings, including treaty-making conferences, with the following additional rights:

- the right to raise points of order;
- the right to submit proposals, except proposals to amend the Constitution, the Convention and the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union;
- the right to participate in debates;
- the right to be included on the list of speakers under any agenda item, subject to the provisions of the second indent above;
- the right of reply;
- the right to attend the heads of delegation meeting;
- the right to request the verbatim insertion of any declaration made during the course of the debates;
- the right to provide chairmen and vice-chairmen of technical meetings and groups, including study group meetings and subgroup meetings;

3 the Palestinian delegation shall be seated among the delegations of Member States in the French alphabetical order;

4 Palestinian operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and financial and development institutions dealing with telecommunication matters may apply directly to the Secretary-General to participate in the activities of the Union as Sector Members or Associates, and said requests will be duly acted upon,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to ensure the implementation of this resolution and all other resolutions adopted by plenipotentiary conferences on Palestine, particularly decisions relating to international access code and processing of frequency assignment notifications, and to report periodically to the ITU Council on progress in these matters;

- 2 to coordinate activities of the three Sectors of the Union in accordance with *resolves* above in order to ensure maximum effectiveness of actions taken by the Union in favour of the State of Palestine and to report progress in these matters to the next session of the Council and the next plenipotentiary conference.

RESOLUTION 101 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Internet Protocol-based networks

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 101 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolutions 102, 130, 133 and 180 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;
- 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 countries¹ at both the regional and international levels;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

- f)* Resolution 23 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection;
- g)* Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSa), on non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources;
- h)* Recommendation ITU-T D.50, on general tariff principles – principles applicable to international Internet connection;
- i)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSa, on IP address allocation and facilitating the transition to and deployment of IPv6;
- j)* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 68/302, on the review of WSIS;
- k)* Opinion 1 (Geneva, 2013) of the World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy Forum (WTPF), on promoting Internet exchange points (IXPs) as a long-term solution to advance connectivity;
- l)* Opinion 2 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, on fostering an enabling environment for the greater growth and development of broadband connectivity;
- m)* Opinion 3 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, on supporting capacity building for the deployment of IPv6;
- n)* Opinion 4 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, in support of IPv6 adoption and transition from IPv4;
- o)* Opinion 5 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, on supporting multistakeholderism in Internet governance;
- p)* Opinion 6 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, on supporting operationalizing the enhanced 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, in order to fulfil 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 and especially the Internet, and future IP developments, continue to be an issue of crucial importance, as an important engine for growth in the world economy and prosperity 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 highly advanced technology, e.g. steady progress in adopting cloud computing, and that e-mail and text messaging, voice over IP, video and real-time TV (IPTV) over the Internet continue to record high levels of use, even though there are challenges regarding quality of service, uncertainty of origin and the high cost of international connectivity;
- d) that current and future IP-based networks and future IP developments will continue to introduce dramatic changes in the way we acquire, produce, circulate and consume information;
- 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 Resolution 23 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC 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;

g) that Opinion 1 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF deems that the establishment of Internet exchange points (IXPs) is a priority to tackle connectivity problems, improve service quality and increase network connectivity and resilience, fostering competition and reducing interconnection costs;

h) 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;

i) 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 access to international optical fibre networks,

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, through human capacity-building efforts such as its Internet training centre initiative, and through the outcomes of the WTDC-14 Dubai 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, signalling requirements and protocol aspects, security and infrastructure component costs, issues associated with migration from existing networks to next-generation networks (NGN) and evolution to future networks, and implementation of the requirements of Recommendation ITU-T D.50;

c) 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 of their development for ITU Member States, particularly the developing countries;

b) that significant work on IP-related issues 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 continue its collaborative activities on IP-based networks with ISOC/IETF and other relevant recognized organizations, in respect of interconnectivity with existing telecommunication networks and migration to NGN and future networks,

requests the three Sectors

to continue to consider and update their work programmes on IP-based networks and on migration to NGN and future networks,

resolves

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations² 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 that ITU shall fully embrace 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;

² 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.

4 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;

5 to continue the study of international Internet connectivity as an urgent matter, as called for in § 50d) of the Tunis Agenda (2005), and to call upon ITU-T, in particular Study Group 3, which has responsibility for Recommendation ITU-T D.50 and which has compiled an initial set of guidelines in Supplement 2 to Recommendation ITU-T D.50 (05/2013), to complete as soon as possible its studies that have been ongoing since WTSA-2000;

6 to take into account the provisions of Resolution 23 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, in particular undertaking studies on the structure of international Internet connection costs for developing countries, with emphasis on the influence and effects of the connection mode (transit and peering), secure cross-border connectivity and the availability and cost of backhaul and long-haul physical infrastructure,

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 of NGNs and 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 based on this report, 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 the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes adopted at the ITU-coordinated High-Level Event;

3 to submit a report, based on input from Member States and Sector Members, to the Council, for its consideration, on the need to convene the sixth WTPF at an appropriate time pursuant to Resolution 2 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

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,

invites the Council

to consider the report referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General 3*, 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;

2 to increase awareness at national, regional and international level among all interested non-governmental parties and to facilitate their participation in relevant ITU activities, and in any other relevant activities emanating from the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS.

RESOLUTION 102 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

recalling

- a) relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA);
- b) the outcome documents of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event;
- c) the results of the World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy Forum in regard to issues related to Resolutions 101, 102 and 133 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;
- d) 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, taking into account the requirements, features and interoperability of next-generation networks (NGN) and future networks, are of crucial importance as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;
- 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;

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

recognizing further

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

b) that ITU performs worldwide coordination of a number of radiocommunication-related and telecommunication-related resource allocation systems and acts as a forum for policy discussion in this area;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

emphasizing

a) that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations in accordance with §§ 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 in which global ICT networks are interoperable with Internet networks and widely accessible to all citizens without any discrimination and to ensure adequate protection of public interests in the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

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

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

e) that ITU can play a positive role by offering all interested parties a platform for encouraging discussions and for the dissemination of information on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU,

noting

a) that CWG-Internet has furthered the objectives of Resolution 75 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) 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,

resolves

- 1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations¹ 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 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;

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.

3 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 countries²;

4 to continue the CWG-Internet activities as listed in the relevant Council resolutions,

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, should the mandate of the IGF be extended by UNGA;

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;

² These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

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,

instructs the Council

1 to revise its Resolution 1344 to direct the CWG-Internet, limited to Member States, with open consultation to all stakeholders, and to conduct such open consultation according to the following guidelines:

- CWG-Internet will decide on the international Internet-related public policy issues for open consultation, drawing primarily from Council Resolution 1305;
- CWG-Internet should generally hold both open online consultation and physical open consultation meetings, with remote participation, within a reasonable period, prior to each CWG-Internet meeting;

- relevant inputs received from stakeholders will be submitted to CWG-Internet for consideration of the issues chosen for its next meeting;
- 2 taking into account annual reports presented by the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux, to take appropriate measures in order to contribute actively to international discussions and initiatives related to issues on international management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU;
 - 3 to consider the reports of CWG-Internet and take actions as appropriate;
 - 4 to report to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference on the activities undertaken and achievements on the objectives of this resolution, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

invites Member States

- 1 to participate in the discussions on international management of Internet resources, including 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 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,

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

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),

having considered

- 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,

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.

RESOLUTION 123 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Bridging the standardization gap between developing¹ and developed countries

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

recalling

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

noting

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

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

c) that the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, approved by means of Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, and its annexes, includes under the objectives of ITU-T to "*promote the active participation of the membership, in particular developing countries, in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T recommendations) with a view to bridging the standardization gap*";

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

d) that one of the strategic goals of the Union for 2016-2019 is "Inclusiveness – Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all",

noting further

a) that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) adopted Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) to assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

b) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) adopted Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), which calls for activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of recommendations of ITU-T and of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) in developing countries, and Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), which recognizes the need to create digital opportunities in developing countries,

recalling

that the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) emphasize efforts to overcome the digital divide and development divides,

considering

the following outcome for ITU-T in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014):

- 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,

considering further

that focus on the following activities is still needed:

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

- to assist in bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;
- to extend and facilitate international cooperation among international and regional standardization bodies;
- to provide assistance to developing countries in bridging the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT)-enabled socio-economic development,

recognizing

- a) the continued shortage of skilled human resources in the standardization field in developing countries, resulting in a low level of developing-country participation in ITU-T and ITU-R meetings, in spite of the improvement observed in such participation lately, and, consequently, in the standards-making process, leading to difficulties when interpreting ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;
- b) ongoing challenges relating to capacity building, in particular for developing countries, in the light of rapid technological innovation and increased convergence of services;
- c) the moderate level of participation by representatives of developing countries in ITU standardization activities, whether through lack of awareness of these activities, difficulties in accessing information, lack of training for human talent in standardization-related matters, or lack of financial resources to travel to meeting sites, which are factors with impact in terms of widening the existing knowledge gap;
- d) that technological needs and realities vary from country to country and region to region, and in many cases developing countries do not have opportunities or mechanisms to make them known;

e) that, for developing countries at the initial stage of introducing and/or switching to a new technology, it is important to have guidelines for the new technology in question that can be used to develop a national standard, which would make it possible to introduce or switch to the new technology in a timely manner;

f) that, in implementation of the provisions of the Annex to Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and of Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, ITU actions have been carried out through ITU-T to assist in reducing the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

g) the importance for developing countries of developing guidelines regarding the implementation of ITU recommendations pursuant to Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA and Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC;

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

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

j) cooperation and collaboration with other standardization bodies and relevant consortia and forums are key to avoiding duplication of work and achieving efficient use of resources,

taking into account

a) that developing countries could benefit from improved capability in the application and development of standards;

b) that ITU-T and ITU-R activities and the telecommunication/ICT market could also benefit from better involvement of developing countries in standards-making and standards application;

- c) that initiatives to assist in bridging the standardization gap are intrinsic to, and are a high priority task of, the Union;
- d) that although ITU is making efforts to reduce the standardization gap, major disparities in knowledge and management of standards remain between developing and developed countries;
- e) Resolution ITU-R 7 (Rev. Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA), on telecommunication development, including liaison and collaboration with ITU-D, which resolves that the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG) and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau shall continue to cooperate actively with the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) in identifying and implementing means of facilitating the participation of developing countries in study group activities;
- f) that WTSA adopted Resolutions 32, 33, 44 and 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), all of which share the clear objective of contributing to bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries by means of:
- i) providing installations, facilities and capacities in electronic working methods (EWM) in ITU-T meetings, workshops and training courses, especially for developing countries in order to promote their participation;
 - ii) intensifying the participation of the ITU regional offices in the activities of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), in order to promote and coordinate standardization activities in their regions, to apply the relevant parts of the resolution, and to initiate campaigns aimed at encouraging the affiliation to ITU of new Sector Members, Associates and Academia from developing countries;

iii) inviting the new regions and Member States to create regional groups within the sphere of the ITU-T study groups, and to create corresponding regional standardization bodies in order to work closely with the ITU-D study groups and TDAG;

g) Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on bridging the digital divide, which aims at the establishment of international methods and mechanisms that strengthen international cooperation to bridge the digital divide by means of studies, projects and joint activities with ITU-R which seek to build capacities in efficient use of the satellite orbit/spectrum resource for the provision of satellite services, with a view to achieving affordable access to satellite broadband and facilitating network connectivity between different areas, countries and regions, especially in the developing countries, in accordance with the WSIS Geneva Action Plan and Tunis Agenda;

h) Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU recommendations in developing countries, including conformance and interoperability testing of systems manufactured on the basis of ITU recommendations, which invited Member States and Sector Members to continue to engage in activities to enhance the application of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations in developing countries, and instructs the Directors of TSB and BDT, in close collaboration, to encourage the participation of developing countries in training courses, workshops and seminars by means of fellowships,

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

1 to work closely with each other on the follow-up and implementation of this resolution, as well as Resolutions 32, 33, 44 and 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, Resolutions 37 and 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC and Resolution ITU-R 7 (Rev. Geneva, 2012) of RA, in order to step up actions intended and to reduce the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

- 2 to maintain a close coordination mechanism among the three Sectors at the regional level for bridging the digital divide, through activities carried out by the ITU regional offices to that end;
- 3 to provide developing countries with assistance to enhance capacity building in the standardization field, including through collaboration with the relevant academia;
- 4 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;
- 5 to further collaborate with the relevant regional organizations and support their work in this area;
- 6 to strengthen the mechanisms for preparing and submitting reports on the implementation of the action plan associated with Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, taking into account the four-year rolling operational plans of each Bureau;
- 7 to promote the timely development of guidelines for developing countries on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations, particularly those related to priority standardization issues, including the introduction of and switchover to new technologies, as well as the preparation and application of ITU recommendations,

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

RESOLUTION 125 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

**Assistance and support to Palestine
for rebuilding its telecommunication networks**

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

recalling

- a) Resolutions 125 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), 125 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), 125 (Marrakesh, 2002), 99 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) and 32 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolutions 18 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), 18 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), 18 (Rev. Doha, 2006), 18 (Rev. Istanbul, 2002) and 18 (Valletta, 1998) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);
- c) the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- d) Nos 6 and 7 of the ITU Constitution indicating among the purposes of the Union "*to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants*" and "*to promote the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations*";
- e) the terms of Resolution 67/19 of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), under which it was decided to accord to Palestine non-member observer State status in the United Nations;
- f) UNGA Resolution 67/229, which recognizes the Palestinian people's right to permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, specifically land, water, energy and other natural resources, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem;

g) Resolution 9 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, which recognizes that it is the sovereign right of every State to manage spectrum use within its territories,

considering

a) that the ITU Constitution and Convention are designed to strengthen peace and security in the world for the development of international cooperation and better understanding among the peoples concerned;

b) that ITU's policy of assistance to Palestine for the development of its telecommunication sector has been efficient but has not yet fulfilled its goals, due to the prevailing situation;

c) that, for Palestine to take an effective part in the new information society, it has to build its information society,

considering further

a) that the establishment of a reliable and modern telecommunication network is an essential part of economic and social development and is of the utmost importance to the future of the Palestinian people;

b) that the international community has an important role in assisting Palestine to develop a modern and reliable telecommunication network;

c) that Palestine at present does not have international telecommunication networks on account of difficulties for their establishment,

mindful

of the fundamental principles contained in the Preamble of the Constitution,

noting

the Telecommunication Development Bureau's (BDT) long-term technical assistance to Palestine for the development of its telecommunications in implementation of Resolution 32 (Kyoto, 1994) and the urgent need for assistance to be provided in the various fields of communication and information,

noting with grave concern

the restrictions and difficulties related to the current situation in Palestine that are preventing access to telecommunication/ICT means, services and applications and which constitute a continuing obstacle to telecommunication/ICT development in Palestine,

resolves

1 that the plan of action initiated after the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) within the framework of the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, with the specialized assistance of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, shall be continued and enhanced in order to provide assistance and support to Palestine for rebuilding and developing its telecommunication infrastructure, re-establishing institutions in this sector, developing telecommunication legislation and a regulatory framework including a numbering plan, radio-frequency spectrum management, tariff and human resource development and all other forms of assistance;

2 to urgently enable through assistance Palestine to obtain and manage the required radio spectrum to operate its telecommunication networks and wireless services, in particular those related to the transition and migration to digital terrestrial television broadcasting in the frequency band 470-694 MHz, and identify mechanisms for ensuring that Palestine can exploit the 694-862 MHz frequency band resulting from the digital transition for broadband mobile service uses and applications to be used at the end of the world radiocommunication conference 2015, taking into account the Interim Agreement signed between the Parties; through full collaboration and support of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) and BDT;

3 to instruct the Director of BR and the Director of BDT to ensure that this resolution is implemented,

urges Member States

to make every effort with a view to:

- i) preserving the Palestinian telecommunication infrastructure;
- ii) facilitating the establishment of Palestine's own international gateway networks, including satellite earth stations, submarine cables, optical fibre and microwave systems;
- iii) providing all forms of assistance and support to Palestine, bilaterally or through executive measures taken by ITU, in rebuilding, restoring and developing the Palestinian telecommunication network;
- iv) assisting Palestine in recovering its entitlements accruing from incoming and outgoing international traffic;
- v) providing assistance to Palestine in support of the implementation of BDT projects, including human resources capacity building,

invites the ITU Council

to allocate the necessary funds within available resources for the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

- 1 to continue and enhance the technical assistance provided to Palestine for the development of its telecommunications, taking into consideration the need to overcome the increasing and escalating difficulties encountered in the provision of this assistance during the previous cycle since 2002;
- 2 to take appropriate measures within the mandate of BDT aimed at facilitating the establishment of international access networks, including terrestrial and satellite stations, submarine cables, optical fibre and microwave systems;

3 to implement e-health, e-education, e-government, spectrum planning and management and human resources development projects and all other forms of assistance,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to ensure that the ITU Radiocommunication Sector continues the collaboration with the ITU Development Sector in the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to ensure that this resolution and all other resolutions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference on Palestine, in particular in relation to the international access code and the processing of frequency assignment notifications, are implemented, and to submit periodic reports to the Council on progress on these questions;

2 to coordinate the activities carried out by the three ITU Sectors in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of Palestine is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress achieved on these issues;

3 to submit an annual report to the Council on progress made in implementing this resolution.

RESOLUTION 130 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

**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 (Busan, 2014),

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 57/239, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity;
- e) the outcome documents of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, containing the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015;
- f) Resolution 174 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;
- g) Resolution 181 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- h) Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam;

- i) Resolution 140 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;
- j) Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on the creation of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs), particularly for developing countries¹, and cooperation between them;
- k) 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,

considering

- a) that the ITU-coordinated WSIS+10 High-Level Event reaffirmed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, as mentioned in relevant paragraphs of the WSIS+10 outcome documents (Geneva, 2014);
- b) the crucial importance of information and communication infrastructures and their applications to practically all forms of social and economic activity;
- c) 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 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 and develop appropriate existing national, regional and international mechanisms (for example, agreements, best practices, memoranda of understanding, etc.);

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

d) that the ITU Secretary-General has been invited to support the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber-Threats (IMPACT), 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;

e) 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;

f) that, in order to protect these infrastructures and address these challenges and threats, coordinated national, regional and international action is required for prevention, preparation, 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;

g) the need for continual evolution in new technologies to support the early detection of, and coordinated and 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 22-1/1 (Securing information and communication networks: Best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity) of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D),

recognizing

a) that the development of ICTs has been and continues to be instrumental for the growth and development of the global economy, underpinned by security and trust;

b) 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;

c) that WTDC-14 has adopted the Dubai Action Plan and its Objective 3, in particular Output 3.1, on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, which identifies cybersecurity as a priority activity of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and defines the main areas of work to be undertaken by BDT; and has also adopted Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, calling on the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the next plenipotentiary conference for consideration and required action, and to report the results of these main areas of work to the Council and to the Plenipotentiary Conference in 2018, as appropriate; and Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation among them;

d) that, to support the creation of national CIRTs in Member States where these are needed and are currently absent, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) adopted Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on encouraging the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries; and WTDC-14 adopted Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the creation of national CIRTs, including CIRTs responsible for government-to-government cooperation, particularly for developing countries, cooperation among them, and the importance of coordination among all relevant organizations;

e) § 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;

f) that the ITU-coordinated WSIS+10 High-Level Event identified several challenges in the implementation of the WSIS action lines that still remain and that will need to be addressed beyond 2015;

g) 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) 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-12, notably:

i) Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on cybersecurity;

ii) Resolution 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), 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. Dubai, 2012) and Resolutions 45 and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014);

c) that ITU has a fundamental role to play in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

d) 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;

e) 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;

f) 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;

g) that WTDC-14 adopted Resolution 80 (Dubai, 2014), on establishing and promoting trusted information frameworks in developing countries to facilitate and encourage electronic information exchanges between economic partners;

h) 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 IMPACT and FIRST,

bearing in mind

the work of the ITU established by Resolutions 50, 52 and 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012); Resolutions 45 and 69 (Rev. Dubai , 2014); Objective 3 of the Dubai Action Plan; the relevant ITU-T questions on technical aspects regarding the security of information and communication networks; and ITU-D Question 3/2,

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 described under *bearing in mind* above, 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-14, including Objective 3 and in activities under Question 3/2;

4 to contribute to further strengthening the trust and security framework, consistent with ITU's role as lead facilitator of WSIS Action Line C5, taking into account Resolution 140 (Rev. Busan, 2014),

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-12, particularly Resolutions 50, 52 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-12, in particular:

- Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on cybersecurity;
- Resolution 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on countering and combating spam;

2 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, 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-14 and pursuant to Resolutions 45 and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), Resolution 80 (Dubai, 2014) and Objective 3 of the Dubai 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;
- 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 for dealing with cyberthreats in accordance with the principles of international cooperation, consistent with Objective 3 of the Dubai 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-12 and WTDC-14, including the programme described in Output 3.1 of Objective 3 of the Dubai Action Plan, on providing support and assistance to developing countries in building 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 without duplicating the work under ITU-D Question 3/2, to identify best practices in establishing CIRTs, to prepare a reference guide for the Member States and, where appropriate, to contribute to 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 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 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,

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 collaborate, as appropriate, in order to address and prevent problems that undermine confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs.

RESOLUTION 131 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

aware

- a) that technological innovation, digitization and telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) have the potential to achieve sustainability, while contributing to enhancing socio-economic development and quality of life;
- b) that there is still an ongoing need to call for the promotion of knowledge and the development of skills in all populations in order to achieve greater economic, social and cultural development and to raise the standard of living of the world's citizens;
- c) that each Member State is seeking to establish its own policies and regulatory frameworks based on ICT statistical data in order to narrow as effectively as possible the digital divide between those who have access to communication and information and those who do not,

recognizing

- a) that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) represented an opportunity to identify a global strategy for narrowing the digital divide from the development standpoint;
- b) that the outcome of the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development has resulted in agreement on the identification of a set of basic indicators and a methodological framework for producing internationally comparable data for the measurement of ICT for development, as called for by § 115 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;

c) that the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, in its WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015, highlights that: *"ICTs will play a critical role in achieving the sustainable development goals. Taking into account the ongoing dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (MDG review process) and the WSIS implementation process, all stakeholders have indicated the necessity of increased interaction between both processes in order to ensure that efforts across the UN system are coherent and coordinated to achieve maximum and sustainable impact"*,

considering

a) that the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS provides for the following: *"In cooperation with each country concerned, develop and launch a composite ICT Development (Digital Opportunity) Index. It could be published annually, or every two years, in an ICT Development Report. The index could show the statistics while the report would present analytical work on policies and their implementation, depending on national circumstances, including gender analysis"*;

b) that key stakeholders, among which ITU (represented by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)), involved in the production of ICT statistics for measurement of the information society, joined forces to create a global Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development;

c) the contents of Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) as well as the Dubai Action Plan, on collection and dissemination of telecommunication/ICT information and statistics, with particular emphasis on consolidation of information and statistical data by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in order to avoid duplication in this field;

- d) that, through the Dubai Action Plan, WTDC called upon ITU-D to:
- collect, harmonize and disseminate data and official statistics in the area of telecommunications/ICTs 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;
 - analyse telecommunication/ICT trends and produce regional and global research reports, such as the Measuring the Information Society (MIS) report as well as statistical and analytical briefs;
 - benchmark telecommunication/ICT developments and clarify 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 development and the gender digital divide;
 - develop international standards, definitions and methodologies on telecommunication/ICT statistics, in close cooperation with other regional and international organizations, including the United Nations, Eurostat, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, for consideration by the United Nations Statistical Commission;
 - provide a global forum for discussing information society measurements for ITU members and other national and international stakeholders, by organizing the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium and its related statistical expert groups;

- encourage Members States to bring together different stakeholders in government, academia and civil society in raising national awareness about the importance of production and dissemination of high-quality data for policy purposes;
 - contribute to the monitoring of internationally agreed goals and targets, including the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) and WSIS targets as well as the targets set by the Broadband Commission for Digital Development, and developing related measurement frameworks;
 - maintain a leading role in the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development and its relevant task groups;
 - provide capacity building and technical assistance to Member States for the collection of telecommunication/ICT statistics, in particular by means of national surveys, through the delivery of training workshops and the production of methodological manuals and handbooks;
- e) the WSIS outcomes in relation to ICT indicators, especially the following paragraphs in the Tunis Agenda:
- § 113, which called for formulating appropriate indicators and benchmarking, among them indicators of ICT access and use, including community connectivity indicators, to clarify the magnitude of the digital divide, in both its domestic and international dimensions, and keep it under regular assessment, and 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 the need to take into account different levels of development and national circumstances;
- § 117, which called for further development of these indicators, in collaboration with the global partnership, in order to ensure cost-effectiveness and non-duplication in this field;
- § 118, which invited the international community to strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries¹ by giving appropriate support at national and regional levels;
- § 119, in which a commitment is made to review and follow up progress in bridging the digital divide, taking into account the different levels of development among nations, so as to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the MDGs, assessing the effectiveness of investment and international cooperation efforts in building the information society, identifying gaps as well as deficits in investment and devising strategies to address them;
- § 120, which indicates that the sharing of information related to the implementation of WSIS outcomes is an important element of evaluation,

highlighting

- a) the responsibilities that ITU-D had to assume as a result of the Tunis Agenda, especially its §§ 112 to 120 thereof;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

b) that the Dubai Declaration adopted by WTDC-14 declares that: *"the transparent and collaborative collection and dissemination of quality indicators and statistics that measure and provide comparative analysis of advancements in the use and adoption of ICTs continue to be a major factor for supporting socio-economic growth. These indicators and their analysis provide governments and stakeholders with a mechanism to better understand key drivers of telecommunication/ICT adoption and assist in ongoing national policy formulation. They also serve to monitor the digital divide as well as progress towards achievement of internationally agreed goals in the post-2015 development agenda"*;

c) that the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, in its WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015, states that: *"The evolution of the information society over the past 10 years is contributing towards, inter alia, the development of knowledge societies around the world that are based on principles of freedom of expression, quality education for all, universal and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge, and respect for cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage. When mentioning the information society, we also refer to the above-mentioned evolution and to the vision of inclusive knowledge societies"*,

recognizing further

a) that, with a view to providing their populations with faster access to telecommunication/ICT services, many countries have continued to implement public policies for digital inclusion, including community connectivity in those communities that are poorly served with telecommunication facilities;

b) that the approach of achieving universal service through community connectivity and broadband access instead of seeking in the short term to ensure that all households have a telephone line has become one of the main goals of ITU;

c) that the ICT Development Index is considered as the most important indicator of the digital divide,

bearing in mind

- a) that, in order to keep each country's public policy makers properly informed, ITU-D shall continue to strive to gather and periodically publish a variety of ICT statistics which provide some indication of the degree of progress in and penetration of telecommunication/ICT services in the different regions of the world;
- b) that, according to the guidelines of the Plenipotentiary Conference, it is necessary to ensure as far as possible that the policies and strategies of the Union are fully in tune with the constantly changing telecommunication environment,

noting

- a) that the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS identifies indicators and appropriate reference points, including indicators of ICT access and use, as elements for the follow-up and evaluation thereof;
- b) that the single ICT Development Index (IDI) was developed by ITU-D and has been published annually since 2009;
- c) that Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) instructs the Director of BDT, among other actions, to prepare and compile community connectivity indicators and to participate in the establishment of core indicators to measure efforts to build the information society and, by doing so, to illustrate the scale of the digital divide and efforts made by developing countries to reduce it,

resolves

- 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,

resolves to instruct 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 continue to promote the adoption of measures necessary to ensure that indicators of community connectivity and ICT access and use are taken into account in regional and world meetings convened for the purpose of evaluating and following up the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda, also considering the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the emergence of new challenges in achieving the development of an inclusive information society in the wider context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda;

3 to ensure that 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, such as for example in the implementation of Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

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

2 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;

- 3 to promote efforts to disseminate the internationally agreed ICT methodologies and indicators;

- 4 in order to give full effect to Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), to maintain a group of experts on ICT indicators and statistics so that Member States develop existing indicators and systematically review their methodologies and definitions, commencing this review in accordance with Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and, as appropriate, to formulate any other ICT indicators that may be required;

- 5 to continue to hold the World 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;

- 6 to give the necessary support for the implementation of Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), stress the importance of implementing the WSIS outcomes in relation to the indicators mentioned, and continue to avoid duplication in statistical work in this field;

- 7 to continue to work to promote an ICT Development Index using available internationally recognized methodologies as the means by which ITU responds to *considering a)* above;

- 8 to cooperate with relevant international bodies, in particular those involved in the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, for the implementation of this resolution;

- 9 to work on the development of indicators of community connectivity and ICT access and use and forward the results on an annual basis;

10 to adapt the data collection and the ICT Development Index in order to reflect the changing access to and use of ICTs, and to invite Member States to participate in such processes,

instructs the Secretary-General

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

invites Member States

1 to participate in the submission to ITU-D of their national statistics on ICT access and use and community connectivity;

2 to participate actively in these endeavours, by providing the requested information to ITU-D so as to produce telecommunication/ICT benchmarks, in particular the ICT Development Index.

RESOLUTION 133 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names

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

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 root servers and the use of internationalized domain names in order 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 the Internet (domain name system - DNS) 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, 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 internationalized Internet domain names, and more generally information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the Internet, must be widely accessible to all citizens without regard to gender, race, religion, country of residence or language;
- 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, there is an urgent need 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) the existing role and sovereignty of ITU Member States with respect to allocation and management of their country code numbering resources as enshrined in Recommendation ITU-T E.164;

b) that there are a number of challenges with regard to intellectual property and the deployment of IDNs, and adequate solutions should be explored;

c) the role played by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) with regard to dispute resolution for domain names;

d) 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;

e) that ITU enjoys close cooperation with both WIPO and UNESCO;

f) 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 organizations¹ 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 internationalized Internet domain names, in cooperation with relevant organizations, including WIPO and UNESCO;
- 2 to take any necessary action to ensure the sovereignty of ITU Member States with regard to Recommendation ITU-T E.164 numbering plans whatever the application in which they are used;
- 3 to encourage the ITU members, as appropriate, to develop and deploy the internationalized domain names in their respective language scripts using their specific character sets;
- 4 to support Member States in meeting the commitments of the Geneva Plan of Action and the Tunis Agenda in respect of internationalized domain names;
- 5 to make proposals, where appropriate, for achieving the aims of this resolution;

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.

6 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 countries², with regard to internationalized (multilingual) domain names, 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;

7 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 internationalized Internet domain names, 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 internationalized domain names in order to expedite their activities in this domain.

² These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

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 countries¹ and in implementing relevant national, regional and interregional projects

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 135 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 34 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on assistance and support to countries in special need for rebuilding their telecommunication sector;
- c) relevant resolutions of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) - especially Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014); the Dubai Action Plan on implementation of initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels approved by the six² regions; Resolution 32 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on international and regional cooperation on regional initiatives; and Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response - as well as the provisions of the outputs adopted by WTDC-14 and their linkage with those resolutions,

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

² Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe.

considering

- a) the development goals which require that telecommunications/ICTs be accessible to humanity as a whole, especially the peoples of developing countries;
- b) the accumulated and advanced experience of ITU in implementing the above-mentioned resolutions;
- c) the tasks assigned to ITU as regards Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, and required participation by ITU in implementing other action lines that depend on the availability of telecommunications/ICTs, in agreement with the United Nations agencies that collaborate in implementing these action lines;
- d) the continued success achieved by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in its partnerships to implement many development actions, including developing telecommunication/ICT networks in several developing countries;
- e) the Dubai Action Plan and the necessary optimization of resources to achieve the proposed goals;
- f) the actions undertaken to implement Resolution 157 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on strengthening of the project execution function in ITU;
- g) Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the three ITU Sectors on matters of mutual interest;
- h) that technological advances in telecommunication systems are enabling sustainable and affordable access to information and knowledge through the provision of highly connected communications services (broadband) of broad coverage (regional or global scope), so that countries can be connected directly, rapidly and reliably;

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

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

resolves

1 that ITU should:

- i) continue to coordinate efforts for the harmonization, development and enhancement of telecommunications/ICTs throughout the world towards building the information society, and to take appropriate measures to adapt itself to the trends in the telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development environment;
- ii) maintain contacts with the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to revise the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), with a view to the continued implementation of Action Line C7 in the Tunis Agenda relating to education and cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- iii) contribute, in its areas of competence, to the evolution of the integrating information society, through, among other things, the creation of knowledge societies worldwide based on principles such as freedom of expression, equality and quality education for all, with the aim of ensuring equitable access to telecommunications/ICTs and to information and knowledge, and respect for linguistic and cultural diversity and cultural heritage;

- 2 that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) shall:
- i) continue to provide highly qualified technical experts to offer advice in subjects of importance to developing countries, on an individual and collective basis, and to ensure adequate expertise through recruitment or short-term contracts, as appropriate;
 - ii) continue cooperating with financing sources, whether under the United Nations system, UNDP or other financing arrangements, and multiplying partnerships with Member States, Sector Members, financial institutions and international and regional organizations, to finance the activities related to the implementation of this resolution;
 - iii) continue its Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, based on financial contributions, expert services or any other form of assistance, to help better meet the requests of developing countries in the telecommunication/ICT field as far as possible;
 - iv) take into account, when establishing the above-mentioned actions, previous national or regional connectivity plans, so that the actions carried out give effect to the priority aspects of these plans and the impact of the action undertaken in essential aspects serves the achievement of national, regional and ITU goals; if the administrations do not have these plans, the projects may also consider developing them;
 - v) promote and facilitate collaborative actions with the different Sectors of the Union in order to carry out studies and interrelated activities to complement the use of telecommunication technologies and systems so as to achieve optimal use of resources, including orbital resources and associated spectrum resources, and improve access to and the connectivity of telecommunication/ICT networks and systems to address the telecommunication needs of developing countries;

- vi) promote collaborative activities in coordination with the different Sectors of the Union to create and build capacities so as to provide and deepen universal access to knowledge on optimal use of telecommunication resources, including orbital resources and associated spectrum resources, and to increase access to and the connectivity of telecommunication/ICT systems and networks included in national and regional telecommunication projects and plans,

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

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

invites the Council

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

RESOLUTION 136 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

The use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) in the service of humanitarian assistance;
- b) Resolution 182 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment;
- c) Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) 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. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on ICT and climate change;
- e) Resolution 48 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on strengthening cooperation among telecommunication regulators;
- f) Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-12) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations;
- g) Resolution 646 (WRC-12) of WRC, on public protection and disaster relief;

- h) Resolution 673 (WRC-12) of WRC, on radiocommunication use for Earth observation applications;
- i) Article 5 of the International Telecommunication Regulations, on 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 Principles adopted 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 countries¹, 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);

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

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,

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. Dubai, 2014) 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, mitigation and relief of emergency and disaster situations, which is proving to be effective;

d) the need for a common understanding of the network infrastructure components required to provide rapidly installed, interoperable, interworking, robust telecommunication capabilities in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations;

e) the importance of working towards the establishment of standards-based monitoring and worldwide early-warning systems, based on telecommunications/ICTs, that are linked to national and regional networks and that facilitate emergency disaster response all over the world, particularly in high-risk regions;

f) the importance of redundancy, infrastructure resilience and the availability of energy supply when planning for disaster situations;

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

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

convinced

a) that 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 develop recommendations, guidelines and standards, through the relevant ITU study groups, with advice from the advisory groups, concerning technical and operational implementation, as necessary, of advanced solutions to meet the needs of public-protection and disaster-relief telecommunications/ICTs, taking into account the capabilities, evolution and any resulting transition requirements of existing systems, particularly those of many developing countries, for national and international operations;
- 2 to conduct training programmes, workshops and capacity building for trainers of relevant organizations and entities, especially in developing countries, on technical and operational aspects of networks and their use for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations;
- 3 to support the development of robust, comprehensive, all-hazards emergency and disaster prediction, detection, early-warning, mitigation and relief systems, at national, regional and international levels, including monitoring and management systems involving the use of telecommunications/ICTs (e.g. remote sensing), in collaboration with other international agencies, in order to support coordination at the global and regional level;
- 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 taking into account emergency telecommunication/ICT coordination mechanisms of the United Nations, in the development and dissemination of tools, procedures and best practices for the effective coordination and operation of telecommunications/ICTs in disaster situations;

3 to facilitate the use by emergency organizations of both existing and new technologies, systems and applications (satellite and terrestrial), to the extent practicable, in order to satisfy interoperability requirements and to further the goals of public protection and disaster relief;

- 4 to develop and support national and regional centres of excellence for research, pre-planning, equipment pre-positioning and deployment of telecommunication/ICT resources for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief coordination;
- 5 to adopt and promote policies that encourage public and private operators to invest in the development and building of telecommunications/ICTs, including radiocommunication and satellite systems, for early warning systems and the management of 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,

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.

RESOLUTION 137 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Next-generation network deployment in developing countries¹

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

recalling

Resolution 137 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

considering

a) that, as stated in § 22 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), a well-developed information and communication network infrastructure and applications, adapted to regional, national and local conditions, easily accessible and affordable, and making greater use of broadband and other innovative technologies, where possible, can accelerate the social and economic progress of countries, and the well-being of all individuals, communities and peoples, and that this is covered by Action Line C2, expanded to include Action Line C6;

b) that the existence, at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, of coherent telecommunication networks and services for the development of national, regional and international economies is a very important element in the improvement of the social, economic and financial situation of Member States,

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

welcoming

Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), and the annexes to Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC),

noting

- a) that developing countries are still being challenged by rapid change of technologies and service convergence trends;
- b) ongoing shortages of resources, experience and capacity building within developing countries in planning, deploying and operating networks, especially next-generation networks (NGN),

recalling

- a) the efforts and collaboration of the three Bureaux to continue enhancing work aimed at providing information and advice on subjects of importance to developing countries for the planning, organization, development and operation of their telecommunication systems;
- b) that technical knowledge and experience of great value to the developing countries is also obtainable from the work of the ITU Radiocommunication (ITU-R), Telecommunication Standardization (ITU-T) and Telecommunication Development (ITU-D) Sectors;
- c) that, in accordance with Resolution 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the provisions in all ITU documents relating to developing countries shall be extended to apply adequately to the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

recognizing

- a) that the developing countries have limited human and financial resources to cope with the ever-increasing technology gap;
- b) that the existing digital divide is liable to be aggravated further with the emergence of new technologies, including post-NGNs, and if developing countries are not able to introduce NGNs fully and in a timely manner;
- c) that one of the most important expected outcomes of the introduction of NGNs for developing countries is the reduction of operating costs relating to the operation and technical maintenance of network infrastructure,

taking into account

- a) that, for countries, especially developing countries and many developed countries, that have already invested heavily in the traditional public switched telephone network, it is a pressing task for them to conduct a smooth migration from existing networks to NGNs;
- b) that NGNs are potential tools to meet the new challenges facing the telecommunication industry, and NGN deployment and standards development activities are essential for developing countries, especially for their rural areas where the majority of the population live;
- c) that many developing countries have invested significantly in the deployment of NGN networks to provide advanced services, but are still unable to exploit and operate them effectively;
- d) that the migration of legacy networks to NGN will affect point of interconnection, quality of service and other operational aspects, which will also have an effect on costs to the end user;

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

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

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to continue and consolidate their efforts on NGN and future networks² deployment studies, standards development, training activities and the sharing of best practices on business model evolution and operational aspects, especially for those networks designed for rural areas and for bridging the digital divide and the development divide;

2 to coordinate studies and programmes under ITU-T Study Group 13 on future networks and the Global Network Planning initiatives (GNPi) of ITU-D; coordinate ongoing work being carried out by study groups and the relevant programmes as defined in Dubai Action Plan of WTDC-14, in order to assist the membership in deploying NGN effectively, especially in conducting a smooth migration from existing telecommunication infrastructures to NGNs; and seek appropriate solutions to expedite affordable deployment in rural areas, taking into consideration the successes of several developing countries in migrating to and operating these networks, and benefiting from the experience of these countries,

² See the work of the ITU-T Study Group 13 Focus Group on future networks.

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

- 1 to take appropriate action in order to seek support and financial provision sufficient for the implementation of this resolution, within available financial resources, including financial support through partnership agreements;
- 2 to highlight the importance and benefits of NGN development and deployment to other United Nations specialized agencies and financial institutions,

instructs the ITU Council

to consider the reports and proposals made by the Secretary-General and the three Bureaux relating to the implementation of this resolution, making the appropriate linkage with the operative paragraphs of Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, and to take appropriate action so that the Union continues to pay attention to addressing the needs of developing countries,

invites all Member States and Sector Members

- 1 to undertake concrete actions, to support ITU's actions and to develop their own initiatives in order to implement this resolution;
- 2 to strengthen cooperation between developed and developing countries, and among developing countries themselves, in improving national, regional and international capabilities in the implementation of NGNs, especially in regard to NGN planning, deployment, operation and maintenance, and the development of NGN-based applications, especially for rural areas, taking into consideration also development in the near future, in order to handle future networks.

RESOLUTION 139 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society

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

recalling

Resolution 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

recognizing

- a) that the social and economic underdevelopment of a large part of the world is one of the most serious problems affecting not only the countries concerned but also the international community as a whole;
- b) that there is a need to create opportunities for digital services in developing countries¹, taking advantage of the benefits of the revolution in information and communication technologies (ICTs);
- c) that the new architecture of telecommunication networks shows potential for offering more efficient and economic telecommunication and ICT services and applications, particularly for rural and remote areas;
- d) that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) highlighted that the ICT infrastructure is an essential foundation for an inclusive information society, and called for the commitment of all States to placing ICTs and ICT applications at the service of development;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

e) that the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, an expanded version of the WSIS Forum, held by ITU in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), recognizes in its Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes that, since the Tunis Phase was held in 2005, the uses of ICTs have increased considerably and are now part of our everyday life, accelerating social and economic growth, sustainable development, increasing transparency and accountability, where applicable, and offering new opportunities for both developed and developing countries to leverage the benefits of new technologies;

f) that, in turn, 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;

g) that the declarations of previous world telecommunication development conferences (WTDC) (Istanbul, 2002; Doha, 2006; Hyderabad, 2010; and Dubai, 2014) have continued to affirm that ICTs and ICT applications are essential for political, economic, social and cultural development, that they play an important role in poverty alleviation, job creation, environmental protection and the prevention and mitigation of natural and other disasters (in addition to the importance of disaster prediction), and that they must be placed at the service of development in other sectors; and that, therefore, opportunities offered by new ICTs should be fully exploited in order to foster sustainable development;

h) that Goal 2 in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, continues to declare that the aim is for ITU to assist in bridging the national, regional and international digital divide in ICTs and ICT applications by facilitating interoperability, interconnection and global connectivity of telecommunication networks and services, and by playing a leading role, within its mandate, in the multistakeholder participation process for follow-up and implementation of the relevant goals and objectives of WSIS, and to focus on bridging the digital divide and providing broadband for all;

i) that, even prior to WSIS, in addition to ITU activities, various activities were being executed by many organizations and entities to bridge the digital divide;

j) that such activity by the Union has been increasing since the conclusion of WSIS and the adoption of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, particularly in relation to implementation and follow-up, in accordance with the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 and resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006 and Guadalajara, 2010),

recalling

a) Resolution 24 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of ITU in the development of world telecommunications, Resolution 31 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunication infrastructure and ICTs for socio-economic and cultural development, and Resolution 129 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the digital divide;

b) that the Union's World Telecommunication Development Report has highlighted the unacceptable imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications and the imperative and urgent need to remedy that imbalance;

c) that, in this context, the first WTDC (Buenos Aires, 1994), *inter alia*, called on governments, international agencies and all other parties concerned to accord, particularly in developing countries, an appropriate higher priority to investment and other related actions for the development of telecommunications;

d) that, since that time, WTDCs have established study groups, developed work programmes and approved resolutions to promote digital opportunities, highlighting the role of ICT in a number of areas;

e) that Resolutions 30 and 143 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference highlight that what countries need, as reflected in the two resolutions, is for the digital divide to be bridged, as a fundamental goal,

endorsing

a) Resolution 16 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on special actions and measures for the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition, which calls upon other Member States and Sector Members to establish partnerships with these countries, either directly or through the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in order to bring increased investment into the ICT sector and to stimulate the modernization and expansion of networks in these countries in a bold attempt to reduce the digital divide and to achieve the ultimate goal of universal access in line with the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda;

b) Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on bridging the digital divide;

c) Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on optimal integration of ICTs;

d) Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries,

considering

a) that, even with all the developments described above and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries ICTs and ICT applications are still not affordable to the majority of people, particularly those living in rural or remote areas;

b) that each region, country and area must tackle its own specific issues regarding the digital divide, with emphasis on cooperation with others in order to benefit from experience gained;

c) that many countries do not have the necessary basic infrastructure, long-term plans, laws, regulations and such like in place for the development of ICT and ICT applications;

d) that LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition still face particular problems in bridging the digital divide;

e) that it is necessary to study and analyse the social, demographic, economic and technological context of the communities in which it is intended to deploy infrastructure and implement plans for capacity building,

considering further

a) that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are not only the consequence of economic growth, but a prerequisite for overall development, including economic growth;

b) that telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications are an integral part of the national, regional and international development process;

c) that 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;

d) that recent progress, and particularly the convergence of telecommunication, information, broadcasting and computer technologies and services, 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 to support growth and development in other sectors;

- f) that, in this situation, national e-strategies should be linked to overall development goals and guide national decisions;
- g) that it continues to be necessary to provide decision-makers with relevant and timely information on the role and general contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development plans;
- h) that past studies undertaken at the initiative of the Union for assessing the benefits of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the sector have had a salutary effect in other sectors and are a necessary condition for their development;
- i) that the use of terrestrial and satellite systems to give access to local communities located in rural or remote areas without increasing connection costs due to distance and other geographic characteristics must be considered an extremely useful tool for bridging the digital divide;
- j) that satellite broadband services make it possible to provide cost-effective communications solutions with great connectivity, speed and reliability in metropolitan, rural and even remote areas, becoming an essential engine for the economic and social development of countries and regions,

stressing

- a) the important role played by telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the development of e-government, labour, agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human rights, environmental protection, trade and transfer of information for social welfare, and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries, 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 universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to information,

mindful

a) that the Dubai Declaration stated that, with convergence, policy-makers and regulators should continue to promote widespread, affordable access to telecommunications/ICTs, including Internet access, through fair, transparent, stable, predictable and non-discriminatory enabling policy, legal and regulatory environments, including common approaches to conformance and interoperability that promote competition, increase consumer choices, foster continued technological and service innovation and provide investment incentives at national, regional and international levels;

b) that goals in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 are aimed at enabling and fostering the growth and sustained development of telecommunication networks and services, at facilitating universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society, and at providing assistance to developing countries in order to bridge the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development;

c) that the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by WSIS recognized that policies that create a favourable climate for stability, predictability and fair competition at all levels should be developed and implemented in a manner that attracts more private investment in telecommunications and in ICT infrastructure;

d) that, in many ITU Member States, independent regulatory bodies have been established to deal with regulatory issues such as interconnection, determination of tariffs, licensing and competition, designed to promote digital opportunities at the national level,

appreciating

the various studies that have been carried out as part of the programme of technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union,

resolves

- 1 that implementation of Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) should continue;
- 2 that the Union should continue to organize, sponsor and conduct necessary studies in order to highlight, in a different and changing context, the contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development;
- 3 that the Union should continue to act as a clearing-house mechanism for the exchange of information and expertise in this regard, within the implementation of the Dubai 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,

continues to invite

the administrations and governments of Member States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions and providers of telecommunication equipment and services and ICTs to extend their support for the satisfactory implementation of this resolution,

continues to encourage

all agencies responsible for development aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), 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 pro-competitive policy and regulatory framework for ICTs and ICT applications;
- 2 to continue to assist Member States and Sector Members with strategies that expand access to telecommunication infrastructure, particularly for rural or remote areas;
- 3 to evaluate models for affordable and sustainable systems for access to information in rural or remote areas, communications and ICT applications on the global network, based on studies of these models;
- 4 to continue to conduct, within available resources, case studies concerning telecommunications/ICTs in rural areas and, if appropriate, to deploy a pilot model using IP-based technology, or equivalent thereof in the future, to extend rural access;
- 5 to promote and facilitate collaborative actions between the different Sectors of the Union to carry out studies, projects and inter-related activities identified in action plans of the Sectors, aiming to complement the development of the national telecommunication networks;
- 6 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;

7 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,

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,

instructs the Council

1 to allocate adequate funds, within approved budgetary resources, for the implementation of this resolution;

2 to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of this resolution;

3 to submit a progress report on this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

invites Member States

1 to continue to undertake concerted action in order to achieve the objectives of Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, as was the case for Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, by supporting this resolution as revised at this conference;

2 to conduct consultations with the beneficiaries of 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 and private investments for the development and construction of radiocommunication systems, including satellite systems, in their own countries and regions, and to contemplate the inclusion of their use in the national and/or regional broadband plans as an additional tool that will help bridge the digital divide and meet telecommunication needs, especially in developing countries.

RESOLUTION 140 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

recalling

a) Resolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which achieved its aims in regard to the holding of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

b) Resolution 113 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on WSIS;

c) Decision 8 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU input to the WSIS Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action and the information document on ITU activities related to the Summit;

d) Resolution 172 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

e) Resolution 200 (Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the Connect 2020 Agenda on global telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) development,

recalling further

a) the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, all of which were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA);

- b) the outcomes of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), referring to the role of ICTs for sustainable development;
- c) the Ministerial Round Table held at the WSIS Forum 2013;
- d) the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015, adopted at the ITU-coordinated WSIS+10 High-Level Event (Geneva, 2014);
- e) UNGA Resolution 68/302, on modalities for the overall review by the General Assembly of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes,

considering

- a) that ITU plays a fundamental role in providing global perspectives on the development of the information society;
- b) the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of WSIS and its coordination of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event;
- c) that the core competences of ITU in the field of ICTs – assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio-spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information – are of crucial importance for building the information society, as stated in § 64 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles;
- d) that the Tunis Agenda stated that "*each UN agency should act according to its mandate and competencies, and pursuant to decisions of their respective governing bodies, and within existing approved resources*" (§ 102b));
- e) the establishment of a United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the request of the Summit, with the main objective of coordinating substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations' implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and that ITU is a permanent member of UNGIS, and shares a rotating chairmanship thereof;

- f) that ITU, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are playing lead facilitation roles in the multistakeholder implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda, as called upon by WSIS;
- g) that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Lines C2 (Information and communication infrastructure), C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) and C6 (Enabling environment) of the Tunis Agenda, and a potential partner for a number of other action lines, as identified by WSIS;
- h) that Resolution 200 (Busan, 2014) endorsed the Connect 2020 global telecommunication/ICT goals and targets;
- i) that ITU is given specific responsibility for maintaining the WSIS stocktaking database (§ 120 of the Tunis Agenda);
- j) that ITU is capable of providing expertise relevant to the Internet Governance Forum as demonstrated during the WSIS process (§ 78a) of the Tunis Agenda);
- k) that ITU has, *inter alia*, specific responsibility to study and report on international Internet connectivity (§§ 27 and 50 of the Tunis Agenda);
- l) that ITU has a specific responsibility to ensure rational, efficient and economic use of, and equitable access to, the radio-frequency spectrum by all countries, based on relevant international agreements (§ 96 of the Tunis Agenda);
- m) that UNGA, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,
- n) the results of the meeting of the 68th session of UNGA (2014), on overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes in December 2015 (UNGA Resolution 68/302);

o) that "building an inclusive development-oriented information society will require unremitting multistakeholder effort ... Taking into account the multifaceted nature of building the Information Society, effective cooperation among governments, private sector, civil society and United Nations and other international organizations, according to their roles and responsibilities and leveraging on their expertise, is essential" (§ 83 of the Tunis Agenda),

considering further

a) that ITU and other international organizations should continue to cooperate and coordinate their activities where necessary for the global good;

b) the need for ITU to evolve constantly in response to changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and, in particular, in respect of evolving technologies and new regulatory challenges;

c) the needs of developing countries¹, including in the areas of building telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, strengthening confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs and implementation of the other WSIS goals;

d) the desirability of using ITU's resources and expertise in a way which takes account of the rapid changes in the telecommunication environment and of the WSIS outcomes, taking into account the outcomes of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, which will be reviewed under the UNGA overall review to take place in December 2015;

e) the need to carefully deploy the Union's human and financial resources in a manner consistent with the priorities of the membership and cognizant of budgetary constraints, and the need to avoid duplication among the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

f) that the full involvement of the membership, including Sector Members, as well as other stakeholders, is critical to successful ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes;

g) that the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference contains a commitment to implementation of the relevant WSIS outcomes in response to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment and its effects on the Union, as well as the priority areas to be addressed in implementing the WSIS outcomes beyond 2015, subject to the outcomes of the UNGA overall review;

h) that the ITU Council Working Group on WSIS (CWG-WSIS) constitutes an effective mechanism for facilitating Member State inputs on the role of ITU in implementing WSIS outcomes, as envisaged by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006 and Guadalajara, 2010);

i) that the Council has approved roadmaps for Action Lines C2, C5 and C6, which have been updated and made available on the web, as well as WSIS-related activities, which have been included in the ITU operational plans for 2015-2018;

j) that the international community is invited to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes;

k) that ITU is capable of providing expertise in the field of statistical work by developing ICT indicators, using appropriate indicators and benchmarking to track global progress, and measuring the digital divide (§§ 113-118 of the Tunis Agenda),

noting

a) the holding of the WSIS Forum, organized annually by ITU in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNESCO and UNDP, and the holding of the 10-year WSIS review event entitled "Towards Knowledge Societies for Peace and Sustainable Development", coordinated by UNESCO in Paris in 2013;

b) the establishment of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development at the invitation of the Secretary-General of ITU and the Director-General of UNESCO, taking note of the Broadband targets for 2015, which aim to make broadband policy universal and to increase affordability and uptake in support of internationally agreed development goals, including the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

taking into account

a) that WSIS acknowledged that multistakeholder participation is essential to the successful building of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society;

b) the nexus between issues of telecommunication development and those of economic, social and cultural development, as well as its impact on social and economic structures in all Member States;

c) § 98 of the Tunis Agenda, which encourages strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders and welcomes, in that respect, the ITU-led Connect the World initiative;

d) that, in recent decades, the ICT landscape has dramatically changed progress in natural science, mathematics, engineering and technology: rapid innovation, diffusion and uptake of mobile technologies and improved access to the Internet have greatly expanded the gamut of opportunities that ICTs offer to promote inclusive development and bring the benefits of the information society to an increasing number of people around the world;

e) that UNGIS proposes that "*in collaboration with other stakeholders, the UN system should seek to take full advantage of ICTs in addressing the development challenges of the 21st century and to recognize them as cross-cutting enablers for the achievement of all three pillars of sustainable development*" and states that "*the potential of ICTs as key enablers of development, and as critical components of innovative development solutions, is fully recognized in the Post-2015 Development Agenda*";

- f) the outcomes of the ITU-coordinated WSIS+10 High-Level Event, based on the Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform (MPP), together with other United Nations agencies and inclusive of all WSIS stakeholders, which was conducted as an extended version of the WSIS Forum, under the mandates of the participating agencies and on a consensus basis;
- g) that the ITU Secretary-General created the ITU WSIS Task Force, chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General, in order to fulfil, among others, the instructions handed down to the Secretary-General in Resolution 140 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- h) the outcomes of the WSIS Forums held in 2011, 2012 and 2013, as well as the WSIS+10 High-Level Event (as an extended version of the WSIS Forum 2014) coordinated by ITU, held in Geneva in June 2014;
- i) the ITU report entitled "*WSIS+10 Report: ITU's Ten Year Contribution to the WSIS implementation and follow-up (2005-2014)*", outlining WSIS-related activities of the Union,

endorsing

- a) Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) in implementing the WSIS outcomes;
- b) Resolution 139 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;
- c) the relevant results of the 2011-2014 sessions of the ITU Council, including Resolution 1332 (Rev. 2011) and 1334 (Rev. 2013);
- d) programmes, activities and regional activities established by WTDC-14 with the objective of bridging the digital divide;
- e) the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of CWG-WSIS and the WSIS Task Force;

f) Resolution 75 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on ITU-T's contribution in implementing the outcomes of WSIS,

recognizing

a) the importance of ITU's role and participation in UNGIS, as a permanent member, and sharing a rotating chairmanship;

b) ITU's commitment to the implementation of the goals and objectives of WSIS, as one of the most important goals for the Union;

c) that UNGA, in its Resolution 68/302, on the modalities for the overall review of WSIS outcomes, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes in December 2015,

resolves

1 that ITU should play a leading facilitating role in the implementation process, along with UNESCO and UNDP, as stated in § 109 of the Tunis Agenda;

2 that ITU should continue to coordinate WSIS Forums, World Telecommunication and Information Society Day (WTISD) and WSIS Project Prizes and maintain the WSIS Stocktaking database, subject to the outcomes of the UNGA overall review in December 2015;

3 that ITU should continue to play a lead facilitation role in the WSIS implementation process, as a moderator/facilitator for implementing Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;

4 that ITU should continue carrying out those activities that come within its mandate, and participate with other stakeholders, as appropriate, in the implementation of Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C7, C8, C9 and C11 and all other relevant action lines and other WSIS outcomes, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

5 that ITU should continue to adapt itself, taking into account technological developments and its potential to contribute significantly to building an inclusive information society and to the Post-2015 Development Agenda;

6 that, when continuing its WSIS-related activity, ITU should take into consideration the outcomes of the UNGA overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes in 2015;

7 to express its satisfaction with the successful outcomes of the Summit, in which the expertise and core competence of ITU were noted several times;

8 to express its satisfaction with the successful outcomes of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event to review implementation of WSIS outcomes, at which the importance of collaboration among United Nations agencies, governments and relevant stakeholders was noted several times;

9 to express its satisfaction and appreciation for ITU's efforts to initiate and coordinate the WSIS+10 (MPP and WSIS+10 High-Level Event in close collaboration with other relevant United Nations agencies and relevant stakeholders;

10 to express its satisfaction and appreciation for the efforts and contributions of other relevant United Nations agencies and all other stakeholders during the WSIS+10 MPP and the WSIS+10 High-Level Event;

11 to endorse the following outcome documents of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event:

- WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes;
- WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015;

12 to submit to the December 2015 UNGA overall review the successful outcomes of the ITU-coordinated WSIS+10 High-Level Event elaborated through its MPP;

13 to express its thanks to the staff of the Union, the host countries and CWG-WSIS for their efforts in the preparation of both phases of WSIS (Geneva, 2003 and Tunis, 2005) and the WSIS+10 High-Level Event (Geneva, 2014), as well as all members of ITU actively involved in implementing the WSIS outcomes;

14 that ITU, in coordination with UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP, contribute on the issue of ICT for development in the debate on the Post-2015 Development Agenda arranged by UNGA, taking into consideration the WSIS+10 High-Level Event outcome documents, with a focus on bridging the digital divide through sustainable development;

15 that there is a need to integrate the implementation of the Dubai Action Plan, and in particular Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), and relevant resolutions of plenipotentiary conferences, with the multistakeholder implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

16 that ITU should, within available resources, continue to maintain the current public WSIS Stocktaking database, as one of the valuable tools for assisting with the follow-up of WSIS, as instructed in § 120 of the Tunis Agenda;

17 that ITU-D shall give high priority to building information and communication infrastructure (WSIS Action Line C2), this being the physical backbone for all e-applications, having regard to the Dubai Declaration and Objective 2 of the Dubai Action Plan and calling upon the ITU-D study groups to do the same;

18 to endorse the WSIS+10 Report: *ITU's Ten Year Contribution to the WSIS Implementation and Follow-up (2005-2014)*;

19 that UNGA be encouraged to consider the WSIS+10 High-Level Event outcome documents, which were developed through the MPP, which takes stock of the progress made in the implementation of the Geneva 2003 outcomes and addresses potential ICT gaps and areas for continued focus, as well as addressing challenges, including bridging the digital divide, and harnessing ICTs for development;

20 that ITU should submit a progress report on the implementation of WSIS outcomes concerning ITU to the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in 2018,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to present to UNGA, within the modalities established by UNGA Resolution 68/302, the WSIS+10 Report: *ITU's Ten Year Contribution to the WSIS Implementation and Follow-up (2005-2014)*, which was provided as an input to the Committee on Science and Technology Development (CSTD) review;

2 to support ITU's role in implementing the WSIS outcomes and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, as established by Member States;

3 to submit the WSIS+10 High-Level Event outcome documents as a contribution to the UNGA overall review in 2015;

4 to prepare a report on the UNGA overall review of WSIS at the first Council session after the latter's adoption,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to take all necessary measures for ITU to fulfil its role, as outlined in *resolves* 1, 2, 3, and 4 above, in accordance with the appropriate roadmaps;

2 to continue to coordinate, with the WSIS Task Force, the activities related to WSIS implementation for implementing *resolves* 1, 2, 3, and 4 above, with the aim of avoiding duplication of work among the ITU Bureaux and General Secretariat;

3 to continue to raise public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities and provide broader access to the Union's resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging information society;

4 to formulate specific tasks and deadlines for implementing the action lines referred to above, and incorporate them in the operational plans of the General Secretariat and the Sectors;

5 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects, including their financial implications;

6 to prepare and submit a progress report on the ITU activities for WSIS implementation to the next plenipotentiary conference in 2018, taking into account the UNGA overall review in December 2015;

7 to ensure that ITU participates actively, through the provision of its expertise and competency, in the UNGA overall review, in accordance with the modalities established by UNGA Resolution 68/302,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to ensure that concrete objectives and deadlines (using results-based management processes) are developed for WSIS activities and reflected in the operational plans of each Sector,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to follow, as soon as possible and in accordance with Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), a partnership approach in ITU-D activities related to its roles in the implementation and follow-up of the WSIS outcomes, in accordance with the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention, and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council,

requests the Council

1 to oversee, consider and discuss, as appropriate, ITU's implementation of the WSIS outcomes and related ITU activities, and, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, to make resources available as appropriate;

2 to oversee ITU's adaptation to the information society, in line with *resolves 5 above*;

- 3 to maintain CWG-WSIS, in order to facilitate membership input and guidance on the ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes and to elaborate, in collaboration with other Council working groups, proposals to the Council that may be necessary for adapting ITU to its role in building the information society, with the assistance of the WSIS Task Force, these proposals possibly including amendments to the Constitution and the Convention;
- 4 to take into account the relevant UNGA decisions with regard to the overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes;
- 5 to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention;
- 6 to take all necessary measures, as appropriate, in follow-up to the results of the UNGA overall review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 7 to encourage the participation of the ITU membership and other relevant stakeholders in ITU's activities that support WSIS implementation, as appropriate,

invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia

- 1 to participate actively in implementing WSIS outcomes, contribute to the WSIS Forum and WSIS Stocktaking database maintained by ITU and the WSIS Project Prizes, and participate actively in the activities of CWG-WSIS and in ITU's further adaptation to the information society;
- 2 to participate actively in the preparatory process for the UNGA overall review of the WSIS outcomes, according to the rules and procedures of UNGA, and to promote ITU's activities in this regard and the outcomes of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event;

- 3 to support, through relevant United Nations processes, the creation of synergies and institutional linkages between WSIS and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, so as to continue strengthening the impact of ICT for sustainable development;
- 4 to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes;
- 5 to continue to contribute information on their activities to the public WSIS Stocktaking database maintained by ITU;
- 6 to contribute to and closely collaborate with the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development as an international, multistakeholder initiative to improve the availability and quality of ICT data and indicators, particularly in developing countries,

resolves to express

- 1 its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Governments of Switzerland and Tunisia for having hosted the two phases of the Summit in close collaboration with ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and other relevant United Nations agencies;
- 2 its appreciation for the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, coordinated and hosted by ITU and co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP with the engagement of other United Nations agencies.

RESOLUTION 144 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Availability of model host-country agreements in advance for conferences and assemblies of the Union held away from Geneva

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

recalling

- a) the relevant provisions of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, particularly:
- sections 1, 2 and 3 of Chapter I thereof concerning the holding of conferences and assemblies when there is an inviting government; and
 - section 12 of Chapter II thereof concerning the setting up of committees;
- b) the relevant provisions of Article 5 of the ITU Convention concerning duties and responsibilities of the General Secretariat, and particularly No. 97, which provides that the Secretary-General shall provide, where appropriate in cooperation with the inviting government, the secretariat of conferences of the Union;
- c) Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which considers that there are advantages in holding certain conferences and meetings in countries other than the headquarters country;
- d) that Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) resolves that invitations to hold conferences and assemblies of the Union away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government agrees to defray the additional expenditure involved;

e) that Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) resolves that invitations to hold development conferences and meetings of the study groups of the Sectors away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government provides at least adequate premises and the necessary furniture and equipment free of charge, except that in the case of developing countries¹ equipment need not necessarily be provided free of charge by the host government, if the government so requests;

f) that Resolution 175 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference resolves to take account of persons with disabilities in the work of ITU,

considering

a) that the conferences and assemblies of the Union have high importance due to the powers conferred on them and the effects they have;

b) that it is important to remove barriers that limit the participation of persons with disabilities;

c) that webcasting and captioning are invaluable tools, which benefit persons with disabilities and specific needs;

d) that the precise place and exact dates of conferences and assemblies must be fixed in accordance with the provisions of Articles 1 and 3 of the Convention, following consultations with the inviting government;

e) that the decision to accept an invitation to hold a conference or assembly of the Union away from Geneva is usually taken by the ITU Council;

f) that preparations for conferences and assemblies require extensive work, which includes various installations and facilities as well as the planning and organization of logistic services in a timely fashion for the smooth functioning of the conference or assembly;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

g) that, when there is an inviting government, the General Secretariat defines the conditions and requirements of the conference or assembly in a host-country agreement and annexes thereto,

considering, however

a) that past and current experience demonstrates that host-country agreements show significant variations not only from one conference or assembly to another, but also for different host countries;

b) that host-country agreements and their annexes require the inviting government to deploy the necessary financial and human resources for the preparatory work;

c) that requirements for the inviting governments usually differ from the facilities provided by ITU for conferences and assemblies held and organized by ITU in Geneva, resulting in additional effort and expenditures;

d) that the conditions attached to host-country agreements and annexes thereto are of significance in the decision-making process of a government considering whether to invite and host a conference or assembly of the Union;

e) that the availability of the texts of the host-country agreement and annexes thereto well in advance of a conference or assembly will not only increase transparency but also will serve as a measure for the Union to accept the invitation and for the governments to take a decision on an invitation to hold a conference or assembly;

f) that, as things stand at present, finalization of the complete text of the host-country agreement and its annexes takes a long time, which in turn leaves the inviting government very little time to not only complete the domestic ratification procedures but also fulfil all the commitments and requirements laid down in the above-mentioned texts,

recognizing

national sovereignty and the different national laws of the Member States,

resolves

that model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, taking into account the needs of persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs, including accessible facilities, arrangements for webcasting facilities and captioning (including transcripts of the captioning), 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, considering the financial and technical limitations, shall be provided at least two years before the proposed date of any conference or assembly, in order to facilitate the work of Member States wishing to offer to host the conference or assembly under well-defined conditions,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to prepare model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, for each of the conferences and assemblies of the Union, at least two years before the proposed date of the conference or assembly;
- 2 to submit the model of host-country agreements and the annexes thereto to the Council, for consideration and adoption of any measures that may be appropriate;
- 3 to provide the model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, to the Member States before any decision is taken concerning the selection of the host country for the conference or assembly,

instructs the Council

to review and adopt, at its first session after they have been made available, model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure and arrangements for webcasting facilities and captioning (including transcripts of the captioning) for each of the conferences and assemblies of the Union, and to adopt any measures that may be appropriate.

RESOLUTION 146 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

**Periodic review and revision of the International
Telecommunication Regulations**

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

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",

resolves

1 that a periodic review of the International Telecommunication Regulations shall normally be carried out every eight years;

2 that the review process of the International Telecommunication Regulations shall commence in 2017, preferably at the beginning of the year,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to convene an Expert Group on the International Telecommunication Regulations (EG-ITR), open to the ITU Member States and Sector Members, with terms of reference and working methods established by the ITU Council, to review those regulations;

2 to submit the report of EG-ITR to the 2018 session of the Council for consideration, publication and subsequent submission to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference,

instructs the Council

1 to establish terms of reference and working methods for EG-ITR;

2 to examine the report of EG-ITR at its 2018 session and submit it to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference with the Council's comments,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

1 each within their field of competence, with advice from the relevant advisory group, to contribute to the future review of the International Telecommunication Regulations, recognizing that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector has most of the work relevant to the International Telecommunication Regulations;

2 to submit the results of their work to EG-ITR;

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 expert group,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to participate and contribute to EG-ITR on the review of the International Telecommunication Regulations,

invites the 2018 plenipotentiary conference

to consider the EG-ITR report on the review of the International Telecommunication Regulations and take actions, as appropriate.

RESOLUTION 150 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 2010-2013

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

considering

a) No. 53 of the ITU Constitution;

b) the report of the Council to this conference in Document PP-14/65, relating to the financial management of the Union during the years 2010-2013, and the report of the Administration and Management Committee of this conference (Document PP-14/150),

resolves

to give its final approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 2010-2013.

RESOLUTION 151 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Implementation of results-based management in ITU

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

considering

a) Resolution 72 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, which notes 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;

b) Resolution 151 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which further instructed the Secretary-General to continue to improve methodologies associated with the full implementation of results-based budgeting (RBB) and results-based management (RBM), including the presentation of biennial budgets,

recognizing

a) that bringing the implementation of RBB and RBM to the next level at ITU will entail challenges and steps, including the need for a significant culture change and for staff at all levels to become familiar with the concepts and terms of RBM;

b) that a comprehensive strategy aimed at changing the way agencies operate, with improving performance (achieving results) as the central orientation, was identified by 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,

emphasizing

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

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

- 1 to continue to improve methodologies associated with the full implementation of RBB and RBM, including improvements in the presentation of the biennial budgets on an ongoing basis;
- 2 to continue to develop a comprehensive ITU results framework to support implementation of the strategic plan and linkage of 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 Member States are used to best advantage,

instructs the ITU Council

- 1 to continue to review the proposed measures and take appropriate action to ensure further development and appropriate implementation of RBB and RBM at ITU;
- 2 to monitor the implementation of this resolution at each subsequent session of the Council and to report to the next plenipotentiary conference.

RESOLUTION 152 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

considering

a) the report to the ITU Council by the Secretary-General in Document C11/21, noting improvements brought about by the implementation of Resolution 152 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, while also requesting flexibility when addressing the strict timelines found in *resolves* 6 resolution;

b) that Council-11, as reported in § 4.7 of Document C11/120, approved granting the Secretary-General flexibility for one year regarding the implementation of that resolution, with the Secretary-General to report to Council-12 on progress achieved, and that such flexibility was extended for an additional one year by each successive Council,

considering further

the reports accordingly presented by the Secretary-General to Council-12 in Document C12/10, Council-13 in Document C13/14 and Council-14 in Document C14/14,

noting

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

noting further

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

recognizing

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

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

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

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

recognizing further

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

resolves

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

- 2 that, in the case of a merger between Sector Members or Associates of the same Sector, duly notified to the Secretary-General, No. 240 of the Convention shall not apply and shall thus not have the effect of requiring the Sector Member or the Associate resulting from the merger to pay more than one contribution for its participation in the work of the Sector concerned;
- 3 that every new Sector Member or Associate shall, in respect of the year of its accession or admission, pay in advance a contribution calculated as from the first day of the month of accession or admission, as the case may be;
- 4 that annual contributions for existing Sector Members or existing Associates will be invoiced in advance and no later than 15 September each year;
- 5 that annual contributions for existing Sector Members or existing Associates become due for payment on 31 March each year;
- 6 that, in the event of late payment, suspension of participation in ITU should, in the case of a Sector Member or Associate, occur six months (180 days) after the date on which payment of the annual contribution was due, and in the absence of a negotiated and agreed repayment schedule, exclusion of a Sector Member or an Associate on grounds of non-payment should occur three months (90 days) after the date of receipt of the notification of suspension;
- 7 that, with a view to retaining members and recovering past debts owed, the Secretary-General may have flexibility in implementing *resolves 6* of this resolution and negotiating repayment plans with Sector Members and Associates;
- 8 that Sector Members and Associates can be readmitted to the Union under the usual conditions and upon payment of membership contributions;
- 9 that any difficulty (e.g. non-payment, mail returned due to lack of information regarding a new address) shall be immediately notified to the Member State which endorsed the Sector Member or the Associate,

instructs the Secretary-General

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

instructs the Council

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

invites Member States

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

RESOLUTION 154 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

recalling

- a) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 67/292, on multilingualism;
- b) Resolution 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) 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. 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. Guadalajara, 2010);
- 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. Guadalajara, 2010) 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

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

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

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;
- 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 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 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.

RESOLUTION 157 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Strengthening of the project execution function in ITU

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

recalling

- a) No. 118 of the ITU Constitution outlining the Union's dual responsibility as a United Nations specialized agency and executing agency for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements so as to facilitate and enhance telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;
- b) Resolution 135 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in other programmes of the United Nations system and in other funding arrangements, which instructed the ITU Council to take all necessary measures to ensure maximum efficiency of the Union's participation in UNDP and other funding arrangements;
- c) Resolution 52 (Rev. 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;
- d) Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on implementation of initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels approved by the six ITU-D regions;

e) Annex 2 to Decision 5 (Rev. Busan, 2014) 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 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 countries¹ 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. Antalya, 2006) of this conference, should contribute toward the sustainability of the requisite expertise to enhance the project execution function;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

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 Sector objectives as adopted by Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) 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 reports annually to the Council on progress achieved in fulfilling the functions specified in No. 118 of the Constitution and in implementing this resolution,

further resolves

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

- i) collaborating and partnering with relevant expert organizations at the regional and international levels, particularly in those areas where ITU would benefit from specialized expertise;
- ii) 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;
- iii) making available to the ITU membership any relevant materials from a technical cooperation or assistance activity so that they may be utilized for future efforts,

instructs the Council

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

RESOLUTION 158 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Financial issues for consideration by the Council

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

considering

- a) Article 28 of the ITU Constitution and Article 33 of the ITU Convention pertaining to the finances of the Union;
- b) the need to ensure that, in each biennial budget, revenue and expenses are balanced;
- c) the rules, procedures and financial arrangements for voluntary contributions and trust funds as specified in Annex 2 to the ITU Financial Regulations,

noting

- a) the outcomes of the ITU Council Working Group for the elaboration of the draft strategic plan and the draft financial plan for 2016-2019;
- b) the cost implications for ITU as a result of the role it has acquired in following up and implementing the relevant outcomes of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society;
- c) that there is a need to stabilize the elements of the financial plan during plenipotentiary conferences;
- d) that the financial revenue of the Union based on contributions by Member States and Sector Members has continued to decrease;
- e) the need to increase the revenue of the Union, possibly through increasing the sources of revenue of the Union or developing additional new financial mechanisms,

noting further

the adoption of Resolution 151 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on results-based management,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to study possible new measures to generate additional revenue for ITU;
- 2 to report on the outcomes of this study and recommend measures to the Council through the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources (CWG-FHR),

resolves to instruct the Council

- 1 to review the outcomes of CWG-FHR regarding possible new approaches to raising new revenues, and implement measures where appropriate, on a temporary basis, subject to review by the following plenipotentiary conference;
- 2 to study the possibility of establishing mechanisms to afford greater financial stability for the Union, and to make recommendations in that regard;
- 3 to review the current methodologies and study the development of a future vision for the participation of Sector Members, Associates and Academia in the activities of ITU, including, *inter alia*, analysis of the implications of various pricing methodologies, the current membership structure and the benefits and participation rights of Sector Members, Associates and Academia, ways of increasing participation among non-profit entities in the work of the Union, and the practice of exempting entities from membership fees;
- 4 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference with recommendations regarding actions that can be implemented on a longer-term basis, including any modifications to the relevant articles of the Constitution and Convention that may be required.

RESOLUTION 159 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Assistance and support to Lebanon for rebuilding its telecommunication networks (fixed and mobile)

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

recalling

- a) the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning the situation;
- c) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;
- d) § 16 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society,

recognizing

- a) that a reliable telecommunication network is indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;
- b) that Lebanon's telecommunication facilities have been severely damaged due to wars in that country;
- c) that the damage caused to Lebanon's telecommunications should be a matter of concern for the entire international community, particularly ITU, as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications;
- d) Resolution 159 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which resolved that action should be initiated to provide for and support Lebanon in rebuilding its telecommunication network;

e) that Resolution 159 (Antalya, 2006) has not yet been translated into actions, except for the exploratory mission of the ITU expert in 2007 which ended with an assessment report evaluating damages and revenue losses at an amount of USD 547.3 million;

f) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Lebanon will not be able to develop its telecommunication network and infrastructure to the required level of performance and resilience without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

taking into consideration

a) that efforts will help rebuild and upgrade the telecommunication network infrastructure;

b) that efforts will also enhance the resilience of its management and security systems to meet its needs in terms of economic and telecommunication services and security,

resolves

1 that special and specific actions should be taken within the framework of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector's activities, with specialized assistance from the other two Sectors, in order to implement this resolution and provide appropriate assistance and support to Lebanon in rebuilding and securing its telecommunication networks (fixed and mobile);

2 that the necessary funds should be allocated within the available resources of the Union for the implementation of this resolution,

calls upon Member States

to ensure all possible assistance and support to the Government of Lebanon, either bilaterally or through, and, in any case, in coordination with, the special action of the Union referred to above,

instructs the ITU Council

to allocate the necessary funds for such actions, within available resources, and to trigger and actually take the said actions,

instructs the Secretary-General

to urge the activities carried out by the three ITU Sectors in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of Lebanon is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter periodically to the Council.

RESOLUTION 162 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Independent management advisory committee

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

recalling

- a) the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled *Oversight Lacunae in the United Nations System (JIU/REP/2006/2)* and in particular recommendation 1 thereof on the establishment of an independent external oversight board;
- b) ITU Council Decision 565 (C-11) appointing five independent experts as members of the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC) to serve for a term of four years;
- c) Council Decision 563 (modified 2014), which adds the following to the terms of reference of the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources (CWG-FHR): “*to undertake on an annual basis, a review of the status of the implementation of the recommendations of the Independent Management Advisory Committee as presented annually to Council, taking into account Resolution 162 (Guadalajara, 2010)*”,

reaffirming

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

recognizing

- a) that the establishment of an independent management advisory committee contributes to effective oversight and governance of an organization;
- b) that an independent management advisory committee is a governance tool and does not duplicate the financial audit functions of either the internal or the external auditor;

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

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

considering

the recommendation of the representatives of internal audit services of the United Nations organizations and multilateral financial institutions on the establishment of effective and independent audit committees,

noting

IMAC's annual reports to the Council, including its recommendations,

resolves

to establish IMAC on an ongoing basis according to the terms of reference contained in the annex to this resolution, and review and amend, if necessary, its terms of reference,

instructs the Council

- 1 to consider IMAC's annual reports and its recommendations and take appropriate action;
- 2 to review the status of implementation of the IMAC recommendations;
- 3 to appoint the five independent experts as members of IMAC according to its terms of reference,

instructs the Secretary-General

to publish, without delay, and provide public access to, the IMAC reports as presented to the Council, on a publicly accessible website,

invites the Council

to report to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference on IMAC's activities and on the implementation of this resolution.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 162 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Terms of reference for the ITU Independent Management Advisory Committee

Purpose

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

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

- a) ways of improving the quality and the level of financial reporting, governance, risk management, including long-term liabilities, monitoring and internal controls in ITU;
- b) how to implement its recommendations;
- c) ensuring the independence, effectiveness and objectivity of the internal and external audit functions; and
- d) how to strengthen communication among all stakeholders, the external and internal auditors, the Council and ITU management.

Responsibilities

3 The responsibilities of IMAC are:

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

- b) Risk management and internal controls: To advise the Council on the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, including ITU's risk-management and governance practices.
- c) Financial statements: To advise the Council on issues arising from the audited financial statements of ITU, and letters to management and other reports produced by the external auditor.
- d) Accounting: To advise the Council on the appropriateness of accounting policies and disclosure practices and assess changes and risks in those policies.
- e) External audit: To advise the Council on the scope and approach of the external auditor's work. IMAC may provide advice on the appointment of the external auditor, including the costs and scope of the services to be provided.
- f) Evaluation: To review and advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of ITU's evaluation function.

Authority

- 4 IMAC shall have all the necessary authority to fulfil its responsibilities, including free and unrestricted access to any information, records or staff (including the internal audit function) and the external auditor, or any business contracted by ITU.
- 5 The Head of the ITU internal audit function and the external auditor will have unrestricted and confidential access to IMAC, and vice versa.
- 6 These terms of reference (ToR) are to be reviewed periodically, as appropriate, by IMAC, and any proposed amendment submitted to the Council for approval.
- 7 IMAC, as an advisory body, has no management powers, executive authority or operational responsibilities.

Composition

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

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

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

11 To the greatest extent possible:

- a) no more than one member of IMAC shall be from the same geographical region; and
- b) membership of IMAC shall be balanced, with individuals from developed and developing countries¹, in terms of public- and private-sector experience, and in terms of gender.

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

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

- a) finance and audit;
- b) organization governance and accountability structure, including risk management;
- c) law;
- d) senior-level management;
- e) the organization, structure and functioning of the United Nations and/or other intergovernmental organizations; and

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

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

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

Independence

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

16 Members of IMAC shall:

- a) not hold a position or engage in any activity that could impair their independence from ITU or from companies that maintain a business relationship with ITU;
- b) not currently be, or have been within the five years prior to appointment on IMAC, employed or engaged in any capacity by ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation, or have an immediate family member (as defined by the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules) working for or having a contractual relationship with ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation;
- c) be independent of the United Nations Panel of External Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit; and
- d) not be eligible for any employment with ITU for at least five years immediately following the last day of their tenure on IMAC.

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

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

Selection, appointment and term

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

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

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

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

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

Meetings

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting

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

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

32 IMAC will conduct a self-assessment, based on best practice, and report on the results to the Council.

Administrative arrangements

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

- a) shall receive a daily subsistence allowance; and
- b) those not resident in the Canton of Geneva or neighbouring France shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses, to attend IMAC sessions.

34 The ITU secretariat will provide secretariat support to IMAC.

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

5 Declaration

I declare that:

- As a member of the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), I am aware of my responsibilities under its Terms of Reference:
 - to disclose, and take reasonable steps to avoid, any conflict of interest (real or apparent) in connection with my membership of IMAC; and
 - not to make improper use of (a) inside information or (b) my duties, status, power or authority, in order to gain, or seek to gain, a benefit or advantage for myself or for any other person.

I declare that:

- I have read the IMAC Terms of Reference and understood the requirement for me to disclose any private, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.
- I undertake to immediately inform the Chairman of IMAC (who shall inform the Chairman of the Council) of any changes to my personal circumstances or work responsibilities that could affect the contents of this disclosure and to provide an amended disclosure/s using this pro forma.
- I undertake to disclose any private, financial or other interests of my immediate family that I am aware of, should circumstances arise in which I consider that they could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my official duties.
- I understand that this would require the consent of the family member to the collection by ITU of personal information and a declaration that he/she is aware of the purpose for which the personal information has been collected, the legislative requirements authorizing the collection and the third parties to whom the personal information may be disclosed, and consents.

Signature

Name

Date

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

6 Declaration of consent by immediate family member to disclosure of their personal, financial and other interests

If you ticked the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Step 7.

This declaration is to be completed by the immediate family member/s of the IMAC member where the IMAC member considers that the personal, financial and other interests of the family member/s could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions he/she is taking or the advice he/she is giving in the course of his/her membership of IMAC.

Family member name _____

Relationship to IMAC member _____

IMAC member name _____

Signature

Name of immediate family
member

Date

7 Submit his form

Once completed and signed, this form should be sent to the Chairman of the ITU Council.

APPENDIX B

**Proposed process for selection of members of the
Independent Management Advisory Committee**

When a vacancy on the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC) occurs, it shall be filled in accordance with the process set out below:

- a) The Secretary-General:
 - i) shall invite ITU Member States to nominate individuals who are deemed to possess exceptional qualifications and experience;
 - ii) may place in international, reputable magazines and/or newspapers, and on the Internet, a call for expressions of interest from suitably qualified and experienced individuals,

to serve on IMAC.

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

- b) A selection panel shall be formed comprising six ITU Council members representing the Americas, Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States, Africa, Asia and Australasia and the Arab States.
- c) The selection panel shall, taking into account the IMAC terms of reference (ToR) and the confidential nature of the selection process, review and consider the applications received and create a shortlist of candidates whom it may wish to interview. The selection panel will be assisted, as required, by the ITU secretariat.
- d) The selection panel shall then propose to the Council a list of the best-qualified candidates, equal to the number of vacancies on IMAC. In the event a vote is taken by the selection panel on whether (a) candidate(s) shall be included in the list of candidates to be proposed to the Council and ends in an equal number of votes, the Chairman of the Council shall have the deciding vote.

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

- e) The Council shall consider the recommendation to appoint the individuals to IMAC.
- f) The selection panel will also create and retain a pool of suitably qualified candidates for consideration by the Council if required in order to fill a vacancy arising for any reason (e.g. resignation, incapacity) during a term of IMAC.
- g) In order to observe the principle of rotation, the positions should be re-advertised every four years, if considered appropriate by the Council, using the selection process set out in this appendix. The pool of suitably qualified candidates referred to in subparagraph f) should also be refreshed using the same selection process.

RESOLUTION 166 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

considering

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

242 1 *The radiocommunication assembly, the world telecommunication
PP-98 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 2 *If the workload of any study group requires, the assembly or
PP-98 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 groups¹;
- b) the experience of WTDC (Dubai, 2014), 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 countries²;
- 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;

¹ The criteria contained within this resolution do not apply to the designation of chairmen or vice-chairmen of focus groups.

² These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

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 review the current situation with a view to establishing the necessary criteria for appointment of the optimum numbers of vice-chairmen for Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups (including, to the extent practicable, 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 Sector³, 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,

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.

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

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.

RESOLUTION 167 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Strengthening and developing ITU capabilities for electronic meetings and means to advance the work of the Union

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

considering

- a) the rapid technological change in the field of telecommunications and the associated policy, regulatory and infrastructure adaptations required at national, regional and global levels;
- b) the consequent need for the widest possible engagement of the ITU membership from around the world to address these matters in the work of the Union;
- c) that developments in technologies and facilities for the holding of electronic meetings and the further development of electronic working methods (EWM) will enable more open, rapid and easy collaboration between participants in the activities of ITU, which may be paperless;
- d) that some activities and procedures associated with certain ITU meetings still require direct face-to-face participation by the Union's membership,

recalling

- a) Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on documents and publications of the Union, regarding the electronic availability of documents;
- b) Resolution 58 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening of relations between ITU and regional telecommunication organizations and regional preparations for the Plenipotentiary Conference, which resolves that the Union, in strengthening its relations with the regional telecommunication organizations and by means of ITU regional preparations for plenipotentiary conferences, radiocommunication conferences and assemblies, world telecommunication development conferences (WTDC) and world telecommunication standardization assemblies (WTSAs) shall, with the assistance of its regional offices when necessary, cover all Member States without exception, even if they do not belong to any of the six regional telecommunication organizations;

- c) Resolution 175 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, which resolves to take account of persons with disabilities and specific needs;
- d) Resolution 32 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on strengthening electronic working methods in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the implementation of EWM capabilities and associated arrangements in the work of ITU-T;
- e) Resolution 73 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on ICTs and climate change and, in particular, *recognizing g)* thereof concerning energy-efficient working methods;
- f) Resolution 5 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on enhancing participation by developing countries¹ in the activities of the Union, in particular, *instructs 4* thereof to continue promoting remote participation and meetings and EWM so as to encourage and facilitate participation in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D);

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

g) Resolution 66 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on ICT and climate change, in particular the instruction to the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) to consider possible changes in working methods to meet the objectives of the EWM initiatives;

h) Resolution 81 (Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on further development of EWM for the work of ITU-D, which identifies the role of the Telecommunication Development Bureau in providing support to EWM and the benefits to the ITU membership;

i) Resolution ITU-R 7-2 (Rev. Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA), on the development of telecommunications, including coordination and collaboration with ITU-D,

recognizing

a) that electronic participation has been producing significant benefits for the Union's membership, by reducing travel costs, and has facilitated wider participation in both the work of the Union and in meetings that require attendance;

b) that numerous ITU meetings are already available as audio and video webcasts and that use of videoconferencing, audio conference calls, real-time captioning and web-based collaboration tools for electronic participation in certain types of meetings have been advanced in meetings of the Sectors and the General Secretariat;

c) the budgetary difficulty that delegates from many countries, and in particular developing countries, have in travelling to participate in face-to-face ITU meetings;

d) that the current status of interactive remote participation (IRP) allows "remote intervention" rather than "remote participation", insofar as a remote participant cannot take part in decision-making;

e) that the regional offices are an extension of ITU as a whole and, therefore, EWM will serve to build up the effectiveness of the Union's activities, including project implementation, as set forth in Resolution 157 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;

f) that the expected role of the regional offices is essential in order to fully comply with the basic mandates of the Union and, to this end, it is necessary that these offices be able to rely on affordable means of communication (videoconferencing), such as those that can be accessed over the web, to hold electronic meetings with the Member States, as stated in Resolution 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference,

recognizing further

a) the annual reports by the Secretary-General to the ITU Council on the implementation of this resolution;

b) the report from the 2014 session of the Council to this conference;

c) the financial, legal, procedural and technical difficulties of providing remote participation to all, particularly with respect to:

- the difference in time zones among regions and in relation to Geneva, and particularly with the Americas and Asia-Pacific regions;
- the costs of infrastructure, broadband, equipment, applications, meeting-room renovations and staff, especially in developing countries;
- the rights and legal status of remote participants and chairmen;
- the limitation in terms of formal procedures available to remote participants in comparison with physically present participants;
- the telecommunication infrastructure limitations in some countries due to unstable or inadequate connections;

- increased accessibility for people with disabilities and specific needs,

noting

- a) that the existence of electronic meetings, with well-documented rules and procedures, will help ITU in widening the involvement of potential stakeholders, both member and non-member experts, particularly from developing countries, who are unable to participate in face-to-face meetings;
- b) that EWM has made important contributions to the work of Sector groups, such as rapporteur groups, and of Council working groups, and that work, such as the development of texts, has been progressed in various parts of the Union through electronic communications;
- c) that different modes of participation are suitable for different types of meetings;
- d) that managing electronic meetings from the regional offices can facilitate regional coordination, in order to promote greater participation by Member States in the work of the study groups of the three Sectors;
- e) that there needs to be a coordinated and harmonized approach to the technology used,

emphasizing

- a) that there is a need for procedures to ensure fair and equitable participation by all;
- b) that electronic meetings can contribute to bridging the digital divide;
- c) that the implementation of electronic meetings is beneficial to ITU's role in leading the coordination on ICTs and climate change, and on accessibility,

resolves

- 1 that ITU should continue to develop its facilities and capabilities for remote participation by electronic means in appropriate meetings of the Union, including working groups created by the Council;
- 2 that ITU should continue to develop its EWM in relation to the elaboration, distribution and approval of documents and the promotion of paperless meetings;
- 3 that the Union continue to develop EWM, within budget availability, for the participation of persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs, which may include, *inter alia*, captioning for the hearing-impaired, audioconferencing for the visually impaired, and webconferencing for persons with restricted mobility, as well as solutions and facilities to address other similar challenges;
- 4 that the Union further study the impact of remote participation on existing rules of procedure;
- 5 that ITU should provide facilities and capabilities for EWM at ITU meetings, workshops and training courses, particularly to assist developing countries that have bandwidth limitations and other constraints;
- 6 to encourage e-participation of developing countries in meetings, workshops and training by providing simplified facilities and guidelines, and by waiving, within the appropriations that the Council is empowered to authorize, any expenses for those participants, other than the local call or Internet connectivity charges,

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

- 1 to implement the EWM Action Plan in Annex 1 to this resolution, addressing the legal, technical, security and financial implications of increasing the EWM capability of ITU;

- 2 to build upon trials for electronic meetings, in collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux, such that their subsequent implementation is technologically neutral, to the greatest extent possible, and cost effective, in order to allow as broad participation as possible, satisfying the necessary security requirements;
- 3 to identify and review the costs and benefits of the items of the Action Plan on a regular basis;
- 4 to involve the advisory groups in the evaluation of the use of electronic meetings and to develop further procedures and rules associated with electronic meetings, including the legal aspects;
- 5 to report to the Council on an ongoing basis on the developments made with regard to electronic meetings, in order to assess progress in their use within ITU;
- 6 to report to the Council on the feasibility of extending the use of languages in electronic meetings,

instructs the Secretary-General

to share information about developments and progress made with regard to electronic meetings with the United Nations and other specialized agencies, for their consideration,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to continue taking action, in consultation with the Sector advisory groups, in order to provide appropriate electronic participation or observation facilities in Sector meetings for delegates unable to attend face-to-face meetings,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to take all necessary measures to implement, in the shortest possible time-frame and according to budgetary availability, a suitable technological platform that makes it possible for all the regional offices to host electronic meetings with their respective ITU Member States, in accordance with Resolution 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference,

instructs the Council

to consider the financial requirements to implement this resolution and allocate the necessary financial resources, within the limits of the resources available and consistent with the financial and strategic plans.

ANNEX 1 TO RESOLUTION 167 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

EWM action plan

- Upgrade infrastructure at headquarters and regional offices to support the use of e-participation
- Implement technical solutions to extend ITU interpretation services to e-participants
- Implement technical solutions to implement self-service provisioning and running of e-meetings
- Establish guidelines for e-participation in ITU meetings
- Provide training, as appropriate, to ITU meeting organizers, regional office staff, chairmen, rapporteurs, editors and delegates
- Review current applicable policies and practices
- Review legal issues related to amendments that would be required to legal instruments of the Union
- Implement the collection of statistics across all Sectors so as to track trends in e-participation
- Report annually to the Council on the results of the EWM and remote participation policies, including statistical evaluation of those results, and on procedural, financial, technical and legal matters
- Discuss the improvement of ITU capabilities in terms of EWM and remote participation and propose the necessary amendments to the rules of procedure to the Council and the 2018 plenipotentiary conference.

RESOLUTION 169 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Admission of academia¹ to participate in the work of the Union

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

recalling

a) Resolution 63 (Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly, on admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R);

b) Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on admission of academia to participate in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

c) Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on strengthening cooperation between Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), including the private sector,

considering

a) that the trial period for the participation of academia in the Union has proven to benefit the work of the Sectors, particularly as academia address the research, study and follow-up of developments in modern technology within ITU's field of competence, while having a perspective and future vision allowing modern technologies and applications to be addressed in a timely manner;

¹ This includes colleges, institutes, universities and their associated research establishments concerned with the development of telecommunications/ICT.

b) that the intellectual and scientific contributions of these bodies far outweigh their financial contributions;

c) that these entities also contribute to disseminating information about the activities of the Union in academic fields related to telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) around the world,

noting

that a comprehensive analysis of the current methodologies for the participation of Sector Members, Associates and Academia has been initiated in ITU pursuant to relevant resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference: Resolution 158 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), Resolution 158 (Rev. Busan, 2014) and Resolution 187 (Busan, 2014),

resolves

1 to continue to admit academia to participate in the work of the Union, pursuant to the provisions of this resolution, without the need for any amendment to Articles 2 and 3 of the ITU Constitution and Article 19 of the ITU Convention or any other provision of the Convention;

2 to set the level of the financial contribution for participation in the Union at one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries² for defraying Union expenses, and to apply this level of financial contribution to academia that are already participating in the Union as well as those which join in the future;

3 that payment of the level of financial contribution specified in *resolves 2* entitles academia to participate in the work of all three Sectors;

² These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

4 that academia also be invited to participate in other global and regional conferences, workshops and activities of the Union, with the exception of plenipotentiary conferences, world radiocommunication conferences, world conferences on international telecommunications and the ITU Council, in conformity with the rules of procedure of the respective Sectors, and taking into account the outcome of the review pursuant to Resolution 187 (Busan, 2014);

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

6 that academia 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) of this conference, on strengthening ITU capabilities for electronic meetings and means to advance the work of the Union;

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

instructs the Council

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

2 to further implement this resolution and set the annual fee for academia participation, as in *resolves* 2 above;

3 to review the financial contributions and the conditions for admission and participation pursuant to Resolution 187 (Busan, 2014), and report to the next plenipotentiary conference,

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

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

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

1 to take necessary and appropriate action in order to implement this resolution;

2 to continue their successful efforts to explore and recommend, taking into account the advice of the Council, various mechanisms such as the use of voluntary financial and in-kind contributions from Member States and other stakeholders to encourage increased participation of academia;

3 to encourage the participation of academia in various open events and activities organized or co-organized by ITU, such as ITU TELECOM World, ITU Kaleidoscope, World Summit on the Information Society forums and other workshops and forums,

invites ITU Member States

to inform their academia of this resolution, and encourage and support them to participate in the Union.

RESOLUTION 170 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Admission of Sector Members from developing countries^{1, 2} to participate in the work of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

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

recalling

Resolution 74 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly,

considering

a) that participation in the work of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) of Sector Members from the category of developing countries with an annual per capita income of less than USD 2 000 according to the United Nations Development Programme classification will benefit the work of both Sectors as well as the countries they represent, helping to close the standardization gap which still exists between the developed and developing countries within the two Sectors, especially in relation to this category of developing countries;

¹ Such Sector Members shall not be subsidiaries of a multinational corporation whose executive headquarters is based in a developed country, and shall be limited to Sector Members which are from developing countries classified by the United Nations Development Programme as low-income countries with an annual per capita income not exceeding USD 2 000 and which have not yet joined either or both Sectors.

² These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

b) that allowing them to participate in the work of either of the two Sectors on favourable financial terms in respect of each Sector will encourage them to join these two Sectors, according to their needs;

c) that this participation will not require any amendment of Articles 2 and 3 of the ITU Constitution for a trial period to end 2018, when the next plenipotentiary conference will be held,

resolves

1 to continue to allow Sector Members from the category of developing countries mentioned above to participate in the work of ITU-R and ITU-T pursuant to the provisions of this resolution;

2 to set the level of financial contribution for such participation at one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members for defraying Union expenses;

3 that acceptance of applications for participation shall be conditional on the support of the Member State to which the Sector Member belongs, on fulfilment of the criterion in the footnote to this resolution by each applicant for membership, and also on the applicant not currently being listed with the Union as a Sector Member contributing the minimum one-half of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members or as an Associate in the Sector,

instructs the Council

1 to add any additional conditions or detailed procedures that may be required;

2 to submit a report on this participation to the next plenipotentiary conference on the basis of an evaluation thereof by the respective Sector advisory groups, so as to enable the Plenipotentiary Conference to make a final decision on such participation in the light of the report and the proposals therein.

RESOLUTION 174 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

**ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues
relating to the risk of illicit use of information and
communication technologies**

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

aware

a) that technological innovation driven by information and communication technologies (ICTs) has significantly modified the ways in which people access telecommunications;

b) that the illicit use of ICTs could have a detrimental impact on a Member State's infrastructure, national security and economic development;

c) that the definition of "telecommunication", as stated in the ITU Constitution, reads as follows: "*Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems*",

reaffirming

a) Resolutions 55/63 and 56/121 of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), which established the legal framework on countering the criminal misuse of information technologies;

b) UNGA Resolution 57/239, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity;

c) UNGA Resolution 58/199, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of essential information infrastructures;

- d) UNGA Resolution 41/65, on principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from outer space;
- e) UNGA Resolution 68/167, on the right to privacy in the digital age;
- f) UNGA Resolution 68/243, on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security,

considering

a) that, in the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (Geneva, 2003) supported the activities of the United Nations to prevent the potential use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security, and that it is necessary to prevent the use of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights (§ 36, Geneva Declaration of Principles);

b) that Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Geneva Plan of Action stipulates the following: "*Governments, in cooperation with the private sector, should prevent, detect and respond to cybercrime and misuse of ICTs by: developing guidelines that take into account ongoing efforts in these areas; considering legislation that allows for effective investigation and prosecution of such misuse; promoting effective mutual assistance efforts; strengthening institutional support at the international level for preventing, detecting and recovering from such incidents; and encouraging education and raising awareness*",

considering further

that WSIS (Tunis, 2005) identified ITU as moderator for the implementation of Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs),

recalling

- a) Resolution 130 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;
- b) 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;
- c) Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, in particular strategic goal 3: "*Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from telecommunications/ICT development*", which establishes Union focus on enhancing the sustainable and safe use of telecommunications/ICTs, in close collaboration with other organizations and entities;
- d) Resolutions 1282 and 1305 of the ITU Council, the latter of which listed issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet among the main tasks of the role of the Dedicated Group on identifying international Internet-related public policy issues;
- e) Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on cybersecurity and countering and combating spam;
- f) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, and ITU Telecommunication Development Sector Study Group 2 Question 3/2, on securing information and communication networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity,

recognizing

- a) that global cooperation and collaboration between Member States, international organizations and all other stakeholders is necessary in order to address and prevent the illicit use of ICTs;

- b) the moderating and facilitating role assigned to the Union under Action Line C5 as referred to above;
- c) that sharing information at global level on relevant security measures and practices is of particular value to developing countries¹ in mitigating the effects of illicit use of ICTs,

noting

- a) the importance of ICTs, including telecommunications, for the social and economic development of countries, especially developing countries, through the creation of new public services that facilitate public access to information and enhanced transparency within public administrations and can be helpful for the monitoring and observation of climate change, the management of natural resources and reduction of the risk of natural disasters;
- b) the vulnerability of critical national infrastructures, their increasing dependence on ICTs and the threats resulting from the illicit use of ICTs,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

to take the necessary measures in order to:

- i) raise the awareness of Member States regarding the adverse impact that may result from the illicit use of information and communication resources;
- ii) maintain the role of ITU to cooperate within its mandate with other United Nations bodies in combating the illicit use of ICTs;
- iii) inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations about the activities undertaken by ITU in implementing this resolution and relevant ITU recommendations in this regard;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

iv) continue to raise awareness, within the mandate of ITU, of the need to mitigate the risks and related threats posed by illicit use of ICTs, and continue to promote cooperation among appropriate international and regional organizations,

requests the Secretary-General

in his capacity as facilitator for Action Line C5 on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, to organize international and regional meetings and dialogue of Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders, including geospatial and information service providers, for discussing alternative approaches to solutions and opportunities for regional and global cooperation to address and prevent the illicit application of ICTs, while taking into consideration the overall interests of the ICT industry,

invites the Council

when carrying out its activities, to take into account relevant ITU activities/initiatives related to combating threats caused by the illicit use of telecommunications/ICTs, as appropriate,

invites Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders

to pursue their dialogue at the regional and national levels in order to find mutually acceptable solutions,

invites the Secretary-General

to collect and disseminate best practices in terms of actions taken by Member States to prevent the illicit use of ICTs and to provide assistance to interested Member States, as appropriate,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States

to provide the necessary support for the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION 175 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

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

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 and hearing impaired, 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 GSC-14/27 of the 14th Global Standards Collaboration meeting (Geneva, 2009), which encourages greater collaboration among global, regional and national standardization bodies as a basis for establishing and/or strengthening activities and initiatives concerning the use of telecommunications/ICTs accessible to persons with disabilities;

g) the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) special initiative work carried out through studies conducted within the framework of Question 20/1 of ITU-D Study Group 1, commencing in September 2006 and proposing the wording of Resolution 58 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) and, likewise, the ITU-D initiative on the development of an e-accessibility toolkit for persons with disabilities, in collaboration and partnership with the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict),

recognizing

a) the Dubai Declaration (WTDC-14), which lists a series of measures to promote equitable, affordable, inclusive and sustainable development of telecommunication/ICT networks, applications and services;

- b)* Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on accessibility to telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities;
- c)* ongoing work in the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R):
- i)* Recommendation ITU-R M.1076, entitled "Wireless communication systems for persons with impaired hearing";
 - ii)* relevant parts of the ITU-R Handbook entitled "Digital terrestrial television broadcasting in the VHF/UHF bands", providing guidance on techniques to be used for delivering programmes for people with hearing difficulties;
 - iii)* work to bridge the digital disability divide, including work in ITU-R Study Group 6 on broadcasting and the creation of the new Intersector Rapporteur Group on Audiovisual Media Accessibility (IRG-AVA) between ITU-R and ITU-T;
 - iv)* work in ITU-R Study Group 4 Working Parties 4A and 4B and Study Group 5 Working Party 5A with regard to improving access to digital hearing aids on a global basis;
- d)* ongoing work in ITU-T:
- i)* studies under Question 4/2, on human factors related issues for improvement of the quality of life through international telecommunications, and Question 26/16, on accessibility to multimedia systems and services, including Recommendation ITU-T F.790 on telecommunication accessibility guidelines for older persons and persons with disabilities;

- ii) publication by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group of the guide for ITU-T study groups entitled "Considering end-user needs in developing recommendations";
 - iii) JCA-AHF for the purposes of awareness-raising, advice, assistance, collaboration, coordination and networking;
- e) ongoing work in ITU-D:
- i) studies under Question 7/1, on access to telecommunication/ICT services by persons with disabilities and with specific needs;
 - ii) the Dubai Action Plan (WTDC-14);
- f) 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;
- g) the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), calling for special attention to be given to persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities;
- h) that the ITU-coordinated WSIS+10 High-Level Event on the WSIS vision beyond 2015 identified accessibility among the priority areas that must be tackled in the application of the post-2015 WSIS outcomes;
- i) § 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;
- j) various regional and national efforts to develop or revise guidelines and standards for telecommunications/ICT;

k) ITU's accessibility policy for persons with disabilities, adopted by the ITU Council in 2013;

l) that webcasting and captioning 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 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 countries¹;

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

i) 9 (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 to allow identification of the barriers and obstacles still faced by persons with disabilities in achieving their full, effective participation in society, 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 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;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

e) the importance of cooperation between governments, the private sector and relevant 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,

resolves

1 to involve persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs in the work of ITU 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 between those who prepare statistics on telecommunications/ICTs and users with disabilities, 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 boost a call to action promoting cooperation with regional and global organizations and institutions that deal with accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, in order to include accessibility to telecommunications/ICTs in their agendas and take into account its cross-cutting nature with other topics;

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

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

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

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

3 pursuant to 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, views and opinions are taken into account when developing and progressing ITU work;

- 5 to consider expanding the fellowship programme in order to enable delegates with disabilities 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, 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, including age-related disabilities, to utilize telecommunication/ICT services effectively;
- 8 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with other relevant regional and global organizations and entities, in particular in the interest of ensuring that ongoing work in the field of accessibility is taken into account;
- 9 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with disability organizations in all regions to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities are taken into account;
- 10 to 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 a wide range 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 to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution,

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

2 to consider introducing appropriate telecommunication/ICT services 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 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, 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, views and opinions are taken into account;

5 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;

6 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.

RESOLUTION 176 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields

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

recalling

a) Resolution 72 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF);

b) Resolution 62 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on measurement concerns related to 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 the World Health Organization (WHO) has the specialized health expertise and competence to assess the impact of radio waves on the human body;

b) that WHO recommends exposure limits from international organizations such as the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP);

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 countries¹ 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, public awareness and/or appropriate regulation, people, particularly in developing countries, may have concerns about the effect of EMF on their health, which may result in increasing opposition to the deployment of radio installations;
- h) that guidelines on limits of exposure to EMF have been established by ICNIRP², the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)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;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

² Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz). Health Physics 74(4): 494-522; 1998.

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.

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,

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), Resolution 62 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), 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 seminars and workshops in order to identify the needs of developing countries and to build human capacity in regard to measurement of EMF related to human exposure to these fields;

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 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 raise public awareness of the health effects of human exposure to non-ionizing EMF, by conducting awareness-raising campaigns, holding workshops and publishing brochures on the subject.

RESOLUTION 177 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Conformance and interoperability

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

recognizing

a) Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly;

b) Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;

c) Resolution 62 (Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly;

d) that, at its 2013 session, the ITU Council updated the Action Plan for the Conformance and Interoperability (C&I) Programme initially established in 2012, the pillars of which are: 1) conformity assessment, 2) interoperability events, 3) human resource capacity building, and 4) assistance in the establishment of test centres and C&I programmes in developing countries¹;

e) the progress reports made by the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) to the Council at its 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 sessions and to this conference,

noting

that several ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) study groups have already started pilot projects for conformity to ITU-T recommendations,

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

recognizing further

- a) 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;
- b) that technical training and institutional capacity building for testing and conformity are one of the essential tools for countries to promote global connectivity;
- c) that ITU members may benefit from using the conformity assessment that many regional and national standards bodies already provide for conformity assessment, through mechanisms of collaboration with such organizations;
- d) 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

- a) that some countries, especially developing countries, have not yet acquired the capacity to test equipment and provide assurance to consumers in their countries;
- b) that increased confidence in the conformity of telecommunication/ICT equipment to rules and standards in place promotes interoperability of equipment from different manufacturers, reduces interference among communication systems, and assists developing countries in choosing high-quality products,

resolves

- 1 to endorse the objectives of Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), Resolution 62 (Geneva, 2012) and Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), 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,

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. Dubai, 2014) 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,

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, 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,

further invites Member States

to contribute to the next radiocommunication assembly in 2015 in order for it to consider and take appropriate actions as deemed necessary with respect to C&I.

RESOLUTION 179 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

ITU's role in child online protection

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

recognizing

- a) Resolution 67 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) 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 protecting children online;
- e) that child online protection initiatives always consider the empowerment of the child online and have due regard to an equal balancing of children's right to be protected from harm and their civil and political rights;

- f) that there is an urgent need and global demand for the protection of children from exploitation and exposure to danger and deception when using the Internet or information and communication technology (ICT);
- g) the growing development, diversification and spread of access to ICTs worldwide, in particular the Internet, and the increasingly widespread use thereof by children, at times with no control or guidance;
- h) that, in order to address the issue of cybersecurity for children, it is critical that proactive measures be taken in order to protect children online at national, regional or international level;
- i) the requirement for international cooperation and continued application of a multistakeholder approach in order to promote social responsibility in the ICT sector so as to effectively make use of the variety of tools available to build confidence in the use of ICT networks and services, reducing the risks for children;
- j) that child online protection is a subject of valid international global interest and is listed in the priorities of the world community's global agenda;
- k) that child online protection involves a national, regional and international collaborative network, in conjunction with other United Nations agencies and partners, for action to promote the online protection of children by providing guidance on safe online behaviour,

recalling

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

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

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

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

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

f) that the ITU 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 countries¹, in developing and implementing roadmaps for the COP initiative;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

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 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 in order 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 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 exchange information on the current state of legislative, organizational and technical measures in the area of child online protection;
- 4 to consider establishing frameworks for national child online protection;
- 5 to foster the allocation of specific numbers to service communications dedicated to child online protection;
- 6 to support the collection and analysis of data and statistics on child online protection to help design and implement public policies and allow comparisons between countries;
- 7 to establish mechanisms for collaboration among government offices and institutions working on this issue to gather statistical information on access of students to the Internet,

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 parental and school awareness;

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

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

RESOLUTION 180 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6

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

considering

a) Resolution 64 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) 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. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6 in the developing countries¹;

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;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

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, in view of the imminent exhaustion of IPv4 addresses and in order to ensure the stability, growth and development of the Internet, every effort should be made to encourage and facilitate the transition to IPv6;

c) that many developing countries are experiencing some technical challenges today in the IPv4 to IPv6 transition process,

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 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 transition to IPv6;
- d) that accelerating the transition from IPv4 and deployment of IPv6 addresses is necessary in order to respond to global needs in this regard;
- e) that the involvement of all stakeholders is crucial for a successful transition from IPv4 to IPv6;
- f) that technical experts are providing expert assistance for IPv6 transition, and progress has been made;
- g) that there are countries that still need expert technical assistance in making this transition,

resolves

- 1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations² 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 step up the exchange of experiences and information with all stakeholders regarding the adoption of IPv6, with the aim of creating opportunities for collaborative efforts, and to ensure that feedback exists to enrich efforts to support the transition to IPv6;

² 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.

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, in accordance with the existing allocation policies, require assistance in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources, pursuant to relevant resolutions;

5 to continue the studies of IP address allocation, both for IPv4 addresses and for IPv6 addresses, 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 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 communicate proposals for changes 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 transition to IPv6,

invites Member States

1 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;

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 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 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.

RESOLUTION 182 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

The role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment

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

recognizing

- a)* the fundamental contribution that the approval of Resolution 35 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference made to initiating ITU's activities in the area of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) for environmental protection and sustainable development;
- b)* Resolution 136 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief;
- c)* Resolution 646 (Rev. WRC-12) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on public protection and disaster relief;
- d)* Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-12) of WRC, on radiocommunication resources for early warning, disaster mitigation and relief operation;
- e)* Resolution 673 (Rev. WRC-12) of WRC, on the use of radiocommunications for Earth observation applications, in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO);
- f)* Resolution 750 (Rev. WRC-12) of WRC, on compatibility between the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) and relevant active services;

- g)* Resolution ITU-R 60 (Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA), on reduction of energy consumption for environmental protection and mitigating climate change by use of ICT/radiocommunication technologies and systems;
- h)* Resolution 73 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on ICTs and climate change;
- i)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on ICT and climate change;
- j)* Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response;
- k)* Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on ICT applications;
- l)* Resolution 1307 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2009 session, on ICTs and climate change;
- m)* the outcomes of the Symposia on ICTs and Climate Change, especially the Cairo Roadmap adopted at the fifth ITU Symposium on ICTs and Climate Change, held in Egypt in November 2010, as well as the Roadmap adopted at the sixth ITU Symposium on ICTs and Climate Change, held in Ghana in July 2011;
- n)* the outcomes of ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) Study Group 5, on environment and climate change;
- o)* the Luxor Call to Action on Building a Water Resource Efficient Green Economy, adopted at the ITU Workshop on ICT as an Enabler for Smart Water Management held in Luxor, Egypt, in April 2013;

p) Resolution 79 (Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in handling and controlling e-waste from telecommunication and information technology equipment and methods of treating it;

q) Resolution 1353 adopted by the 2012 session of the Council, which recognizes that telecommunications and ICTs are essential components for developed and developing countries¹ in achieving sustainable development, and instructs the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux, to identify new activities to be undertaken by ITU to support developing countries in achieving sustainable development through telecommunications and ICTs,

recognizing further

a) § 20 of Action Line C7 (E-environment) of the Geneva Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva, 2003), calling for the establishment of monitoring systems using ICTs to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries;

b) Opinion 3 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum, on ICT and the environment, which recognizes that telecommunications/ICTs can make a substantial contribution to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, and calls for formulating future inventions and efforts for effectively addressing climate change;

c) the outcomes of the annual United Nations Climate Change conferences;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

d) the Nairobi Declaration on the Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste, and the adoption by the ninth Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention of the Work Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste, focusing on the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

e) the outcome document adopted by Rio+20, entitled "The Future We Want", reflecting the renewed commitment to advancing sustainable development and achieving environmental sustainability;

f) the outcome documents adopted under the remit of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), reflecting the need to close the pre-2020 gap by intensifying technical work,

considering

a) that Working Group III of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in its fifth report in 2014, calculated that that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions continued to rise by 2.2 per cent per year from 2000 to 2010 despite the introduction of mitigation policies;

b) that climate change is acknowledged as a potential threat to all countries, having an effect on global warming, changing weather patterns, rising sea levels, desertification and shrinking ice cover, and other long-term effects, that it needs a global response, and that telecommunications/ICTs can contribute to that response;

c) that the impact of climate-change effects will be severe for developing and least developed countries that are not prepared for climate change and its consequences, and that these countries could be exposed to incalculable dangers and considerable losses, including the consequences of rising sea levels for many of their coastal areas;

d) Objective 5 of the Dubai Action Plan, on enhancing environmental protection, climate-change adaptation and migration and disaster management efforts through telecommunications/ICTs and its related outputs,

considering further

a) that telecommunications/ICTs play an important and significant role in protecting the environment and in promoting innovative and sustainable development activities presenting relatively low risk to the environment, through varied activities in monitoring, observing, detecting, responding to and mitigating the various threats associated with climate change and in disaster prediction and relief;

b) the role ITU can play in assisting Member States in the use of ICTs for monitoring, observing, detecting, responding to and mitigating the various threats associated with climate change and for disaster prediction and relief, and through the consideration of telecommunication/ICT solutions for efficient water resource management, and that the strategic plan for the Union gives clear priority to combating climate change using ICTs;

c) that, since telecommunications/ICTs also contribute to climate change through GHG and other emissions, the necessary priority must be given to reducing GHG emissions and energy consumption;

d) that the use of telecommunications/ICTs provides increased opportunities to reduce GHG emissions generated by non-ICT sectors, through the utilization of telecommunications/ICTs in ways that replace services or increase efficiency in the sectors concerned;

e) that several countries have committed to a 20 per cent reduction in GHG emissions, both in the ICT sector and through the use of ICTs in other sectors by 2020, against 1990 levels;

f) that remote-sensing applications on board satellites and other radiocommunication systems are important tools for climate monitoring, environmental observation, disaster prediction, detection of illegal deforestation, and detection and mitigation of the negative effects of climate change;

g) the role ITU can play in promoting the use of ICTs to mitigate the causes of climate change, and that the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 gives clear priority to combating climate change using ICTs;

h) the role of ITU in developing suitable guidelines for efficient disposal of e-waste from telecommunications/ICTs;

i) that one of the major challenges for sustainable development is to ensure that all people have reliable access to water supply and sanitation services;

j) that ITU recommendations that focus on energy-saving systems and applications can play a critical role in the development of telecommunications/ICTs, by promoting the enhanced use of telecommunications/ICTs to serve as an effective cross-cutting tool to measure and reduce GHG emissions across economic and social activities,

aware

a) that telecommunications/ICTs also contribute to climate change through GHG and other emissions, a contribution which, although relatively small, will grow with the increased use of telecommunications/ICTs, and that the necessary priority must be given to reducing GHG emissions and energy consumption, increasing the use of green energy resources for energy efficiency in the telecommunication sector;

b) that developing countries face additional challenges in addressing the effects of climate change, including natural disasters related to climate change, and in establishing new telecommunication/ICT facilities in their national networks, whence the need for ITU to provide guidance and assistance, which will vary from one region to another and between countries,

bearing in mind

a) that 195 countries have ratified the UNFCCC Protocol and have committed to reduce their GHG emission levels to targets that are mainly set below their 1990 levels;

b) that the countries that have submitted plans in response to the Copenhagen Accord have specified which steps they are prepared to take to reduce their carbon intensity in the current decade,

noting

a) that the current ITU-T Study Group 5 is the lead ITU-T study group on ICTs and climate change, responsible for studies on methodologies for evaluating telecommunication/ICT effects on climate change, for publishing guidelines for using ICTs in an eco-friendly way, for studying energy efficiency of the power feeding systems, for studying ICT environmental aspects of electromagnetic phenomena, for studying, assessing and analysing safe, low-cost social recirculation of telecommunication/ICT equipment through recycling and reuse, and for tackling e-waste issues and energy efficiency of telecommunication/ICT systems;

b) Question 6/2 of Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), on ICTs and climate change, adopted by WTDC-14;

c) that there are other international bodies that are working on climate-change issues, including UNFCCC, and that ITU should collaborate, within its mandate, with those entities;

d) that the development and deployment of telecommunications/ICTs has resulted in innovative outcomes, including, but not limited to, better energy management, recognition of the contribution of the entire lifecycle of telecommunications/ICTs on climate change, and the benefits that accrue from the comprehensive deployment of telecommunications/ICTs;

e) that work on smart sustainable cities and on smart water management is being developed, along with a series of deliverables aimed at promoting development of policies and the implementation of international standards to shape smart sustainable cities worldwide and smart water management,

resolves

that ITU, within its mandate and in collaboration with other organizations, address the causes and effects of climate change through the following:

1 to continue and further develop ITU activities on telecommunications/ICTs and climate change, and disaster management planning, in order to contribute to the wider global efforts being made by Member States and the United Nations to contribute to further preventing and combating the effects of climate change;

2 to encourage improvement of the energy efficiency of telecommunications/ICTs in order to reduce the GHG emissions produced by the telecommunication/ICT sector;

3 to encourage the telecommunication/ICT sector to contribute, through its own improvement of energy efficiency and in the use of ICTs in other parts of the economy, to an annual reduction in GHG emissions;

4 to promote awareness of the environmental issues associated with telecommunication/ICT equipment design and encourage energy efficiency and the use of materials in the design and fabrication of telecommunication/ICT equipment that contributes to a clean and safe environment throughout its lifecycle;

5 to include, as a priority, assistance to developing countries so as to strengthen their human and institutional capacity in promoting the use of telecommunications/ICTs to tackle climate change, as well as in areas such as the need for communities to adapt to climate change, as a key element of disaster-management planning;

6 to promote the benefits that accrue to the environment and society from the use of sustainable telecommunication/ICT equipment and services in bridging the standardization gap;

7 to encourage reduction of GHG emissions through the adoption of green energy sources in the telecommunication/ICT sector;

8 to support the use of telecommunications/ICTs in implementing smart grid, which helps reduce the waste of energy in transmission and distribution and regulate peak energy demand from consumers,

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

1 to continue liaising with appropriate organizations in activities related to climate change, in order to avoid duplication of work and optimize the use of resources;

2 to continue taking appropriate measures within the Union in order to contribute to the reduction of the carbon footprint (e.g. paperless meetings, videoconferences, etc.);

3 to report annually to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made by ITU on implementation of this resolution;

4 to submit this resolution and other appropriate outcomes of ITU activities to meetings of relevant organizations, including UNFCCC, in order to reiterate the Union's commitment to sustainable global growth; and to ensure recognition of the importance of telecommunications/ICTs in mitigation and adaptation efforts as well as the critical role of ITU in this regard;

5 to cooperate with United Nations entities and others in activities related to climate change, working towards a progressive and measurable reduction in energy consumption and GHG emissions throughout the lifecycle of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

6 to report on the degree to which the telecommunication/ICT sector has contributed to the reduction of GHG and other emissions in other sectors through a reduction of their energy consumption;

7 to encourage Member States in the various regions to cooperate in sharing expertise and resources and identify a regional cooperation mechanism², including through support from ITU regional offices, so as to assist all Member States in the region in measurement and training;

8 to assist Member States, in particular developing countries, in infrastructure development and capacity building, as well as with assistance from the ITU regional offices – within the available budget of the Union – in energy-efficiency measurement and development of guidelines for efficient e-waste disposal;

9 to encourage the use of renewable energy technologies and systems, and to study and disseminate best practices in the field of renewable energy;

10 to support Member States, particularly developing countries, in adapting to and mitigating the impact of climate change in a number of areas, including smart water management, e-waste management and treatment methods and the use of ICTs in disaster prediction, early warning, mitigation and relief,

² To be formalized by the relevant regional meetings.

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux, within the purview of their mandates

- 1 to help in the promotion of best practices and guidelines:
 - to improve the energy efficiency of telecommunication/ICT equipment
 - to measure the carbon footprint of the telecommunication/ICT industry
 - to monitor water resources through the use of telecommunications/ICTs
 - to mitigate the effects of climate change through the use of telecommunications/ICTs
 - to adapt to the effects of climate change through the use of telecommunications/ICTs
 - to enable telecommunications/ICTs to contribute to disaster prediction, early warning, mitigation and relief;
- 2 to support the development of reports on ICTs, the environment and climate change, taking into consideration relevant studies, in particular the ongoing work of ITU-T Study Group 5 and ITU-D Study Groups 1 and 2 related to, *inter alia*, ICTs and climate change, and to assist affected countries with utilizing relevant applications for disaster preparedness, mitigation and response, and management of telecommunication/ICT waste;
- 3 to organize, in close collaboration among all three Bureaux, and within the budgetary limits of the Union, workshops and seminars to assist developing countries, by raising awareness and identifying their particular needs and challenges regarding the use of telecommunications/ICTs to address environment and climate-change issues, including e-waste collection, dismantling, refurbishment and recycling, as well as sustainable and smart management of water,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to ensure that ITU organizes seminars and training courses in developing countries at the regional level for the purpose of raising awareness and identifying key issues in order to generate best-practice guidelines in the area of environmental protection,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

1 to ensure the widespread use of radiocommunications for mitigation of the negative effects of climate change and natural and man-made disasters by:

- i) urging the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) study groups to accelerate their work, particularly in the areas of disaster prediction, detection, mitigation and relief;
- ii) continuing the development of new technologies to support or supplement advanced public protection and disaster relief applications;

2 to highlight the importance of using effective measures to predict, alert and mitigate the effects of natural disasters through coordinated and effective use of the radio-frequency spectrum,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to share the outputs of ITU-T Study Group 5 on ICTs and climate change and any other related study groups, in collaboration with other bodies, in the development of methodologies to assess:

- i) the level of energy efficiency in the telecommunication/ICT sector and the application of telecommunications/ICTs in non-ICT sectors;

ii) the complete-lifecycle GHG emissions of telecommunication/ICT equipment, in collaboration with other relevant bodies, in order to establish best practice in the sector against an agreed set of methods for quantifying such emissions, to enable the benefits of reuse, refurbishment and recycling to be quantified in order to help achieve reductions in GHG emissions both in the telecommunication/ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors;

2 to cooperate with United Nations entities and others in activities related to climate change, working towards a progressive and measurable reduction in energy consumption and GHG emissions throughout the lifecycle of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

3 to continue the current Joint Coordination Activity on ICT and climate change in specialist and specific discussions with other industries, drawing upon the expertise existing in other forums, industrial sectors (and their relevant forums) and academia, in order to:

i) demonstrate ITU leadership in GHG reductions and energy savings in the telecommunication/ICT sector;

ii) share knowledge and best practices on the deployment of pilot projects on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for the environment;

iii) ensure that ITU actively leads in the application of ICTs in other industries and contributes to the reduction in GHG emissions through the use of telecommunications/ICTs;

4 to conduct work on implementing the outcomes of ITU's activities on the development of energy-saving and e-waste standards;

5 to continue the work within ITU-T aimed at bridging the gap in environmental sustainability, in particular in developing countries, and gauge the needs of the developing countries in the field of telecommunications/ICT, the environment and climate change,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to continue to contribute actively to work within ITU's sphere of activities, together with other bodies, and in all international, regional and national platforms on the topic of telecommunications/ICTs and climate change, and to exchange best practices with regard to law and regulation in the area of environmental protection and management of natural resources;

2 to continue or initiate public and private programmes that include telecommunications/ICTs and climate change, giving due consideration to relevant ITU initiatives;

3 to take necessary measures to reduce the effects of climate change by developing and using more energy-efficient ICT devices, applications and networks, as well as green energy sources, and through the application of telecommunications/ICTs in other fields;

4 to promote recycling, reuse of telecommunication/ICT equipment and efficient disposal of e-waste from telecommunications/ICTs;

5 to continue to support the work of ITU-R in remote sensing (active and passive) for environmental observation and other radiocommunication systems that can be used to support climate and water resource monitoring, disaster prediction, alerting and response, in accordance with relevant WRC and RA resolutions;

- 6 to integrate the use of telecommunications/ICTs as an enabling tool in combating the effects of climate change into national adaptation and mitigation plans;
- 7 to incorporate the environmental indicators, conditions and standards into their national telecommunications/ICT plans;
- 8 to conduct work in their countries on improving access to, and expanding the use of, alternative energy sources in the telecommunication/ICT sector;
- 9 to promote the introduction of ecological innovations in the telecommunication/ICT sector;
- 10 to adopt and implement ITU recommendations to tackle environmental challenges such as climate-change adaptation and mitigation, as well as e-waste, and to promote smart sustainable cities.

RESOLUTION 183 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology applications for e-health

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

considering

a) the definition of e-health made by Resolution 58/28 of the World Health Assembly, Geneva 2005 as "*... the cost-effective and secure use of information and communications technologies in support of health and health-related fields, including health-care services, health surveillance, health literature, and health education, knowledge and research*";

b) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) (Doha, 2006) recommended that ITU continue to study the potential of using telecommunications for e-health in order to meet the needs of developing countries¹;

c) Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on information and communication technology (ICT) applications, which merged Resolution 54 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), Resolution 65 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and Resolution 74 (Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC;

d) Resolution 78 (Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on ICT applications and standards for improved access to e-health services,

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

considering further

- a) that the World Health Organization (WHO) and ITU have a key role to promote stronger coordination among the key players in all technical areas of e-health standardization;
- b) the need to provide effective, efficient and patient-safe clinical care using e-health ICTs;
- c) that e-health applications and telecommunication/ICT applications supporting them are already extensive, but far from fully optimized and integrated;
- d) the importance of maintaining momentum so that the potential advantages of telecommunication/ICT technologies in the healthcare sector are supported by appropriate regulatory, legal and policy frameworks in both the telecommunication and the health sectors,

recognizing

- a) the ongoing work of Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) through Question 2/2, on information and telecommunications for e-health;
- b) that there are European regional initiatives to share best practices in the implementation of e-applications, including e-health;
- c) that healthcare ICT standards was considered a high-interest subject by the Global Standards Collaboration (GSC-13);
- d) that healthcare ICT standards need to be adapted, as necessary, to fit the context of each Member State, and that this requires a strengthening of capacity building and support;
- e) the ongoing work in ITU-D to bridge the digital e-health divide;

f) the publication under ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 14-2/2 entitled "Mobile e-health solutions for developing countries";

g) the ongoing work in Study Group 16 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) through Question 28/16, on multimedia framework for e-health applications, including interoperability on e-health devices, services and technology platforms;

h) the work of the ITU-T Focus Group on machine-to-machine (M2M) communications, which is considered to be a key enabler of applications and services across a broad range of vertical markets such as healthcare,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

1 to give priority consideration to the expansion of telecommunication/ICT initiatives for e-health in the work of ITU, and to coordinate e-health-related activities between the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), ITU-T, ITU-D and other relevant organizations;

2 to continue and further develop ITU activities on telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health in order to contribute to the wider global efforts concerning e-health,

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

1 to identify and document examples of best practice for e-health in the field of telecommunications/ICT, for dissemination among ITU Member States and Sector Members;

2 to report information and developments to Member States through an appropriate mechanism;

3 to coordinate on e-health-related activities with ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, and in particular to promote awareness, mainstreaming and capacity building in the creation of telecommunication/ICT e-health standards, reporting findings to the ITU Council as appropriate;

4 to work collaboratively on e-health-related activities with WHO and other organizations external to ITU that have a mandate to address health issues, as well as ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D and, in particular, develop programmes that enable developing countries to introduce e-health services safely and effectively,

invites Member States

to consider developing appropriate legislation, regulations, standards, codes of practice and guidelines to enhance the development and application of e-health telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals,

encourages Member States and Sector Members

to participate actively in e-health-related studies in ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D through contributions and by other appropriate means.

RESOLUTION 185 (BUSAN, 2014)

Global flight tracking for civil aviation

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

recalling

the relevant provisions of Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, in particular No. 17, which stipulates that the Union is to promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services,

considering

- a) that the loss of Flight MH370 spurred worldwide discussions on global flight tracking and the need for coordinated action by ITU and other relevant organizations, within the scope of their respective mandates;
- b) that determination of the position of aircraft and reporting this information to air traffic control centres represents an important element of aviation safety and security;
- c) that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has developed Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) for systems enabling position determination and tracking of aircraft for air traffic control;
- d) that the current agenda of the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15), as contained in ITU Council Resolution 1343 (Council-12), does not directly address the issue of global flight tracking;
- e) that flight tracking for civil aviation is currently available across the globe, apart from some parts of the polar regions;

f) that ICAO, in its special meeting on global flight tracking, Montreal, 12-13 May 2014, encouraged ITU to take action, at the earliest opportunity, to provide the necessary spectrum allocations for satellite when emerging aviation needs are identified,

considering further

a) that studies relating to global flight tracking are ongoing in the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R);

b) that ITU and ICAO signed a memorandum of understanding in 2012 to establish a framework for enhanced cooperation between the two parties,

noting

that identifying and tracking of civil aircraft flights contributes indirectly to aviation safety,

resolves

to instruct 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,

instructs the Secretary-General

to bring this resolution to the attention of WRC-15 and ICAO,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to prepare a specific report on the matter as referred to in *resolves* above for consideration by WRC-15.

RESOLUTION 186 (BUSAN, 2014)

Strengthening the role of ITU with regard to transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

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

recalling

Resolution 68/50, on transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 5 December 2013, together with the associated Report A/68/189,

noting

Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on bridging the digital divide,

considering

a) that ITU Member States rely, *inter alia*, on reliable space radiocommunication services, such as the Earth exploration-satellite service, radiocommunication satellite services, the radionavigation-satellite service and the space research service;

b) that one of the strategic goals of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector is "to ensure interference-free operations of radiocommunication systems by implementing the Radio Regulations and regional agreements, as well as updating these instruments in an efficient and timely manner through the processes of world and regional radiocommunication conferences",

taking into account

Articles 15 and 16 of the Radio Regulations,

resolves

to encourage the dissemination of information, capacity building and the sharing of best practices in the use and development of radiocommunication satellite networks/systems, with the objectives of, *inter alia*, bridging the digital divide and enhancing the reliability and availability of the above-mentioned satellite networks/systems,

invites the ITU Council

to consider and review any proposed cooperation agreements on the use of satellite monitoring facilities consistent with the objectives of this resolution, in light of their strategic and financial implications, within the budgetary limitations of the Union,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to encourage all Member States to consider these matters in the context of Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014),

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

- 1 to promote access to information, upon request by administrations concerned, related to satellite-monitoring facilities, in order to address cases of harmful interference in accordance with Article 15 of the Radio Regulations, through cooperation agreements referred to under *invites the ITU Council* above, within the budgetary limitations of the Union, in order to implement the objectives of this resolution;
- 2 to continue taking action to maintain a database on cases of harmful interference reported in accordance with relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations, in consultation with Member States concerned;
- 3 to coordinate activities, if necessary, with the Directors of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Telecommunication Development Bureau;

4 to report on the implementation of this resolution as appropriate,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to participate in the activities related to the implementation of this resolution.

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),

recognizing

a) Resolution 152 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on improvement of management and follow-up of the defrayal of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates, which revised procedures related to the payment of fees;

b) Resolution 158 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on financial issues for consideration by the ITU Council, which instructed the Council to review the present approach to Sector membership, including the possibility of changes in areas such as the fee structure and membership categories, including the feasibility of combining Sector participation (i.e. a single ITU membership across all three Sectors), and asked the Council to review progress of implementation and recommend modifications where required;

c) Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union, which established this new category of participation on a trial basis, and instructed the Council to add any additional conditions or procedures if deemed appropriate, and to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference for a final decision on such participation;

d) Resolution 170 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on admission of Sector Members from developing countries¹ to participate in the work of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, which established a reduced fee structure to promote participation in the activities of the two Sectors,

recalling

Resolution 1360, on study of the current methodologies for the participation of Sector Members, Associates and Academia, adopted by the 2013 session of the Council,

considering

that the 2011 session of the Council referred follow-up to Resolution 158 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on these matters to the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources (CWG-FHR) to prepare recommendations, which in turn deliberated on this subject during its 2012-2014 meetings, including by means of a special open consultation with Sector Members, Associates and Academia,

noting

that the Council, based on input from CWG-FHR, recommended that the Union implement changes to simplify, improve the fairness of and modernize the Sector membership system, while maintaining the existing three-Sector structure for Sector membership, including for Associates and Academia,

resolves to instruct the Council

1 to analyse the implications of various pricing methodologies for Sector Members and Associates, in terms of advantages and disadvantages, and consider additional benefits, including special status for Sector Members of all three Sectors;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

- 2 to study the current structure of membership and the benefits and participation rights of Sector Members, Associates and Academia, with a view to ensuring consistency and fairness between categories of membership;
- 3 to review the practical application of the rights and obligations of Sector Members, as provided in the ITU Constitution and Convention and Resolution 14 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, as well as the arrangements for the participation of Associates and Academia, to ensure that they are properly recognized during ITU conferences, assemblies, study groups, working parties, advisory groups and other activities;
- 4 to develop guidelines and training for chairmen/vice-chairmen, study group counsellors and others on such arrangements pertaining to various categories of membership and participation, following the review outlined in *resolves to instruct the Council 3* above;
- 5 to conduct studies on ways of increasing participation in the work of the Union among non-profit entities, specifically non-governmental organizations, dealing with telecommunication/ICT matters, including the feasibility of establishing a new category of participation with corresponding rights and obligations;
- 6 to review the practice and criteria for exempting entities from membership fees and, if necessary, make changes to tighten the eligibility criteria in order to help bring greater clarity, consistency and fairness between paying and non-paying members and to reduce the total number of exempted entities;
- 7 to develop a comprehensive consultation strategy with Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia and others as appropriate, so as to ensure that all points of view are thoroughly considered;

8 to review, on an ongoing basis, through CWG-FHR, progress achieved on these studies, reviews and consultations with a view to implementing interim measures on a trial basis for final approval at the next plenipotentiary conference,

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

to provide the necessary support to the Council to ensure that all members and participants have an opportunity to provide feedback to this initiative,

invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia

to participate in consultations on the subject, and provide comments on an ongoing basis.

RESOLUTION 188 (BUSAN, 2014)

**Combating counterfeit telecommunication/information
and communication technology devices**

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 177 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on conformity and interoperability;
- b) Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU recommendations in developing countries¹, including conformance and interoperability testing of systems manufactured on the basis of ITU recommendations;
- c) Resolution 79 (Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in combating and dealing with counterfeit telecommunication/ICT devices,

recognizing

- a) the growing problem related to the sale and circulation of counterfeit devices in the market, as well as the adverse consequences thereof for users, governments and the private sector;
- 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;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

- d) that some countries have adopted measures to raise awareness of this issue and deployed successful solutions to deter the spread of counterfeit telecommunication/ICT devices, and that developing countries may benefit from learning from those experiences;
- e) that Recommendation ITU-T X.1255, which is based on the digital object architecture, provides a framework for discovery of identity management information;
- 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 industry initiatives have been created to coordinate activity between operators, manufacturers and consumers;
- h) 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;
- i) 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;
- j) 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 other relevant stakeholders have key roles to play in fostering coordination between the parties concerned in order to study the impact of counterfeit devices and the mechanism for limiting their use and to identify ways of dealing with them internationally and regionally;

c) the importance of maintaining user connectivity,

aware

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

b) of the current work and studies of ITU study groups, in particular Study Group 11 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), which is engaged in a study of methodologies and use cases for combating counterfeit and substandard ICT products, and of relevant activities in other relevant forums;

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;
- 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.

RESOLUTION 189 (BUSAN, 2014)

Assisting Member States to combat and deter mobile device theft

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

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,

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 to address this global problem,

resolves

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

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

1 to compile information on best practices developed by industry or governments in combating mobile device theft;

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,

instructs the Secretary-General

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

invites Member States and Sector Members

to contribute to the studies in this area.

RESOLUTION 190 (BUSAN, 2014)

Countering misappropriation and misuse of international telecommunication numbering resources

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

recognizing

- a) Resolution 61 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on countering and combating misappropriation and misuse of international telecommunication numbering resources;
- b) Resolution 20 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification (NNAI) resources;
- c) Resolution 78 (Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on capacity building for countering misappropriation of Recommendation ITU-T E.164 telephone numbers,

considering

- a) that one of the purposes of the Union is to foster collaboration among the membership for the harmonious development of telecommunications;
- b) that misuse of an E.164 international numbering resource occurs where the use of that numbering resource does not conform to the relevant ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) recommendation(s) assignment criteria for which it was assigned, or when an unassigned numbering resource is used in the provision of a telecommunication service;
- c) that E.164 numbering misuse can take several forms;
- d) that misappropriation and misuse of national telephone numbers and country codes are harmful and have an impact on revenue, quality of service and customer confidence;

e) that relevant ITU-T recommendations specifically address procedures for reporting international numbering misappropriation and misuse,

aware

that relevant ITU-T and ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) study groups are cooperating and collaborating on issues related to number misappropriation and misuse,

resolves

to continue to study ways and means to improve the understanding, identification and resolution of misappropriation and misuse of ITU-T E.164 telephone numbers through activities of ITU-T and ITU-D study groups,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

- 1 to collaborate in the effective implementation of this resolution;
- 2 to collaborate so as to avoid overlap and duplication of effort in studying issues related to number misappropriation and misuse;
- 3 to continue to work with regions, subregions and countries, in particular developing countries¹, to develop national legal and regulatory frameworks that are sufficient to ensure best practices in ITU-T E.164 telephone numbering management in order to counter telephone number misappropriation and misuse,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to contribute to the implementation of this resolution.

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

RESOLUTION 191 (BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

noting

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

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

c) Resolution 57 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), ITU-T and ITU-D on matters of mutual interest;

d) Resolution 5 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on enhanced participation by developing countries¹ in the activities of the Union;

e) Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on strengthening coordination and cooperation among ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D on matters of mutual interest;

f) the recent establishment of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group subgroup on intra-ITU collaboration and coordination, and the inter-Sector coordination group on issues of mutual interest,

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

considering

- a) the objectives of the Union listed in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;
- b) the role assigned to each of the three Sectors to contribute to fulfilment of the said objectives;
- c) that the basic principle of cooperation and collaboration among ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D is to avoid duplication of the Sectors' activities and ensure that work is carried out efficiently, effectively and in coordination;
- d) that RA, WTSA and WTDC have also identified common areas where work is to be done and that require the internal coordination within ITU,

recognizing

- a) the need for developing countries to acquire tools to strengthen their telecommunication sector;
- b) that despite efforts made, levels of participation by developing countries in the activities of ITU-R and ITU-T remain low, so that it is increasingly necessary to carry out joint activities with ITU-D;
- c) the catalysing role of ITU-D, which seeks optimal resource use so that capacities can be built in developing countries;
- d) the need to achieve better representation of the vision and needs of developing countries in the activities and work carried out in ITU-R and ITU-T;
- e) that in common areas such as international mobile telecommunications (IMT), emergency communications, conformity testing, deployment of information and communications technologies and better use of scarce resources, among others, an integrative approach from the Union is increasingly required;

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

bearing in mind

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

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

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

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

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

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

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

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

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

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

instructs the ITU Council

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

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

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

2 to ensure that the agendas of the respective advisory groups include coordination with the other Sectors, so that strategies and actions are suggested for optimal development of the areas of common interest;

3 to provide support to the Sector advisory groups in the inter-Sector coordination activity in areas of mutual interest.

RESOLUTION 192 (BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

considering

a) that one of the purposes of the Union as set out in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution is to maintain and extend international cooperation between all its Member States for the improvement and rational use of international telecommunications;

b) that another purpose of the Union is to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society, by cooperating with other world and regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with telecommunications,

noting

a) that memoranda of understanding (MoU) as well as memoranda of cooperation and agreement¹ or other instruments, in which ITU, Member States and Sector Members may participate, are often used to facilitate cooperative action;

b) that Resolution 52 (Rev.Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on strengthening the executing agency role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, emphasizes the importance of establishing partnerships between the public and private sectors as an efficient means of implementing sustainable ITU projects,

¹ Wherever the term "MoU" is used in this resolution, it includes memoranda of cooperation and memoranda of agreement.

c) that Resolution 130 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference instructs the Secretary-General, in the context of building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies, "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";

d) that Resolution 100 (Minneapolis, 1998) instructs the ITU Council, in the context of the ITU Secretary-General serving as depository for MoUs, "to formulate criteria and guidelines for the Secretary-General to respond to requests to serve as depository for MoUs" and resolves that, using those criteria and guidelines, "the Secretary-General may, with the approval of the Council, serve as depository for MoUs";

e) that Council-13 amended Decision 563, on the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources, adding to its terms of reference "to consider criteria to determine the financial and strategic implications of the establishment of memoranda of understanding (as well as memoranda of cooperation and agreement) to which ITU is or will be a party",

observing

that the Union has entered into MoUs in which ITU is a participant that have financial and/or strategic implications, and these were discussed during Council-14 as described in the Report by the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Administration and Management,

believing

that MoUs in which ITU is a participant that have financial and/or strategic implications should only be entered into pursuant to criteria adopted by the Council and subject to Council approval,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

- 1 to follow the criteria and guidelines to be established by the Council when entering into MoUs in which ITU will be a participant that have financial and/or strategic implications;
- 2 to submit a report to the annual session of the Council on the implementation of this resolution, detailing the relevant MoUs and ITU activities,

instructs the Council

- 1 to formulate criteria and guidelines for ITU participation in MoUs that have financial and/or strategic implications, based on the following principles:
 - i) that any involvement of the Secretary-General in this capacity should contribute to and be within the purposes of the Union as set forth in Article 1 of the Constitution, and within the strategic and financial plans of the Union;
 - ii) that interested Member States and Sector Members will be kept informed of the activities of ITU when it participates in MoUs that have financial and/or strategic implications;
 - iii) that the sovereignty and rights of ITU Member States are fully respected and preserved;
- 2 to implement a mechanism to review ITU participation in MoUs that have financial and/or strategic implications, and to provide guidance to the Secretary-General;
- 3 to report on the application of this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference.

RESOLUTION 193 (BUSAN, 2014)

**Support and assistance for Iraq to rebuild
its telecommunication sector**

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

recalling

- a) the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning the situation;
- c) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;
- d) § 16 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);
- e) § 15 of the Tunis Commitment adopted by WSIS,

recognizing

- a) that a reliable telecommunication network infrastructure and related services used appropriately are indispensable to support the social and economic development of nations, particularly those that have suffered natural disasters or wars;
- b) that telecommunication facilities in Iraq have suffered and are still suffering enormous damage as a result of many wars;
- c) that the damage caused to Iraq's telecommunication infrastructure and the illicit use of information and communication technology (ICT) services in the prevailing war situation is a matter of concern for the international community and relevant bodies/agencies;

d) that Resolution 34 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference provides for continuing support for Iraq to rebuild and overhaul its telecommunication infrastructure, establish institutions, develop human resources and set tariffs;

e) that Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference has not yet been translated into deeds or put into action: Iraq has not received the necessary support from ITU to rebuild and overhaul its telecommunication infrastructure, establish institutions, develop human resources and set tariffs;

f) that Iraq will be unable to bring its infrastructure up to an acceptable international level without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

considering

a) that such efforts will help rebuild and modernize the telecommunication infrastructure;

b) that such efforts will also strengthen the capacity of Iraq's administrative and security systems to meet the country's economic, service and security needs in the telecommunication field,

resolves

1 that it is necessary to undertake special, clearly-defined actions within the framework of ITU on the basis of a clearly-defined timetable and action plan agreed between the Union and the Iraqi Administration, in order to implement this resolution to provide appropriate support for Iraq for rebuilding and overhauling its telecommunication infrastructure and technical skills, establishing the appropriate ICT institutions and developing human resources, and assistance in the assignment of appropriate tariffs;

2 to allocate, within the available resources, the necessary technical expertise within or external to the Union for the implementation of this resolution;

3 to build and develop human resources and capacity by instituting training programmes inside and outside Iraqi territory as necessary, for experts to address the shortfall in expertise in key areas, meeting requests from the Iraqi Administration for the required technical specialists and providing other forms of assistance,

invites Member States

to ensure all possible technical assistance and support to the Administration of Iraq, in:

- 1 rehabilitating its telecommunication sector;
- 2 ensuring the lawful use of ICT in the prevailing situation;
- 3 achieving the most effective use of ICT for economic and social benefits,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to provide the necessary technical resources for such actions, on the basis of an action plan and timetable agreed with the Administration of Iraq;
- 2 to report on the matter periodically to the ITU Council.

RESOLUTION 194 (BUSAN, 2014)

Options for the Union's headquarters premises over the long term

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

considering

- a) the report of the Secretary-General to this conference on options for the Union's headquarters (HQ) in the long term (Document PP-14/57(Rev.1));
- b) ITU Council Resolution 1142, which instructs the Secretary-General to ensure that the safety, health and environmental standards in force in the host country of the Union are applied at ITU;
- c) that there is an urgent need to take action on future planning for the Union's HQ in the light of building and construction standards for new buildings and the low level of compliance of the existing HQ buildings with these standards, in particular the Varembe building and, to some extent, the Tower building;
- d) that adequate and fully accessible premises are required at the Union's HQ to accommodate the participants attending ITU meetings as well as the staff, facilities and equipment necessary for the smooth operation of all services,

recognizing

the need to involve ITU Member States in decisions regarding future planning for the Union's HQ, in particular given the significant and long-term financial implications for the Union,

resolves

- 1 that a Council working group be established, open to all Member States of the Union, on options for the Union's HQ premises over the long term;

2 that annual reports of the above-mentioned Council working group should be submitted to ordinary sessions of the Council, starting from 2015,

instructs the extraordinary session of the Council in 2014

1 to establish the Council Working Group on options for the Union's HQ premises over the long term (CWG-HQP), open to all Member States of the Union, as referred to in *resolves* 1 above, with the terms of reference contained in the annex to this resolution;

2 to designate the chairman and vice-chairmen of CWG-HQP,

instructs the Council

1 to allocate necessary funds within the available resources in order to implement this resolution;

2 to examine, make any comments it considers appropriate and take appropriate action on the annual reports of CWG-HQP submitted to sessions of the Council, as mentioned in *resolves* 2 above;

3 to ensure that all Member States are regularly and comprehensively informed by means of the annual reports and the Council's comments, so that Member States can submit their comments and/or contributions, as appropriate, pursuant to § 2 of the annex to this resolution;

4 to progress this issue before the next plenipotentiary conference,

authorizes the Council

as soon as it considers that it has all appropriate and necessary information, to decide on the best course of action to meet the requirements for the HQ premises, including the administrative and financial arrangements needed to implement its decision, and report to the next plenipotentiary conference accordingly,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to support the activities of CWG-HQP, including preparation of the annual reports, by providing all necessary resources and assistance required for the successful completion of its tasks;

- 2 to dispatch by electronic means the invitation to the group's meetings, including the agenda, at least one month in advance so as to allow Member States to prepare their contributions;
- 3 to submit the annual reports of CWG-HQP to the sessions of the Council;
- 4 to disseminate the annual reports of CWG-HQP and reports on the Council's comments and actions to all Member States, as mentioned in *instructs the Council* 3 above;
- 5 to ensure that all expenses are financed from the regular budget of the Union, under the supervision of the Council;
- 6 notwithstanding the work of CWG-HQP, to ensure the continued integrity of the current premises with prudent use of resources until a final decision is taken;
- 7 to progress this issue before the next plenipotentiary conference,

invites Member States

to nominate representative(s) having broad knowledge and experience on the subject to participate in the activities and attend the physical and virtual meetings of CWG-HQP.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 194 (BUSAN, 2014)

Terms of reference of the Council Working Group on options for the Union's headquarters over the long term

The terms of reference of the ITU Council Working Group on options for the Union's HQ premises over the long term (CWG-HQP), as referred to in *resolves* 1 of this resolution, are:

- 1 To examine the status of HQ premises of the Union, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on this issue submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), and to continue to analyse the options so far submitted and any others proposed by Member States, with the support of the secretariat, for prudent treatment of the premises into the long-term future, in order to prepare a recommendation for the Council. Options are to be assessed in terms of present and future needs, cost effectiveness, including means of deriving possible future revenue, and other issues raised in Document PP-14/57(Rev.1), as well as quality of life.
- 2 To seek contributions and comments from Member States, and at its discretion to invite experts to attend, as appropriate, CWG-HQP's meetings to provide relevant information in order to assist CWG-HQP in its work.
- 3 To prepare, pursuant to *resolves* 2 of this resolution, annual reports for submission to the sessions of the Council, starting from 2015.
- 4 To work electronically, where this saves resources and increases efficiency.
- 5 To work in the English language, and, at the request of Member States concerned, for each physical meeting, with translation and interpretation in the requested official language(s) of the Union.
- 6 To hold at least one physical meeting per year, each for a maximum period of two days, unless otherwise instructed by the Council. Physical meetings should take place preferably collocated with other major relevant ITU events/meetings.

RESOLUTION 195 (BUSAN, 2014)

Implementation of the Smart Africa Manifesto

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

considering

a) that, at its 22nd Ordinary Session, the African Union General Assembly decided that it: "*ENDORSES the key outcomes of the Transform Africa Summit hosted by H.E. Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda in October 2013 which adopted the SMART Africa Manifesto highlighting the need to place ICT at the centre of national socio-economic development agenda and SMART Africa Alliance as implementation framework*";

b) Resolution 30 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on special measures for the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition;

c) the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;

d) the outcome of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society,

recalling

a) the Connect Africa Summit goals adopted by African Heads of State present on 29-30 October 2007, which reflect the challenges and opportunities in the Africa region;

b) the creation of the multistakeholder SMART Africa Alliance and a Governance Board, consisting of the Presidents of Rwanda (Chair), Senegal, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Gabon, South Sudan and Mali, the African Union and ITU, to oversee the implementation of the manifesto;

c) the implementation of such quick wins as the SMART Africa Scholarship fund to address the gap in ICT expertise through African centres of excellence,

resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Directors of the other Bureaux

to provide technical expertise to carry out feasibility studies, project management and support for the implementation of the Smart Africa Manifesto,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to engage the different United Nations agencies to support various components of the Smart Africa programmes, in areas within their scope and mandate;
- 2 to implement measures aimed at mobilizing financial and in-kind support from governments, the private sector and other partners,

invites Member States

to cooperate with African countries in promoting regional, subregional, multilateral and bilateral projects and programmes for the implementation of the Smart Africa Manifesto.

RESOLUTION 196 (BUSAN, 2014)

Protecting telecommunication service users/consumers

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 64 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on protecting and supporting users/consumers of telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) services;
- b) Article 4 of the International Telecommunication Regulations,

recognizing

- a) the United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection;
- 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 entrepreneurs and consumers;
- b) that telecommunications/ICTs can offer new and substantial benefits to consumers, including convenience and access to a broad range of goods and/or services, and the ability to collect and compare information about these goods and/or services;

- c) that consumer trust in telecommunications/ICTs is bolstered by the continuous development of transparent, effective consumer-protection mechanisms that limit the presence of fraudulent, deceitful or unfair business conducts;
- d) that education and dissemination of information on the suitable consumption and use of 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 and affordable;
- 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 to instruct 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, quality, security and rates of the different services offered by operators, and of other protection mechanisms promoting consumer and user rights;
- 2 to closely collaborate with the Member States in order to identify critical areas for the establishment of policies and regulatory frameworks for the protection of consumers and users;
- 3 to strengthen 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,

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, including international roaming rates and relevant applicable conditions;

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 and users, including data protection;

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

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

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

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

RESOLUTION 197 (BUSAN, 2014)

**Facilitating the Internet of Things to prepare for
a globally connected world**

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

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 countries¹ as well as developed countries;
- e) 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;
- f) that, considering the limited financial and human resources in developing countries, special attention should be given to developing countries,

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

recognizing

a) that studies on IoT are being carried out in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to develop recommendations, such as in the Joint Coordination Activity on IoT, the Global Standards Initiative on IoT, the Focus Group on machine-to-machine (M2M) service layer and the ITU-T study groups, in accordance with their respective scope and mandates;

b) 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;

c) that the implementation of Internet Protocol version six (IPv6) may contribute to the future development of IoT;

d) 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 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.;
- d) that IoT-related activities will encourage the participation of all relevant organizations or entities around the world to promote the early establishment and expansion of IoT;
- e) that the globally connected world through IoT could also contribute to achieving the goals of the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
- 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 submit an annual report on the results of implementation of this resolution to the ITU Council sessions in 2015-2018;
- 4 to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference in 2018,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

- 1 to continue 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 Telecommunication Development Bureau

to encourage and assist those countries which need support in adopting IoT and IoT services, by providing relevant information, capacity building and best practices to enable the adoption of IoT, through seminars, workshops, etc.,

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 participate actively in IoT-related studies in the Union through contributions and by other appropriate means.

RESOLUTION 198 (BUSAN, 2014)

Empowerment of youth through telecommunication/information and communication technology

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

considering

- a) that youth under the age of 25 account for 42.5 per cent of the world's population as of 2014, and constitute the most active population in terms of use of the Internet;
- b) that youth, in many developed and developing countries¹, face disproportionate exposure to poverty and unemployment;
- c) that youth have the right to achieve full economic, social and digital inclusion;
- d) that information and communication technology (ICT) is a tool through which youth can substantively contribute to, participate in and leverage their social and economic development;
- e) that youth are digital natives and the best promoters of ICT;
- f) that ICT tools and applications can facilitate career opportunities for youth,

recalling

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

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

- 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 UNGA,

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 2016-2019 as well as in the operational plans of the Sectors and the General Secretariat;
- 7 that there is a need for ITU to investigate, analyse and further understand the impact of telecommunication/ICT technologies on youth;
- 8 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 ITU Council

- 1 to build on the initiatives carried out over the past four years and to accelerate youth empowerment in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure capacity building and promotion of youth;
- 2 to consider involving youth in the celebrations of ITU's 150th anniversary and in World Telecommunication and Information Society Day in accordance with Resolution 68 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and launching a special recognition award for young people who make outstanding contributions in the field of ICT,

instructs the Secretary-General

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

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

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

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

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

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

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

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

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

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

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

- 2 to promote up-to-date training for youth on ICT use;
- 3 to foster collaboration with civil society and the private sector in order to promote specialized training for young innovators;
- 4 to further develop tools and programming guidelines in the area of promotion of youth and their social and economic empowerment;
- 5 to cooperate with relevant international organizations that have experience in youth economic empowerment through projects and programmes,

encourages Member States and Sector Members

- 1 to review and revise, as appropriate, their respective policies and practices in order to ensure the recruitment, employment, training and advancement of youth through telecommunications/ICT;
- 2 to promote career opportunities in the telecommunication/ICT field, including in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government and regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations as well as in the private sector;
- 3 to attract more youth to study science, technology, engineering and mathematics;
- 4 to encourage youth to take advantage of ICT opportunities to advance their development and promote innovation and economic development at national and international level,

invites Member States

- 1 to share best practices on national approaches targeting the use of ICT for the social and economic development of youth;
- 2 to develop strategies for using ICT as a tool for the educational, social and economic development of youth;

- 3 to promote ICT for youth empowerment and involvement in the decision-making processes of the ICT sector;
- 4 to support ITU activities in field of ICT for 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.

RESOLUTION 199 (BUSAN, 2014)

Promoting efforts for capacity building on software-defined networking in developing countries¹

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

bearing in mind

a) Resolution 77 (Dubai, 2012) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on standardization work in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) for software-defined networking (SDN);

b) Resolution 123 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

c) Resolution 135 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on ITU's role in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs), in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries, and in implementing relevant national, regional and interregional projects;

d) Resolution 137 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on next-generation network deployment in developing countries;

e) Resolution 139 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on telecommunications/ICTs to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society,

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

recalling

- a) Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- b) Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on enhancing participation of telecommunication operators from developing countries;
- c) Resolution 73 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on ICTs, environment and climate change;
- d) the Joint Coordination Activity on SDN under the ITU-T Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (JCA-SDN) established in June 2013 to coordinate the work carried out by ITU-T Study Groups 11 and 13 and other expert groups involved,

considering

- a) that SDN technology may provide operators with several advantages, including increased flexibility and agility along with simplified operations;
- b) that SDN may allow optimization, customization and improvement of resource utilization, and may thereby reduce operational and capital costs,

considering further

- a) that SDN may usher in new services at reduced operational and capital expenditure;
- b) that developing countries may require migration plans from existing networks to SDN-based networks, so as to reap the benefits of SDN without much delay in relation to deployments in developed countries;
- c) that capacity building for SDN in developing countries will also need to be planned from the outset in order to create awareness of the benefits of SDN;

d) that the involvement and participation of developing countries in formulating the standardization of SDN will help bridge the standardization gap,

resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to conduct workshops, with other relevant organizations, for capacity building on SDN, so that the gap in technology adoption in developing countries may be bridged at the early stages of implementation of SDN-based networks;

2 to collect and disseminate best practices for integrating SDN-based networks and migrating from legacy networks to SDN-based networks in developing countries;

3 to coordinate with the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau in regard to the actions referred to in *resolves to instruct* 1 and 2.

RESOLUTION 200 (BUSAN, 2014)

Connect 2020 Agenda for global telecommunication/information and communication technology development

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

recalling

- a) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;
- b) the commitment by ITU and its Member States to achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
- c) the targets set by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), which served as global references for improving access to and use of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) in promoting the objectives of the Geneva Plan of Action, to be achieved by 2015;
- d) § 98 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, which encourages strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders and welcomes, in that respect, the ITU-led Connect the World initiative,

considering

- a) the Union's dual responsibility as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications/ICTs and executing agency for implementing related projects under the United Nations development system;
- b) the United Nations system-wide preparations for the Post-2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and efforts towards achieving the MDGs,

noting

that the Busan Declaration on the future role of telecommunications/ICT in achieving sustainable development, adopted by the ministerial meeting held in Busan, Republic of Korea (2014), endorsed a shared global vision for the development of the telecommunication/ICT sector, under the agenda "Connect 2020",

recognizing

- a) the principles of the UN Millennium Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in Resolution 55/2, acknowledging the benefits of new technologies, especially ICTs;
- b) the WSIS outcome documents – the Geneva Plan of Action (2003) and the Tunis Agenda (2005);
- c) the WSIS+10 Review Process, in particular the outcome documents of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event – the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015;
- d) the outcomes of the Connect series summits (Connect Africa, Connect CIS, Connect Americas, Connect Arab States and Connect Asia-Pacific) under the Connect the World global multistakeholder initiative set up within the context of WSIS;
- e) the Dubai Declaration adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-14) and the Dubai Action Plan and relevant WTDC-14 resolutions, including Resolutions 30, 37, and 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), as well as Resolutions 135, 139, and 140 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;
- f) Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, which adopted the strategic framework for the Union for 2016-2019 and set the strategic goals, related targets and objectives,

recognizing further

- a) that telecommunications/ICT is a key enabler to accelerate social, economic and environmentally sustainable growth and development;
- b) the need to sustain current achievements and intensify efforts in promoting and financing ICTs for development;

c) the global challenges of the rapidly evolving telecommunication/ICT environment, as identified in Annex 1 to Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014),

resolves

1 to endorse a shared global vision for the development of the telecommunication/ICT sector, under the agenda "Connect 2020", envisaging *"an information society, empowered by the interconnected world, where telecommunications/ICTs enable and accelerate social, economic and environmentally sustainable growth and development for everyone"*;

2 to endorse the four high-level strategic goals detailed below and the respective targets detailed in annex to this resolution, inspiring and inviting all stakeholders and entities to work together to implement the Connect 2020 Agenda:

- Goal 1: Growth – Enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunications/ICTs
- Goal 2: Inclusiveness – Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all
- Goal 3: Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from telecommunication/ICT development
- Goal 4: Innovation and partnership – Lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment;

3 to call upon Member States to continue active engagement in ongoing discussions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, working with the United Nations Secretary-General, to ensure the important role of telecommunications/ICT as a key enabler for achieving the MDGs, the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the SDGs, and to help ensure the importance of telecommunications/ICT for the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda that integrates in a balanced manner the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to monitor the progress towards achievement of the Connect 2020 Agenda, leveraging data, among others, from the ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database and the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development;
- 2 to disseminate information and share knowledge and best practices on national, regional and international initiatives contributing to the Connect 2020 Agenda;
- 3 to further facilitate implementation of the WSIS Action Lines assigned to the responsibility of ITU, in accordance with the Connect 2020 Agenda;
- 4 to present annual consolidated progress reports to the ITU Council;
- 5 to bring this resolution to the attention of all interested parties, including, in particular, UNGA, the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council, for cooperation in its implementation;
- 6 to continue to support Member States in their active engagement with regard to *resolves* 3 of this resolution,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to report on the progress towards achievement of the objectives and outcomes of the work of each Sector, as elaborated within the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 in Annex 2 to Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014), that contributes to the Connect 2020 agenda,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to coordinate the collection, provision and dissemination of indicators and statistics that measure and provide comparative analysis for the progress towards achievement of the Global Telecommunication/ICT Targets, and report on the progress as part of the annual Measuring the Information Society report,

instructs the Council

- 1 to review the annual progress achieved towards the accomplishment of the Connect 2020 Agenda;
- 2 to present an assessment of the progress towards achieving the Connect 2020 Agenda to the next plenipotentiary conference,

invites the Member States

- 1 to participate actively in the implementation of the Connect 2020 Agenda, and contribute with national, regional and international initiatives;
- 2 to invite all other stakeholders to contribute and work together towards the Connect 2020 Agenda;
- 3 to provide data and statistics, as appropriate, to monitor progress towards the achievement of the Connect 2020 Agenda;
- 4 to report national progress towards the achievement of the Connect 2020 Agenda, and contribute to the database that will collect and disseminate information on national and regional initiatives contributing to the Connect 2020 Agenda;
- 5 to engage actively in discussions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, in accordance with the process established by UNGA;
- 6 to ensure that ICTs are central to the Post-2015 Development Agenda, by being acknowledged as an important tool to achieve its overall SDGs;
- 7 to contribute to the work of ITU, as elaborated in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 in Annex 2 to Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014), that contributes to the Connect 2020 Agenda,

invites Sector Members, Associates and Academia

to take an active role towards implementing the Connect 2020 Agenda,

invites all stakeholders

to contribute with their initiatives and their experience, qualifications and expertise to the successful implementation of the Connect 2020 Agenda for Global Telecommunication/ICT Development.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 200 (BUSAN, 2014)

**Connect 2020: Global telecommunication/information
and communication technology goals and targets****Goal 1: Growth – Enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunications/ICTs**

- **Target 1.1:** Worldwide, 55 per cent of households should have access to the Internet by 2020
- **Target 1.2:** Worldwide, 60 per cent of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020
- **Target 1.3:** Worldwide, telecommunications/ICTs should be 40 per cent more affordable by 2020

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

- **Target 2.1.A:** In the developing world, 50 per cent of households should have access to the Internet by 2020
- **Target 2.1.B:** In the least developed countries (LDCs), 15 per cent of households should have access to the Internet by 2020
- **Target 2.2.A:** In the developing world, 50 per cent of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020
- **Target 2.2.B:** In the least developed countries (LDCs), 20 per cent of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020
- **Target 2.3.A:** The affordability gap between developed and developing countries¹ should be reduced by 40 per cent by 2020
- **Target 2.3.B:** Broadband services should cost no more than 5 per cent of average monthly income in developing countries by 2020

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

- **Target 2.4:** Worldwide, 90 per cent of the rural population should be covered by broadband services by 2020
- **Target 2.5.A:** Gender equality among Internet users should be reached by 2020
- **Target 2.5.B:** Enabling environments ensuring accessible telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities should be established in all countries by 2020

Goal 3: Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from telecommunication/ICT development

- **Target 3.1:** Cybersecurity readiness should be improved by 40 per cent by 2020
- **Target 3.2:** Volume of redundant e-waste to be reduced by 50 per cent by 2020
- **Target 3.3:** Greenhouse gas emissions generated by the telecommunication/ICT sector to be decreased per device by 30 per cent by 2020

Goal 4: Innovation and partnership – Lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment

- **Target 4.1:** Telecommunication/ICT environment conducive to innovation
- **Target 4.2:** Effective partnerships of stakeholders in the telecommunication/ICT environment

RESOLUTION 201 (BUSAN, 2014)

Creating an enabling environment for the deployment and use of information and communication technology applications

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

recalling

a) Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on information and communication technology (ICT) applications;

b) Resolution 137 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on next-generation network deployment in developing countries¹;

c) Resolution 139 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on telecommunications/ICTs to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society;

d) Resolution 140 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this 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

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

- 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. Busan, 2014) of this 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. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in regard to climate change and protection of the environment;

c) Resolution 183 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health,

noting

a) that Objective D.2 of the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 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* 5 below;

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 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), WSIS and the Broadband Commission;

2 to actively participate in discussions relating to the Post-2015 Development Agenda 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 further elaborate the ICT Development Index (IDI) to reflect the availability and utilization of ICT applications and their social and economic impact;
- 2 to enhance awareness of the role and benefits of e-applications regarding socio-economic development;
- 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 international organizations, development institutes, industries and other relevant organizations, in order to strengthen their roles and activities in relation to ICT applications.

RESOLUTION 202 (BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

recalling

- a) Article 5 of the International Telecommunication Regulations, on safety of life and priority of telecommunications;
- b) § 91 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);
- c) Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response;
- d) Resolution 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunications/ ICTs in the service of humanitarian assistance;
- e) Resolution 136 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations, and for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief;

f) § 20 of Action Line C7 (E-environment) of the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by the first phase of WSIS, calling for the establishment of monitoring systems using ICTs to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries¹,

recognizing

a) the seriousness and magnitude of potential disasters, including outbreaks of diseases such as Ebola, that may cause dramatic human suffering;

b) the recent tragic events in the world that clearly demonstrate the need for high-quality communications infrastructure and for the availability and dissemination of information to assist public safety, health and disaster-relief agencies;

c) the need to minimize risk to human life and to cover the necessary general public information and communication needs in such situations, and the conviction that the unhindered use of telecommunication/ICT equipment and services is indispensable for the provision of effective and appropriate humanitarian assistance,

recognizing further

a) that there will be a continuing need to assist developing countries in the use of ICTs to preserve life by ensuring a timely flow of information to government agencies, consumers, humanitarian-oriented organizations and industry involved in rescue and recovery operations and in the provision of medical assistance to those affected by health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission;

b) that information needs to be accessible and available in local languages so as to ensure maximum impact;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

c) that policy-makers need to create an enabling environment to leverage the use of ICTs to address infrastructure and information needs in emergency situations and to break the chain of health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission;

d) that the contribution of the private sector is necessary in the prevention, mitigation and relief of health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission;

e) that a common understanding of the network infrastructure components is required in order to provide rapidly-installed, interoperable, robust telecommunication capabilities in humanitarian-assistance and disaster-relief operations for health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission,

considering

a) that ICTs are critical for addressing all phases of health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission;

b) that aspects of emergency communications associated with health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission include, *inter alia*, disaster prediction, detection, alerting and enabling the flow of information to keep individuals informed as to actions they can take to preserve life;

c) that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) m-powering initiative is designed to focus on the use of ICTs to empower communities and people,

noting

§ 51 of the WSIS Geneva Declaration of Principles, on the use of ICT applications for disaster prevention,

resolves

1 to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the other Directors:

1.1 to develop guidelines and best practices on how ICTs can be used to identify the communications infrastructure needed to support the exchange of timely information on health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission;

1.2 to develop feasibility studies, project management tools and support to respond to and address health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission,

2 to instruct the Secretary-General:

2.1 to collaborate with all relevant parties, including United Nations agencies and in particular the World Health Organization, in order to define and engage in programmes to respond to and address health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission in areas within the scope and mandate of ITU;

2.2 to implement measures aimed at mobilizing support from governments, industry and other partners to break the chain of health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to cooperate and offer all possible assistance and support to consumers, humanitarian-oriented organizations and industry involved in ICTS, including for disease tracking and natural and man-made disaster and emergency response, rescue and recovery operations;

2 to promote regional, subregional, multilateral and bilateral projects and programmes to address the need to use ICTs as a tool to support responses to different types of disasters such as Ebola, so that life-saving infrastructure and information can be provided to local communities, especially in local languages.

RESOLUTION 203 (BUSAN, 2014)

Connectivity to broadband networks

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

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

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

d) the adoption, by WTDC-14, of new Resolution 77 (Dubai, 2014), on broadband technology and applications for greater growth and development of telecommunications/information and communication services and broadband connectivity, as well as revised Question 2/1, on broadband access technologies, including International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), for developing countries, and new Question 1/2, on creating the smart society: social and economic development through ICT applications;

e) Resolution 9 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) 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. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on assistance for implementing IMT,

noting

- a) that broadband connectivity empowers families, people, societies and businesses;
- b) that broadband connectivity has the potential to bridge the digital divide;
- c) that broadband connectivity can play a major role in providing vital information during emergency events and disaster relief efforts;
- d) that many administrations have developed national broadband plans to enable broadband connectivity,

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 or terrestrial means and for the underlying enabling technologies;
- c) that broadband plays a vital role in transforming economies and societies, as stated in the open letter from the Broadband Commission to the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014),

resolves to instruct 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 related to the development of national strategies to facilitate the deployment of broadband networks, including wireless broadband networks, taking into account existing budgetary constraints of the Union,

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

**PART III – LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ABROGATED BY THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (BUSAN, 2014)**

RESOLUTION 4 (REV. GUADALAJARA, 2010)

**Duration of plenipotentiary
conferences of the Union**

RESOLUTION 35 (KYOTO, 1994)

**Telecommunication support
for the protection of the environment**

RESOLUTION 93 (MINNEAPOLIS, 1998)

Special arrears accounts

RESOLUTION 153 (REV. GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Scheduling of Council sessions and plenipotentiary conferences

RESOLUTION 163 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)

**Establishment of a Council working group on a
stable ITU Constitution**

RESOLUTION 171 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)

**Preparations for the 2012 world conference on
international telecommunications**

RESOLUTION 172 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)

**Overall review of implementation of the outcomes of the
World Summit on the Information Society**

PART IV – SIGNATORIES

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed the original of the Final Acts, as adopted by the Plenipotentiary conference (Busan, 2014).

For Afghanistan

AMIRZAI SANGIN

For the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

ABDELHAK BENKRID

For the Federal Republic of Germany

DETLEF DAUKE

HUBERT SCHOETTNER

For the Principality of Andorra

JORDI NADAL

CARLES CASADEVALL

For the Republic of Angola

ALBINO MALUNGO

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

IBRAHIM ALI I. AL HASSAN

ABDURAHMAN M. AL HASSAN

TARIQ HASSAN A. ALAMRI

ABDULLAH A. ABDULAZIZ ALDARRAB

MOHAMMED ABDULLAH A. ALGARNI

RADHI ABDULLAH R. ALHAMAD

MAJED ABDULAZIZ M. ALKAHTANI

MAJED MOHAMMED I. ALMAZYED

ABDULLAH A. ALMUBADAL

SAUD ABDULLAH F. ALROWEILLY

MESHARI ABDULLAH A. ALSAAB

HABEEB KHADER M. ALSHANKITI

MOHAMED JAMIL AHMED MULLA

For the Argentine Republic

CECILIA PÉREZ ARAUJO

For the Republic of Armenia

SAMVEL HARUTYUNYAN

KONSTANTIN KURBANYAN

For Australia

CAROLINE GREENWAY

ANDREW MAURER

For Austria

KLAUS PARRER

CHRISTIAN SINGER

For the Republic of Azerbaijan

RAMZI TEYMUROV

For the Commonwealth of the Bahamas

KANDICE SHAKERA DAVIS

For the Kingdom of Bahrain

MUSAB ABDULLA

For the People's Republic of Bangladesh

IQBAL AHMED

MD. MAHBUB UL ALAM

SUNIL KANTI BOSE

SALEH AHMAD HAKIM

TAREQ HASAN SIDDIQUI

AFTAB MD RASHEDUL WADUD

MD. WAHID UZ ZAMAN

For Barbados

REGINALD BOURNE

For Belgium

FRANÇOISE BONTEMPS

For the Republic of Benin

AMBROISE ZINSOU

For the Plurinational State of Bolivia

GUADALUPE PALOMEQUE

For the Republic of Botswana

RONALD KEIKOTLHAILE

BATHOPI LUKE

CECIL MASIGA

AARON NYELESİ

THARI, G. PHEKO

GODFREY RADIJENG

For the Federative Republic of Brazil

MARIO CANAZZA
RODRIGO ZERBONE LOUREIRO
JEFERSON NACIF

For Brunei Darussalam

HAJI JAILANI HAJI BUNTAR

For the Republic of Bulgaria

KALINA DIMITROVA

For Burkina Faso

OUEDRAOGO ABDOULAYE
RICHARD ANAGO
LAMOUSSA OUALBEOGO
SIBIRI OUATTARA

For the Republic of Burundi

JOSEPH BANGURAMBONA
HILAIRE HAKIZIMANA

For the Kingdom of Cambodia

CHANNMETA KAN

For the Republic of Cameroon

CORNELIUS FOTINDONG FONZOUK
ABOUBAKAR ZOURMBA

For Canada

PAMELA MILLER
SANTIAGO REYES-BORDA
MICHAEL WALMA

For the Republic of Cabo Verde

DAVID GOMES

For the Central African Republic

BENJAMIN BONAVENTURE PANZET-SEBAS

For Chile

RAÚL LAZCANO

For the People's Republic of China

YONGHONG ZHAO

For the Republic of Cyprus

ANASTASIOS ELIA

For the Vatican City State

SANDRO PIERVENANZI

For the Republic of Colombia

FRANKLIN MERCHÁN

For the Union of the Comoros

MOHAMED HASSANE ALFEINE

For the Republic of the Congo

STEAVE MONIQUE OBILI MAVOUNGA

For the Republic of Korea

JONG-LOK YOON

For Costa Rica

PABLO MONTERO

For the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

IBRAHIMA DIABATE
ABRAHAM DJEKOU
SIMON KOFFI

For the Republic of Croatia

KRESO ANTONOVIC
MARIO WEBER

For Cuba

WILFREDO REYNALDO LÓPEZ RODRÍGUEZ

For Denmark

CHRISTINE MÜLLER ANDREASSEN
RAZA QURESHI

For the Republic of Djibouti

ALI HASSAN BAHDON

For the Dominican Republic

AMPARO ARANGO
LUIS SCHEKER

For the Arab Republic of Egypt

NERMINE EL SAADANY

For the Republic of El Salvador

EDGARD RODAS ABARCA

For the United Arab Emirates

NASSER BIN HAMMAD

For Ecuador

NICOLÁS TRUJILLO

For Spain

BLANCA GONZÁLEZ

For the Republic of Estonia

MART LAAS

For the United States of America

JULIE ZOLLER

For the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

PETER GATKUOTH

For the Russian Federation

KIRILL OPARIN

For Finland

ANTTI KOHTALA

For France

BENOÎT BLARY

For the Gabonese Republic

CLAUDE AHAVI

FLORENCE LENGOUMBI KOUYA

LIN MOMBO

PASTOR NGOUA N'NEME

For Ghana

JOHN PATRICK LARYEA

PAAROCK VANPERCY

For Greece

ILIAS PANTAZIS

PANAGIOTIS PAPASPILIOPOULOS

For Grenada

DAVID TWUM-BARIMAH

For the Republic of Guatemala

FELIX BARRIOS

MARCO ESCALANTE

For the Republic of Guinea

ADAMA KONATÉ

BABA KONATÉ

IDRISSA SAMAKÉ

AHMADOU TRAORÉ

For Guyana

VALMIKKI SINGH

For the Republic of Haiti

JEAN DAVID RODNEY

For Hungary

RÓBERT GULYÁS

TÜNDE NAGY

TAMÁS PUSS

For the Republic of India

RAM NARAIN

ASIT KADAYAN

RAJEEV ROY

For the Republic of Indonesia

KALAMULLAH RAMLI

For the Islamic Republic of Iran

HASSAN TAHERIAN

For the Republic of Iraq

MOHAMMED NOORI

For Ireland

RORY HINCHY

For the State of Israel

NIZAN LIVNE
NATI SCHUBERT

For Italy

FABIO BIGI

For Jamaica

WAHKEEN MURRAY

For Japan

YASUO SAKAMOTO

For the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

WESAM ALRAMADEEN

For the Republic of Kazakhstan

BAKYTKHAN YERMEKBAYEV

For the Republic of Kenya

FRANCIS WANGUSI

For the State of Kuwait

JASEM ALBUDAIWI
HAMEED ALQATTAN
RASHED ALOTHAINAH
TAREQ ALSAIF

For the Lao People's Democratic Republic

KHAMLA XAYACHAK

For the Kingdom of Lesotho

RANKOBANE MATHULE
MOSHOSHOE NTAOTE
MONEHELA POSHOLI
RICHARD RAMOELETSI

For the Republic of Latvia

ZITA KANBERGA
ULDIS REIMANIS

For Lebanon

ABDUL MUNHEM YOUSSEF

For the Principality of Liechtenstein

KURT BÜHLER
PHILIPPE HORISBERGER
DIRK VON DER EMDEN

For the Republic of Lithuania

ALBERTAS TURONIS

For Luxembourg

ANNE BLAU

For Malaysia

NOORAZAH OMAR

For Malawi

CHIMWEMWE GLORIA BANDA
THOKOZANI CHIMBE
ANDREW TIMOTHY KUMBATIRA
LLOYD-LEYD SEKANI MOMBA

For the Republic of Maldives

ABDULLA NAFEEG PASHA

For the Republic of Mali

NOUHOUM KAMATÉ
ADAMA KONATÉ
BABA KONATÉ
IDRISSA SAMAKÉ
AHMADOU TRAORÉ

For the Kingdom of Morocco

ABDELKARIM BELKHADIR
MUSTAPHA BESSI
MOHAMMED CHRAIBI
SIDI MOHAMMED DRISSI MELYANI
ABDELJALIL EL HAMMOUMI
MOHAMMED HAMMOUDA
BRAHIM KHADIRI
BELAID NOUAR
HASSAN TALIB

For the Republic of the Marshall Islands

JULIE ZOLLER

For the Republic of Mauritius

NADRAJEN CHEDUMBARUM

For Mexico

HÉCTOR VALDÉS MORENO

For the Republic of Moldova

SERGIU VOITOVSCII

For the Principality of Monaco

CHRISTOPHE PIERRE

For the Republic of Mozambique

FRANCISCO GIROTH

JOÃO JORGE

MÉRCIA MACAMO

EDGAR MACHAVA

AMÉRICO MUCHANGA

EUSÉBIO SAÍDE

VIRGÍLIO VARELA

For the Republic of Namibia

MELVIN HOSEA ANGULA

HILMA MUTANGENI HITULA

MORNA MAGNAEM IKOSA

ELIZABETH UJARURA KAMUTUEZU

EMILIA NDATEELELA NAMWOONDE

JUSTUS TJITUKA

JOCHEN RUDOLF TRAUT

For the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

RAJA RAM BARTAULA

For the Republic of the Niger

BOUBACAR ALMOUSTAPHA

CHINKAFA HACHIMOU

ABDOU MALAM GARBA

ABDOU SALOU

IRO SANI

ALI SEINI GADO

CHEGOU SIDI

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria

JOSEPH OGOIGBE AIGBAVBOA

FESTUS YUSUFU NARAI DAUDU

BABAGANA MALLAMBE MUSTAPHA

SHOLA TAYLOR

NNENA UKOHA

For Norway

ØYVIND EK

For New Zealand

WILLIAM BRYDON

IAN HUTCHINGS

DAVID KERSHAW

NICOLA TRELOAR

For the Sultanate of Oman

HAMAD AL RAWAHI

For the Republic of Uganda

PATRICK MWESIGWA

GEOFFREY SENGENDO

For the Republic of Uzbekistan

KHURSHID MIRZAKHIDOV

For the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

MUDASSAR HUSSAIN

For Papua New Guinea

KILA GULO-VUI

DOUGLAS KAIBUL

JACKSON KARIKO

For the Republic of Paraguay

MIGUEL RICARDO CANDIA IBARRA

FRANCISCO DELGADO

NICOLÁS EVERS

ANGEL ATILIO GONZÁLEZ

EDUARDO NERI GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ

KENJI KURAMOCHI

CÉSAR MARTÍNEZ

TERESITA PALACIOS

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands

FOKKO BOS
LILIAN JEANTY

For Peru

ROBERTO ARTURO ORTIZ VILLAVICENCIO

For the Republic of the Philippines

LOUIS NAPOLEON CASAMBRE
RAUL HERNANDEZ

For the Republic of Poland

MARCIN KRASUSKI

For Portugal

MANUEL COSTA CABRAL
CRISTINA LOURENÇO
ANA NEVES

For the State of Qatar

HASHEM AL HASHEMI

For the Democratic Republic of the Congo

TRYPHON KIN-KIEY MULUMBA

For the Kyrgyz Republic

ALMAZBEK KADYRKULOV

For the Slovak Republic

MILAN LAJCIAK

For the Czech Republic

MILAN HOVORKA

For Romania

CALIN FABIAN

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

PAUL BLAKER
ALEXANDRA COLE
SARAH TAYLOR

For the Republic of Rwanda

ABRAHAM MAKUZA
EGIDIUS MBARARA
JEAN PHILBERT NSENGIMANA
CHARLES SEMAPONDO

For the Republic of San Marino

MICHELE GIRI
FEDERICO VALENTINI

For the Independent State of Samoa

TUA'IMALO ASAMU AH SAM

For the Republic of Senegal

THIERNO LY
MODOU MAMOUNE NGOM
OUMAR DIENE SAKHO
BOUBOU SENGHOTE

For the Republic of Serbia

ALEKSANDAR DJORDJEVIC

For Sierra Leone

OMRIE MICHAEL GOLLEY
JAMES SAWI

For the Republic of Singapore

TIONG YEOW YEO

For the Republic of Slovenia

MARJAN TURK

For the Federal Republic of Somalia

SAID HASSAN FARAH

For the Republic of Sudan

BABIKER MOHAMED SAEED MUSA
MUSTAFA ABDELHAFIZ WIDAATALLA SALIH

For the Republic of South Sudan

SIMON PHILIP ALI
LADO WANI KENYI
THOMAS GAKUOTH NYAK
REBECCA JOSHUA OKWACI

For the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

CHAMITHA DE ALWIS
 HAPUARACHCHIGE PRIYANGA
 KARUNARATHNA
 SATYALOKA SASITA SAHABANDU
 CHAMILI PRIYANTHA ULLUWIS HEWAGE

For the Republic of South Africa

SIYABONGA CWELE

For Sweden

PER G. ANDERSSON
 ANDERS JONSSON

For the Confederation of Switzerland

FRÉDÉRIC RIEHL
 DIRK-OLIVER VON DER EMDEN

For the Republic of Suriname

JAYAND NANAN

For the Kingdom of Swaziland

ANDREAS SIFISO DLAMINI

For the United Republic of Tanzania

JOHN NKOMA

For the Republic of Chad

DAOUSSA DEBY ITNO
 DJÉRAMBÉTÉ ELIE
 ABDELKERIM ABOGOUROU SILECK

For Thailand

AREEWAN HAORANGSI

For the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

HERNANI COELHO
 ANTÓNIO CORREIA

For the Togolese Republic

ABAYEH BOYODI

For Tunisia

MOHAMED BEN AMOR

For Turkey

AHMET ERDİNÇ CAVUSOĞLU

For Ukraine

VOLODYMYR ZVIERIEV

For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay

NICOLAS ANTONIELLO
 EDUARDO GABRIEL BOUZOUT VIGNOLI
 SERGIO DE COLA

For the Republic of Vanuatu

JACKSON MIAKE

For the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

MIGUEL OROZCO RIVAS

For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

LE NAM THANG

For the Republic of Zambia

GARRY MUKELABAI
 GEORGE MBASELA

For the Republic of Zimbabwe

ISHMAEL CHIKWENHERE
 SAMUEL MUCHINERIPI KUNDISHORA
 GREY MASHAVA
 HILDA MUTSEYEKWA
 CAECILIA NYAMUTSWA
 BAXTON SIREWU

PART V – DECLARATIONS

DECLARATIONS
made at the end of the
Plenipotentiary Conference
of the International Telecommunication Union
(Busan, 2014)*

The undersigned plenipotentiaries confirm, through the signing of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), that they have taken note of the following declarations made at the end of that conference.

* *Note by the Secretary-General* – The texts of declarations are shown in the chronological order in which they were deposited.

In the table of contents, these texts are grouped in the alphabetical order of the names of the Member States which made them.

1

Original: Spanish**For the Argentine Republic:**

The Argentine Republic recalls the declaration it made when ratifying the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, signed in the city of Geneva, Switzerland, on 22 December 1992, and reaffirms its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgia Islands, the South Sandwich Islands, the surrounding maritime areas and the Argentine Antarctic Sector, which form an integral part of its national territory.

It further recalls that, in relation to the "Question of the Malvinas Islands", the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, recognizing the existence of a dispute over sovereignty and requesting the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations aimed at finding a peaceful, definitive solution to that dispute as swiftly as possible.

The Argentine Republic further points out that the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization has made repeated pronouncements along the same lines, most recently through the resolution adopted on 26 June 2014, and that the General Assembly of the Organization of American States adopted a similarly worded statement on the question on 5 June 2014.

2

Original: English

For Georgia:

The delegation of Georgia reserves for its Government the right to make the following declaration:

- 1 Abkhazia, Georgia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia are indispensable parts of Georgian territory currently under Russia's military occupation. The territorial integrity of Georgia is broadly supported and acknowledged by international community, including the UN GA resolutions. Therefore, any action for any reason in Georgia's regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia within the Telecommunication and Information Technology sector can be carried out only in accordance with the Constitution and legislation of Georgia, Acts of International Telecommunication Union and international legislative standards. Actions which do not correspond to Georgian legislation and ITU Acts are directed against the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia and represent a severe violation of international legislation and thus should be given due assessment and feedback of International Community.
- 2 Georgia reserves the right to protect the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State and to undertake appropriate legal actions in case: any Member State of the International Telecommunication Union does not comply with the obligations under the International Telecommunication Union's Constitution, Convention and Acts and by its statements and actions directly or indirectly endangers the normal functioning of the Telecommunication and Information Technology networks and facilities on the whole territory of Georgia and undermines its sovereignty and territorial integrity within the internationally recognized borders.

- 3 Georgia reserves the right, in case of necessity, to make additional statements regarding the Acts adopted at this Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union if any provision directly or indirectly contradicts the Constitution and the laws of Georgia.

3

Original: French

For the Republic of Djibouti:

In signing the Final Acts of the nineteenth Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of the Republic of Djibouti declares that it reserves for its Government the right:

- 1 to take any measure that it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State not contribute its share towards defraying the expenses of the Union or fail, in any way, to comply with the provisions of amendments to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010) and adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), or should any reservation entered by any other country jeopardize the smooth operation of its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contribution towards defraying the expenses of the Union;
- 2 to enter any other declaration or reservation before the ratification and deposit of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014);
- 3 to reject any provision of the said Constitution and Convention or of the annexes and protocols thereto which might directly or indirectly affect the sovereignty of the Republic of Djibouti or be contrary to its Constitution or laws.

4

Original: Spanish

For the Republic of El Salvador:

On signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of the Republic of El Salvador declares that it reserves for its Government the right:

1 not to accept any financial measure that may entail unjustified increases in its contribution towards defraying the expenses of the International Telecommunication Union;

2 not to be bound by any provision of the Constitution or the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), with the amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; Guadalajara, 2010; and Busan, 2014), and the annexes and protocols to those instruments, which might directly or indirectly affect its national sovereignty or be contrary to the Constitution of the Republic;

3 to take any measures it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should other Members fail to comply with provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), with the amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; Guadalajara, 2010; and Busan, 2014), and the annexes and protocols to those instruments, or should reservations entered by other Member States jeopardize its full sovereign rights or the smooth operation of its telecommunication services or information and communication technologies.

5

Original: Spanish

For the Republic of Colombia:

On signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of the Republic of Colombia:

- 1 states that it reserves for its Government the right:
 - a) to take any action consistent with its domestic law and with international law that it may deem necessary to safeguard its national interests should any other Members fail to comply with the provisions contained in the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), or should any reservations entered by representatives of other States affect the telecommunication services of the Republic of Colombia or its full sovereign rights;
 - b) to enter reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), pursuant to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, at any time it sees fit between the date of signature and the date of possible ratification of the international instruments constituting those Final Acts. Accordingly, it shall not be bound by any rules restricting the sovereign right to enter reservations only to the time of signing the Final Acts of conferences and other meetings of the Union;
- 2 reaffirms, in their essence, Reservations 40 and 79 entered at the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979), Reservation 50 entered at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and Reservation 64 entered at the World Radiocommunication Conference (Istanbul, 2000) with respect to the new provisions modifying or amending the Constitution, the Convention and other instruments of the International Telecommunication Union, contained in the documents of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014);

3 declares that the Republic of Colombia considers itself bound by the instruments of the International Telecommunication Union, including the provisions modifying or amending the Constitution, the Convention, the protocols and the Administrative Regulations, only insofar as it has expressly and duly consented to be bound by each of the aforesaid international instruments, and subject to completion of the applicable constitutional procedures. Accordingly, it does not agree to be bound by any presumed or tacit consent;

4 declares that, under its Constitution, its Government is unable to give provisional effect to the international instruments which constitute the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) and other instruments of the Union, owing to the content and nature of such instruments;

5 reaffirms, in its essence, § 5 of the reservation entered at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006).

6

Original: English

For the Republic of San Marino:

In signing the Final Acts of the Constitution and the Convention of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan 2014), the delegation of the Republic of San Marino reserves for its Government the right to take all measures which it deems necessary so as to protect its interests in the event that any Member of the Union fails to adhere to the provision of the Constitution and the Convention or its annexes, additional protocols and Administrative Regulations.

The same rights are also reserved to the Government of the Republic of San Marino towards reservations made by other Members which might interfere with, limit or jeopardize the correct functioning of the telecommunication services of the Republic of San Marino.

7

Original: Spanish**For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay:**

The delegation of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay declares that it reserves for its Government the right:

- to take any measures it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should other members fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; Guadalajara, 2010; and Busan, 2014), and the annexes and protocols to those instruments, or should reservations made by other members jeopardize its full sovereign rights or the proper functioning of its telecommunication services;

- to make additional reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), by virtue of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, at any time it may think fit between the date of signature and the date of ratification of the international instruments constituting such Final Acts.

For Malaysia:

The delegation of Malaysia:

- 1 reserves the right of its Government to take any action or preservation measures it deems necessary to safeguard its national interest should the Final Acts drawn up by the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Busan, South Korea (Busan 2014) directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty or be in contravention with the Constitution, Laws and Regulations of Malaysia which exist and may result from any principles of international law or should reservations by any Member of the Union jeopardize Malaysia's telecommunications, communications and multimedia services or lead to an increase in its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union;
- 2 further reserves the right of its Government to make such reservations as may be necessary up to and including the time of ratification of the Final Acts of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference 2014 (Busan 2014); and
- 3 declares that the signing of these Final Acts by the Delegation of Malaysia is not valid with respect to the Member appearing under the name of Israel, and in no way implies its recognition.

9

Original: English**For the Kingdom of Lesotho:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Nineteenth Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan 2014), the delegation of the Kingdom of Lesotho reserves for its Government the sovereign right to take all measures and actions necessary to safeguard its rights and national interests should any Member of the Union fail, in any way whatever, to comply with the provisions of such Acts, or jeopardize the operation of the country's telecommunication or information and communication technology services, or put national sovereignty at risk.

In addition, the Kingdom of Lesotho reserves the right to make any additional reservations that it may deem necessary in regard to the Final Acts adopted by this Conference.

10

Original: English**For the Republic of Namibia:**

The delegation of the Republic of Namibia, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, Korea 2014) declares, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Namibia, that it reserves for its Government the right to take such actions as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interest:

1 should any Member fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the instruments, or should the consequences of reservations by other countries endanger, compromise or threaten the Republic of Namibia's national security or its telecommunications services;

2 the delegation of Namibia further reserves the right to make any other declaration or reservation until the Busan 2014 instruments are ratified by the Republic of Namibia.

11

Original: English

For the Republic of Singapore:

The delegation of the Republic of Singapore reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), or the Annexes and Protocols attached thereto, or should reservation by any Member of the Union jeopardize the Republic of Singapore's telecommunication services, affect its sovereignty or lead to an increase in its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

12

Original: French

For the Togolese Republic:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) of the International Telecommunication Union, the Togolese delegation reserves for its Government the right:

- 1 to take any measure it may deem necessary to safeguard its rights and interests, should any other member of the Union fail to comply with the provisions of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) or should any reservation entered by any member interfere, directly or indirectly, with the smooth operation of its telecommunication services or jeopardize its sovereignty;

- 2 to enter further reservations, should they become necessary, up to the time of and upon the ratification of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014).

It reserves the right not to apply any provisions of these Final Acts that may be contrary to its Constitution, domestic legislation or international commitments. It likewise reserves the right not to apply them with respect to any other country or institution that does not apply them, whether or not that country or institution is a signatory to such Final Acts.

13

Original: English

For Thailand:

In signing the Final Acts of the Nineteenth Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of Thailand reserves the right of its Government:

- 1 to take action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State fail, in any way, to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; Guadalajara, 2010; and Busan, 2014) and the Annexes and Protocols attached thereto, or should any reservation made by any Member State jeopardize its sovereignty, its operations of telecommunication networks and services, or lead to an increase in its financial obligations;
- 2 to make additional reservations it may deem necessary to the Final Acts adopted by this Conference until such time as the instrument of ratification of the international instruments constituting such Final Acts has been deposited.

14

Original: English

For the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) the delegation of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka reserves for its Government the right:

1 to take any measures it considers necessary to safeguard its national interests should any ITU Member State fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and the annexes thereto, as amended by the subsequent Plenipotentiary Conferences to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) or should any reservations by other Member States jeopardize the proper functioning of its telecommunication/ICT networks and services;

2 not to be bound by any provision of the Constitution or the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and the annexes thereto, as amended by the subsequent Plenipotentiary Conferences to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) which may directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty and be in contradiction with the constitution, laws or regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka;

3 not to accept any financial implications for its Government resulting from reservations made by any other Member State on the matters pertaining to the finances of the Union.

The delegation of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka further reserves for its Government the right to make, pursuant to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, any additional reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) at any time it may think fit between the date of signature and the date of ratification of the international instruments constituting such Final Acts.

15

Original: English**For the United Republic of Tanzania:**

The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania hereby declares on behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania that it:

- 1 reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interests should any other country not observe the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and any amendments made thereto by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) and/or any other instruments associated therewith;
- 2 will not accept any consequences resulting from any reservation made by any country, and reserves the right to take any action it deems fit;
- 3 will make additional reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) between the date of signature and the date of ratification.

16

Original: French**For Burkina Faso:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of Burkina Faso reserves for its Government the sovereign right:

- 1 to take all measures and actions necessary to safeguard its rights and national interests should a member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of such acts, or jeopardize the country's telecommunication/ICT services directly or indirectly, or put national security or sovereignty at risk;
- 2 to make additional reservations as necessary up to the time of deposit of the instruments of ratification.

17

Original: French**For the Republic of Mali:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of the Republic of Mali:

- a) reserves for its Government the sovereign right to take whatever measures or actions may be necessary to safeguard its rights and national interests should any Member State or Sector Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the said Acts, or directly or indirectly jeopardize the interests of its telecommunication services, or put the security of its national sovereignty at risk, or if reservations made by other Member States should entail a change to its obligations towards the Union;
- b) also reserves for its Government the right to express additional specific reservations to these Final Acts, or to any other instrument arising from other relevant ITU conferences which has not yet been ratified, until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited.

18

Original: French**For the Republic of Niger:**

The delegation of the Republic of Niger has taken part in the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) of the International Telecommunication Union, vested with full powers by the highest Authorities of the Republic, and has exercised the rights recognized to Member States in accordance with the instruments of the Union.

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of the Republic of Niger, through its Head of delegation, formally declares that it reserves for the Government of the Republic of Niger the right:

- a) to take any measure it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should any member of the Union fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and/or the Convention of the Union (Busan, 2014), on the one hand, or, on the other hand, should reservations entered or measures taken by other Governments jeopardize the smooth operation of its telecommunication services;
- b) to reject any modification of the said Constitution and Convention or of the annexes and protocols thereto which might directly or indirectly affect the sovereignty of the Republic of Niger or be contrary to its constitution or laws;
- c) to make any other additional declaration(s) or reservation(s) to the Final Acts of the Conference (Busan, 2014) up to the date on which the respective instruments of ratification are deposited.

19

Original: English

For the Republic of Angola:

The delegation of the Republic of Angola to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), in signing the Final Acts of this conference, declares on behalf of its Government, that it reserves for its Government the right:

- 1 to take all measures it deems necessary to safeguard its sovereign interests in the case of any other Member State failing to comply with the provisions in the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994, Minneapolis, 1998, Marrakesh, 2002, Antalya, 2006 and Guadalajara, 2010); and the annexes and protocols to those instruments, or in the proper operation of its telecommunication and information technologies infrastructures and services;

2 to make additional reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, any time it deems appropriate from the date of signature and the ratification of the Final Acts of those constituents, respectively;

3 do not accept any consequence of the reservations made by other governments implying an increase in its share contributed to pay the expenses of the Union;

4 to enter reservations regarding any provisions of the Constitution or Convention which may be opposed to its basic law.

20

Original: Chinese

For the People's Republic of China:

The delegation of the People's Republic of China, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), declares that it reserves for its Government the right:

- to take any action it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; Guadalajara, 2010; and Busan, 2014), and the annexes to those instruments, or should reservations made by other countries jeopardize its interests.

21

Original: English**For the Republic of Indonesia:**

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries confirm, through our signing of the present document, which forms part of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), that the delegation of the Republic of Indonesia has taken note of the following declarations and reservations made at the end of that Conference.

On behalf of the Republic of Indonesia, the delegation of the Republic of Indonesia to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014):

- reserves the right for its Government to take any action and preservation measures it deems necessary to safeguard its national interests should any provision of the Constitution, the Convention and the Resolutions, as well as any decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU (Busan, 2014), directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty or be in contravention to the Constitution, Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Indonesia as well as the existing rights acquired by the Republic of Indonesia as a party to other treaties and conventions and any principles of international law;
- further reserves the right for its Government to take any action and preservation measures it deems necessary to safeguard its national interests should any Member in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) or should the consequences of reservations by any Member jeopardize its telecommunication services or result in an unacceptable increase of its contributory share towards defraying expenses of the Union.

22**Original:** English**For the Republic of Suriname:**

The Government of Suriname reserves the right to make reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) and does not consider itself bound by other States that fail to respect the conditions specified in the Final Acts and subsequent reservations made by other States in so far as it relates to the interest of the Republic of Suriname.

Furthermore, the Republic of Suriname reserves the right to make new reservations at a later date that do not go against the letter and spirit of the Final Acts.

23**Original:** Spanish**For the Republic of Guatemala:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), the delegation of the Republic of Guatemala:

1 reserves for its Government and Administration the right to take such measures as it may deem necessary, in accordance with its domestic legislation and international law, to safeguard its interests should reservations by other Member States jeopardize the smooth operation of its telecommunication systems, or should other Member States fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; Guadalajara, 2010; and Busan, 2014);

2 reserves the right for its Government and Administration to enter additional reservations and declarations before the ratification of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014).

24

Original: French

For the Gabonese Republic:

The delegation of the Gabonese Republic to the 19th Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, Republic of Korea, 2014) reserves for its Government the right:

1 to take any measures necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member States fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), or the amending instruments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; Guadalajara, 2010; and Busan, 2014), or should reservations by other Member States be likely to jeopardize the operation of its telecommunication or information and communication technology services;

2 to accept or not to accept the financial consequences that may result from such reservations;

3 to enter any further reservations until such time as the instruments adopted by this conference enter into force.

Original: English

For the Republic of Cyprus:

The delegation of the Republic of Cyprus reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any Members of the Union not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should they fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention (Geneva 1992) and /or annexes and protocols thereof, as amended by the Kyoto 1994 Instrument, the Minneapolis 1998 Instrument, the Marrakesh 2002 Instrument, the Antalya 2006 Instrument, the Guadalajara 2010 Instrument and the Busan 2014 Instrument or should reservations by other countries be liable to cause an increase in its contributory share in defraying Union expenses, or jeopardize its telecommunication services, or should any other action taken or intended to be taken or any omission by any person, physical or juridical directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty.

The delegation of the Republic of Cyprus further reserves for its Government the right to make any other declarations or reservations until and up to the time that the Busan 2014 Instruments amending the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and Kyoto 1994 Instruments and Minneapolis 1998 Instruments and Marrakesh 2002 Instruments, the Antalya 2006 Instruments and the Guadalajara 2010 Instruments are ratified by the Republic of Cyprus.

26

Original: English**For Barbados:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) the Barbados delegation reserves for its Government the right to take such measures as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests if any other country should in any way fail to respect the conditions specified in the Final Acts or if subsequent reservations made by any other country should be prejudicial or detrimental to Barbados' interests. In addition, Barbados reserves the right to make appropriate specific reservations as may be necessary to the Final Acts adopted by the present Conference up to the deposit of the appropriate instrument of ratification.

27

Original: French**For Belgium:**

Signature by members of the delegation shall be equally binding on the French community, the Flemish community and the German-speaking community.

28

Original: English**For Hungary:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of Hungary reserves for its Government the right to take any action that it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State of the Union not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or fail, in any way, to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006 and Guadalajara, 2010), and adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), or should any reservation made by any Member State jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication

services or lead to an increase in their contribution towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

The delegation of Hungary further declares that it reserves for its Government the right to make any additional statements or reservations when depositing its instruments of ratification for the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014).

29

Original: Spanish

For the Republic of Paraguay:

The delegation of the Republic of Paraguay declares, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), that it reserves for its Government the right:

- to take any measures it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should other members of the International Telecommunication Union fail in any way to comply with the Final Acts or should reservations entered by other members jeopardize the smooth operation of its telecommunication services or its full sovereign rights;
- to enter additional reservations or declarations to the international instruments that make up these Final Acts, at any time it deems appropriate between the date of signature and the date of ratification, by virtue of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969.

30**Original:** English**For the Republic of Rwanda:**

In signing the Final Acts of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference 2014 (PP-14), the delegation of the Republic of Rwanda reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to protect its interests under the national legislation and international treaties to which Rwanda has subscribed if some Member States of the ITU did not observe in any manner whatsoever, the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, or if reservations by other countries were against its interests.

31**Original:** English**For the Republic of the Philippines:**

The delegation of the Republic of the Philippines, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) reserves for the State and its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary, sufficient and consistent with its Constitution and national laws to safeguard its interests, should reservations made by representatives of other Member States jeopardize its telecommunication/ICT services or prejudice its rights as a sovereign country.

32**Original:** English**For the Republic of Uganda:**

In signing the Final Acts of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), the delegation of the Republic of Uganda reserves for its Administration the right to take such measures as it might deem necessary to safeguard its interests if any Member State of the Union should in any way fail to respect the conditions specified in the Final Acts, or if the reservation made by any Member State should be prejudicial to the operation of the telecommunication services in the Republic of Uganda.

33**Original:** French**For the Kingdom of Morocco:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14) (Busan, 2014), the delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco reserves for its Government the right to take any action or adopt any measures it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should a Member State (Member) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) fail to comply fully with the provisions and the Final Acts of the conference, or should reservations entered by a Member State be such as to compromise, in any way whatsoever, the smooth operation of the telecommunication services of the Kingdom of Morocco.

For the Republic of Sudan:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of the Republic of Sudan:

- 1 reserves for its Government the right to take any action and any preventive measures it deems necessary to safeguard its national interests should any provision of the Constitution, the Convention and the Resolutions, as well as any decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference of ITU (Busan, 2014), directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty or be in contravention to the Constitution, laws and regulations of the Republic of Sudan as well as the existing rights acquired by the Republic of Sudan as a party to other treaties and conventions and any principles of international law;
- 2 further reserves for its Government the right to take any action and any preventive measures it deems necessary to safeguard its national interests should any member in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) or should the consequences of reservations by any member carry implications that jeopardize its telecommunication services or result in an unacceptable increase of its contributory share towards defraying expenses of the Union;
- 3 reserves the right to access all the services, resources and applications of the international telecommunication network;

4 further reserves the right of the Republic of Sudan to issue additional statements or reservations until such time as it has deposited its instrument of ratification with the International Telecommunication Union in relation to compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Convention and the Resolutions adopted at the Plenipotentiary Conference of ITU (Busan, 2014).

35

Original: English

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria:

The delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Busan, 2014 in signing the Final Acts of the Conference, reserves for its Government the right to make declarations and/or reservations until and up to the time of the deposit of her instrument of ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and the Convention of Geneva, 1992 as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences: Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; Guadalajara, 2010 and Busan, 2014 and the annexes and protocols thereto.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria further reserves the rights to take any action she considers necessary to safeguard her interest should other Member States fail to observe the provisions of the Instruments Busan 2014 amending the ITU Constitution and Convention aforementioned, or, should their continued reservations and failures jeopardize or hinder the operation of the Nigerian telecommunication/ICT services.

36

Original: English**For Ghana:**

The delegation of Ghana makes the following additional declarations on behalf of its Government:

- 1 that it accepts no consequence of the reservations made by other governments which might entail an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenditure of the Union;
- 2 that it reserves for its Government the right to take any steps it may consider necessary to safeguard its interest should any Member not contribute their share to defraying the expenditure of the Union or fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union as amended by the Final Acts of this conference, or if any reservations expressed by other countries were to jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services;
- 3 that it reserves for its Government the right to express specific reservations additional to the aforesaid Final Acts or to any other instrument arising from other relevant ITU conferences which has not yet been ratified until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited;
- 4 that it also reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it may consider necessary to safeguard its interest, should any Member fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the instruments amending the Constitution and the Convention as adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) and the annexes attached thereto, or should the reservations made by other Members of the Union directly or indirectly jeopardize the interests of its telecommunication services, its national security or its sovereignty.

37

Original: English/French/Spanish

For Austria, Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Republic of Estonia, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

The delegations of the Member States of the European Union declare that the Member States of the European Union will apply the Instruments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) in accordance with their obligations under the Treaty on the European Union and the Treaty on functioning of the European Union.

38

Original: English/French/Spanish

For Austria, Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Republic of Estonia, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Republic of Latvia, the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Republic of Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Norway, the Republic of Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the Confederation of Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

At the time of signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), the delegations of the mentioned countries formally declare that they maintain the declarations and reservations made by their countries when signing the Final Acts of previous treaty-making conferences of the Union as if they were made in full at this Plenipotentiary Conference.

39

Original: French**For France:**

1 The French delegation reserves for its Government the right to take any measures that it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests in the event that certain Member States do not assume their share in defraying the expenses of the Union or fail in any manner to comply with the provisions of the amendments to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), adopted by the present Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), or should reservations made by other countries jeopardize the proper functioning of France's telecommunication services or entail an increase in its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

2 The French delegation formally declares that, with respect to France, the provisional or definitive application of the amendments to the Administrative Regulations of the Union as defined in Article 54 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; Guadalajara, 2010; and Busan, 2014), shall be understood as being to the extent authorized under national law.

40

Original: English**For Malawi:**

The delegation of the Republic of Malawi having noted all declarations and reservations made by other ITU Member States, hereby submits that in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014):

- 1 it reserves the right of its Government to take all measures it may deem necessary to safeguard and protect its sovereignty and national interests on all decisions taken by the Conference, should any Member of the Union fail, in any way, to comply with the provisions of the Final Acts, the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and its subsequent amendments, annexes and protocols attached thereto, or should any reservation made by any Member State jeopardise or be prejudicial to the telecommunication services of the Republic of Malawi;
- 2 it reserves the right not to accept any consequences of the reservations made by other governments implying an increase in its share contributed to pay the expenses of the Union;
- 3 it further reserves the right of its Government to make additional declarations or reservations as may be necessary to the Final Acts adopted by this Conference up to the time of depositing the appropriate instruments of ratification of the Final Acts.

41

Original: English

For the Republic of Korea:

The delegation of the Republic of Korea, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), reserves for its Government the right to take any action that it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) or the annexes thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its interests in any way.

42**Original:** English**For the Federal Republic of Germany:**

1 The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member State fail to defray its share of the expenses of the Union, or fail in any other way to comply with the provisions of the Instruments (Busan, 2014) amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006 and Guadalajara, 2010), or should reservations by other Member States be likely to increase the share it is to contribute towards defraying the expenses of the Union or jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services.

2 With regard to Article 4 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that it maintains the reservations made on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany at the time of signing the Administrative Regulations mentioned in that Article 4.

43**Original:** Spanish**For Costa Rica:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the Costa Rican delegation reserves the right to accept all or any part of the content of such Final Acts only to the extent authorized under national law.

44**Original: English****For Turkey:**

1

The Republic of Turkey, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) declares that it will implement the provisions of the Final Acts only to the State parties with which it has diplomatic relations.

2

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), the delegation of the Republic of Turkey:

1 reserves for its Government the right to take any action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member State, in any way, fail to comply with the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), and as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), and as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), and as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), and as further amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) or the annexes or protocols thereto, or should any reservation made by any Member State jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union;

2 reserves for its Government the right, if necessary, to make further reservations to the present Final Acts;

3 declares on behalf of its Government that it accepts no consequences of any reservation which would lead to an increase in the share it contributes to defraying the expenses of the Union;

4 formally declares that reservations previously made with regard to the Constitution, Convention and Administrative Regulations of the Union shall prevail unless declared otherwise.

45

Original: English**For the Republic of Kenya:**

The delegation of the Republic of Kenya reserves, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Kenya, the right to take whatever measures it may consider necessary to safeguard its interest should other Member States fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and successive amendments thereto, and the Administrative Regulations, including the annexes and protocols of these instruments, or should reservations made by other Member States jeopardize its full sovereign rights or the proper functioning of telecommunications services in the Republic of Kenya.

Further, the Republic of Kenya reserves the right to make additional specific declarations or reservations at the time of deposit of its notification to the International Telecommunication Union of its consent to be bound by the revisions to the Constitution and Convention and by the decisions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014).

46

Original: Arabic/English**For the State of Qatar:**

The delegation of the State of Qatar, in taking note of all reservations and declarations by Member States and in signing the present Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), declares that, owing to the absence of provisions in the Constitution and the Convention defining the relationship between a Member State and Sector Members not under its authority, the State of Qatar reserves the right, in the event of a dispute between Member States signatory to the Final Acts of the Conference and Sector Members, to apply Article 56 of the Constitution in order to resolve the dispute.

The delegation of the State of Qatar to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) declares that the Government of the State of Qatar reserves its right to take any measure it deems necessary in order to safeguard its interests should other Member States fail to comply with decisions adopted by the present Conference to amend the Constitution and the Convention of the Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), and the annexes thereto, or should they fail to defray the expenses of the Union, or should their reservations, now or in future, or their failure to comply with the Constitution and the Convention, jeopardize the smooth operation of the telecommunication services of the State of Qatar.

The delegation of the State of Qatar further reserves for its Government the right to enter any additional reservations to the Final Acts adopted by the present Conference until such time as it has deposited its instrument of ratification of these Final Acts.

47

Original: Arabic

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

The delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), in signing the Final Acts of the present Conference, declares that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reserves its full right to take any measures it deems appropriate in order to safeguard its interests should any other Member State fail to comply with decisions adopted by the Conference and with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), and the annexes thereto, and likewise should reservations entered by any other Member State, now or in future, or the failure of any other Member State to comply with any of the provisions of the Constitution or Convention of the Union, be such as to cause damage to the telecommunication networks, information technology and services of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also reserves its right to make any additional declarations and reservations to the Final Acts adopted by the present Conference until the date on which it deposits its instrument of ratification of these Final Acts.

48**Original:** Spanish**For Spain:**

- 1 The Spanish delegation declares, on behalf of its Government, that it does not accept any declaration or reservation expressed by other governments which might imply an increase in its financial obligations.
- 2 The Spanish delegation reserves for the Kingdom of Spain the right, under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969, to express reservations to the Final Acts adopted by the present conference up to the time of deposit of the appropriate instrument of ratification.

49**Original:** English

For the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Iraq, the State of Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Sultanate of Oman, the State of Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of the Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates:

The above-mentioned delegations to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) declare that the signature and possible ratification by their respective Governments of the Final Acts of this conference, should not be valid for the Union Member under the name "Israel", and in no way whatsoever imply its recognition by these Governments.

For Jamaica:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) of the International Telecommunication Union, the delegation of Jamaica reserves for its Government the right to:

- 1 question any act or resolution that may be contrary to its Constitution, national sovereignty, fundamental interests or telecommunication services;
- 2 take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State fail in any way to respect or observe the provisions of the Final Acts and the Regulations and Decisions attached thereto or should the consequences of reservations made by other Member States directly or indirectly prejudice or jeopardize Jamaica's telecommunication services or interest or impair its sovereign rights;
- 3 make any other declarations or reservations it deems necessary to the Final Acts of this Conference and the Regulations and Decisions attached thereto until such time as the appropriate instrument of ratification is deposited by Jamaica.

51

Original: English**For Papua New Guinea:**

The delegation of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Final Acts of the Busan Plenipotentiary Conference, 2014, and the annexes and protocols attached thereto, or should reservation by any Member of the Union jeopardize Papua New Guinea's telecommunication services, affect its sovereignty or lead to an increase in its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

The Papua New Guinea delegation further reserves for its Government the right to make any additional declarations, reservations or statements prior to ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union.

52

Original: French**For the Republic of Cameroon:**

In signing these Final Acts, the Republic of Cameroon reserves the right:

- 1 to take all necessary measures to safeguard its interests should:
 - a) a Member State fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and subsequent amendments thereto adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006 and Guadalajara, 2010);
 - b) reservations entered by other Member States impair those interests,

2 to enter, until the time of deposit of the instruments of ratification, any additional reservations it may deem necessary.

53

Original: English

For the Republic of India:

1 in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of the Republic of India does not accept any financial implications for its Government resulting from any reservations that might be made by any Member on matters pertaining to the finances of the Union;

2 the delegation of the Republic of India further reserves the right of its Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard and protect its interests in the event of any Member failing in any way to comply with one or more provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and amendments made thereto by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), or the Administrative Regulations;

3 in addition, the Republic of India reserves the right to make appropriate specific reservations and statements prior to ratification of the Final Acts.

54

Original: English

For the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference 2014 (PP-14) in Busan, the delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan declares that it firmly reserves for its government the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests:

– if any member fails to observe the provisions of the present Final Acts;

- if the application of certain provisions in the present Final Acts should jeopardize the operation and the development of its country's telecommunication services and networks;
- if the application of certain provisions in the present Final Acts may in any form affect the national interest/security and its authority to regulate all telecommunications activities of any person, organization and operating agency.

The delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan recalls that if any member makes reservations in connection with the application of one or more provisions of these Regulations, its country is not obliged to observe the provision(s) concerned in its relations with the member which made the reservations.

The delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan further reserves for its Government the right to make any additional declaration or reservation that it may consider necessary until the time of its ratification of these Final Acts.

55

Original: English

For the Kingdom of Bahrain:

When signing the present Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the Kingdom of Bahrain declares that due to the lack of provisions in the Constitution and Convention defining the relationship between Member States and Sector Members that are not under its authority, in case of a dispute between the undersigned Member States and Sector Members, that the Kingdom of Bahrain reserves the right to apply Article 56 of the Constitution to resolve the dispute.

The delegation of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) declares that the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain reserves its right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interest should other Member States fail to comply with the provisions adopted by this conference to amend the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992) and the amendments thereto (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006 and Guadalajara, 2010) and the annexes thereto, or should they fail to defray the expenses of the Union or should their reservations, now or in the future, or their

failure to comply with the Constitution and the Convention, jeopardize the proper operation of the telecommunication services of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

The delegation of the Kingdom of Bahrain further reserves for its Government the right to make any additional reservations to the Final Acts adopted by this conference until such time as it has deposited its instrument of ratification of these Final Acts.

56

Original: English

For the Arab Republic of Egypt:

In the name of God, most merciful, most compassionate.

The delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), on the signing of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), reserves for its Government the right:

1 to take any action or any measure that it may deem appropriate to safeguard its right and interests, should any other Member fail to comply with the provisions contained in the Final Acts (Busan, 2014), or should any reservation by representatives of other States jeopardize telecommunication services or ICT services of the Arab Republic of Egypt, its national security or its full sovereign rights or lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the International Telecommunication Union;

2 not to be bound by any provision of the Constitution or the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) which may directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty and be in contradiction with the constitution, laws or regulations of the Arab Republic of Egypt;

- 3 to make, under the Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties of 1969 any other statements or reservations to the above-mentioned Final Acts adopted by the present conference (Busan, 2014) until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited;
- 4 to apply Article 56 of the Constitution in case of a dispute between Egypt and any of the Sector Members of ITU; this is due to the lack of provisions in the Constitution and the Convention defining the relationship between a Member State and Sector Members that are not under its authority;
- 5 the Arab Republic of Egypt has the right to make any further reservations and additional declarations until such time as the instruments adopted by the conference enter into force, or the Final Acts of this conference, or should the reservations, declarations or additional reservations and declarations by other countries or administrations jeopardize the proper and efficient operation of its telecommunication services, or infringe the full exercise of the sovereign rights of the Arab Republic of Egypt;
- 6 the signature of these Final Acts shall be considered valid only in respect of Member States of the International Telecommunication union recognized by the Arab Republic of Egypt.

57

Original: Arabic

For the Sultanate of Oman:

In taking note of all reservations and declarations by Member States and in signing the present Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of the Sultanate of Oman declares that, owing to the absence of provisions in the Constitution and Convention defining the relationship between a Member State and Sector Members that are not under its authority, the Sultanate of Oman reserves the right, in the event of a dispute between Member States signatory to the Final Acts of the Conference and Sector Members, to apply Article 56 of the Constitution in order to resolve the dispute.

The delegation of the Sultanate of Oman to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) declares that the Government of the Sultanate of Oman reserves its right to take any measure it deems necessary in order to safeguard its interests should other Member States fail to comply with decisions adopted by the present Conference to amend the Constitution and Convention of the Union (Geneva, 1992) as amended (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), and the annexes thereto, or should they fail to defray the expenses of the Union, or should their reservations, now or in future, or their failure to comply with the Constitution and the Convention, jeopardize the smooth operation of the telecommunication services of the Sultanate of Oman.

The delegation of the Sultanate of Oman further reserves for its Government the right to enter any additional reservations to the Final Acts adopted by the present Conference until such time as it has deposited its instrument of ratification of these Final Acts.

58

Original: English

For Guyana:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of the Republic of Guyana reserves for its Government, the right to take any measures it might deem necessary to safeguard its interests if another Member State of the Union, in any way, fails to comply with any provision of the Final Acts, or if the reservations made by, or actions of any Member State should be prejudicial to the operation of, or directly or indirectly jeopardize the telecommunication/ICT services of the Republic of Guyana, or place national security or sovereignty at risk.

The delegation of the Republic of Guyana further reserves for its Government the right to make any other declaration or reservation or take any other action it might deem necessary, prior to ratification of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014).

Original: Arabic/French

For Tunisia:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the Tunisian delegation declares that the Government of the Tunisian Republic reserves the right:

- 1 to take any measure it considers necessary to protect its interests should any member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and/or the Convention of the Union (Busan, 2014), on the one hand, or, on the other hand, should reservations made or actions taken by other governments jeopardize the proper functioning of its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in the share it is to contribute towards defraying the expenses of the Union;
- 2 to reject any provision of the said Constitution and Convention or of the annexes and protocols thereto which might directly or indirectly affect the sovereignty of the Tunisian Republic or be contrary to its Constitution or laws;
- 3 to make any other additional declaration(s) or reservation(s) to the Final Acts of the Conference (Busan, 2014) up to the date on which the respective instruments of ratification are deposited;
- 4 to request the application of Article 56 of the Constitution vis-à-vis any Member State in the event of a dispute between Tunisia and a Sector Member not under its authority but under the authority of the Member State concerned.

The signature of the Final Acts of the Conference (Busan, 2014) by the Tunisian delegation shall not in any way represent implicit recognition of a member of the Union not recognized by the Government of the Tunisian Republic, or of all or parts of international agreements to which Tunisia has not expressly acceded.

60

Original: English**For Canada:**

The delegation of Canada would like to emphasize that Canada is committed to the goal of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace between Israel and the Palestinians, including the creation of a Palestinian state living side by side in peace and security with Israel. Ultimately, the best way to address the current situation between Israel and the Palestinians lies in a comprehensive peace agreement achieved through negotiation between the parties.

The delegation of Canada would like to be clear, notwithstanding the references to "State of Palestine" in the text of Resolution 99 (Rev. Busan, 2014), Canada does not recognize a "State of Palestine". Canada continues to oppose Palestinian efforts to seek member or observer state status in the UN's specialized agencies, including the ITU, and other international organizations prior to a negotiated peace agreement with Israel.

The delegation of Canada steadfastly opposes efforts by some delegations to politicize the ITU. We believe that initiatives that unfairly single out one party, in this case Israel, are outside the mandate of the ITU, detrimental to its work and only serve to further inhibit practical solutions.

61

Original: Spanish**For Cuba:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of Cuba reserves for its Government the right to take such measures as it may consider necessary and appropriate to safeguard its interests:

- in the face of the interventionist practice by the Government of the United States of America of directing broadcasting transmissions towards Cuban territory for political and destabilizing purposes, in open violation of the provisions and principles that govern telecommunications, to the detriment of the normal operation and development of Cuba's own radiocommunication services;
- should any Member State fail to comply in any way with the provisions of the Instruments (Busan, 2014) amending the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), or with the Administrative Regulations, or should reservations by any Member State in any way jeopardize Cuba's telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contribution towards defraying the expenses of the Union;
- take actions not approved under the International Telecommunication Regulations (Dubai, 2012) which cause harm to the operation and development of the country's telecommunications or impede access to international public telecommunication networks and services, including access to the Internet;
- fail to fulfil their international obligations or to abide by the provisions of the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 2012), or should they use broadcasting stations operating aboard an aircraft to transmit solely into Cuban territory without Cuba's consent, a practice which WRC-07 determined to be contrary to the Radio Regulations;
- in the face of any telecommunication transmission which affects the security of the State, or conflicts with the country's cultural heritage and values, or violates the sovereignty of the Nation.

The Government of Cuba further states that:

- it does not recognize the notification, registration or use of frequencies by the Government of the United States of America in that part of Cuban territory in the province of Guantánamo which the United States is occupying illegally by force, contrary to the express will of the people and the Government of Cuba;
- it does not accept the Optional Protocol on the settlement of disputes with respect to the present Constitution, Convention and Administrative Regulations
- it reserves the right to make any further declaration or reservation that may be necessary at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014).

62

Original: English

For New Zealand:

The delegation of New Zealand declares that it reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member not observe the provisions of the Final Acts adopted by the conference, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize the radio or telecommunications services of New Zealand, this reservation being subject to the approval of the New Zealand Government.

The delegation of New Zealand further declares that, consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the current focus on providing core services for Tokelau before any further act of self-determination is considered, any approval by the Government of New Zealand shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Secretary-General on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory.

Original: English

For the United States of America:

1 The United States of America notes that the Final Acts of this Plenipotentiary Conference do not include any proposed amendments to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and amendments thereto. Therefore, nothing in these Final Acts or in statements made by Members States in connection with these Final Acts affect, or can affect, the rights and obligations of the United States of America under the Constitution and Convention or any other treaty. The United States of America recalls that it has made declarations and reservations at world administrative conferences and world radiocommunication conferences and in connection with the signing of Final Acts of prior Plenipotentiary Conferences as well as in connection with its ratification of ITU treaties including the Constitution and Convention and amendments thereto. The United States of America further notes that those declarations and reservations are not affected in any way by the signature of these Final Acts by the United States of America.

2 The United States of America states that it will interpret Resolution 99 (Rev. Busan, 2014) and Resolution 125 (Rev. Busan, 2014) in accordance with relevant international agreements, including agreements between Israel and the Palestinians. The United States of America understands that use of “State of Palestine” in Resolution 99 (Rev. Busan, 2014) refers to the preferred nomenclature of the Palestinians as observers at the ITU and does not confer additional rights and privileges on the Palestinian delegation in the ITU beyond those that are otherwise stipulated in Resolution 99. The United States of America recalls its vote against United Nations General Assembly Resolution 67/19, the statement that it made following the vote, as well as Ambassador Rice’s January 23, 2013 statement before the Security Council, and reiterates its concern that decisions such as this one may give rise to misimpressions. The United States of America has been very clear about the need for a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, that there are no shortcuts, and that the only path to the Palestinian state, that we all seek, is through direct negotiations.

64

Original: Russian

For the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Uzbekistan:

The delegations of the above-mentioned countries reserve for their respective Governments the right to take any action they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests should any Member State of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, or should reservations made by other countries jeopardize the operation of the telecommunication services of the above-mentioned countries or lead to an increase in their annual contributions to defraying the expenses of the Union.

65

Original: Spanish

For Mexico:

The Mexican Government, in the exercise of its power to enter reservations to the Final Acts, reserves for its Government the right:

1 to adopt and take whatever measures it considers appropriate to safeguard its sovereign decisions should any other Member State fail to comply with in any way or fail to apply the provisions contained in these Acts, including their decisions, recommendations, resolutions and annexes, or those contained in the basic texts of the Union, the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union;

2 to express, in accordance with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, further reservations to these Acts at any time it may deem appropriate between the date of signing of these Acts and the date of their ratification, in accordance with the procedures established in its domestic legislation;

3 not to consider itself bound by any provision of these Acts which restrict its right to enter such reservations as it deems relevant;

4 to reject the establishment and application of any additional burden, including financial burdens, over and above the contributory unit adopted by this conference and which may affect the national interest;

5 further, the Government of Mexico maintains and reaffirms, as if they were repeated here in full, the reservations it made on signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992; Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), the reservations it made upon the adoption and revision of the Administrative Regulations referred to in Article 4 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, and all reservations made by it in respect of other treaties directly relating to telecommunications

66

Original: English

For the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the Name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful

The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on signing the Final Acts of the 19th Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) reserves for its Government the right:

1 to take such action as it may consider necessary or to take any measure required to safeguard its rights and interests, should other Member States fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Final Acts of the 19th Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014);

2 to protect its interests should other Member States not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should the reservations by other Member States jeopardize the telecommunication services of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

3 not to be bound by any provision of the Final Acts of the 19th Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) which may directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty and be in contravention with the Constitution, Laws and Regulations of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

4 any issue or matter relating to the application and/or implementation of any provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention and the Administrative Regulations, according to the case, shall be treated within ITU and under the auspices and the purposes of the Union as contained in the Preamble of the Constitution, the relevant provision of the ITU Constitution and the ITU Convention and its Administrative Regulations;

5 also reserves for its Government the right to express additional specific reservations to these Final Acts or to any other instrument arising from other relevant ITU conferences which have not yet been ratified until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited.

6 moreover, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reaffirms its reservations as contained in Final Acts of the previous World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRCs) and World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCITs).

67

Original: English

For the Republic of South Africa:

The delegation of the Republic of South Africa, in signing the Final Acts of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), reserves the right of its Government:

1 to take any such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Final Acts (Busan, 2014) amending the Final Acts (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006 and Guadalajara, 2010 or should reservations by such Members directly or indirectly affect the operation of its telecommunication services or its sovereignty;

2 to make such additional reservations as may be necessary up to and including the time of ratification by the Republic of South Africa of the Instruments (Busan, 2014) amending the Final Acts (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010.

68

Original: English

For the Republic of Botswana:

The delegation of the Republic of Botswana hereby declares on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Botswana that it:

1 reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interests should any other country not observe the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and any amendments made thereto by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), and/or any other Instruments associated therewith;

2 will not accept any consequences resulting from any reservation made by any country, and reserves the right to take any action it deems fit.

69

Original: Spanish**For Chile:**

The Republic of Chile, having participated in the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14) in Busan, Republic of Korea, reserves for its Government the right to make, under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, reservations to the Final Acts at any time it sees fit, between the date of signature and the date of possible ratification of the international instruments making up the said Final Acts.

70

Original: Arabic**For the United Arab Emirates:**

The delegation of the United Arab Emirates to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), in signing the present Final Acts, declares that, owing to the absence of provisions in the Constitution and Convention defining the relationship between a Member State and Sector Members not under its authority, the United Arab Emirates reserves the right, in the event of a dispute with Sector Members, to apply Article 56 of the Constitution in order to resolve the dispute.

The delegation of the United Arab Emirates to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) declares that the United Arab Emirates reserves its right to take any measure it deems appropriate in order to safeguard its interests should other Member States fail to comply with decisions adopted by the Conference to amend the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992), as amended (in Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), and the annexes thereto, or should they fail to defray the expenses of the Union, or should their reservations, now or in future, or their failure to comply with the Constitution and the Convention, jeopardize the smooth operation of the telecommunication services of the United Arab Emirates.

The delegation of the United Arab Emirates further reserves for its Government the right to enter any additional reservations to the Final Acts adopted by the present Conference until such time as it has deposited its instrument of ratification of these Final Acts.

71

Original: English

For the Republic of Vanuatu:

The delegation of the Republic of Vanuatu to the International Telecommunication Union Plenipotentiary 2014 Conference, Busan, Korea, reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Final Acts of the Busan Plenipotentiary Conference, 2014, and the annexes and protocols attached thereto, or should reservation by any Member of the Union jeopardize Vanuatu's telecommunication/ICT services, affect its sovereignty or lead to an increase in its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

The Vanuatu delegation further reserves for its Government the right to make any such additional declarations, reservations or statements prior to ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union.

72

Original: English

For the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia:

On behalf of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the delegation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), hereby reserves the right of its Government:

- 1 to take any actions as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests, if any Member State fails in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) or the annexes thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its interest or its full sovereign rights or the proper functioning of its telecommunication services;
- 2 not to accept any consequences resulting from reservation made by any country, and reserves the right to take any action it deems necessary;
- 3 to make additional reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) between the date of signature and the date of ratification.

73

Original: English

For the Republic of Moldova:

The delegation of the Republic of Moldova to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) reserves for its Government the right to make any statement of reservation when ratifying the Instruments amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, and the right to take any action it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member State of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, or should any reservations made by Member States jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services in the event of any other actions that might encroach upon its sovereignty, or lead to an increase in its annual contribution towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

At the time of signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), the delegation of the Republic of Moldova formally declares that it maintains the declarations and reservations made by its country when signing the Final Acts of previous treaty-making conferences of the Union as if they were made in full at this Plenipotentiary Conference.

74

Original: French

For the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire:

- 1 Having taken note of the reservations and declarations contained in the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), the delegation of Côte d'Ivoire to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) reserves for its Government the right to take any measures necessary to safeguard its interests in the event that certain Member States should in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014).
- 2 The delegation of Côte d'Ivoire also reserves for its Government the right to make any additional reservations and declarations it may consider necessary before ratification of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014).
- 3 Lastly, for the delegation of Côte d'Ivoire, the provisional or definitive application of the amendments to the Administrative Regulations of the Union as defined in Article 54 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; Guadalajara, 2010; and Busan, 2014), shall be understood as being to the extent authorized under national law.

75

Original: French**For the Republic of Guinea:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of the Republic of Guinea:

- a) reserves for its Government the sovereign right to take any measures and actions necessary to safeguard its national rights and interests should certain members of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of those Acts and jeopardize, directly or indirectly, the interests of its telecommunication/ICT services, or pose a risk to national security;
- b) further reserves for its Government the right to enter specific additional reservations to those Final Acts, or to any other instrument produced by other relevant ITU conferences and not yet ratified, until such time as it deposits the respective instrument of ratification.

76

Original: Russian**For Ukraine:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of Ukraine declares that:

- The Government of Ukraine does not recognize the illegal annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol by the Russian Federation, and calls on all Member States of ITU to implement the provisions of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 68/262 (2014), on the territorial integrity of Ukraine, which “calls on all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any alteration of the status of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city

of Sevastopol” and “to refrain from any action or dealing that might be interpreted as recognizing any such altered status.” Ukraine accordingly does not recognize the declaration of the Russian Federation made during the 16th plenary meeting of PP-14 or Document INF/14 (PP-14).

- In the light of the provisions of the above UN General Assembly Resolution, and in the context of the statement made by the Secretary-General of ITU during the 16th plenary meeting of PP-14, the Government of Ukraine declares its sovereign right to use the telecommunication networks and radio frequency resource of Ukraine in the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, which are now being illegally used by the Russian Federation, in contravention of the provisions and principles of ITU’s basic texts and harming the normal operation and development of Ukraine’s telecommunication and radiocommunication services.
- Under the conditions indicated above in the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine has no possibility of completing the transition from analogue to digital TV broadcasting under the terms of the Regional Agreement relating to the planning of the digital terrestrial broadcasting service in Region 1 (parts of Region 1 situated to the west of meridian 170°E and to the north of parallel 40° S, except the territory of Mongolia) and in the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the frequency bands 174-230 MHz and 470-862 MHz (Geneva, 2006).
- Responsibility for the consequences of any action by the Russian Federation in connection with the illegal use and wrongful application of the radio frequency resource that may pose a serious risk to the safety of civil aviation flights in the Simferopol flight information region belonging to Ukraine will lie entirely with the Government of the Russian Federation.

- Responsibility for the consequences of any action which the Administration of Ukraine may be obliged to take in order to protect its own telecommunication networks and radio frequency resource from the actions of the Russian Federation in the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol will lie entirely with the Government of the Russian Federation.

- Ukraine does not in any way recognize the use of numbering codes of the Russian Federation in the illegally occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

- The Government of Ukraine, in the context of the statement made by the Secretary-General of ITU at the 16th plenary meeting of PP-14, calls on all Member States of ITU to route their international traffic to the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol using Ukraine's code, and to take note of the fact that any notification to ITU and international coordination of frequency assignments to radio electronic systems located in the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol will continue to be carried out by the Administration of Ukraine.

- The delegation of Ukraine reserves for its Government the right to take any measures that it may deem appropriate to safeguard its interests should other members fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), or of the Administrative Regulations, or should reservations and declarations by any members of the Union jeopardize the smooth operation of Ukraine's telecommunication services, affect its sovereignty, or entail an increase in its financial obligations to the Union.

77

Original: English**For the Republic of Mozambique:**

The delegation of the Republic of Mozambique reserves the right of its Government to take actions that it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member States fail, in any way, to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), or the annexes and protocols attached thereto, or should any reservation made by any Member State jeopardize or are prejudicial to the telecommunication services of the Republic of Mozambique or lead to an increase in its share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

Furthermore, the Republic of Mozambique reserves the right to make additional specific declarations or reservations at the time of deposit of its notification to the International Telecommunication Union of its consent to be bound by the revisions to the Constitution and Convention and by the decisions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014).

78

Original: French**For the Vatican City State:**

1 The Vatican City State reserves the right to enter any declaration or reservation and to take any other appropriate measure it deems necessary before ratifying the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014).

2 The Vatican City State also reserves the right to take any measures it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members fail, in any way, to abide by the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union or should reservations entered by other countries jeopardize its interests.

79

Original: English

For Iceland, the Principality of Liechtenstein and Norway:

The delegations of the above-mentioned Member States of the European Economic Area declare that they will apply the Instruments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) in accordance with their obligations under the Treaty establishing the European Economic Area.

80

Original: English

For Brunei Darussalam:

The delegation of Brunei Darussalam reserves the right of its Government to take any action that it deems necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with requirements of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1992), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), or the annexes and protocols attached thereto, or should any reservation made by any Member State jeopardize Brunei Darussalam's telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its share defraying the expenses of the Union.

The delegation of Brunei Darussalam further reserves for its Government the right to make any additional reservations which it deems necessary up to an including the time of its ratification of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014).

81**Original:** Arabic**For the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria:**

The delegation of Algeria, in signing the Final Acts, reserves for its Government the right to take any measures it deems necessary in order to safeguard its interests should any Member State in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), or should reservations entered by other Member States jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

82**Original:** English**For Denmark, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Poland, Romania and Sweden:**

The mentioned Member States shall not be deemed to have consented to be bound by revisions of the Administrative Regulations, whether partial or complete, adopted subsequent to the date of signature of these Final Acts, without specific notification to the International Telecommunication Union of its consent to be bound.

83

Original: English

For Denmark, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Poland, Romania and Sweden:

In the following cases, the mentioned delegations reserve for their Governments the right to take any action that they may deem necessary to safeguard their interests.

- Other Member States do not assume their share in defraying the expenses of the Union,
- other Member States fail in any manner to comply with the provisions of the amendments to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by subsequent Plenipotentiary Conferences, or
- reservations made by other countries jeopardize the proper functioning of the mentioned Member States telecommunication services or entail an increase in their contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

84

Original: English

For Denmark, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Norway, the Republic of Poland, Romania and Sweden:

The delegations of the mentioned countries reserve the right for their Governments to make declarations or reservations before or at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union held in Busan from 20 October to 7 November 2014.

85

Original: English

For Austria, the Republic of Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Republic of Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Republic of Lithuania, Moldova, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Sweden, Turkey, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the undersigned delegations declare the following for their Governments.

The above-mentioned Final Acts do not contain any provisions that confer upon the Union the right to make claims for International Numbering Resources against:

- i) Member States; or
- ii) Recognized Operating Agencies or other entities operating under the jurisdiction of the signatories to this Declaration.

Furthermore the Governments reserve the right to oppose any current or future monetary claims from the Union for such resources.

86

Original: Arabic/English

For the State of Kuwait:

The delegation of the State of Kuwait to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) declares that the State of Kuwait reserves its right to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State fail to observe the provisions adopted by this conference to amend the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992) and their amendments (Kyoto, 1994), (Minneapolis, 1998), (Marrakesh, 2002), (Antalya, 2006), (Guadalajara, 2010), and their annexes, or should reservations

by any Member State, now or in the future, or failure by any Member State to comply with the Constitution and the Convention, jeopardize the proper operation of the telecommunication networks and services in the State of Kuwait.

The State of Kuwait also reserves its right to make additional reservations it considers necessary to the Final Acts adopted by this conference up to the time of deposit of ratification of the Final Acts.

87

Original: French

For the Republic of Senegal:

1 In signing the present Final Acts, the delegation of the Republic of Senegal declares on behalf of its Government that it does not accept any consequences of reservations entered by other governments.

2 In addition, the Republic of Senegal reserves the right to take any measures it may deem appropriate to safeguard its interests should certain members fail to comply with the provisions of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) or of the annexes and resolutions attached thereto, or should reservations entered by other countries be such as to jeopardize the smooth operation of its telecommunication systems and services.

88

Original: English

For the Republic of Zimbabwe:

The delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe, having noted all the reservations and declarations made at the ITU Plenipotentiary 2014 (Busan), reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Final Acts of the Marrakesh Plenipotentiary Conference 2002, Antalya Plenipotentiary Conference 2006 and Guadalajara Plenipotentiary Conference 2010 and Busan Plenipotentiary Conference 2014, and the annexes and protocols attached thereto, or should reservation by any Member of the Union

jeopardize the Republic of Zimbabwe's telecommunication or broadcasting or ICT services, affect its sovereignty or lead to an increase in its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

89

Original: French

For the Republic of Haiti:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of the Republic of Haiti reserves for its Government, acting under no external compulsion and making no specific concessions in connection with any particular temporary status, the right:

1 to take all measures it deems necessary to safeguard its interests, in accordance with national legislation and the international treaties to which the Republic of Haiti is a party:

- a) should other members fail to comply, in any way, with:
 - i) the provisions of the Convention and Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the following previous Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; Guadalajara, 2010; and Busan, 2014); or
 - ii) the provisions of the annexes and protocols to those instruments;

or

- b) should the reservations entered by other members jeopardize, directly or indirectly, or even be liable to jeopardize the full enjoyment of its sovereign rights or the smooth operation of its telecommunication services;

2 to enter, by virtue of the international law on treaties, in particular the 1969 Vienna Convention, additional reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) at any time it may deem fit between the date of signature of those Acts and the date on which the instruments arising from the possible ratification of those Final Acts are deposited.

This reservation is entered with regard in particular to the preparation and implementation of a national information and communication technology (ICT) strategy aimed at ensuring the proactive, full and complete integration of the Republic of Haiti into the information society being built to various degrees worldwide, for the benefit of the socio-economic and cultural development of the Haitian people.

90

Original: English

For the Republic of South Sudan:

The delegation of the Republic of South Sudan has taken part in the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) for the first time. Vested with full powers by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, and has exercised the rights recognized to Member States in accordance with the instruments of the Union.

The Head of South Sudan delegation has signed the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) while reserving for the Government of the Republic of South Sudan the right to denounce and reject any provisions of those Acts which might violate the Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan and international treaties and conventions, jeopardize and/or hamper the development and proper functioning of its Telecommunications/ICT sector.

Original: English

For the State of Israel:

- 1 The Government of the State of Israel hereby declares its right:
 - a) to take any action it deems necessary to protect its interests and to safeguard the operation of its telecommunication services, should they be affected by the decisions or resolutions of this conference or by the declarations or reservations made by other Member States;
 - b) to take any action to safeguard its interests should any Member State fail to comply with the requirements of the ITU Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), or the annexes and protocols attached thereto; or should declarations or reservations made by other Member States appear to be detrimental to the operation of its telecommunication services.

- 2 The Government of the State of Israel refers to ITU Resolution 99 (Rev. Busan, 2014) and would like to reiterate the position expressed by Israel's Ambassador to the UN on November 29th, 2012, in the context of the adoption of General Assembly resolution 67/19 as well as in the Security Council on January 23rd, 2013. Israel regrets and objects to the use of the misleading terminology "State of Palestine" and to the Palestinian participation in this Union under that title. It is counterproductive to use this term when no such State exists and when such a State can only be established, as has been affirmed repeatedly by the international community and agreed between the Parties, through direct negotiations.

3 The Government of the State of Israel refers to ITU Resolution 125 (Rev. Busan, 2014) and states its position that the interpretation and application of this resolution by all concerned must be in accordance with and subject to any existing or future bilateral agreements or arrangements between Israel and the Palestinians. Furthermore, Israel shall interpret and apply this resolution in accordance with and subject to applicable Israeli law.

4 The Government of the State of Israel reserves the right to amend the foregoing reservations and declarations and to make any further reservations and declarations it may consider necessary up to the time of depositing its instrument of ratification of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014).

92

Original: English

For the Republic of Iraq:

The delegation of the Republic of Iraq, on signing the Final Acts of the 19th Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014) reserves for its Government the right:

1 to take any action or any measure that it may deem appropriate to safeguard its rights and interests, should other Members fail to comply with the provisions contained in the Final Acts of Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014); or should any reservation or declaration, now or in the future, by representatives of other States, jeopardize telecommunication services or ICT services of the Republic of Iraq;

2 not to be bound by any provision of the Final Acts of the 19th Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), and its resolutions and decisions which may directly or indirectly:

- be in contravention with the Constitution, Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Iraq;

- jeopardize its national security, telecommunications policy, or its sovereign rights,
- 3 to apply Article 56 of the Constitution vis-à-vis any Member State in the event of a dispute between Iraq and a Sector Member not under its authority but under the authority of the Member State concerned;
 - 4 to protect its interests should other Member States not share in defraying the expenses of the Union;
 - 5 to make any other additional declaration(s) or reservation(s) to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) up to the date on which the respective instruments of ratification are deposited.

93**Original:** English**For Canada:**

Having noted the declarations and reservations contained in Document 167 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), the delegation of Canada further reserves on behalf of its Government the right to take whatever measures it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should other Member States fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and successive amendments thereto, or the Administrative Regulations particularly to those pertaining to the use of radio frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit.

Original: English

For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:

On behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Vietnamese Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference 2014 (PP-14), having examined the declarations and reservations contained in Document 167, declares:

1 it maintains the reservations made by Viet Nam at the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (1982) and reaffirmed at the Nice (1989), Geneva (1992), Kyoto (1994), Minneapolis (1998), Marrakesh (2002), Antalya (2006) and Guadalajara (2010) Plenipotentiary Conferences;

2 it reserves for Viet Nam the right to take any action, if necessary, to safeguard its interests should any other State Members in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution, Convention or Administrative Regulations and Appendices thereto of the International Telecommunication Union, or should reservations by other State Members jeopardize the sovereignty, interests and telecommunication services of the S.R. of Viet Nam;

3 it reserves the right of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to express additional reservations at the time of ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and the Convention made at the nineteenth ITU Plenipotentiary Conference held in Busan, Korea.

95

Original: English/French/Spanish

For Austria, Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Republic of Estonia, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Latvia, the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Republic of Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, the Republic of Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America:

The delegations of the above-mentioned States, referring to the declaration made by Mexico (No. 65), inasmuch as these and any similar statements refer to the Bogotá Declaration of 3 December 1976 by equatorial countries and to the claims of those countries to exercise sovereign rights over segments of the geostationary-satellite orbit, or to any related claims, consider that the claims in question cannot be recognized by this conference.

The above-mentioned delegations also wish to state that the reference in Article 44 of the Constitution to the "geographical situation of particular countries" does not imply recognition of a claim to any preferential rights to the geostationary-satellite orbit.

96

Original: English

For the State of Israel:

Declaration No. 8 and Declaration No. 49 made by certain Member States in respect to the Final Acts, contravenes the principles and purposes of the International Telecommunication Union, and is therefore devoid of legal validity.

The Government of the State of Israel wishes to put on record that it rejects these aforesaid declarations, which politicizes and undermines the work of the ITU.

Should any Member State that has made the foregoing declarations act toward Israel in a manner which violates Israel's rights as a Member State of the ITU, or breaches such Member State's obligations toward Israel as such, the State of Israel reserves its right to act toward such a Member State in a reciprocal fashion.

97

Original: English

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, referring to the declaration made by the Argentine Republic (No. 1), declares on behalf of its Government that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has no doubt about its sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. The principle and the right of self-determination as set out in Article 1.2 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights underlies our position. The United Kingdom is clear that the future of the Falkland Islands should be determined by the people of the Falkland Islands, in accordance with our obligations under the UN Charter

In March 2013 the Falkland Islands Government held a referendum to seek the views of the people. The overwhelming majority of voters (99.8%) voted to remain an Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom. The democratically elected representatives of the Falkland Islands presented the result of that referendum to the Special Committee on Decolonisation in June 2013 and asked the Committee to respect the principle of self-determination. They once again reiterated the historical facts that the Falkland Islands had no indigenous people and that no civilian population was removed prior to their ancestors settling on the Islands. They confirmed that they are a legitimate people with the right to have their wishes respected.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regrets that Foreign Minister Timmerman did not accept an invitation to meet with the Foreign Secretary and representatives of the Falkland Islands Government to discuss issues of mutual interest during his visit to London in February 2013. The United Kingdom and Falkland Islands Government have made it clear that they remain willing and ready to cooperate with the Republic of Argentina on areas of mutual interest in the South Atlantic. However, the Republic of Argentina continues to reject these opportunities and has taken a number of actions that are harmful to the region, including the introduction of domestic legislation to restrict shipping to the Falkland Islands and penalise companies who wish to do business in or with the Islands.

The United Kingdom remains fully committed to defending the rights of the people of the Falkland Islands to determine their own political, social and economic future and calls on the Republic of Argentina to respect their wishes.

Finally, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands will remain an Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom.

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, referring to the declarations made by the Republic of Colombia, France and Denmark, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Poland, Romania and Sweden (Nos. 5, 39 and 82) declares on behalf of its Government, that, with regard to Articles 4 and 54 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, the delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in signing the Final Acts of this conference, does not consent to be bound by the revisions made to the International Telecommunication Regulations at Dubai, 2012.

Original: French

For the Republic of Chad:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014), and having examined the declarations and reservations contained in Document 167, the Chadian delegation reserves for its Government the right:

- to take any measure it may deem necessary to safeguard its rights and interests, should any other member of the Union fail to comply with the provisions of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) or should any reservation entered by any member interfere, directly or indirectly, with the smooth operation of its telecommunication/ICT services or jeopardize its sovereignty;
- to enter further reservations, should they become necessary, up to the time of and upon the ratification of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014).

It reserves the right not to apply any provisions of these Final Acts that may be contrary to its Constitution, domestic legislation or international commitments. It likewise reserves the right not to apply them with respect to any other country or institution that does not apply them, whether or not that country or institution is a signatory to such Final Acts.

Original: Russian**For the Russian Federation:**

The delegation of the Russian Federation, having noted all the reservations and declarations contained in Document 167 of 6 November 2014, declares on behalf of its Government, in response to declaration 76 made by the delegation of Ukraine, that the Government of the Russian Federation has no doubt as to its sovereignty over the Republic of Crimea and city of Sevastopol. The Russian Federation firmly rejects the claim by the Government of Ukraine to sovereignty over those territories.

In accordance with the universally recognized principle of equality of rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and based on the free and voluntary expression of the will of the Crimean people in the Crimea-wide referendum held in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and city of Sevastopol on 16 March 2014, and also in accordance with the Agreement between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Crimea on the accession of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and the creation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation (Moscow, 18 March 2014), the Republic of Crimea and city of Sevastopol have become part of the Russian Federation.

This being the case, the Russian Federation, by way of succession, has become fully responsible for radio facilities within the territory of the Republic of Crimea and city of Sevastopol, including in regard to compliance with the rules and procedures ensuing from the ITU Radio Regulations, the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, and also the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974.

Likewise, in response to declaration 2 made by the delegation of Georgia, the delegation of the Russian Federation declares on behalf of its Government that it has no doubt as to the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Abkhazia and Republic of South Ossetia. The Russian Federation firmly rejects the claim by the Government of Georgia to sovereignty over the territories of those independent states.

101**Original:** English**For the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic:**

The delegation of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, referring to the declaration made by Denmark, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Poland, Romania and Sweden (No. 82), declares on behalf of its Government, that, with regard to Articles 4 and 54 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, the delegation of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, in signing the Final Acts of the Conference, does not consent to be bound by the revisions made to the International Telecommunication Regulations at Dubai, 2012.

102**Original:** English**For Denmark, Norway and Finland:**

The delegation of Denmark, Norway and Finland referring to the declarations made by the Republic of Colombia, France, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Poland, Romania and Sweden (Nos. 5, 39 and 82) declares on behalf of its Government, that, with regard to Articles 4 and 54 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, the delegations of Denmark, Norway and Finland, in signing the Final Acts of this conference, does not consent to be bound by the revisions made to the International Telecommunication Regulations at Dubai, 2012.

Original: English**For the United States of America:**

1 The United States of America refers to declarations made by various Member States reserving their right to take such action as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests with respect to application of provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and any amendments thereto. The United States of America recalls its initial declaration submitted in connection with these Final Acts and notes that it has reserved the right to take whatever measures it deems necessary to safeguard U.S. interests in response to such actions by other Member States.

2 The United States of America, noting Statement 61 entered by the delegation of Cuba, recalls its right to broadcast to Cuba on appropriate frequencies free of jamming or other wrongful interference and reserves its rights with respect to existing interference and any future interference by Cuba with U.S. broadcasting. The United States of America disassociated from the WRC-07 matter referenced in the Cuban statement. Furthermore, the United States of America notes that its presence in Guantanamo is by virtue of an international agreement presently in force and that the United States of America reserves the right to meet its radiocommunication requirements there as it has in the past.

104

Original: French

For the Republic of Burundi:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) of the International Telecommunication Union, and having examined the declarations and reservations contained in Document 167, the Burundian delegation reserves for its Government the right to take any measures it may deem necessary to safeguard its rights and interests, should any country fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Final Acts or should any reservation subsequently entered by another country jeopardize or harm Burundi's interests. Moreover, Burundi reserves the right to enter any appropriate specific reservations that it might deem necessary concerning the Final Acts adopted by this conference, up to the time of depositing the corresponding instrument of ratification.

105

Original: English

For Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Japan, Republic of Latvia, Republic of Lithuania, Luxembourg, Kingdom of Netherlands, Republic of Poland, Slovak Republic, Republic of Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America:

The delegations of the above-mentioned States, referring to the declaration made by the Republic of Colombia (No. 5), inasmuch as these and any similar statements refer to the Bogotá Declaration of 3 December 1976 by equatorial countries and to the claims of those countries to exercise sovereign rights over segments of the geostationary-satellite orbit, or to any related claims, consider that the claims in question cannot be recognized by this conference.

The above-mentioned delegations also wish to state that the reference in Article 44 of the Constitution to the "geographical situation of particular countries" does not imply recognition of a claim to any preferential rights to the geostationary-satellite orbit.

106

Original: English

For the Kingdom of Cambodia:

Having taken note of the declarations made in Document 167, the delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), reserves for its Government the right to take any action that it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) or the annexes thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its interests in any way.

107

Original: English

For Canada, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Poland, Romania, the Republic of Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America:

The delegations of the mentioned countries, referring to the declaration made by the Ukraine (No. 76) declare that we remain committed to uphold the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. We do not recognize the illegal referendum in Crimea, which is in clear violation of the Ukrainian Constitution. We strongly condemn the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol to the Russian Federation, and will not recognize it. We further believe that there is no

place for the use of force and coercion to change borders in Europe in the 21st century.

We recognize that reliable telecommunications systems are indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, and that in the territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, under the present conditions, Ukraine will not have the possibility to ensure the completion of the transition from analogue to digital television broadcasting in accordance with the Regional Agreement relating to the planning of the digital terrestrial broadcasting service in Region 1.

Therefore, we call upon the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to implement rapidly the terms of Resolution 68/262 (2014) of the United Nations General Assembly that "calls upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any alteration of the status of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol" and to "refrain from any action or dealing that might be interpreted as recognizing any such altered status".

Furthermore, we encourage the ITU Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to take actions in order to assist Ukraine to ensure the use of its telecommunications resources in accordance with the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union and the Administrative Regulations.

108**Original:** English**For the Republic of Bulgaria:**

The delegation of Bulgaria, referring to the declaration made by Colombia, France, Denmark, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Poland, Romania and Sweden (Nos. 5, 39 and 82) declares on behalf of its Government, that, with regard to Articles 4 and 54 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, the delegation of Bulgaria, in signing the Final Acts of this conference, does not consent to be bound by the revisions made to the International Telecommunication Regulations at Dubai, 2012.

109**Original:** English**For Romania:**

The delegation of Romania, referring to the declaration made by Colombia, France, Denmark, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Poland, Romania and Sweden (Nos. 5, 39 and 82) declares on behalf of its Government, that, with regard to Articles 4 and 54 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, the delegation of Romania, in signing the Final Acts of this Conference, does not consent to be bound by the revisions made to the International Telecommunication Regulations at Dubai, 2012.



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