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| **Keywords:** | WTSA Resolution 73; |
| **Abstract:** | This TD provides the contact/focal points for WTSA Resolution 73, and the proposals in a side-by-side view. |

**Contact/focal points:**

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**Resolution 73 proposals side-by-side**

| **PROPOSAL 1 (MOD,** [**WTSA C-037\_APT\_Add16**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0037%21A16%21MSW-E.docx)**) (APT)** | **PROPOSAL 2 (MOD, [WTSA C-035 ATU Add18](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0035%21A18%21MSW-E.docx)) (ATU)** | **PROPOSAL 3 (MOD**[**, WTSA C-038\_ECP\_Add05**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0038%21A5%21MSW-E.docx)**) (CEPT)** | **Proposal 4 (MOD,**[**WTSA-C-039\_IAP\_Add05**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0039%21A5%21MSW-E.docx)**) (CITEL)** | **Proposal 5 (MOD,** [**TSAG-C187**](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=T17-TSAG-C-0187)**-R1) (RCC)** |
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| MOD APT/37A16/1RESOLUTION 73 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)Information and communication technologies, environment,climate change and circular econmy(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016; Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022), | MOD AFCP/35A18/1RESOLUTION 73 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)Information and communication technologies, environment, climate change and circular economy(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016; Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022), | MOD EUR/38A5/1RESOLUTION 73 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)Information and communication technologies, environment and climate change and circular economy(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016;Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022), | MOD IAP/39A5/1RESOLUTION 73 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)Information and communication technologies, environment, climate change and circular economy(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016;Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022), | MOD resolution 73 (Rev. Geneva2022)Information and communication technologies, environment, climate change and circular economy(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016; Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022), |
| recalling *a)* Resolution 66 (Rev.  Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on information and communication technologies (ICT) and climate change;*b)* Resolution 70/1 of the United Nations General Assembly, on transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;*c)* Resolution 1307 (Geneva, 2009) of the ITU Council, on ICTs and climate change; *d)* Resolution 182 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment;*e)* Resolution 1353 (Geneva, 2012) of the Council, which recognizes that telecommunications and ICTs are essential components for developed and developing countries[[1]](#footnote-1)1 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, | recalling *a)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on information and communication technologies (ICT) and climate change;*b)* Resolution 70/1 of the United Nations General Assembly, on transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;*c)* Resolution 182 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment;*d)* Resolution 1353 (Geneva, 2012) of the Council, which recognizes that telecommunications and ICTs are essential components for developed and developing countries[[2]](#footnote-2)1 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, | recalling *a)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on information and communication technologies (ICT) and climate change;*b)* Resolution 70/1 of the United Nations General Assembly, on transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;*c)* Resolution 182 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment;*d)* Resolution 1353 (Geneva, 2012) of the Council, which recognizes that telecommunications and ICTs are essential components for developed and developing countries[[3]](#footnote-3)1 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, | recalling *a)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on information and communication technologies (ICT) and climate change;*b)* Resolution 70/1 of the United Nations General Assembly, on transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;*c)* Resolution A/C.2/73/L.10/Rev.1 (2018) of the United Nations General Assembly, which recognizes the potential benefits for countries to transform their economies to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, by engaging with partners to integrate or implement concepts such as circular economy and Industry 4.0 for more sustainable industrial activity and manufacturing systems, according to national plans and priorities; *d)* Resolution 182 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment;*e)* Resolution 1353 (Geneva, 2012) of the Council, which recognizes that telecommunications and ICTs are essential components for developed and developing countries[[4]](#footnote-4)1 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 | recalling *a)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on information and communication technologies (ICT) and climate change;*b)* Resolution 70/1 of the United Nations General Assembly, on transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; *c)* Resolution 182 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment;*d)* Resolution 1353 (Geneva, 2012) of the Council, which recognizes that telecommunications and ICTs are essential components for developed and developing countries[[5]](#footnote-5)1 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, |
| considering*a)* that the issue of the environment, including climate change, is rapidly emerging as a global concern and requires global collaboration;*b)* that the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions had risen by more than 70 per cent since 1970, having an effect on global warming, changing weather patterns, rising sea levels, desertification, shrinking ice cover and other long-term effects;*c)* that ITU, at the United Nations Conference on Climate Change in Bali, Indonesia, on 3‑14 December 2007, highlighted the role of ICTs as both a contributor to climate change, and an important element in tackling the challenge;*d)* the work being undertaken following agreements in respect of the Bali Roadmap, Cancun Agreements and Durban Platform, and the importance of reaching international agreement on an effective post-2012 outcome;*e)* the role that ICTs and ITU can play in contributing to the implementation of such agreements;*f)* the importance of promoting sustainable development and the ways in which ICTs can enable clean development;*g)* the initiatives taken in some regions;*h)* that the e‑waste Africa programme under the Basel Convention (Annexes VIII and IX) is a comprehensive programme initiative aiming to enhance the environmental governance of e‑waste and to create favourable social and economic conditions for partnerships and small businesses in the recycling sector in Africa, |  |  |  | *a)*  |
| considering also*a)* ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) Technology Watch Briefing Report No. 3 (2007), which highlighted the issue of climate change and the role of ICTs;*b)* in addition to the work in ITU‑T, the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R) and ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D) initiatives in considering climate change and the role of ICTs;*c)* that ITU Recommendations focusing on energy-saving systems and applications can play a critical role in the development of ICTs;*d)* the leadership of ITU‑R, in collaboration with the ITU membership, in identifying the necessary radio-frequency spectrum for climate monitoring and disaster prediction, detection and relief, including the establishment of cooperative arrangements with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in the field of remote-sensing applications;*e)* the report entitled "Strategy for a climate-neutral United Nations", prepared by the Environment Management Group, and the endorsement by the Chief Executives Board (CEB) in October 2007 of the strategy committing the United Nations system to attain climate neutrality;*f)* the standards development activities on ICTs and climate change by, for example, relevant ITU‑T study groups in work related to ubiquitous sensor networks (USN), which allow the detection, storage, processing and integration of situational and environmental information gathered from sensor devices connected to telecommunication networks;*g)* the outcomes of the symposia on ICTs and climate change;*h)* the activities and outcomes of the Focus Group on ICTs and climate change from July 2008 to April 2009;*i)* that ITU‑T Study Group 5 has led development of relevant standards to facilitate low-carbon ICTs and promote the adoption of low-carbon ICTs in other industries;*j)* the responsibilities of Study Group 5, as the lead study group for study of the ICT environmental aspects of electromagnetic phenomena and climate change, including design methodologies to reduce environmental effects, such as recycling related to ICT facilities, equipment, etc.;*k)* the work in the Joint Coordination Activity on ICT and Climate Change (JCA-ICT&CC) under ITU‑T Study Group 5, |  |  |  |  |
| considering further*a)* the outcome document adopted by Rio+20, entitled "The Future We Want", reflecting the renewed commitment to advancing sustainable development and achieving environmental sustainability;*b)* that the outcome document recognizes that ICTs are facilitating the flow of information between governments and the public, highlighting the need to continue working towards improved access to ICT, especially broadband networks and services, and to bridge the digital divide, recognizing the contribution of international cooperation in this regard;*c)* that the Rio+20 conference has called for further mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system, inviting UN specialized agencies to consider appropriate measures for integrating the social, economic and environmental dimensions across the UN system's operational activities and to support developing countries upon request to achieve sustainable development;*d)* that this century willsee a substantial majority of the world's population living in urban centres, as stated in the New Urban Agenda adopted by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development in Quito in October 2016, |  |  |  |  |
| noting*a)* that, in the report of the conclusions from the 2008 Global Standards Symposium (GSS), it was recognized that the ICT industry and its members can set an example by committing to specific programmes, with objectives, that reduce overall GHG emissions (e.g. the power consumption of ICT devices) and to ensuring that the expansion of the global communications network is done in an environmentally-friendly manner;*b)* the outcomes of the conferences of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); *c)* the Dynamic Coalition on Internet and Climate Change; *d)* that there are other international forums that are working on climate-change issues with which ITU should cooperate;*e)* the outcomes of the Green Standards Weeks organized since 2011, |  |  |  |  |
| recognizing*a)* that ICTs can make a substantial contribution to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change;*b)* that ICTs play a vital role in tackling environmental challenges such as climate change, e‑waste, deforestation, lack of access to energy, energy consumption and biodiversity, by supporting basic scientific research, which has helped to bring the issue of climate change into the public domain and to raise awareness of future challenges;*c)* that a future high-bandwidth, lower-carbon information society offers a platform for economic, social and cultural development that is sustainable;*d)* that the adverse effects of climate change may be uneven in their impact and may fall disproportionately on the most vulnerable countries, mainly the developing countries, given their limited capacity to adapt;*e)* that ICTs contribute approximately 2 to 2.5 per cent of GHG emissions, which may grow as ICTs become more widely available; *f)* that ICTs can, however, be a major mitigating factor in efforts to moderate climate change and to limit and ultimately reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption through, for example, the development and introduction of energy-efficient devices, applications and networks;*g)* that the use of ICTs as a key component of energy-efficient work methods could include the reduction of emissions through, for example, paperless meetings, virtual conferencing, teleworking, etc., which in turn would be beneficial in terms of reducing the need to travel;*h)* that, as an actual case study, the Virtual International Symposium on ICTs and Climate Change was co-organized by ITU and Korea Communications Commission (KCC);*i)* that ICTs are essential for monitoring of climate and natural ecosystems for their protection, data gathering and rapid information transfer relating to risks of climate change, and that adequate telecommunication networks are essential in ensuring that communications reach people and the appropriate relief organizations;*j)* that ICTs, through the development of smart grids, can enable wider access to electricity, better management of energy distribution, in particular in developing countries, and full exploitation of renewable sources; *k)* that, since the energy consumption of the Internet, data centres and always-on connected devices will continue to grow, cloud computing is a critical enabling technology that can lead to energy efficiencies and accelerate the transition for countries and companies to a low-carbon economy;*l)* that climate change endangers the quality and availability of water and food, by causing severe storms, heatwaves, droughts and floods, while worsening the quality of air; *m)* that better water management using ICTs improves the overall efficiency of water use, leading to significant savings and more sustainable use of water resources;*n)* that the widespread use of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) has raised public awareness of its positive effects, such as reduction of the digital divide, but also of the negative environmental and health effects associated with inefficient waste management of end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE or e‑waste);*o)* that low-cost sustainable ICT solutions with reduced carbon footprint are an urgent requirement, | recognizingthat climate change largely affects; i) countries located along the coastal areas and those surrounded by oceans and seas as well as inland areas that are susceptible to wild fire and drought;ii) countries whose economies rely on agricultural investments;iii) countries with weak capacity or lack of infrastructure and technical systems of meteorological support for the mitigation of climate change effects, |  |  |  |
| resolves1 to continue and further develop the ITU‑T work programme initially launched in December 2007 on ICTs and climate change, as a high priority, in order to contribute to the wider global efforts to moderate climate change, as part of the United Nations processes;2 to take into account the progress already made in the international symposia on ICTs, environment, climate change and circular economy held in various parts of the world[[6]](#footnote-6)2, by distributing their outcomes as widely as possible;3 to continue to maintain and update the ITU‑T Global Portal on ICTs, environment climate change and circular economy, extending its features by developing an electronic and interactive forum to share information and to disseminate ideas, standards and best practices on the relationships between ICTs and environmental sustainability, experiences and practices for disclosure, labelling schemes and recycling facilities;4 to promote the development and adoption of Recommendations for enhancing the use of ICTs to serve as a potent and cross-cutting tool to assess and reduce GHG emissions, optimize energy and water consumption, minimize e‑waste and improve its management across economic and social activities;5 to increase awareness and promote information sharing on the role of ICTs in enhancing environmental sustainability, in particular by promoting the use of more energy-efficient[[7]](#footnote-7)3 devices and networks and more efficient working methods, as well as ICTs that can be used to replace or displace higher energy consuming technologies/uses; 6 to work towards the reductions in emissions of GHGs arising from the use of ICTs that are necessary to meet the goals of UNFCCC;7 to work towards a reduction of the adverse environmental impact of environmentally unfriendly materials used in ICT products;8 to bridge the standardization gap by providing technical assistance to countries to develop their national green ICT action plans, and develop a reporting mechanism in order to support countries in implementing their plan;9 to set up e‑learning programmes on Recommendations related to ICT, the environment, climate change and circular economy, | resolves1 to continue and further develop the ITU‑T work programme initially launched in December 2007 on ICTs and climate change, as a high priority, in order to contribute to the wider global efforts to moderate climate change, as part of the United Nations processes;2 to take into account the progress already made in the international symposia on ICTs, environment, climate change and circular economy, held in various parts of the world[[8]](#footnote-8)2, by distributing their outcomes as widely as possible;3 to continue to maintain and update the ITU‑T Global Portal on ICTs, environment, climate change and circular economy, extending its features by developing an electronic and interactive forum to share information and to disseminate ideas, standards and best practices on the relationships between ICTs and environmental sustainability, experiences and practices for disclosure, labelling schemes and recycling facilities;4 to promote the adoption of Recommendations for enhancing the use of ICTs to serve as a potent and cross-cutting tool to assess and reduce GHG emissions, optimize energy and water consumption, minimize e‑waste and improve its management across economic and social activities;5 to increase awareness and promote information sharing on the role of ICTs in enhancing environmental sustainability, in particular by promoting the use of more energy-efficient[[9]](#footnote-9)3 devices and networks and more efficient working methods, as well as ICTs that can be used to replace or displace higher energy consuming technologies/uses; 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13 to work towards the implementation of circular principles in cities and human settlement to enhance their sustainability, | resolves1 to continue and further develop the ITU‑T work programme initially launched in December 2007 on ICTs and climate change, as a high priority, in order to contribute to the wider global efforts to moderate climate change, as part of the United Nations processes;2 to take into account the progress already made in the international symposia on ICTs, environment, climate change and circular economy, held in various parts of the world[[10]](#footnote-10)2, by distributing their outcomes as widely as possible;3 to continue to maintain and update the ITU‑T Global Portal on ICTs, environment, climate change and circular economy, extending its features by developing an electronic and interactive forum to share information and to disseminate ideas, standards and best practices on the relationships between ICTs and environmental sustainability, experiences and practices for disclosure, labelling schemes and recycling facilities;4 to promote the adoption of Recommendations for enhancing the use of ICTs to serve as a potent and cross-cutting tool to assess and reduce GHG emissions, optimize energy and water consumption, minimize e‑waste and improve its management across economic and social activities;5 to increase awareness and promote information sharing on the role of ICTs in enhancing environmental sustainability, in particular by promoting the use of more energy-efficient[[11]](#footnote-11)3 devices and networks and more efficient working methods, as well as ICTs that can be used to replace or displace higher energy consuming technologies/uses; 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| instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group1 to coordinate the activities of ITU‑T study groups in relation to their review of relevant standardization activities of other standards development organizations (SDOs) and facilitate collaboration between ITU and those SDOs in order to avoid duplication of, or overlap in, international standards;2 to ensure that study groups carry out a review of both the appropriate existing ITU‑T Recommendations and all future Recommendations in order to assess their implications and the application of best practices in the light of the protection of environment, climate change and circular economy;3 to consider further possible changes to working procedures in order to meet the objective of this resolution, including extending the use of electronic working methods to reduce the climate-change impact, such as paperless meetings, virtual conferencing, teleworking, etc., | instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group1 to coordinate the activities of ITU‑T study groups in relation to their review of relevant standardization activities of other standards development organizations (SDOs) and facilitate collaboration between ITU and those SDOs in order to avoid duplication of, or overlap in, international standards;2 to ensure that study groups carry out a review of all future Recommendations in order to assess their implications and the application of best practices in the light of the protection of environment, climate change and circular economy;3 to consider further possible changes to working procedures in order to meet the objective of this resolution, including extending the use of electronic working methods to reduce the climate-change impact, such as paperless meetings, virtual conferencing, teleworking, etc., | instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group1 to coordinate the activities of ITU‑T study groups in relation to their review of relevant standardization activities of other standards development organizations (SDOs) and facilitate collaboration between ITU and those SDOs in order to avoid duplication of, or overlap in, international standards;2 to ensure that study groups carry out a review of all future Recommendations in order to assess their implications and the application of best practices in the light of the protection of environment, climate change and circular economy;3 to consider further possible changes to working procedures in order to meet the objective of this resolution, including extending the use of electronic working methods to reduce the climate-change impact, such as paperless meetings, virtual conferencing, teleworking, etc., | instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group1 to coordinate the activities of ITU‑T study groups in relation to their review of relevant standardization activities of other standards development organizations (SDOs) and facilitate collaboration between ITU and those SDOs in order to avoid duplication of, or overlap in, international standards;2 to ensure that study groups carry out a review of all future Recommendations in order to assess their implications and the application of best practices in the light of the protection of environment, climate change and circular economy;3 to consider further possible changes to working procedures in order to meet the objective of this resolution, including extending the use of electronic working methods to reduce the climate-change impact, such as paperless meetings, virtual conferencing, teleworking, etc., | instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group1 to coordinate the activities of ITU‑T study groups in relation to their review of relevant standardization activities of other standards development organizations (SDOs) and facilitate collaboration between ITU and those SDOs in order to avoid duplication of, or overlap in, international standards;2 to ensure that study groups carry out a review of all future Recommendations in order to assess their implications and the application of best practices in the light of the protection of environment, climate change and circular economy;3 to consider further possible changes to working procedures in order to meet the objective of this resolution, including extending the use of electronic working methods to reduce the climate-change impact, such as paperless meetings, virtual conferencing, teleworking, etc., |
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smart logistics, smart grids, water management, adaptation to climate change and disaster preparedness, and how the ICT sector contributes to annual reductions in GHG emissions, and submit the reports as soon as possible to Study Group 5 for its consideration;5 to organize forums, workshops and seminars for developing countries in order to raise awareness and identify their particular needs and challenges in regard to environment, climate-change issues and circular economy;6 to develop, promote and disseminate information and training programmes on ICTs, environment, climate change and circular economy;7 to report on progress of the ITU/WMO/UNESCO IOC Joint Task Force to investigate the potential of using submarine telecommunication cables for ocean and climate monitoring and disaster warning;8 to promote the ITU‑T Global Portal on ICTs, environment and climate change and its use as an electronic forum for the exchange and dissemination of ideas, experience and best practices on ICTs, 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| invites the Secretary-Generalto continue to cooperate and collaborate with other entities within the United Nations in formulating future international efforts to address protection of the environment and climate change, contributing to the achievement of the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, | invites the Secretary-Generalto continue to cooperate and collaborate with other entities within the United Nations in formulating future international efforts to address protection of the environment and climate change and support vulnerable countries in projects towards efforts of mitigation, adaptation and resilience as well as climate change preparedness plans, contributing to the achievement of the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, | , | invites the Secretary-Generalto continue to cooperate and collaborate with other entities within the United Nations in formulating future international efforts to address protection of the environment and climate change, contributing to the achievement of the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, |  |
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1. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
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5. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.2 Kyoto, Japan, 15-16 April 2008; London, United Kingdom, 17-18 June 2008; Quito, Ecuador, 8‑10 July 2009; Seoul Virtual Symposium, 23 September 2009; Cairo, Egypt, 2-3 November 2010; Accra, Ghana, 7-8 July 2011; Seoul, Republic of Korea, 19 September 2011; Montreal, Canada, on 29-31 May 2012, Turin, Italy, 6-7 May 2013; Kochi, India, 15 December 2014; Nassau, Bahamas, 14 December 2015; and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 21 April 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. 3 With respect to efficiency, promotion of efficient use of materials used in ICT devices and network elements should also be a consideration. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. 2 Kyoto, Japan, 15-16 April 2008; London, United Kingdom, 17-18 June 2008; Quito, Ecuador, 8‑10 July 2009; Seoul Virtual Symposium, 23 September 2009; Cairo, Egypt, 2-3 November 2010; Accra, Ghana, 7-8 July 2011; Seoul, Republic of Korea, 19 September 2011; Montreal, Canada, on 29-31 May 2012, Turin, Italy, 6-7 May 2013; Kochi, India, 15 December 2014; Nassau, Bahamas, 14 December 2015; and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 21 April 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
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11. 3 With respect to efficiency, promotion of efficient use of materials used in ICT devices and network elements should also be a consideration. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. 2 Kyoto, Japan, 15-16 April 2008; London, United Kingdom, 17-18 June 2008; Quito, Ecuador, 8‑10 July 2009; Seoul Virtual Symposium, 23 September 2009; Cairo, Egypt, 2-3 November 2010; Accra, Ghana, 7-8 July 2011; Seoul, Republic of Korea, 19 September 2011; Montreal, Canada, on 29-31 May 2012, Turin, Italy, 6-7 May 2013; Kochi, India, 15 December 2014; Nassau, Bahamas, 14 December 2015; and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 21 April 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. 3 With respect to efficiency, promotion of efficient use of materials used in ICT devices and network elements should also be a consideration. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. 2 Kyoto, Japan, 15-16 April 2008; London, United Kingdom, 17-18 June 2008; [Quito, Ecuador](http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/worksem/climatechange/200907/index.html), 8‑10 July 2009; Seoul Virtual Symposium, 23 September 2009; Cairo, Egypt, 2-3 November 2010; Accra, Ghana, 7-8 July 2011; Seoul, Republic of Korea, 19 September 2011; Montreal, Canada, on 29-31 May 2012, Turin, Italy, 6-7 May 2013; Kochi, India, 15 December 2014; Nassau, Bahamas, 14 December 2015; and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 21 April 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. 3 With respect to efficiency, promotion of efficient use of materials used in ICT devices and network elements should also be a consideration. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)