# WSIS Action Lines Roadmaps
# C2, C4, C5, C6
# (Draft as of 16 October 2023)

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# INTRODUCTION

In line with its mandate and the WSIS outcome documents, the ITU continues to play a key role in the WSIS implementation and follow-up process in particular, as the WSIS Action Lines Sole Facilitator for Action Line C2 (Information and Communication Infrastructure), Action Line C5 (Building Confidence and Security in the Use of ICTs), and Action Line C6 (Enabling Environment).

ITU WSIS Action Line Roadmaps for C2, C5 and C6 are detailed plans to guide progress towards achieving the WSIS Implementation goals. The Roadmaps serve as a reference and guiding tool on ITU's efforts on WSIS Action Lines as facilitator and implementer and they provide a broad vision and detailed overview of the activities planned within the mandate of the Union. Showing clear linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), they include timeframes, expected results, as well as relevant ITU strategic goals and resolutions.

The roadmap document was developed following the ITU Council 2009 upon its Resolution 1282, which called ITU to develop a roadmap for ITU's activities within its mandate in the WSIS implementation up to 2015 with special emphasis on Action Lines whereby ITU is the lead facilitator. ITU Council 2016 further highlighted the importance of continuing this exercise also in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) until 2025. The roadmaps were updated in accordance to the outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-17). In 2019, the roadmaps have been updated in accordance to the instructs of ITU PP- Resolution 140 (2018).

The roadmaps are living documents that will be updated regularly in an ongoing process.

# Template for Reporting on ITU Roadmaps for C4

## Roadmap for WSIS Action Line C4: Capacity Building

| WSIS Outcomes (**WSIS AL C4**) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society | | | | | | |
| A. Develop and promote programmes to eradicate illiteracy using ICTs at national, regional, and international levels. | Since 2019 (continuous) | **PP-2022:** Strategic Goal 2 includes a target (2.2.) on digital skills. | **SDG 1** (No poverty), **SDG 4** (Quality education), growth), **SDG 9** (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) and | **Digital Transformation Centres Initiative (DTCI):** ITU, in partnership with Cisco, launched the DTCI, which aims to support | More than 250,000 course participants from underserved communities | |

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| Empowering local communities, especially those in rural and underserved areas as well as indigenous communities, in ICT use and promote the production of useful and socially meaningful content for the benefit of all. | | Several PP Resolutions refer to the importance of strengthening digital skills and literacy development (Res. 70, Res. 71, Res. 130, Res. 131, Res. 133, Res. 139, Res. 179, Res. 203, Res. 205). | SDG 10 (Reducing inequality)<br><br>ITU contributes to strengthening digital skills among target beneficiaries, including women, school children, youth, teachers, and persons with disabilities. | countries to strengthen digital capacities of citizens, particularly in the underserved communities through the Digital Transformation Centres (DTCs).<br><br>Capacity development programmes are being delivered in benefit of Indigenous Peoples, through the ITU Academy | (covering 13 countries and four regions) have been trained in basic and intermediate digital skills since 2020. | |
| B. Taking into account the need to eradicate adult illiteracy, ensure that young people are equipped with knowledge and skills to use ICTs, including the capacity to analyse and treat information in creative and innovative ways, share their expertise and participate | 2017 to 2030 | Several WTDC resolutions refer to the importance of strengthening digital skills and literacy development (Res. 37, Res. 40, Res. 55, Res. 58, Res. 64, Res. 67, Res. 76, Res. 77, Res. 82, Res. 87) | SDG 8 calls for sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. This includes policies and programmes to support job creation and entrepreneurship, the promotion of youth employment, | The ITU-ILO led Digital Skills Campaign addresses the skills gap by encouraging partners to make commitments to invest in digital skills development for young people. The Campaign's objective is to increase young people's employability and innovation capabilities, | As of 2023, the Campaign commitments have reached 23 million young people across the world. | |

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| fully in the Information Society. | | | with the aim to achieve decent work for all women and men, young people and persons with disabilities.<br><br>ITU directly contributes to SDG8 by equipping beneficiaries with job-ready digital skills which will help them find gainful employment or improve the productivity of their entrepreneurial activities. | contributing to other sectors of the digital economy. The Campaign aims to reach 25 million young people by 2030.<br><br>The ITU Youth Strategy aims to reduce the youth digital divide and improve the lives of young people around the world by encouraging youth participation in ITU programmes, events and activities; promoting ICT youth-related policies within ITU Member States to ensure inclusiveness and empower youth, particularly in developing countries; and engaging in regular dialogue and consultations with youth to undertake concrete actions. | | |
| C. Governments, in cooperation with other | Continuous | | **SDG 17** (partnerships). | The **ITU Academy** portal continues to be the main | The number of ITU Academy users | |

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| stakeholders, should create programmes for capacity development with an emphasis on creating a critical mass of qualified and skilled ICT professionals and experts. | | | | gateway to ITU capacity development and training activities. Its comprehensive training catalogue covers a large array of topics relevant to the ITU membership, such as cybersecurity, digital inclusion, artificial intelligence, spectrum management, policy and regulation, and network infrastructure.<br><br>Courses are conducted in collaboration with different partners, such as the ITU Academy Training Centres, Academia, the private sector, and other United Nations Agencies. | has steadily grown since 2019, bringing the total of the platform's learners from 10,000 to over 40,000 (2023).<br><br>ITU Academy has more than 20 partner institutions. | |
| D. Work on removing the gender barriers to ICT education and training and promoting equal training | 2016 - 2030 | Res 76 on the promotion of ICT among young women and men for social | SDG 5 (gender equality); SDG 10 (reducing inequalities) | The **EQUALS** partnership, founded by ITU, UNU, UN Women and ITC in 2016, brings together more than 100 global public and | | |

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| opportunities in ICT-related fields for women and girls. Early intervention programmes in science and technology should target young girls with the aim of increasing the number of women in ICT careers. Promote the exchange of best practices on the integration of gender perspectives in ICT education. | | and economic empowerment | | private sector actors to ensure women and girls around the world have the access, skills and leadership and research roles to take part in, and help shape, the digital economy.<br><br>**African Girls Can Code Initiative and Americas Girls Can Code,** are regional coding camps that aim to train and empower girls and young women to become computer programmers, creators and designers who will act as role models in STEM and create an online community for sharing coding experiences.<br><br>**International Girls in ICT Day** is an ITU-led flagship global effort to raise awareness, empower and encourage girls and young | More than 7,000 participants from 23 countries attended online workshops through the Americas Girls Can Code. | |

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| | | | | women to consider studies and careers in STEM. The **Her CyberTracks Project** is an initiative incorporating online and on-site technical trainings in cybersecurity policy and diplomacy, soft skills trainings, guided monthly mentorship circles, inspirational keynotes, as well as regional networking events. It includes the Women in Cybersecurity mentorship programme, which aims to inspire, train, and empower women in cybersecurity. | Since the launch of Girls in ICT programme, more than 377,000 girls and young women have taken part in over 11,400 celebrations in 171 countries worldwide. Through the Women in Cybersecurity mentorship programme, over 300 women have been trained and mentored across 73 countries in the Arab, Africa, and Asia-Pacific regions. | |

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| E. Promote international and regional cooperation in the field of capacity development. | Since 2016 | | SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) | **Digital Skills Forums** aim to provide a continuous forum for the ITU membership and other stakeholders to discuss the most pressing needs that have to be addressed to close the global digital skills gap.<br><br>**Academia partnership meetings:** These meetings bring together representatives from universities and higher education institutions to identify ways and means to strengthen collaboration between ITU and the academic community in developing capacities and skills for the digital future. | The Digital Skills Forum previously the Capacity Building Symposium, was held in 2016 and 2018, attracting around 400 participants for each event. The forum will resume in 2024 and is expected to be held every two years.<br><br>ITU also organized Academia partnership meetings in 2017 and 2019, bringing together 140 participants from universities across the world. | |

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| | 2000 – 2022 | | | **Centres of Excellence (CoE) programme,** a partnership between ITU and 29 training institutions across six ITU regions**,** aimed to support capacity development in the field of ICTs by offering continuous education to ICT professionals and executives in the public and private spheres through face-to-face, online or blended learning. | | |
| | 2023 to date | | | **ATC programme:** ITU Academy Training Centres (ATCs) were established as a result of a strategic review of the CoE programme. ATCs are the core capacity development partners of the ITU, delivering high-quality courses addressing the | | |

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| | 2019 to date | | | most important training topics identified by ITU's membership, including on topics such as policy and regulation, network infrastructure, spectrum management, cybersecurity, digital inclusion, and digital services.<br><br>**ITU Digital Transformation Centres Initiative**<br><br>The DTCs form a global network of national institutions that focus on delivering and scaling of basic and intermediate digital skills training to citizens in their countries, in rural and underserved communities. | | |
| F. Design programmes to train users to develop | 2012 to date | WTDC Res. 73 | **SDG 9** (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) | ITU Academy offers ICT professionals and policy makers access to capacity | More than 150 courses are offered annually | |

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| self-learning and self-development capacities. | | | | development opportunities using various methodologies and tailored to different learning styles, such as online, self-paced or instructor-led courses, ranging from intermediate to advanced levels | on the ITU Academy.<br><br>More than 45 courses at the basic and intermediate level are offered under the DTCI, through various platforms. | |
| WSIS+10 Outcome Documents (WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 | | | | | | |
| a. Develop a wide range of general and specialized training programmes for all stakeholders such as (creators, maintainers and operators) and beneficiaries of the ICT sector (especially in developing countries) in all aspects of telecommunications/ICT. | | | | Development of training programmes at master's level such as:<br><br>**The Spectrum Management Training Programme (SMTP)** comprises a set of high-level training materials in all areas of spectrum management, which were developed by experts | Three courses have been developed to date. The focus is to increase the number of shorter programmes targeted to ICT professionals.<br><br>SMTP received international accreditation from | |

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| | | | | drawn from within and outside ITU.\n\n**Quality of Service Training Programme (QoSTP)** covers a range of topics related to quality of service in telecommunications. The training materials were developed, and quality assured by experts from within and outside ITU. The QoSTP modules are designed to provide students with depth of understanding of the subject and practical experience. | the Central Evaluation and Accreditation Agency. | |
| b. Upgrade and continue to develop existing knowledge and package it into state-of-the-art content and training materials. | 2018 | PP Res. 139 and Res. 205 instruct the BDT Director to update and enhance the ITU Digital Skills Toolkit. | | **The Digital skills toolkit** provides policymakers and other stakeholders with practical information, examples, and step-by-step guidance to develop a | These knowledge resources are developed and updated on a need basis. | |

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| | 2021 | | | national digital skills strategy. **The Digital Skills Assessment Guidebook** serves as a comprehensive, practical step-by-step tool for national digital skills assessments. The guidebook can be used to determine existing supply of a digitally skilled cohort at a national level, to assess skills demand from industry and other sectors, to identify skills gaps, and to develop policies to address future digital skills requirements. | | |
| | 2017 to 2021 | | | **Digital skills Insights publication** is an online publication which seeks to provide a body of knowledge that will facilitate academic research and innovation | | |

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| | | | | exploring the linkages between emerging technologies and capacity development. It covers a wide range of topics that may affect people and their skills development, such as artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), big data, telecommunication regulatory issues, smart cities/societies, digital competencies, open-source learning, and intellectual property rights, etc. | | |

# Roadmap for WSIS Action Line C5: Building Confidence and Security in Use of ICTs

*Note: GCA – Global Cybersecurity Agenda*

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| **Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society** | | | | | | |
| A1: Promote cooperation among the governments at the United Nations and with all stakeholders at other appropriate fora to enhance user confidence, build trust, protect both data and network integrity, and consider existing and potential threats to ICTS | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)<br><br>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)<br><br>Council Resolution 1306 | 1.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 5.b, 7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 16.2, 17.8 | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18<br><br>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | Continue to act as a platform that fosters close international cooperation to increase awareness on the security of cyberspace and share experiences and best practices for further action at a global level. | C20/18, C21/18<br><br>REG4COVID |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)<br><br>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| A2: Address other information security and network security issues | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)<br><br>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the | 7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 17.8 | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18 | Continue to facilitate global cooperation among Member States, including helping set up global incidence warning and response systems, | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)<br><br>Council Resolution 1306<br><br>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)<br><br>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), | | Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | protocols and procedures. Continue providing a framework for defining security protocols and standards for networks and systems. | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| B1: Governments, in cooperation with the private sector, should prevent, detect and respond to cyber-crime and misuse of ICTs by: Developing guidelines that take into account ongoing efforts in these areas | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)<br><br>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012) | 1.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 5.b, 7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 16.2, 17.8. | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18<br><br>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | Continue to facilitate access for Member States to toolkits, guidelines and reports for a more coordinated response to cyber-threats. | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | Council Resolution 1306<br><br>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)<br><br>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| B2: Governments, in cooperation with the private sector, should prevent, detect and | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)<br><br>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 | 7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 16.2, 17.8 | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , | Continue to facilitate Member States' access to resources developed by other | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| respond to cyber-crime and misuse of ICTs by: Considering legislation that allows for effective investigation and prosecution of misuse | | (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)<br><br>Council Resolution 1306<br><br>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)<br><br>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, | | C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18<br><br>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | relevant international organizations when developing national legislation to combat cybercrime. | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| B3: Governments, in cooperation with the private sector, should prevent, detect and respond to cyber-crime and misuse of ICTs by: Promoting effective mutual assistance efforts | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)<br><br>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference | 1.4, 7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 16.2, 17.8 | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18<br><br>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | Continue to facilitate access for Member States to toolkits, guidelines and reports for a more coordinated response to cyber-threats. | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)<br><br>Council Resolution 1306<br><br>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)<br><br>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| B4: Governments, in cooperation with the private sector, should prevent, detect and respond to cyber-crime and misuse of ICTs by: Strengthening institutional support at the international level for preventing, detecting and recovering from such incidents | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)<br><br>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)<br><br>Council Resolution 1306<br><br>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022) | 1.4, 7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 17.8 | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18<br><br>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | Facilitating, promoting and helping expand a global network of incident response teams and regional cybersecurity hubs for the prevention, detection and recovery from cyber-incidents by Member States. | C20/18, C21/18 |

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| | | ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| B5: Governments, in cooperation with the private sector, should prevent, detect and respond to cyber-crime and misuse of ICTs by: Encouraging education and raising awareness | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)<br><br>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), | 1.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 5.b, 9.1, 9.c, 16.2, 17.8 | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18<br><br>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | Workshops and training programmes organized with/for Member States at a global, regional and national level. | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)<br><br>Council Resolution 1306<br><br>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)<br><br>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication | | | | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| C: Governments, and other stakeholders, should actively promote user education and awareness about online privacy and the means of protecting privacy | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)\n\nResolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference\n\nResolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference\n\nITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)\n\nCouncil Resolution 1306\n\nWTDC Resolutions 45, 2, | 1.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 5.b, 9.1, 9.c, 16.2, 17.8 | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18\n\nGuidelines for utilization of the GCA | Workshops and training programmes comprise all relevant aspects of Cybersecurity, including in areas of new and emerging technologies such as AI, Quantum, Metaverse and others. | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)<br><br>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| D: Take appropriate action on spam at national and international levels | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)<br><br>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the | 9.1, 9.c | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18<br><br>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | Collaboration with relevant entities for further study of spam and its mitigation. Development of necessary technical standards. | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Plenipotentiary Conference | | | | |
| | | Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference | | | | |
| | | ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012) | | | | |
| | | Council Resolution 1306 | | | | |
| | | WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022) | | | | |
| | | ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan) | | | | |
| | | Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), | | | | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| E: Encourage the domestic assessment of national law with a view to overcoming any obstacles to the effective use of electronic documents and transactions including electronic means of authentication | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)<br><br>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012) | 1.4, 9.1, 9.c | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18<br><br>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | Continue to facilitate Member State access to guidelines on different aspects of Cybersecurity. | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Council Resolution 1306 WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022) ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan) Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| F: Further strengthen the trust and security framework with complementary and | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6) Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 | 9.1, 9.c | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , | Facilitate the provision to Member States of relevant resources developed by relevant | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| mutually reinforcing initiatives in the fields of security in the use of ICTs, with initiatives or guidelines with respect to rights to privacy, data and consumer protection. | | (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)<br><br>Council Resolution 1306<br><br>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)<br><br>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, | | C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18<br><br>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | institutions on data privacy, data and consumer protection. | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| G: Share good practices in the field of information security and network security and encourage their use by all parties concerned | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)  Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference  Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference | 1.4, 7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 17.8 | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18  Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | Continue to facilitate access for Member States to toolkits, guidelines and reports for information security and network security as well as continue to develop and implement security standards | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)<br><br>Council Resolution 1306<br><br>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)<br><br>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H: Invite interested countries to set up focal points for real-time incident handling and response, and develop a cooperative network between these focal points for sharing information and technologies on incident response | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)<br><br>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)<br><br>Council Resolution 1306<br><br>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022) | 1.4, 7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 17.8 | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18<br><br>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | Facilitating, promoting and helping expand a global network of incident response teams cybersecurity centres for the prevention, detection and recovery from cyber-incidents by Member States. Promoting international cooperation, collaboration and information sharing. | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan) Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| I: Encourage further development of secure and reliable applications to facilitate online transactions | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6) Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), | 1.4, 9.1, 9.c | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18 Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | Continue providing a global platform for Member States, industry, universities etc. to collaborate on the development of relevant security standards. | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)<br><br>Council Resolution 1306<br><br>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)<br><br>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication | | | | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| J: Encourage interested countries to contribute actively to the ongoing United Nations activities to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)<br><br>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)<br><br>Council Resolution 1306<br><br>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, | 1.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 5.b, 7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 16.2, 17.8 | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18<br><br>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | Continue to act as a platform that fosters close international cooperation to increase awareness on the security of cyberspace and share experiences and best practices for further action at a global level, including in areas of new and emerging technologies such as AI, Quantum, Metaverse and others. | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)<br><br>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| WSIS+10 Outcome Documents ( WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and WSIS +10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 | | | | | | |
| a. Encourage further strengthening of the trust, and security framework with complementary and mutually reinforcing | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)<br><br>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, | 9.1, 9.c | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18 | Continue to facilitate access for Member States to relevant resources on the rights to privacy, data | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| initiatives in the fields of security in the use of ICTs, with initiatives or guidelines with respect to rights to privacy, data and consumer protection. | | 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)<br><br>Council Resolution 1306<br><br>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)<br><br>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. | | Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | and consumer protection, as specific aspects of Cybersecurity, including in areas of new and emerging technologies such as AI, and others. | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| b. Support greater development, and encourage implementation to international standards for security, in particular open standards. Continue to assist developing and least developed countries to participate in global standards development and related processes. | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)<br><br>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference | 9.1, 9.c | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18<br><br>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | Continue providing a global forum for Member States, industry, universities etc. to collaborate on the development of relevant security standards, including in areas of new and emerging technologies such as AI, Quantum, Metaverse and others. | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)<br><br>Council Resolution 1306<br><br>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)<br><br>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| c. Ensure special emphasis for protection and empowerment of children online. In this regard, governments and other stakeholders should work together to help all enjoy the benefits of ICTs in a safe and secure environment. | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)<br><br>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)<br><br>Council Resolution 1306<br><br>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022) | 4.1, 4.5, 16.2 | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18<br><br>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | Providing an international partnership framework for increasing awareness on the risks of the children online and promoting global collaboration for their mitigation, Iincluding project implementations and delivery of technical assistance supporting cybersecurity inclusion for all vulnerable groups. | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| d. Strengthen support for the establishment of national Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs) including CIRTs responsible for government-to-government cooperation for incident management, where needed, and regional and international | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)<br><br>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), | 1.4, 7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 17.8 | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18<br><br>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | Facilitating, promoting and helping expand a global network of incident response teams and regional cybersecurity centres for the prevention, detection and recovery from cyber-incidents by Member States, including | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| coordination among them, for real-time handling and response of incidents, especially for national critical infrastructures, including information infrastructure, taking into account national legislations. | | 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)<br><br>Council Resolution 1306<br><br>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)<br><br>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication | | | technical assistance in implementing national CSIRTs/CIRTs and regular implementation of Cyberdrill Exercises. Promoting the creation of a cyber defence centre as cyber resilience strategy in any digitalized private/public organizations using ITU-T Recommendation X.1060. | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| e. Continue to promote the development of assessment frameworks to measure readiness of countries on various aspects of confidence and security in the use of ICTs. | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6) Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012) Council Resolution 1306 WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, | 1.4, 7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 17.8 | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18 Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | Regular update of the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) for measuring the cybersecurity national commitment of Member States. | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022) ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan) Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |
| f. Promote research and cooperation enabling effective use of data and software in particular electronic documents and transactions including electronic means of authentication and | 2023-2025 | ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6) Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the | 1.4, 9.1, 9.c | Council Documents C15/18 ,C16/18, C17/18, C18/18 , C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18 Guidelines for utilization of the GCA | Continue providing a global platform for Member States, industry, universities etc. to collaborate on the development of relevant security standards, using technologies including | C20/18, C21/18 |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| improve security methods. | | Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference<br><br>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)<br><br>Council Resolution 1306<br><br>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)<br><br>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)<br><br>Resolutions 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 52 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), | | | Public Key Instructure (PKI), blockchain, quantum key distribution, identity management etc. | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C5) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | 75 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | | | | |

# Roadmap for WSIS Action Line C6: Enabling Environment



| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C6) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | | | | | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C6) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society | | | | | | |
| a. Governments should foster a supportive, transparent, procompetitive and predictable policy, legal and regulatory framework, which provides the appropriate incentives to investment and community development in the Information Society. | 2023-2025 | | | One of the core focus areas is the work of policy makers and Telecom/ICT regulators to design and adopt flexible, forward-looking and light-handed regulatory frameworks for digital innovations getting off the ground. | To assist membership in designing enabling frameworks, ITU-D: <br><br> - convenes global forums to discuss global trends in regulation for Sector Members and other national and international stakeholders. These include the Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR) as well as strategic dialogues on policy, legal, regulatory, and economic and financial issues and market developments. The 22nd edition of the Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR-23), was held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, from 5 to 8 June 2023 under the theme "Regulation for a | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C6) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | | | | sustainable digital future". The GSR-23 attracted over 750 participants from over 100 countries. A main outcome from GSR-23 are the Best Practices Guidelines on Regulatory and economic incentives for an inclusive sustainable digital future stimulating the deployment of digital infrastructure everywhere, in particular in rural, unserved and underserved areas. This year 25 contributions were received to the consultation process from regulators, policy makers, the private sector, regional and international organizations, and civil society.<br>A series of pre-events took place on 5 June, | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C6) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | | | | including the Regional Regulatory Associations' Meeting (RA), which saw the launch of ITU's new initiative: The Digital Regulation Network (DRN): The Collaborative Network of Networks, the Industry Advisory Group on Development Issues and the Private Sector Chief Regulatory Officers (IAGDI-CRO) Meeting, the Heads of Regulators' Executive Roundtable, and further included two signing ceremonies between ITU and partners. On 7 June, a roundtable of the Network of Women (NoW) in the ITU Development Sector (ITU-D) was held providing women delegates with the opportunity to exchange views on how | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C6) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | | | | to develop gender-mainstreamed policies.<br><br>- Convenes the Regional Economic Dialogues on Telecommunication/ICT specific topics (REDs), which provide a platform at which economical and financial issues affecting the sector in different countries are discussed, and possible solutions considered.<br><br>- Raises awareness and builds capacity through various trainings and workshops focused on ICT development, broadband infrastructure, applications and services, 5G technologies, policy and regulatory collaboration, business planning for ICT infrastructure development using 5G | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C6) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | | | | networks and the digital regulation self-paced course is primarily based on the ITU/World Bank digital regulation handbook and platform with a focus on the following aspects: regulatory governance and evidence-based decision-making, competition and economics, consumer affairs, access for all and spectrum management. <br><br> - Publishes discussion papers, reports and studies and training. The ITU/World Bank Digital regulation platform provides practical guidance and best practice for policymakers and regulators across the globe concerned with harnessing the benefits of | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C6) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | | | | the digital economy and society for their citizens and firms. New articles are posted on the platform on a regular basis. The latest articles focus on the infrastructure sharing imperative, towards gigabit networks – a few considerations from the United Kingdom (a case study), market analysis, the emerging technologies (AI) challenges and principles of regulation, the latest article on National digital transformation strategy – mapping the digital journey is now available, along with a self-pace course on An introduction to digital regulation.

Primarily based on the ITU/World Bank Digital | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C6) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | | | | Regulation Platform, training was carried out in 2022 and 2023. In 2022, the training included 13 sessions focusing on topical regulatory aspects. 212 participants registered and 102 received a certificate. The training was developed as part of the collaboration between Saudi Arabia and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) on assistance in telecommunication/ICTs to ITU Member States. | |
| | | | | | A library of country reviews articulate the benefits of Fifth-generation collaborative digital regulation, G5, at country level, and anchor these benefits in | |

| WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C6) | Proposed Timing | ITU Strategic Goals and Relevant Resolutions | Linkages with SDGs | Evidence-based analysis of the current situation | Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved | COVID-19 Response |
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| | | | | | experience and evidence. Each of the collaborative regulation country reviews offers a high-value, authoritative analysis of the country regulatory landscape and a clear-eyed view of the path ahead towards G5 regulation. The Global Digital Regulatory Outlook 2023 benchmarks regulatory progress across 193 countries worldwide, building on the successful track record of the first three editions. This new analysis is the go-to reference for regulators and policy-makers seeking to understand a fast-moving landscape – and shape regulatory change that will benefit all in the quest for digital transformation. | |

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| | | | | | In addition, the Global Digital Regulatory Outlook 2023 unveils the latest in its suite of highly specialized tools: a unified framework for assessing the state of readiness of national policy, legal and governance frameworks for digital transformation, while supporting national ICT regulators in evidence-based decision decision-making. The unified framework is based on the tried-and-tested G5 Benchmark (2023 data to be released online in October) and the ICT Regulatory Tracker (based on 2022 data).<br><br>The Universal Service Financing Efficiency Toolkit is a practical guide for | |

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| | | | | | impactful and sustainable universal service implementation providing analytical tools and lessons learnt from country experiences to help policy-makers, regulators and universal service fund administrators to navigate common questions and challenges they face when using public funds to design, implement and finance programmes and projects that facilitate access to digital technologies and communication infrastructure. The toolkit and the related self-paced course were developed to promote effective regulation, greater investment, and innovative models for school connectivity in | |

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| | | | | | unserved communities and for broader digital inclusion. | |
| | | | | | - Provides high-quality data, research, analyses, and tools to support membership in implementing and reviewing strategies, policies, and legal and regulatory frameworks as well as in moving towards evidence-based decision-making. | |
| | | | | | The G5 accelerator provides practical step-by-step support for countries already embarked or planning to embark on their digital transformation journey. The interactive platform provides analytical tools based on the ICT Regulatory Tracker and the G5 Benchmark | |

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| | | | | | allowing national decision makers, development agencies and the private sector to explore the policy and regulatory environment for the digital transformation by comparing data across 193 countries and economies, 120 individual indicators over 15+ years. The last edition of the ICT Regulatory Tracker was released in October 2022.<br><br>The ITU DataHub is recognized around the globe as the leading provider of timely and comprehensive telecommunication/ICT indicators as well as regulatory and tariff policies statistics, profiles and trends, featuring hundreds of indicators on connectivity, markets, | |

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| | | | | | affordability, trust governance, and sustainability. The ITU data, research and analysis and tools support stakeholders in defining, elaborating, implementing and reviewing transparent, coherent and forward-looking strategies, policy, legal and regulatory frameworks as well as in moving towards evidence-based decision-making.<br><br>- Provides knowledge exchange tools and platforms, including thematic portals on the Digital Ecosystem, Infrastructure Development, International Mobile Roaming (IMR) Resources, Quality of | |

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| | | | | | Service and a Regional Regulatory Associations Portal to enable inclusive dialogue and enhanced cooperation and to raise national and regional awareness about the importance of an enabling environment.<br><br>- Carries out projects and policy support to foster universal and affordable access to the digital world by providing stakeholders with a platform to identify the appropriate policy, regulatory, technical and commercial measures to achieve affordable access to international bandwidth, bringing together fiber-optic and satellite communication stakeholders, as well as | |

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| | | | | | policy makers and regulators. The Digital Regulation Network (DRN) is a new initiative, launched by Dr Cosmas Zavazava, BDT Director, in June 2023 during the Regional Regulatory Associations Meeting at GSR-23. The work of the DRN will focus on three main building blocks: thought leadership, capacity development, and regulatory experimentation and innovation. The aim of the Network is to accelerate sustainable digital transformation through common approaches to collaborative digital policy, regulation and governance across | |

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| | | | | | economic sectors and across borders. The Network is enabled by Regulatory Associations (RAs) at the regional and global level by leveraging South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation.<br><br>- provides direct assistance to many countries in the fields of developing policy and regulatory frameworks, establishment of an independent regulatory authority, training of broadband strategies, market analysis, cost modelling for the provision of affordable services, consumer protection framework for ICT sector.<br><br>- ITU-D Study Groups provide an opportunity | |

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| | | | | | for all Member States and Sector Members to share experiences, present ideas, exchange views, and achieve consensus on appropriate strategies to address ICT priorities. ITU-D Study Groups develop reports, guidelines, and recommendations based on input received from the membership. | |
| b. We ask the Secretary General of the United Nations to set up a working group on Internet governance, in an open and inclusive process that ensures a mechanism for the full and active participation of governments, the private sector and civil society from both developing and | | | | Activities related to Item b. have been undertaken since 2003. However, some elements mentioned in Item b., specifically items ii and iii, are considered an ongoing activity, due to the dynamic | Results of Activities in this area include: - Extended international cooperation among all Member States and with relevant regional regulatory associations and organizations for building capacity on issues pertaining to Internet governance. | |

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| developed countries, involving relevant intergovernmental and international organizations and forums, to investigate and make proposals for action, as appropriate, on the governance of Internet by 2005. The group should, inter alia:<br><br>i. Develop a working definition of Internet governance;<br><br>ii. Identify the public policy issues that are relevant to Internet governance; develop a common understanding of the respective roles and responsibilities of governments, existing intergovernmental and international organizations and other forums as well | | | | nature of the Internet.<br><br>It is recommended therefore, to periodically assess the outcomes of the Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG), to ensure that public policy issues on Internet governance that are currently raised are properly addressed.<br><br>It is also recommended to build capacity in ITU Member States, on the current arrangements on Internet governance in order to have a better understanding of the technical and policy requirements | - Increased awareness and capacity of relevant stakeholders (policy-makers, regulators, etc.) with regards to Internet governance issues.<br><br>- Assistance extended to Member States to ensure that they can participate in and contribute to regional and global discussions on topics related to Internet governance, and hold national discussions with the relevant stakeholders on these topics.<br><br>- Extended ways in which developing Member States can better engage in the discussions (organization of training, events, dynamic coalitions, the establishment of | |

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| as the private sector and civil<br><br>society from both developing and developed countries;<br><br>iv. [Prepare a report on the results of this activity to be presented for consideration and appropriate action for the second phase of WSIS in Tunis in 2005.] | | | | the Membership may have. | regional/sub-regional forums, etc.).<br><br>- Increased capacity in Member States through the development of guidelines, resources and material.<br><br>- Increased involvement by Member States in issues related to Internet through facilitating their participation in regional and global events | |
| c. Governments are invited to:<br><br>i. facilitate the establishment of national and regional Internet Exchange Centres;<br><br>ii. manage or supervise, as appropriate, their respective country code | | | | | Results of activities in this area include:<br><br>● A more effective use of Internet through: (1) the deployment of facilities such as Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) to make better use of the infrastructures at the regional level, (2) building capacity on ccTLDs and | |

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| top-level domain name (ccTLD); <br><br> iii. promote awareness of the Internet. | | | | | their effective use with the Member States. <br><br> • Increased capacity in Member States through the development of guidelines, resources and material to facilitate the establishment and running of national and regional Internet Exchange Points. <br><br> • Increased capacity in Member States through direct assistance, capacity building activities for managing ccTLDs and other internet resources so that each country can take the necessary decisions regarding their ccTLD. <br><br> • Improved exchange of technical information between Member States and relevant | |

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| | | | | | organizations on issues related to ccTLDs and other internet resources through events, direct assistance, etc. ● Increased capacity in Member States through the provision of tools and guidelines for training policy-makers, regulators and other stakeholders on the benefits of socio-economic development that the Internet, related applications and services can bring to a country. This includes awareness of the related cybersecurity threats. | |
| d. In cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, promote regional root servers and the use of internationalized domain names in order to | | | | | Results of activities in this area include: ● Assistance to Member States in elaborating strategies for the establishment of regional | |

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| overcome barriers to access. | | | | | root servers, and International Domain Names (IDNs), especially in relation to the effective use of ccTLDs and regional generic Top Level Domain name (gTLDs). • Improved exchange of technical information between Member States and relevant organizations on issues related to internationalized domain names. | |
| e. Governments should continue to update their domestic consumer protection laws to respond to the new requirements of the Information Society. | | | | | Consumers are confronted with new issues brought about by the wider availability of new Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in terms of greater choice of devices, online services and applications. Identifying pro-active | |

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| | | | | | policy and regulatory measures in addition to co-regulatory and self-regulatory solutions and initiatives geared towards educating and empowering consumers is essential to protect the rights of all users in an open, transparent and inclusive digital world. In the framework of GSR and ITU's knowledge exchange and data, research and analysis work, tools are created for effective regulation and assistance provided to members to update their national consumer protection laws to respond to the new requirements of the Information Society. BDT also develops guidelines, resources and material to increase awareness of the | |

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| | | | | | threats to ICT stakeholders and increase discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development understanding of the possible roles of the different stakeholder groups in protecting consumers.<br><br>ITU-D Study Group 1 Question 6/1 on Consumer information, protection and rights is working on consumer information, protection and rights for telecommunication/ICT services, especially for vulnerable groups. | |
| f. Promote effective participation by developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international ICT forums | | | | | ITU organizes the annual GSR and all the various GSR materials and best practice guidelines are posted on the BDT website. ITU aims at | |

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| and create opportunities for exchange of experience. | | | | | improving the exchange of information between Member States and all relevant organizations through the organization of national, regional and global events, workshops, establishment of online forums and platforms, etc.<br><br>ITU-D Study Groups provide an opportunity for all Member States and Sector Members to share experiences, present ideas, exchange views, and achieve consensus on appropriate strategies to address ICT priorities. ITU-D Study Groups develop reports, guidelines, and recommendations based on input received from the membership. | |

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| | | | | | ITU Journal and ITU Kaleidoscope (ITU-T led) – jointly provide a platform for participation in academic research, publication and discussion, with the results available at no cost to the public. | |
| g. Governments need to formulate national strategies, which include e-government strategies, to make public administration more transparent, efficient and democratic. | | | | | Results of activities in this area include:<br><br>• Assistance to Member States in building capacity for the establishment of national ICT strategies, including e-government strategies through the provision of relevant guidelines, toolkits, and training programmes.<br><br>• Assistance to Member States in formulating and implementing national ICT strategies and | |

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| | | | | | sectoral e-strategies and master plans. | |
| h. Develop a framework for the secure storage and archival of documents and other electronic records of information. | | | | | An ITU report has been prepared on the usage of mobile phones for commerce in developing countries in collaboration with the International Trade Centre (ITC). | |
| i. Governments and stakeholders should actively promote user education and awareness about online privacy and the means of protecting privacy. | | | | | An ITU report on Digital identity in the ICT ecosystem defines digital identity in the ICT ecosystem and provides an overview of the various types of digital identity systems. | |
| j. Invite stakeholders to ensure that practices designed to facilitate electronic commerce also permit consumers to have a choice as to whether or | | | | | | |

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| not to use electronic communication. | | | | | | |
| k. Encourage the ongoing work in the area of effective dispute settlement systems, notably alternative dispute resolution (ADR), which can promote settlement of disputes. | | | | | ITU organizes the annual GSR and all the various GSR materials and best practice guidelines are posted on the BDT website. ITU organizes annually several regional economic dialogues (REDs) as well as multiple thematic workshops, including for Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and CIS countries. The ICT Digital Regulation Handbook and Platform assists regulators in the design of effective and enabling regulatory frameworks by sharing information on key regulatory issues and best practices, | |

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| l. Governments, in collaboration with stakeholders, are encouraged to formulate conducive ICT policies that foster entrepreneurship, innovation and investment, and with particular reference to the promotion of participation by women | | | | | Results of activities in this area include: Improved exchange of information between Member States and relevant organizations on best practices for sustainable and forward-looking national ICT strategies fostering entrepreneurship and innovation. ITU organized the ITU Policy and Economic Colloquium for the Americas region (IPEC-23) which included the Regional Economic Dialogue (RED-AMS) was held 25 to 26 September 2023.  The theme of the IPEC focused on the opportunities and challenges to achieve digital transformation in the Americas Region, | |

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| | | | | | focusing on fixed and mobile networks as a means to promoting affordable adoption. It also discussed on advances regulatory costing and pricing strategies and practices in the region.  It was also the occasion to present the main themes of the ITU-D Study Group 1 Question 4/1 on Economic aspects of national telecommunications/ICTs.  IPEC-23 also included the ITU Business Planning for ICT Infrastructure Development applying 5G Networks Masterclass and results for the Americas Region; and the ITU-T Study Group 3 Regional Group for Latin America and the | |

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| | | | | | Caribbean (SG3RG-LAC) meeting. The ITU-BDT Innovation and Entrepreneurship Alliance for Digital Development builds critical local enablers to lead in the changing digital environment. BDT develops new organizational and human excellence capabilities, delivers new products and services for ITU Membership and strengthens the engagement of the private sector and academia in the critical work of BDT. | |
| m. Recognising the economic potential of ICTs for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), they should be assisted in increasing their | | | | | Results of activities in this area include: • Increased awareness of the relevant ICT related issues amongst SMEs | |

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| competitiveness by streamlining administrative procedures, facilitating their access to capital and enhancing their capacity to participate in ICT-related projects. | | | | | through the development of relevant tools and guidelines.<br><br>• BDT has produced a number of studies and publications, such as, the report on the economic contribution of broadband, digitization and ICT regulation, focusing on the regional econometric modelling reports.<br><br>The outcomes of these regional reports are a key reference material to illustrate the impact of fixed and mobile broadband on the economy, where the regions stand in terms of digitization and the impact of digitization on GDP. | BDT has produced the ITU Report on the Economic impact of broadband and digitization through the COVID-19 pandemic, based on econometric modelling. Building on ITU's global and regional economic research, which was based on datasets ending in 2018 and was published in 2020, this study |

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| | | | | | In addition, research on the Impact of policies, regulation, and institutions on ICT sector performance using econometric modelling was elaborated to pinpoint the impact of the regulatory and institutional frameworks on the performance of the ICT sector and its contribution to national economies. | relies on the same structure and econometric models, but in this case examines the economic impact of fixed and mobile broadband penetration and digitization levels on the global economy through to the end of 2020. |
| n. Governments should act as model users and early adopters of e-commerce in accordance with their level of socio-economic development. | | | | | | |
| o. Governments, in cooperation with other stakeholders, should raise awareness of the | | | | | Results of activities in this area include: | |

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| importance of international interoperability standards for global e-commerce. | | | | | • Raised awareness on the importance of standards through the provision of appropriate tools and guidelines.<br><br>• ITU-T Study Group 3 is developing economic and policy ITU-T Recommendations on guidelines for Mobile Financial Service Agents, on consumer protection in mobile financial services, on guidelines for e-money issuers, on interoperability for competition in mobile financial services, on mobile financial services transaction cost model, and on guidelines for MOU between telecommunications regulators and central banks taking into account | |

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| | | | | | the Zambian experience and existing MOU. | |
| p. Governments, in cooperation with other stakeholders, should promote the development and use of open, interoperable, non-discriminatory and demand-driven standards. | | | | | Results of activities in this area include:<br><br>• Assistance to developing countries in undertaking activities to ensure that international standards are followed. • Provision of tools and guidelines to countries, and awareness raising on the need to incorporate and ensure that existing standards are adhered to when developing national e-strategies and applications.<br><br>• ITU also provides support, assistance and training to developing countries in bridging the standardization gap on ICT technologies. ITU-T has 13 Regional Groups | |

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| | | | | | to stimulate effective participation in ITU-T Study Groups and increase the number of quality Contributions from the various regions. • ITU organizes annual Regional ICT Standardization Forums as part of activities under WTSA Resolution 44 on bridging the standardization gap. The Forums discuss current standardization topical issues in ITU-T study groups and focus groups to engage more developing countries in the standardization work and could also feature capacity building on ITU-T Recommendations. | |
| q. ITU, pursuant to its treaty capacity, coordinates and allocates | | | | | Results of activities in this area include: | |

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| frequencies with the goal of facilitating ubiquitous and affordable access. | | | | | • Assistance to developing countries in undertaking activities to ensure rational, efficient and economical use of frequency bands.<br><br>• Provision of tools and guidelines to countries, and awareness to efficiently and effectively manage the radio spectrum and therefore to accelerate the development of wireless technology in these countries. | |
| r. Additional steps should be taken in ITU and other regional organisations to ensure rational, efficient and economical use of, and equitable access to, the radio-frequency spectrum by all countries, | | | | | Results of activities in this area include:<br><br>• Assistance to developing countries in undertaking the necessary activities to ensure rational, efficient | |

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| based on relevant international agreements. | | | | | and economical use of frequency bands.<br><br>• Provision of tools and guidelines to countries, and awareness to efficiently and effectively manage the radio spectrum and therefore to accelerate the development of wireless technology in these countries | |
| WSIS+10 Outcome Documents (WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 | | | | | | |
| a. promote digital inclusion and social and economic empowerment, in particular for youth, women, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples; | | | | | | |
| b. foster broadband development and deployment; | | | | | | |

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| c. nurture innovation and entrepreneurship by stimulating investment by ensuring effective and fair competition; | | | | | BDT released the ICT infrastructure business planning toolkit - 5G networks 2023 on March/2023.<br><br>This toolkit addresses business planning challenges with mobile 4G, 5G and fibre-optic networks and offers a clear and practical methodology for the accurate economic evaluation of broadband infrastructure installation and deployment plans, focusing on rural and remote areas, including the design of networks to support sustainable 5G technology roll-out. The toolkit also addresses mechanisms to evaluate the sustainability of 5G projects.<br><br>Training opportunities are also provided by ITU in the different regions. | |

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| d. recognize the economic potential of ICTs for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), contribute to increasing their competitiveness by streamlining administrative procedures, facilitating their access to capital, reducing the cost of doing business and enhancing their capacity to participate in ICT-related projects; | | | | | | |
| e. ensure confidence and security in the development and the use of ICTs; | | | | | | |
| f. foster an intellectual property rights framework that balances the interests of creators, implementers and users. | | | | | | |