



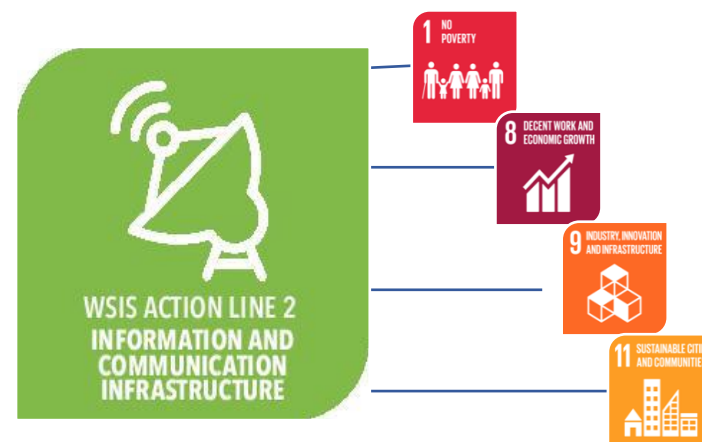
WSIS Action Lines Roadmaps C2, C4, C5, C6 (2024)

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), C4 (Capacity Building), 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, C4, 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 SDGs until 2025. The roadmaps were updated in accordance with the outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-17). In 2019, the roadmaps have been updated in accordance with the instructions of ITU PP- Resolution 140 (2022). The roadmaps are living documents that will be updated regularly in an ongoing process.

Reporting on ITU Roadmap for C2

Roadmap for WSIS Action Line C2: Information and Communication Infrastructure



WSIS Outcomes (WSIS AL C2)	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
Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society					
A: Governments should take action, in the framework of national development	2020- 2025	Resolution 70/1 Kigali Resolution (2022) :	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Global Internet Growth: 67% of the world (5.4 billion people) is online, with a 4.7% growth since 2022. High-income countries	Expected Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of a reference framework for the harmonization of telecommunication/ICT

<p>policies, in order to support an enabling and competitive environment for the necessary investment in ICT infrastructure and for the development of new services</p>	<p>Regional Initiatives:</p> <p>AFR4: Fostering innovation ecosystems.</p> <p>AMS4: Developing regulatory environments for digital connectivity.</p> <p>ASP4: Enabling regulatory environments for digital transformation</p> <p>CIS3: Creating legal frameworks to accelerate digital transformation</p> <p>ARB5: Developing</p>	<p>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</p> <p>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</p> <p>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</p> <p>SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals</p>	<p>have 93% penetration, nearing universality.</p> <p>Low-Income Countries: Internet usage rose to 27% in 2023 from 24% in 2022, a 44.1% increase since 2020, but still from a low base. Africa's rate remains at 37%, and least developed countries (LDCs) at 35%.</p> <p>Digital Divide: A 66-percentage point gap persists between low- and high-income countries' internet usage.</p> <p>ITU-D provides high-quality data, research, analyses, and tools (GSR discussion papers, publications, databases) to support membership in implementing and reviewing strategies, policies, and legal and regulatory frameworks as well as tools to help policy makers and regulators in moving towards evidence-based decision-making</p>	<p>regulatory policies across regions. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of competitive and sustainable telecommunication/ICT markets. <i>(Aligned with SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure)</i> • Adoption of harmonized technical standards to improve connectivity and interoperability of networks and services. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 12: Responsible</i>
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		<p>digital regulation frameworks</p> <p>PP-14 Resolution 123, WTSA-20 Resolution 44,</p> <p>Goal 1</p> <p>Buenos Aires Action Plan</p> <p>Objective 2</p> <p>Buenos Aires Action Plan</p> <p>Objective 3</p>		<p>The capacity of ITU members has been enhanced through various activities addressing network issues. Direct assistance has been provided to countries across all regions in areas such as frequency planning, spectrum management, developing Spectrum Management Master Plans, creating National Tables of Frequency Allocations, and transitioning from analogue to digital terrestrial television (DTTV) broadcasting. These efforts support governments in creating an enabling and competitive environment within their national development policies. By improving ICT infrastructure and technical capacity, these activities encourage the necessary investment in ICT and foster the development of new services, driving economic growth and sustainable digital development</p>	<p><i>Consumption and Production)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of policy and regulatory assistance to establish harmonized ICT market policies at regional and sub-regional levels. <i>(Aligned with SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)</i> <p>ITU Activities (Aligned with SDG Goals):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory Support: ITU conducts assessments, regulatory studies, and develops toolkits and frameworks. World Telecommunications Development Conferences: The International Telecommunication
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				<p>The ITU/UNESCO Broadband Commission's flagship State of Broadband Report is a unique, global snapshot of broadband network access and affordability</p>	<p>Union, through its Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), organizes a World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) in the period between two Plenipotentiary Conferences to consider topics, projects and programmes relevant to telecommunication development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building: Provides exchange platforms, workshops, and initiatives for regulatory capacity. • Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR-23): Theme "Regulation for a sustainable digital future" gathered global digital
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					<p>stakeholders for knowledge exchange.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>ITU's current project portfolio</u> includes a wide range of activities across key areas such as regulatory frameworks, market environments, technology development, ICT networks, and access to ICTs through special initiatives. Ongoing efforts also cover capacity building, cybersecurity, emergency telecommunications, climate change adaptation, and data collection for ICT statistics and indicators. These projects are actively being implemented across all six regions globally.
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition, ITU's Regional Initiatives, adopted by the WTDC, focus on addressing specific ICT priorities through partnerships and resource mobilization. Projects of varying scales—small, medium, and large—are developed under each regional initiative to meet the unique needs of each region, supporting targeted ICT development and capacity building efforts • <u>Standardization Gap Bridging</u>: Supports regional workshops to increase awareness and participation in ICT standards. • <u>Geneva Plan of Action (WSIS)</u>: ITU leads
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					<p>discussions on implementing World Summit outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerging Tech: Provides guidance for national AI and big data strategies. • Data and Research: ITU-D offers research, tools, and publications for evidence-based policymaking. • Regulatory Tracker: Monitors ICT market trends and their global impact. • Best Practice Guidelines: GSR-21 guidelines help regulators address market challenges. • WSIS-SDG Matrix: Maps ICTs' role as catalysts in achieving SDGs.
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Programs: ITU offers training on telecom/ICT networks, conformance, spectrum management, on-line training through the ITU Academy. • Broadband Infrastructure: ITU Developed infrastructure Maps to Member States and stakeholders to see progress, do gap analysis and plan • Partnerships: ITU fosters collaborations between governments, private sector, and civil society to bridge digital divides. • Events: Hosting and participating in events.
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hosted the 19th Action Line C2 Facilitation meeting focused on challenges in rural and remote areas.
B: In the context of national e-strategies, devise appropriate universal access policies and strategies, and their means of implementation, in line with the indicative targets, and develop ICT connectivity indicators	2020-2025	Kigali Resolution (2022): Regional Initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •AFR4: Fostering innovation ecosystems. •AMS4: Developing regulatory environments for digital connectivity. •ASP4: Enabling regulatory environments for 	SDG 4: Quality Education SDG 5: Gender Equality SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities)	a. Basic National Spectrum Management System is to assist developing countries to establish basic structure of spectrum management system. Projects for Comoros, Bolivia and Kyrgyzstan ITU Contribution to the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes – 2021 21 were finished. The results of the assistance are the workplan for countries for implementing/updating their spectrum management structures and activities	<p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a harmonized strategy for universal access that addresses the specific needs of young people, women, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups. <i>(Aligned with SDG 4: Quality Education; SDG 5: Gender Equality; SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities)</i> <p>ITU Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide direct assistance through dedicated

		<p>digital transformation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •CIS3: Creating legal frameworks to accelerate digital transformation. •ARB5: Developing digital regulation frameworks. <p>Goal 2 Goal 4 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 2 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 3 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 4</p>		<p>b. ITU-D has made available a computer program known as SMS4DC (Spectrum Management System for Developing Countries) to assist administrations of developing countries in performing their spectrum management responsibilities more effectively. ITU has kept updating this program and more than 40 countries have subscribed to the tool. Further developments to the SMS4DC are underway covering administrative and radio communication functions. Technical assistance and training programs were provided in this area to several countries and regions.</p>	<p>programs to support universal access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ICT Development Index (IDI) provides a comprehensive framework for assessing and comparing the level of information and communication technology (ICT) development across countries. The IDI measures the digital landscape by considering factors such as access, use, and skills related to ICT, enabling countries to identify strengths and areas for improvement • Implementing key projects (Regional Initiatives and others) focused on rural telecommunications, ICT services, and
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				<p>c. Capacity of ITU members was built and training programs were organized in such areas as telecommunication/ICT network issues, including conformance & interoperability, digital terrestrial television, IPv6, SMS4DC, spectrum management and allocation, frequency planning and coordination, etc</p> <p>d. In accordance with WTDC Resolution 47 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017), regional forums, assessment studies and on-the-job training courses on C&I conducted with the participation of several countries in the regions</p>	<p>entrepreneurship development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ITU is actively involved in promoting universal connectivity through the "Universal Model for Connectivity 2030." This initiative aims to develop a comprehensive framework that emphasizes sustainable, affordable, and resilient telecommunication and ICT infrastructure, particularly targeting underserved and vulnerable communities. The ITU provides guidelines for stakeholders to evaluate current connectivity levels and devise strategies to improve access. The initiative also highlights
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					<p>collaborative efforts with various partners to advance this agenda, reflecting the ITU's dedication to facilitating discussions and sharing best practices to effectively bridge the digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting technology and diversity of ICT applications and satellite services to expand connectivity. • Offering tools, guidelines, and best practice examples on universal service strategies, including mechanisms for financing, managing, and disbursing universal service funds. • Enhancing human resources through training programs
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					<p>designed to build capacity in ICT and telecom sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting and sharing best practices from Member States on universal service strategies, including the effective financing and management of universal access funds. • Providing tools and guidelines to support policy development in universal access and related areas. • Conducting surveys to assess the availability of national ICT policies among Member States. • Monitoring and analysing market and regulatory trends in the ICT sector, along with their implications, through
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					<p>regulatory and tariff surveys.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>World Telecommunications Development Conferences</u>: The International Telecommunication Union, through its Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), organizes a World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) in the period between two Plenipotentiary Conferences to consider topics, projects and programmes relevant to telecommunication development. • Hosting and participating in <u>events</u>.
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C: In the context of national e-strategies, provide and improve ICT connectivity for all schools, universities, health institutions, libraries, post offices, community centres, museums and other institutions accessible to the public, in line with the indicative targets	2020-2025	<p>Kigali Resolution (2022):</p> <p>Regional Initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •AMS2: Expansion of digital literacy and inclusion programs. •ARB4: Encouraging digital innovation, entrepreneurship, and future foresight. •ASP1: Addressing the needs of LDCs and SIDS. •CIS4: Enhancing ICT accessibility, 	<p><i>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being</i></p> <p><i>SDG 4: Quality Education</i></p> <p><i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</i></p> <p><i>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</i></p>	<p>a. ITU Global Development Initiatives are supporting the implementation of SDGs, such as: the m-Powering Development for a Better Tomorrow that is an innovative and unique ITU initiative. The goal is to extend the benefits of mobile telephony to all strata of society, in order to build a truly inclusive information society, with special focus on remote rural and underserved areas; The Smart Sustainable Development Model initiative aims at linking rural telecommunications development for general communications, business, education health and banking to disaster risk reduction and disaster management initiatives,</p>	<p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly improved ICT connectivity for schools, hospitals, and other public spaces, particularly in rural and underserved areas, ensuring equitable access to digital infrastructure. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 4: Quality Education)</i> • Increased access to affordable, reliable broadband services for students, educators, healthcare providers, and marginalized populations, contributing to digital inclusion and socio-economic development. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and</i>
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		<p>especially for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>•EUR3: Digital inclusion and skills development.</p> <p>Goal 2 Goal 4 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 2 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 3 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 4</p>		<p>to ensure an optimal use of technology and avoid duplication of efforts and investments.</p> <p>b. a range of resources is developed to help Member States address last-mile connectivity challenges, including a database of case studies (LMC Case Studies Database) and capacity-development courses on last mile connectivity. In addition, interactive last-mile connectivity diagnostic and decision-making tools are being developed that includes methodologies for technology selection and cost estimation for building broadband access networks in localities or connecting schools, hospitals or</p>	<p><i>Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced digital literacy and skills development through greater access to online educational resources and e-health services in remote regions, empowering communities and fostering lifelong learning opportunities. <i>(Aligned with SDG 4: Quality Education; SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being)</i> <p>ITU Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing and deploying ICT applications specifically designed to support schools and hospitals, ensuring free or low-cost digital access for educational and healthcare institutions.
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				<p>other specific objects to broadband transport backbones</p> <p>c. WTDC 2022 focused on digital development, addressing connectivity challenges in developing countries and promoting access to ICT services.</p> <p>d. ITU Global Development Initiatives are supporting the implementation of SDGs, such as: the m-Powering Development for a Better Tomorrow that is an innovative and unique ITU initiative. The goal is to extend the benefits of mobile telephony to all strata of society, in order to build a truly inclusive information society, with special focus on remote rural and underserved areas; The Smart Sustainable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance and mapping with gap analysis on broadband access to underserved populations, particularly in rural and remote areas, with the aim of reducing the digital divide. • Supporting the implementation of ICT infrastructure that enables e-learning platforms, telemedicine services, and online government services in public spaces such as libraries and community centres. • Fostering public-private partnerships to ensure the sustainability of broadband initiatives, including affordable connectivity for
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				<p>Development Model initiative aims at linking rural telecommunications development for general communications, business, education health and banking to disaster risk reduction and disaster management initiatives, to ensure an optimal use of technology and avoid duplication of efforts and investments.</p> <p>e. To enhance the Interactive Terrestrial Transmission Map worldwide, ITU coordinated the data collection and validation process covering infrastructure of more than 190 countries. The geospatial is being used to assess connectivity gaps and is feeding</p>	<p>disadvantaged populations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ITU is actively involved in promoting universal connectivity through the "Universal Model for Connectivity 2030." This initiative aims to develop a comprehensive framework that emphasizes sustainable, affordable, and resilient telecommunication and ICT infrastructure, particularly targeting underserved and vulnerable communities. The ITU provides guidelines for stakeholders to evaluate current connectivity levels and devise strategies to improve access. The initiative also highlights
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				<p>different connectivity models from ITU initiatives (e.g. GIGA, C2R, FIGI) to support investment decisions according to user profile (schools, financial inclusion, health centres, etc.)</p>	<p>collaborative efforts with various partners to advance this agenda, reflecting the ITU's dedication to facilitating discussions and sharing best practices to effectively bridge the digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting capacity-building initiatives that empower local communities to maintain and manage ICT infrastructure, thereby creating local ownership and fostering digital skills development. • Collecting and sharing best practices from project implementations to guide future ICT connectivity initiatives in developing regions.
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hosting and participating in events.
D: Develop and strengthen national, regional and international broadband network infrastructure, including delivery by satellite and other systems, to help in providing the capacity to match the needs of countries and their citizens and for the delivery of new ICT-based services. Support technical, regulatory and operational studies by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and, as	2020-2030	Resolution 70/1 (Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) Kigali Resolution (2022) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •AFR2: Implementation and expansion of broadband infrastructure and connectivity. •AMS3: Supporting scalable, sustainable connectivity projects. 	<i>SDG 4: Quality Education</i> <i>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</i> <i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</i> <i>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</i> <i>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</i> <i>SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institution.</i> <i>SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals</i>	<p>a. ITU-D worked closely with ITU-R and ITU-T in all regions to develop infrastructure and services. Several countries were assisted in preparing wireless broadband master plans, spectrum management master plans and national broadband policies for their transition from public switched telecommunication networks to next-generation networks.</p> <p>b. The ITU FNS and the ITU Office for Europe supported Montenegro in developing its National Broadband Plan 2025-2029, focusing on expanding rural</p>	Expected Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of high-quality and affordable telecommunication/ICT services, ensuring inclusive access for all, especially in developing regions. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities)</i> Creation of comprehensive national telecommunication/ICT master plans tailored to meet the unique needs of developing countries, supporting their digital transformation. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 17:</i>

<p>appropriate, other relevant international organizations in order to:</p> <p>D1: broaden access to orbital resources, global frequency harmonization and global systems standardization</p> <p>D2: encourage public-private partnership</p> <p>D3: promote the provision of global highspeed satellite services for underserved areas such as remote and sparsely populated</p>		<p>•ASP3: Fostering development of infrastructure to enhance digital connectivity.</p> <p>•CIS5: Development of smart cities and communities.</p> <p>•EUR1: Digital infrastructure development.</p> <p>•AFR1: Supporting digital transformation for a digital economy in Africa.</p> <p>•AMS1: Deployment of modern, resilient ICT infrastructure.</p> <p>•ARB1: Sustainable</p>		<p>broadband coverage, improving service quality, and aligning with EU digital goals. This guidance ensured the plan adheres to international best practices, contributing to the country's digital transformation.</p> <p>c. Following the joint declaration signed at the GSR23, the ITU Office for Europe, in partnership with the European Mediterranean Regulators Group (EMERG) and the Eastern Partnership Electronic Communications Regulators Network (EaPeReg), is hosting a series of six workshops on "Strengthening Broadband Infrastructure</p>	<p><i>Partnerships for the Goals)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced human capacities in the field of broadband communication networks, fostering local expertise and driving innovation. <i>(Aligned with SDG 4: Quality Education; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth)</i> Improved access to submarine cables for all countries, particularly landlocked nations, enabling global connectivity and economic development. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities)</i> Support for the development of
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areas		digital economy through digital transformation.		and Services across the Europe Region and beyond". The fourth workshop was held on 25 July 2024, aimed to advance broadband mapping by showcasing case studies, sharing best practices, and exploring new features of mapping tools, including investment opportunities layers	spectrum-management plans at national, regional, and global levels, facilitating the transition to digital broadcasting and efficient use of resources. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production)</i>
D4: explore other systems that can provide high-speed connectivity		<p>•ASP2: Harnessing ICTs to support the digital economy and inclusive societies.</p> <p>•CIS1: Developing infrastructure for new technologies and smart communities.</p> <p>•EUR2: Digital transformation for resilience.</p> <p>Goal 1 Goal 3 Goal 4 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 2 Regional Initiatives</p>		<p>d. The ITU/Craig and Susan McCaw Broadband Wireless Network project is under implementation in Africa covering several countries (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Rwanda, Swaziland, etc.). The wireless broadband connectivity and developing ICT applications will provide free or low-cost digital</p>	<p>• Assistance in using tools to improve international coordination of terrestrial services in border areas, promoting regional cooperation and seamless communication. <i>(Aligned with SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions; SDG 17:</i></p>

				<p>access for schools and hospitals, and for underserved populations in rural and remote areas in those countries</p> <p>e. Digital Transformation Events (2021-2023).ITU hosted multiple workshops and forums on digital transformation, focusing on topics such as national broadband plans, cybersecurity, digital inclusion, and capacity-building</p> <p>f. To identify the global perspective of broadband connectivity that allows the ICT community to identify broadband placement, gaps and evidence-based investment opportunities, the ITU Interactive Transmission Map is continuously adding</p>	<p><i>Partnerships for the Goals)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help countries foster people-centric strategies in digital broadcasting, including making universal broadcasting receivers available for commercial use at affordable prices. <i>(Aligned with SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure)</i> <p>ITU Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying gaps in broadband infrastructure using ITU tools such as the ITU Interactive Transmission Maps to guide targeted interventions. • Developing and implementing projects in
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				<p>geospatial data of network links from all regions. The maps are a cutting-edge ICT-data mapping platform to take stock of national backbone connectivity (Optical fiber, Microwave links and Satellite Earth Stations) as well as of other key metrics of the ICT sector, which currently covers all regions of the globe.</p> <p>g. In order to enhance the Interactive Terrestrial Transmission Map worldwide, ITU coordinated the data collection and validation process covering infrastructure of more than 190 countries. The geospatial is being used to assess connectivity gaps and is feeding</p>	<p>partnership with public and private sectors to bridge these gaps using the most appropriate technologies, whether space-based or terrestrial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting a feasibility study on a Digital Broadcasting Roadmap to enhance access to broadcasting services. • The ITU is actively involved in promoting universal connectivity through the "Universal Model for Connectivity 2030." This initiative aims to develop a comprehensive framework that emphasizes sustainable, affordable, and resilient telecommunication and ICT infrastructure,
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				<p>different connectivity models from ITU initiatives (e.g. GIGA, C2R, FIGI) to support investment decisions according to user profile (schools, financial inclusion, health centers, etc.).</p>	<p>particularly targeting underserved and vulnerable communities. The ITU provides guidelines for stakeholders to evaluate current connectivity levels and devise strategies to improve access. The initiative also highlights collaborative efforts with various partners to advance this agenda, reflecting the ITU's dedication to facilitating discussions and sharing best practices to effectively bridge the digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing direct assistance on the efficient use of spectrum and orbital resources through joint activities between the BDT
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					<p>(Telecommunication Development Bureau) and BR (Radiocommunication Bureau).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITU-D commitment is to foster global partnerships to advance the development of information and communication technologies (ICTs). With various initiatives aimed at enhancing collaboration between governments, the private sector, and civil society. It emphasizes the importance of partnerships in addressing digital divides, improving access to telecommunications, and supporting sustainable development goals.
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					<p>Additionally, the ITU seeks to leverage these partnerships to enhance knowledge sharing, build capacity, and promote innovative solutions for global ICT challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting "Bridging the Standardization Gap" (BSG) activities, as outlined in Recommendation 123 and WTSA-16 Resolution 44, to enhance standards adoption in developing countries. • Standardization efforts, including the development of ITU Recommendations for harmonized global standards, ensuring interworking, interoperability, and
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					<p>service availability across networks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing workshops to share knowledge on ITU standardization work and assist developing countries in bridging the standardization gap. ITU-T SG3 is working on a Recommendation and study aimed at better governance of telecommunication regulation, supporting equitable access and efficient market regulation. Hosting and participating in events.
E: In the context of national e-strategies,	2020-2025	Kigali Resolution (2022) :	<p><i>SDG 4: Quality Education</i></p> <p><i>SDG 5: Gender Equality</i></p>		<p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a harmonized strategy for universal access that considers the unique

address the special requirements of older people, persons with disabilities, children, especially marginalized children and other disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, including by appropriate educational administrative and legislative measures to ensure their full inclusion in the Information Society		<p>Regional Initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •AMS2: Expansion of digital literacy and inclusion programs. •ARB4: Encouraging digital innovation, entrepreneurship, and future foresight. •ASP1: Addressing the needs of LDCs and SIDS. •CIS4: Enhancing ICT accessibility, especially for persons with disabilities. 	<p><i>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</i></p> <p><i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure.</i></p> <p><i>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</i></p> <p><i>SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals</i></p>		<p>needs of young people, women, persons with disabilities, and indigenous peoples, ensuring inclusive digital access for all. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG 5: Gender Equality; SDG 4: Quality Education)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced ICT connectivity for persons with disabilities, women and girls, youth, children, and indigenous peoples, ensuring that all vulnerable groups are digitally empowered and connected. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 5:</i>
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		<p>•EUR3: Digital inclusion and skills development.</p> <p>Goal 1 Goal 2 Buenos Aires Action Plan objective 2 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 4</p>			<p><i>Gender Equality; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Youth Education Scheme and Youth Incentive Scheme programs in collaboration with sponsors, supporting youth development and education through ICT tools and platforms. <i>(Aligned with SDG 4: Quality Education; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)</i> <p>ITU Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing tools and guidelines for training policymakers, regulators, and other stakeholders on e-accessibility and the services needed by persons with disabilities,
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					<p>including the joint ITU-G3ICT e-Accessibility Policy Toolkit for Persons with Disabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITU-D commitment is to foster global partnerships to advance the development of information and communication technologies (ICTs). With various initiatives aimed at enhancing collaboration between governments, the private sector, and civil society. It emphasizes the importance of partnerships in addressing digital divides, improving access to telecommunications, and supporting sustainable development goals. Additionally, the ITU
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					<p>seeks to leverage these partnerships to enhance knowledge sharing, build capacity, and promote innovative solutions for global ICT challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing ICT projects targeting indigenous and marginalized communities to promote digital inclusion. • Establishing an ICT portal for indigenous peoples to facilitate their digital empowerment and engagement in the information society. • Developing technical standards, such as audiovisual media accessibility, telecom relay services, and indoor/outdoor navigation for persons with visual
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					<p>impairments, to mainstream persons with disabilities and individuals with specific needs into everyday life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosting and participating in events.
<p>F: Encourage the design and production of ICT equipment and services so that everyone, has easy and affordable access to them including older people, persons with disabilities, children, especially marginalized children, and other disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, and promote the</p>	<p>2020-2025</p>	<p>Kigali Resolution (2022)</p> <p>Regional Initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •AMS2: Expansion of digital literacy and inclusion programs. •ARB4: Encouraging digital innovation, entrepreneurship, and future foresight. 	<p><i>SDG 4: Quality Education.</i></p> <p><i>SDG 5: Gender Equality</i></p> <p><i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure.</i></p> <p><i>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities;</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Project to set up IPv6 and IoT expertise centre in Sudan has been signed b. Generation Connect Youth Summit (2022). This summit was aimed at empowering young people through ICT, fostering digital skills, and encouraging youth participation in policymaking c. As part of ITU Europe's Technical Assistance on IPv6 for Montenegro, the University of Montenegro is set to open its IPv6 Laboratory on the 27th of 	<p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a harmonized strategy for universal access, addressing the needs of young people, women, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups, ensuring inclusive and equitable access to ICTs for all. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG 4: Quality</i>

development of technologies, applications, and content suited to their needs, guided by the Universal Design Principle and further enhanced by the use of assistive technologies		<p>•ASP1: Addressing the needs of LDCs and SIDS.</p> <p>•CIS4: Enhancing ICT accessibility, especially for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>•EUR3: Digital inclusion and skills development.</p> <p>Goal 1</p> <p>Goal 2</p> <p>Buenos Aires</p> <p>Action Plan</p> <p>Objective 2</p> <p>Buenos Aires</p> <p>Action Plan</p>		<p>September 2023. In 2021, ITU supported Montenegro in constructing a National Workshop dedicated to IPv6 strategies and also included a training session aimed at equipping over 20 professionals. This was achieved in collaboration with the Mirpur University of Science and Technology (MUST) and the Government of Montenegro, in conjunction with the Agency for Electronic Communications and Postal Services of Montenegro (EKIP).</p> <p>d. On 29 March 2023, a Roundtable on SDG 9 and 17 was held by the UN Digital Transformation Group for Europe and</p>	<p><i>Education; SDG 5: Gender Equality)</i></p> <p>ITU Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of tools and guidelines to train policymakers, regulators, and other stakeholders on e-accessibility and services for persons with disabilities, including the ITU-G3ICT e-Accessibility Policy Toolkit for Persons with Disabilities. • The ITU is actively involved in promoting universal connectivity through the "Universal Model for Connectivity 2030." This initiative aims to develop a comprehensive framework that emphasizes sustainable, affordable, and resilient
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		Objective 4		<p>Central Asia with the lead of ITU Europe Office, as part of the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development for the UNECE Region. This hybrid event was held both online and physically at the WMO Premises in Geneva, Switzerland. The first session of the roundtable addressed Universal access to internet connectivity looking at the critical solutions to developing robust and reliable ICT infrastructure that can provide universal, affordable, and safe connectivity. The session includes representatives from the E-Government Agency of, Moldova, the Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Aerospace Industry</p>	<p>telecommunication and ICT infrastructure, particularly targeting underserved and vulnerable communities. The ITU provides guidelines for stakeholders to evaluate current connectivity levels and devise strategies to improve access. The initiative also highlights collaborative efforts with various partners to advance this agenda, reflecting the ITU's dedication to facilitating discussions and sharing best practices to effectively bridge the digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of tools, guidelines, and best practices on universal service strategies, with a
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				<p>of Kazakhstan, the Action for Sustainable, UN Women, the Permanent Mission of Poland to the United Nations in Geneva, and UN Women Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia.</p> <p>e. In the framework of ITU-D Study Groups, the following questions related to AL-C2 were approved by WTDC-17 with working mandate until 2021: 1) Question 1/1: Strategies and policies for the deployment of broadband in developing countries 2) Question 2/1: Strategies, policies, regulations and methods of migration and adoption of digital broadcasting and implementation of new services 3) Question 5/1:</p>	<p>focus on the financing of universal service, including strategies for managing funds and ensuring the effective disbursement of universal service funds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting and sharing best practices from Member States on universal service strategies, including effective financing models and the management of universal access funds to ensure efficient and impactful implementation. • Supporting standardization initiatives that contribute to the development of harmonized technical standards, ensuring interoperability and efficient deployment of
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				<p>Telecommunications/ICTs for rural and remote areas 4) Question 4/2: Assistance to developing countries for implementing conformance and interoperability (C&I) programmes and combating counterfeit ICT equipment and theft of mobile devices 5) Question 7/2: Strategies and policies concerning human exposure to electromagnetic fields</p> <p>The Final Reports and Guidelines from the ITU-D Study Groups for the 2014-2017 study period are available for download and viewing in different accessibly formats in the six official languages (link to ITU-D</p>	<p>ICT services, particularly in underserved regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosting and participating in events.
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				SG1 Reports and link to ITU-D SG2 Reports). f.	
G: In order to alleviate the challenges of illiteracy, develop affordable technologies and non-text based computer interfaces to facilitate people's access to ICT	2020-2025	Kigali Resolution (2022) Regional Initiatives: •AFR3: Building trust and security in ICT use and data protection. •AMS4: Enabling regulatory environments for accessible and affordable ICTs. •ARB2: Enhancing confidence, security, and privacy in ICT usage.	<i>SDG 4: Quality Education.</i> <i>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</i> <i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation</i> <i>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</i>	a. In the framework of ITU-D Study Groups, the following questions related to AL-C2 were approved by WTDC-17 with working mandate until 2021: 1) Question 1/1: Strategies and policies for the deployment of broadband in developing countries 2) Question 2/1: Strategies, policies, regulations and methods of migration and adoption of digital broadcasting and implementation of new services 3) Question 5/1: Telecommunications/ICTs for rural and remote areas 4) Question 4/2: Assistance to developing	Expected Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradication of digital illiteracy, empowering individuals to fully participate in the digital economy and society. <i>(Aligned with SDG 4: Quality Education; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities)</i> • Facilitating people's access to ICT, ensuring inclusive and equitable access to technology for all, especially underserved and marginalized communities. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and</i>

		<p>•ASP5: Contributing to a secure ICT environment.</p> <p>•CIS2: Cybersecurity and personal data protection.</p> <p>•EUR4: Trust and confidence in ICT use.</p> <p>Goal 1 Goal 2 Goal 3 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 2 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 4</p>		<p>countries for implementing conformance and interoperability (C&I) programmes and combating counterfeit ICT equipment and theft of mobile devices 5)</p> <p>Question 7/2: Strategies and policies concerning human exposure to electromagnetic fields</p> <p>The Final Reports and Guidelines from the ITU-D Study Groups for the 2014-2017 study period are available for download and viewing in different accessibly formats in the six official languages (link to ITU-D SG1 Reports and link to ITU-D SG2 Reports).</p>	<p><i>Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities)</i></p> <p>ITU Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ITU is actively involved in promoting universal connectivity through the "Universal Model for Connectivity 2030." This initiative aims to develop a comprehensive framework that emphasizes sustainable, affordable, and resilient telecommunication and ICT infrastructure, particularly targeting underserved and vulnerable communities. The ITU provides guidelines for stakeholders to evaluate current connectivity levels and devise strategies to improve
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					<p>access. The initiative also highlights collaborative efforts with various partners to advance this agenda, reflecting the ITU's dedication to facilitating discussions and sharing best practices to effectively bridge the digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of ICT applications and services - Standardization initiatives • Hosting and participating in events.
H: Undertake international research and development efforts aimed at making available adequate and affordable ICT	2020-2025	Kigali Resolution (2022)	<p><i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</i></p> <p><i>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</i></p>	a. IPv6 and IoT (Internet of Things) Expertise Centre: The Project document has been signed with MUST (Malaysia University of Science and Technology) to assist developing countries.	<p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable ICT equipment, ensuring that technology is accessible to all, particularly in underserved and low-income communities,

equipment for end users				<p>Following the cooperation agreement between the ITU and Malaysia University of Science (MUST), procurement is under process for the equipment, software and training material as required for the Implementation of an IPv6 and IoT (Internet of Things) in Penang Malaysia. 3 Trainings have been organized</p>	<p>promoting digital inclusion. (Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities;</p> <p>ITU Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU continue to initiate and carry out projects to foster 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. • The ITU is actively involved in promoting universal connectivity through the "Universal Model for Connectivity 2030." This initiative
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					<p>aims to develop a comprehensive framework that emphasizes sustainable, affordable, and resilient telecommunication and ICT infrastructure, particularly targeting underserved and vulnerable communities. The ITU provides guidelines for stakeholders to evaluate current connectivity levels and devise strategies to improve access. The initiative also highlights collaborative efforts with various partners to advance this agenda, reflecting the ITU's dedication to facilitating discussions and sharing best practices to</p>
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					effectively bridge the digital divide. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosting and participating in events.
I: Encourage the use of unused wireless capacity, including satellite, in developed countries and in particular in developing countries, to provide access in remote areas, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and to improve low-cost connectivity in	2020-2025	<p>Kigali Resolution (2022)</p> <p>Goal 1 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 2</p> <p>Regional Initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •AFR1: Supporting digital transformation for a digital economy in Africa. •AMS1: Deployment of modern, resilient ICT infrastructure. 	<p><i>SDG 1: No Poverty</i></p> <p><i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</i></p> <p><i>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</i></p> <p><i>SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals</i></p>	f. Basic National Spectrum Management System is to assist developing countries to establish basic structure of spectrum management system. Projects for Comoros, Bolivia and Kyrgyzstan ITU Contribution to the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes – 2021 21 were finished. The results of the assistance are the workplan for countries for implementing/updating their spectrum management structures and activities	<p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation and dissemination of information on the deployment and operation of interoperable international mobile telecommunications (IMT), satellite, and fiber-optic networks, with a focus on providing enhanced broadband coverage and connectivity in rural areas at affordable prices for users. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities;</i>

developing countries. Special concern should be given to the Least Developed Countries in their efforts in establishing telecommunication infrastructure		<p>•ARB1: Sustainable digital economy through digital transformation.</p> <p>•ASP2: Harnessing ICTs to support the digital economy and inclusive societies.</p> <p>•CIS1: Developing infrastructure for new technologies and smart communities.</p> <p>•EUR2: Digital transformation for resilience.</p> <p>•ASP1: Addressing the needs of LDCs and SIDS.</p>		<p>g. Partner2Connect Digital Coalition (2021-2022). This initiative was launched to help bridge the digital divide, supporting global partnerships to mobilize resources to provide connectivity to the unconnected.</p> <p>h. As part of ITU Europe's Technical Assistance, over the past year, the ITU Office for Europe has been involved in providing technical assistance to various countries in the region, particularly focusing on broadband mapping systems in Albania and Moldova. In Albania, the Office for Europe developed detailed specifications to upgrade the ATLAS platform,</p>	<p><i>SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)</i></p> <p>ITU Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on Cross-Border Frequency Coordination to address regulatory challenges and improve cooperation among countries, ensuring efficient spectrum use for broadband services. • Assistance in setting up Basic Spectrum Management Systems for countries in need, supporting effective spectrum allocation and management for better network performance. • The ITU is actively involved in promoting universal connectivity through the "Universal
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		<p>•AFR2: Implementation and expansion of broadband infrastructure and connectivity.</p> <p>•AMS3: Supporting scalable, sustainable connectivity projects.</p> <p>•ASP3: Fostering development of infrastructure to enhance digital connectivity.</p> <p>•CIS5: Development of smart cities and communities.</p> <p>•EUR1: Digital infrastructure development.</p>		<p>improving data collection and analysis to optimize broadband investments. In Moldova, tailored support was provided to create a system that visualizes broadband infrastructure data, helping to identify coverage gaps and guide investments interoperable with the existing register of physical infrastructure (ROITE). Additionally, through the Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR), the Office for Europe shared best practices globally, including supporting the Africa-BB-Maps project to enhance digital infrastructure across the continent. The Africa-BB-Maps project aims to enhance digital infrastructure across the</p>	<p>Model for Connectivity 2030." This initiative aims to develop a comprehensive framework that emphasizes sustainable, affordable, and resilient telecommunication and ICT infrastructure, particularly targeting underserved and vulnerable communities. The ITU provides guidelines for stakeholders to evaluate current connectivity levels and devise strategies to improve access. The initiative also highlights collaborative efforts with various partners to advance this agenda, reflecting the ITU's dedication to facilitating discussions and sharing</p>
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				<p>continent by helping African nations adopt broadband mapping systems that improve data transparency and support strategic investments in connectivity</p> <p>i. ITU's Emerging Technology for Connectivity 2021 was held from July 5 to July 16 2021 with about 25 sessions and 595 total present participants. It featured about 154 speakers. In addition, capacity development activities were conducted with 5 training courses. The presentations, recordings and reports are available on the event website.</p> <p>j. In the framework of ITU-D Study Groups, the</p>	<p>best practices to effectively bridge the digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITU-D commitment is to foster global partnerships to advance the development of information and communication technologies (ICTs). With various initiatives aimed at enhancing collaboration between governments, the private sector, and civil society. It emphasizes the importance of partnerships in addressing digital divides, improving access to telecommunications, and supporting sustainable development goals. Additionally, the ITU seeks to leverage these
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				<p>following questions related to AL-C2 were approved by WTDC-17 with working mandate until 2021: 1) Question 1/1: Strategies and policies for the deployment of broadband in developing countries 2) Question 2/1: Strategies, policies, regulations and methods of migration and adoption of digital broadcasting and implementation of new services 3) Question 5/1: Telecommunications/ICTs for rural and remote areas 4) Question 4/2: Assistance to developing countries for implementing conformance and interoperability (C&I) programmes and combating counterfeit ICT equipment and theft of</p>	<p>partnerships to enhance knowledge sharing, build capacity, and promote innovative solutions for global ICT challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for satellite network construction in countries with low population density, aimed at enhancing broadband internet access in remote and underserved regions. • Providing information on broadband infrastructure through ITU tools, such as the ITU Interactive Transmission Maps, which offer insights into existing infrastructure and help estimate the costs of new broadband projects. • Business Plan toolkit for network expansion, helping countries and
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				<p>mobile devices 5)</p> <p>Question 7/2: Strategies and policies concerning human exposure to electromagnetic fields</p> <p>The Final Reports and Guidelines from the ITU-D Study Groups for the 2014-2017 study period are available for download and viewing in different accessibly formats in the six official languages (link to ITU-D SG1 Reports and link to ITU-D SG2 Reports).</p> <p>k.</p>	<p>service providers develop viable and sustainable plans for extending broadband networks to unserved areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of guidelines on last-mile connectivity, offering technical and strategic recommendations to ensure that rural and underserved communities gain access to affordable broadband services. • Development of standards enabling 5G and future networks, ensuring that new technologies are interoperable, scalable, and can be effectively deployed in a wide range of environments, including rural areas.
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of tools, guidelines, and best practices on universal service strategies, with a focus on financing mechanisms, such as universal service funds and efficient disbursement models. • Collecting best practices from Member States on universal service strategies, financing, and management of universal access funds to facilitate knowledge sharing and help countries improve their digital inclusion efforts. • Provision of tools and guidelines on policy development for UAS 2.0 • Hosting and participating in events.
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J: Optimize connectivity among major information networks by encouraging the creation and development of regional ICT backbones and Internet exchange points, to reduce interconnection costs and broaden network access	2020-2025	<p><u>Kigali Resolution (2022)</u></p> <p>Regional Initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •AFR2: Implementation and expansion of broadband infrastructure and connectivity. •AMS3: Supporting scalable, sustainable connectivity projects. •ASP3: Fostering development of infrastructure to enhance digital connectivity. 	<p><i>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</i></p> <p><i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</i></p> <p><i>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</i></p> <p><i>SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals</i></p>	<p>a. ITU-D has made available a computer program known as <u>SMS4DC</u> (Spectrum Management System for Developing Countries) to assist administrations of developing countries in performing their spectrum management responsibilities more effectively. ITU has kept updating this program and more than 40 countries have subscribed to the tool. Further developments to the SMS4DC are underway covering administrative and radio communication functions. Technical assistance and training programs were provided in this area to</p>	<p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the establishment of national and regional Internet exchange points (IXPs) to enhance local internet traffic exchange, reduce latency, and lower costs for regional connectivity. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)</i> • Promoting the development of local content and localized access, encouraging the creation and hosting of regional digital content to improve access and support local economies. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9:</i>

		<p>•CIS5: Development of smart cities and communities.</p> <p>•EUR1: Digital infrastructure development.</p> <p>Goal 1 Goal 4 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 2</p>		<p>several countries and regions.</p> <p>b. To identify the global perspective of broadband connectivity that allows the ICT community to identify broadband placement, gaps and evidence-based investment opportunities, the ITU Interactive Transmission Map is continuously adding geospatial data of network links from all regions. The maps are a cutting-edge ICT-data mapping platform to take stock of national backbone connectivity (Optical fiber, Microwave links and Satellite Earth Stations) as well as of other key metrics of the ICT sector, which</p>	<p><i>Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting IPv4 to IPv6 migration, ensuring the long-term sustainability of internet growth by expanding address availability and supporting the next generation of internet services. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)</i> <p>ITU Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance for the establishment of Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) in regions and countries, providing technical and
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				<p>currently covers all regions of the globe.</p> <p>c. Implementation and updates of the ITU Interactive Terrestrial Transmission Maps (http://itu.int/go/map-publics) is ongoing. The ITU Maps present critical ICT infrastructure on broadband backbone optical fiber, microwave links, satellite earth stations, and submarine cables. The Map interface was renewed to allow new data visualizations and data analytics. The Maps allow for graphical improvements proposals, wireframes for smartphone and tablet applications, and dashboard and statistics. Video and demonstrations for events</p>	<p>regulatory support to promote the creation of IXPs, fostering regional internet development, and improving network performance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for IPv6 adoption, including capacity building, technical assistance, and regulatory guidance to help countries smoothly transition from IPv4 to IPv6. • The ITU is actively involved in promoting universal connectivity through the "Universal Model for Connectivity 2030." This initiative aims to develop a comprehensive framework that emphasizes sustainable, affordable, and resilient
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				<p>have been developed ready to be deployed.</p> <p>d. In the framework of ITU-D Study Groups, the following questions related to AL-C2 were approved by WTDC-17 with working mandate until 2021: 1) Question 1/1: Strategies and policies for the deployment of broadband in developing countries 2) Question 2/1: Strategies, policies, regulations and methods of migration and adoption of digital broadcasting and implementation of new services 3) Question 5/1: Telecommunications/ICTs for rural and remote areas 4) Question 4/2: Assistance to developing countries for implementing</p>	<p>telecommunication and ICT infrastructure, particularly targeting underserved and vulnerable communities. The ITU provides guidelines for stakeholders to evaluate current connectivity levels and devise strategies to improve access. The initiative also highlights collaborative efforts with various partners to advance this agenda, reflecting the ITU's dedication to facilitating discussions and sharing best practices to effectively bridge the digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITU-D commitment is to foster global partnerships to advance the development of
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				<p>conformance and interoperability (C&I) programmes and combating counterfeit ICT equipment and theft of mobile devices 5)</p> <p>Question 7/2: Strategies and policies concerning human exposure to electromagnetic fields</p> <p>The Final Reports and Guidelines from the ITU-D Study Groups for the 2014-2017 study period are available for download and viewing in different accessibly formats in the six official languages (link to ITU-D SG1 Reports and link to ITU-D SG2 Reports).</p> <p>e.</p>	<p>information and communication technologies (ICTs). With various initiatives aimed at enhancing collaboration between governments, the private sector, and civil society. It emphasizes the importance of partnerships in addressing digital divides, improving access to telecommunications, and supporting sustainable development goals. Additionally, the ITU seeks to leverage these partnerships to enhance knowledge sharing, build capacity, and promote innovative solutions for global ICT challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of local content development
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					initiatives, encouraging countries to foster digital content creation, support local hosting, and promote policies that enable access to regionally relevant content.
K: Develop strategies for increasing affordable global connectivity, thereby facilitating improved access. Commercially negotiated Internet transit and interconnection costs should be oriented towards objective, transparent and nondiscriminatory	2020-2025	<u>Kigali Resolution (2022)</u> Regional Initiatives Goal 1 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 2	<i>SDG 1: No Poverty</i> <i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</i> <i>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</i> <i>SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals</i>	b. In the framework of ITU-D Study Groups, the following questions related to AL-C2 were approved by WTDC-17 with working mandate until 2021: 1) Question 1/1: Strategies and policies for the deployment of broadband in developing countries 2) Question 2/1: Strategies, policies, regulations and methods of migration and adoption of digital broadcasting and implementation of new	Expected Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies of policies that enable the reduction of prices paid by users for various telecommunication services, promoting affordability and accessibility. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG 1: No Poverty)</i> Reduced cost of access to international fibre-optic

parameters, taking into account ongoing work on this subject				<p>services 3) Question 5/1: Telecommunications/ICTs for rural and remote areas 4) Question 4/2: Assistance to developing countries for implementing conformance and interoperability (C&I) programmes and combating counterfeit ICT equipment and theft of mobile devices 5) Question 7/2: Strategies and policies concerning human exposure to electromagnetic fields</p> <p>The Final Reports and Guidelines from the ITU-D Study Groups for the 2014-2017 study period are available for download and viewing in different accessibly formats in the six official languages (link to ITU-D</p>	<p>networks, particularly for landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS), to ensure global digital inclusion. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITU-D commitment is to foster global partnerships to advance the development of information and communication technologies (ICTs). With various initiatives aimed at enhancing collaboration between governments, the private sector, and civil society. It emphasizes the importance of
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				<p>SG1 Reports and link to ITU-D SG2 Reports).</p> <p>c. ITU Contribution to the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes – 2021 22 As an input document to Question 1/1 and Question 2/1 in the 2014-2017 cycle, ITU has contributed with a Report on Implementation of Evolving Telecommunication/ICT Infrastructure for Developing Countries: Technical, Economic and Policy Aspects. The report introduces essential telecommunication/ICT infrastructures and their technologies, economic and policy aspects supporting effective adoption of Next-</p>	<p>partnerships in addressing digital divides, improving access to telecommunications, and supporting sustainable development goals. Additionally, the ITU seeks to leverage these partnerships to enhance knowledge sharing, build capacity, and promote innovative solutions for global ICT challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of cooperation and information sharing to foster partnerships and collaboration among stakeholders to address shared challenges in telecommunications. <i>(Aligned with SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)</i> • Implementation of national programs on
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				<p>generation Networks, and it is available online.</p> <p>d. ITU Toolkit on Business Planning for ICT Infrastructure development was prepared and a training based on this toolkit is running in 26 October, 11 December 2020.</p>	<p>conformance and interoperability, with regional cooperation agreements to ensure compliance with global standards and seamless connectivity. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the development of national, subregional, and regional Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) to enhance local internet traffic exchange and reduce costs, subject to national decision-making processes. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)</i>
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of legal and regulatory actions at the regional, subregional, and local levels aimed at reducing the cost of international mobile roaming for users. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)</i> <p>ITU Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ITU supports the reduction of telecom service costs by conducting research, providing policy advice, and sharing best practices aimed at fostering competition and regulatory reforms that encourage lower user prices.
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITU is actively involved in promoting universal connectivity through the "Universal Model for Connectivity 2030." This initiative aims to develop a comprehensive framework that emphasizes sustainable, affordable, and resilient telecommunication and ICT infrastructure, particularly targeting underserved and vulnerable communities. The ITU provides guidelines for stakeholders to evaluate current connectivity levels and devise strategies to improve access. The initiative also highlights collaborative efforts with various partners to
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					<p>advance this agenda, reflecting the ITU's dedication to facilitating discussions and sharing best practices to effectively bridge the digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU assists landlocked and small island developing countries in negotiating better access to international fibre-optic networks, as well as improving their submarine cable access, fostering regional cooperation for cost-effective connectivity. • The ITU-D commitment is to foster global partnerships to advance the development of information and communication technologies (ICTs). With
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					<p>various initiatives aimed at enhancing collaboration between governments, the private sector, and civil society. It emphasizes the importance of partnerships in addressing digital divides, improving access to telecommunications, and supporting sustainable development goals. Additionally, the ITU seeks to leverage these partnerships to enhance knowledge sharing, build capacity, and promote innovative solutions for global ICT challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU helps countries establish and enhance IXPs through technical assistance, workshops, and expert guidance,
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					<p>encouraging efficient traffic management and lower transit costs for local internet users.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU helps countries implement national conformance and interoperability programs by offering training, guidelines, and support for creating regional testing labs, ensuring that ICT products and services meet international standards. • The ITU offers guidance on reducing the cost of international mobile roaming, helping countries design legal and regulatory frameworks that promote affordable roaming services across borders, while encouraging collaboration between
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					<p>operators and governments to address this issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITU fosters cooperation by organizing forums, workshops, and exchanges between stakeholders, encouraging sharing of knowledge and experiences to promote affordable connectivity. • Hosting and participating in events.
L: Encourage and promote joint use of traditional media and new technologies	2020-2025	<p>Kigali Resolution (2022)</p> <p>Goal 1 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 2</p>	<p><i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</i></p> <p><i>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</i></p> <p><i>SDG 12: Responsible</i></p>	a. Direct assistance was provided regarding frequency planning, spectrum management structures and activities, the transition from analogue to digital terrestrial television	<p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of strategic plans and regulatory frameworks for the transition to smart and sustainable development in various sectors, promoting the integration

			<p><i>Consumption and Production</i></p> <p><i>SDG 13: Climate Action</i></p> <p><i>SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals</i></p>	<p>broadcasting, conformance and interoperability, and future Internet exchange.</p> <p>b. Emerging technology trends: Artificial intelligence and big data for development 4.0: contains hands-on guidelines for policy-makers and other stakeholders in crafting a national AI and data strategy for development. The report also identifies the main building-blocks of a national AI and data system for development (governance; regulation; ethics; digital and data skills; the digital environment and data infrastructure; the innovation system; AI and data-intensive sectors;</p>	<p>of ICTs for economic, social, and environmental progress. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production; SDG 13: Climate Action)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convergence of telecommunications, broadcasting, and information technologies, facilitating the introduction of new media and the seamless integration of digital platforms for content delivery and communication. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 17:</i>
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				<p>and international collaboration).</p> <p>c. ITU's Emerging Technology for Connectivity 2021 was held from July 5 to July 16 2021 with about 25 sessions and 595 total present participants. It featured about 154 speakers. In addition, capacity development activities were conducted with 5 training.</p> <p>d. The capacity of ITU members was enhanced on a range of network issues through numerous activities. Direct assistance was provided to multiple countries from all regions in frequency planning, spectrum management master plans, creation of National Table of</p>	<p><i>Partnerships for the Goals)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in developing frameworks for new and emerging technologies, such as 5G, IoT, AI, and other innovations, to ensure their responsible and widespread adoption. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)</i> <p>ITU Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ITU facilitates the development of policies and regulatory frameworks that support the convergence of these sectors, enabling the creation of new media platforms and services,
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				<p>Frequency Allocations, the transition from analogue to DTTV broadcasting and other technical issues.</p> <p>e. Under Resolution 1408 on "Assistance and support to Ukraine for rebuilding their telecommunication sector". ITU Special Task Force on Resolution 1408, established at the level of the General Secretariat and serviced by the ITU Office for Europe, continues to provide the platform for intersectoral response to all issues related to the implementation of this Resolution. ITU is in regular coordination with the Ukrainian Administration on the activities related to the</p>	<p>while driving innovation and accessibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITU-D commitment is to foster global partnerships to advance the development of information and communication technologies (ICTs). With various initiatives aimed at enhancing collaboration between governments, the private sector, and civil society. It emphasizes the importance of partnerships in addressing digital divides, improving access to telecommunications, and supporting sustainable development goals. Additionally, the ITU seeks to leverage these partnerships to enhance
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				<p>implementation of the Resolution 1408. As a member of the UN Country Team, ITU continues to coordinate all its action with the UN system in the country. ITU continues to use Partner2Connect mechanism to collect pledges dedicated to support Ukraine as well as continues to mobilize funds under the Special Fund in Trust, facilitating the scale up of ITU's operations related to further implementation of Resolution 1408. In line with the implementation of the ITU Council Resolution 1408 ITU, in cooperation with the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine (SSCCIP) and</p>	<p>knowledge sharing, build capacity, and promote innovative solutions for global ICT challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITU is actively involved in promoting universal connectivity through the "Universal Model for Connectivity 2030." This initiative aims to develop a comprehensive framework that emphasizes sustainable, affordable, and resilient telecommunication and ICT infrastructure, particularly targeting underserved and vulnerable communities. • The ITU provides guidelines for stakeholders to evaluate current connectivity levels and devise
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				<p>the Broadcasting, Radiocommunications and Television Concern, carried out the assessment of the Rehabilitation Costs for 10 Stations of the Broadcasting Network of Ukraine. The reports present 10 initial bankable project proposals for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the stations with a build-back-better approach</p> <p>f. Upon the request presented by the National Commission for the State Regulation of Electronic Communications, Radio Frequency Spectrum and the Provision of Postal Services of Ukraine, the ITU designed an</p>	<p>strategies to improve access. The initiative also highlights collaborative efforts with various partners to advance this agenda, reflecting the ITU's dedication to facilitating discussions and sharing best practices to effectively bridge the digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU provides countries with detailed roadmaps and guidelines for the migration from analog to digital broadcasting, ensuring the process is smooth and sustainable, while promoting technological equity and universal access to digital services. • ITU offers hands-on support to countries undergoing the transition
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				Executive Training Program on 5G roll-out.	<p>from analog to digital systems. This includes customized transition roadmaps, pilot system deployments, and network planning to ensure a robust, accessible, and sustainable digital broadcasting infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU works with governments and industries to create frameworks that enable the responsible adoption of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, 5G, and IoT. These frameworks ensure that new technologies are used effectively to promote digital inclusion, innovation, and sustainable development.
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ITU develop and promotes standards to ensure that audiovisual media is accessible to all, including persons with disabilities. These standards cover areas like closed captioning, audio description, and user-friendly interfaces, ensuring that digital content is inclusive and universally available.
a. Develop a well-planned, well-maintained, robust, economic, and efficient Broadband infrastructure to ensure the delivery of high quality services including, affordable access to the Internet,	2020-2025	<p>Kigali Resolution (2022)</p> <p>Regional Initiatives:</p> <p>•AFR2: Implementation and expansion of broadband infrastructure and connectivity.</p>	<p><i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</i></p> <p><i>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</i></p> <p><i>SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals</i></p>	a. The ITU Last Mile Connectivity Solutions Guide was developed to help accelerate actions to address last-mile Internet connectivity issues in situations that include a lack of network infrastructure and with a view to encouraging more affordable service delivery. The tools, service interventions and	<p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development or improvement of national broadband plans to guide policy frameworks aimed at increasing access to broadband services, enhancing digital inclusion, and encouraging investment in telecommunications infrastructure. These

information and technologies for citizens.		<p>•AMS3: Supporting scalable, sustainable connectivity projects.</p> <p>•ASP3: Fostering development of infrastructure to enhance digital connectivity.</p> <p>•CIS5: Development of smart cities and communities.</p> <p>•EUR1: Digital infrastructure development.</p> <p>Goal 1 Goal 3 Goal 4 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 2</p>		<p>policy solutions reflect how to extend Internet access to areas and users in geographies without Internet while considering their unique characteristics. The Solutions Guide is designed for use during initial consultations on how to address these gaps and includes reference materials, resources and links to other content to support the process, dialogue and decision-making that accompanies intervention design.</p>	<p>plans are essential for shaping the future of ICT accessibility and fostering sustainable digital growth. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities)</i></p> <p>ITU Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU is continuously expanding its Interactive Transmission Maps, which provide a global view of broadband connectivity. These cutting-edge maps allow countries and stakeholders to visualize their national backbone networks, including optical fiber, microwave links, satellite earth stations, and Internet
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					<p>Exchange Points (IXPs). This platform helps member states identify opportunities for broadband investment and address connectivity gaps. Future updates will also include Mobile Coverage datasets (2G, 3G, 4G,5G) to give a comprehensive overview of national connectivity landscapes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITU-D commitment is to foster global partnerships to advance the development of information and communication technologies (ICTs). With various initiatives aimed at enhancing collaboration between governments, the private sector, and civil society. It emphasizes the
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					<p>importance of partnerships in addressing digital divides, improving access to telecommunications, and supporting sustainable development goals. Additionally, the ITU seeks to leverage these partnerships to enhance knowledge sharing, build capacity, and promote innovative solutions for global ICT challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU has developed a toolkit to assist member states in strategically planning the placement of ICT infrastructure. This toolkit will provide guidance on key variables such as cost estimation, optimal network placement strategies, and examples
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					<p>of business models and financing tools. The toolkit aims to encourage smart investment in broadband infrastructure and facilitate efficient network expansion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITU is actively involved in promoting universal connectivity through the "Universal Model for Connectivity 2030." This initiative aims to develop a comprehensive framework that emphasizes sustainable, affordable, and resilient telecommunication and ICT infrastructure, particularly targeting underserved and vulnerable communities. The ITU provides guidelines for stakeholders to evaluate
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					<p>current connectivity levels and devise strategies to improve access. The initiative also highlights collaborative efforts with various partners to advance this agenda, reflecting the ITU's dedication to facilitating discussions and sharing best practices to effectively bridge the digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toolkit/Guidelines for Last Mile Connectivity, the ITU is also working on a last mile connectivity toolkit to help member states deliver ICT services to rural and remote areas. These guidelines will include best practices and innovative solutions to overcome
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					<p>geographical and infrastructural challenges, ensuring that even the most remote communities have access to essential broadband services. This is crucial for promoting digital equity and closing the digital divide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosting and participating in events.
b. Development of affordable network/consumer telecommunications equipment, access and services by economy of scale, development, and conformity and interoperability, by international standards	2020-2025	<p>Kigali Resolution (2022)</p> <p>Goal 1 Goal 3 Goal 4 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 2</p> <p>Regional Initiatives:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</i> • <i>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</i> • <i>SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals</i> 	<p>a. Furthermore, ITU develops a number of the large scale regional projects focusing on Regional Initiatives: facilitating development of the information and communication infrastructure. More information on these projects as well as the other projects can be</p>	<p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved infrastructure for broadband access to ICT services, ensuring affordable pricing and high-quality connectivity in urban, rural, and remote areas. This infrastructure development is essential for enabling inclusive digital transformation and supporting economic and

are key elements.				<p>found ITU-D Projects webpage.</p> <p>b. ITU is contributing to bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries. Instructed by PP-14 Resolution 123, WTSA-16 Resolution 44, and the new WTDC14 Recommendation 22 on Bridging the Standardization Gap (BSG), regional workshops and other regional activities are receiving support from ITU Regional Offices to improve awareness, understanding and participation on the development of ICT standards developed by global and regional Standardization</p>	<p>social development across all regions. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)</i></p> <p>ITU Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU Conformity and Interoperability (C&I) Programme: ITU's C&I programme plays a crucial role in enhancing the conformity and interoperability of ICT products across the globe. This program helps ensure that ICT equipment and systems are compatible and interoperable, thereby improving service quality and reducing barriers to network expansion, especially in developing
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				<p>Development Organizations (SDOs)</p> <p>c. In the implementation of Action Line C2, ITU continues to be at the forefront of providing global standards for telecommunication in areas such as broadband access and home networks and infrastructures for ultra-high-speed transport; as well as future networks including 5G and networking innovations in fields such as network slicing, fixed mobile convergence, information centric networking, software-defined networking, machine learning as applied to 5G, cloud computing, data management, and trusted network infrastructure.</p>	<p>countries. The C&I programme also works to bridge the digital divide and address the Standardization Gap by offering capacity-building support to developing nations, helping them improve both their human resource capabilities and ICT infrastructure. The programme's capacity-building initiatives include training on testing labs, certification processes, and infrastructure deployment for better broadband service delivery. More details can be found at ITU C&I Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITU-D commitment is to foster global partnerships to advance the development of information and
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				<p>Since 1 November 2020, ITU-T approved more than 200 texts (as of 15 September 2021), including ITU-T Recommendations, Supplements and Technical Reports</p>	<p>communication technologies (ICTs). With various initiatives aimed at enhancing collaboration between governments, the private sector, and civil society. It emphasizes the importance of partnerships in addressing digital divides, improving access to telecommunications, and supporting sustainable development goals. Additionally, the ITU seeks to leverage these partnerships to enhance knowledge sharing, build capacity, and promote innovative solutions for global ICT challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITU is actively involved in promoting universal connectivity
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					<p>through the "Universal Model for Connectivity 2030." This initiative aims to develop a comprehensive framework that emphasizes sustainable, affordable, and resilient telecommunication and ICT infrastructure, particularly targeting underserved and vulnerable communities. The ITU provides guidelines for stakeholders to evaluate current connectivity levels and devise strategies to improve access. The initiative also highlights collaborative efforts with various partners to advance this agenda, reflecting the ITU's dedication to facilitating</p>
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					<p>discussions and sharing best practices to effectively bridge the digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosting and participating in events.
c. Using policy and financing mechanisms such as Universal Service Funds and/or Public-Private Partnership, to connect and cover rural and remote areas with affordable Broadband information and communication infrastructure. To attract private investment,	2020-2025	<p>Kigali Resolution (2022)</p> <p>Goal 2 Goal 4 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 2</p> <p>Regional Initiatives:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SDG 4: Quality Education</i> • <i>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</i> • <i>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</i> • <i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation,</i> 		<p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conformity and Interoperability Training Programme: Comprehensive training covering all aspects related to ICT products, including C&I regimes, testing, establishment of laboratories, mutual recognition agreements, certification models, and IoT readiness. This initiative enhances the technical capacity of developing countries to ensure that ICT products

competition and adequate market liberalization policies to develop the infrastructure, financing, and new business models need to be studied and deployed, taking into account national circumstances.			<p><i>and Infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</i> • <i>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</i> • <i>SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals</i> 		<p>are interoperable and meet international standards. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 4: Quality Education; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development or improvement of national broadband plans: Guidance on policies to expand access to broadband services, stimulate investment in network infrastructure, and improve digital inclusion in both urban and rural areas. This helps to bridge the connectivity gap and promote sustainable digital growth. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and</i>
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					<p><i>Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to broadband infrastructure, services, and applications: Focused on urban and rural areas, with particular attention to access for landlocked developing countries. Ensuring that these countries can benefit from affordable and high-quality broadband services is critical to their economic and social development. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)</i>
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for non-profit cooperatives: Assistance to non-profit cooperatives that provide ICT services in underserved rural and suburban areas, fostering local development and increasing connectivity. <i>(Aligned with SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities)</i> • Guidelines on rural connectivity: Development of guidelines on rural connectivity, covering policy recommendations, appropriate technologies, power supply challenges, and best practices. These guidelines will help countries implement effective rural broadband
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					<p>strategies. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of guidelines on ICT/IoT product type approval: Assisting countries in developing ICT and IoT product certification models to ensure that products meet international standards and supporting the creation of products ready for global markets. <i>(Aligned with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production)</i>
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					<p>ITU Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU organizes forums focused on promoting universal service and access, as well as broadband deployment in underserved regions. These forums facilitate collaboration between governments, service providers, and other stakeholders to develop practical solutions for improving access. • Provision of tools, guidelines, and best practice examples: ITU provides extensive tools and resources, including guidelines on universal service strategies and models for financing universal service, such as the establishment of universal service funds and the management of
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					<p>disbursements to ensure efficient resource allocation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of best practices from Member States: ITU actively gathers and shares best practices from Member States regarding their universal service strategies, financing mechanisms, and management of universal access funds, helping countries learn from successful models and adapt them to local contexts. • Provision of policy development tools and guidelines for Universal Access Service (UAS): ITU offers comprehensive tools and guidelines to assist member states in
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					<p>developing policies that promote universal access to ICT services, ensuring that underserved areas are reached and inclusive growth is prioritized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITU-D commitment is to foster global partnerships to advance the development of information and communication technologies (ICTs). With various initiatives aimed at enhancing collaboration between governments, the private sector, and civil society. It emphasizes the importance of partnerships in addressing digital divides, improving access to telecommunications, and
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					<p>supporting sustainable development goals. Additionally, the ITU seeks to leverage these partnerships to enhance knowledge sharing, build capacity, and promote innovative solutions for global ICT challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITU is actively involved in promoting universal connectivity through the "Universal Model for Connectivity 2030." This initiative aims to develop a comprehensive framework that emphasizes sustainable, affordable, and resilient telecommunication and ICT infrastructure, particularly targeting underserved and vulnerable communities. The ITU provides
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					<p>guidelines for stakeholders to evaluate current connectivity levels and devise strategies to improve access. The initiative also highlights collaborative efforts with various partners to advance this agenda, reflecting the ITU's dedication to facilitating discussions and sharing best practices to effectively bridge the digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosting and participating in events.
d. Emergency telecommunication services should be secured. A resilient and robust	2020-2025	<p>Kigali Resolution (2022)</p> <p>Goal 3 Buenos Aires Action Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The WSIS Prizes 2024 Winner for the Action Line C2: Empowering Disaster Response in Northern Mindanao using Local Radio Networks, 	<p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of national and subregional emergency communication plans and early-warning systems:

information and communication infrastructure is an essential step to ensure the continuity of communications in cases of disruptive events such as natural disasters.		Objective 2 Buenos Aires Action Plan Objective 4 Regional Initiatives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SDG 13: Climate Action</i> • <i>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</i> 	<p>Philippines. Details of the project are available here.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ITU Emergency Telecommunications and Disaster Response events focused on integrating emergency telecommunication services into disaster prediction and response systems, especially for vulnerable regions like small island developing states (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs). - 	<p>Creation of robust emergency communication strategies at the national and subregional levels, with special attention to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). These plans will consider the increasing impact of climate change and prioritize the development of resilient and efficient communication systems. <i>(Aligned with SDG 13: Climate Action; SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of suitable technologies for emergency communications: Focus
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					<p>on identifying and deploying reliable technologies that can be effectively used for emergency communications in vulnerable areas. These technologies will ensure rapid response, disaster preparedness, and enhanced early warning systems, minimizing the risk and damage during natural or human-made disasters. <i>(Aligned with SDG 13: Climate Action; SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities)</i></p> <p>ITU Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU Recommendations for disaster management and emergency telecommunication
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					<p>services: ITU members have approved several Recommendations that establish best practices and guidelines for the deployment and use of emergency telecommunications services during disasters. These Recommendations support the development of national policies and protocols that ensure preparedness and quick response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITU is actively involved in promoting universal connectivity through the "Universal Model for Connectivity 2030." This initiative aims to develop a comprehensive framework that emphasizes sustainable,
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					<p>affordable, and resilient telecommunication and ICT infrastructure, particularly targeting underserved and vulnerable communities. The ITU provides guidelines for stakeholders to evaluate current connectivity levels and devise strategies to improve access. The initiative also highlights collaborative efforts with various partners to advance this agenda, reflecting the ITU's dedication to facilitating discussions and sharing best practices to effectively bridge the digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of emergency telecommunications into ICT projects: ITU
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					<p>integrates emergency telecommunications into its broader projects, including those that focus on disaster prediction, detection, and alerting systems. These initiatives enhance the use of telecommunication/ICT technologies to predict and monitor potential disasters, ensuring that early warnings reach populations at risk, especially in SIDS and LDCs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosting and participating in events.
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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	ITU Expected and Achieved results and targets to be achieved
Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society					
A. Develop domestic policies to ensure that ICTs are fully integrated in education and training at all levels, including in curriculum development, teacher training, institutional administration and management, and in support of the concept of lifelong learning.	Continuous			The Digital skills toolkit provides policymakers and other stakeholders with practical information, examples, and step-by-step guidance to develop a national digital skills strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The ITU Digital Skills Toolkit 2024, which was launched in September, offers a comprehensive, step-by-step guide to support the ITU membership to create effective national digital skills strategies and policies. It is a thorough update of the previous 2018 version and include three parts: Part 1 focuses on understanding digital skills, covering digital skills frameworks and concepts, Part 2 provides a detailed roadmap for creating a national digital skills strategy and Part 3 offers numerous examples of digital skills strategies and programmes from around the world. ○ From the self-reported information received from ITU Member State Administrations through the 2024 ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Regulatory Database⁷, out of 60 countries responding to the question on the presence of a digital skills strategy, only 33 responded yes, in 2024. ○

B. 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. 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 1 (No poverty), SDG 4 (Quality education), growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) and SDG 10 (Reducing inequality) ITU contributes to strengthening digital skills among target beneficiaries, including women, school children, youth, teachers, and persons with disabilities.	Digital Transformation Centres Initiative (DTCI): ITU, in partnership with Cisco, launched the DTCI, which aims to support countries to strengthen digital capacities of citizens, particularly in the underserved communities through the Digital Transformation Centres (DTCs). Capacity development programmes are being delivered in benefit of Indigenous Peoples, through the ITU Academy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 136 courses delivered within 14 DTCs from all regions. ○ 28,287 (56 per cent women) participants in DTC courses benefiting learners from rural and remote communities.
D. In the context of national educational policies, and 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	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.	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	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.	As of 2023, the Campaign commitments have reached 23 million young people across the world.

expertise and participate fully in the Information Society.		67, Res. 76, Res. 77, Res. 82, Res. 87)	and entrepreneurship, the promotion of youth employment, with the aim to achieve decent work for all women and men, young people and persons with disabilities. ITU directly contributes to SDG8 by equipping beneficiaries with jobready digital skills which will help them find gainful employment or improve the productivity of their entrepreneurial activities.	The Campaign's objective is to increase young people's employability and innovation capabilities, contributing to other sectors of the digital economy. The Campaign aims to reach 25 million young people by 2030. 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 As of 2023, the Campaign commitments have reached 23 million young people across the world. Page 61 WSIS Outcomes (WSIS	
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				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 COVID19 Response entrepreneurial activities. 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	
E. Governments, in cooperation with other stakeholders, should create programmes for capacity building with an emphasis on creating a critical mass of	Continuous		SDG17 (Partnership)	The ITU Academy portal continues to be the main gateway to ITU capacity development and	The number of ITU Academy users has steadily grown since 2019, bringing the total of the platform's learners from 10,000 to over 34'000 . ITU Academy has more than 20 partner institution

qualified and skilled ICT professionals and experts.				<p>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</p> <p>Courses are conducted in collaboration with different partners, such as the ITU Academy Training Centres, Academia, the private sector, and other United Nations Agencies.</p>	
F. Develop pilot projects to demonstrate the impact of ICT-based alternative educational delivery systems, notably for achieving Education for All targets, including basic literacy targets.					

<p>G. Work on removing the gender barriers to ICT education and training and promoting equal training 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.</p>	2016-2030	Res 76 on the promotion of ICT among young women and men for social and economic empowerment	SDG 5 (gender equality); SDG 10 (reducing inequalities)	<p>The EQUALS partnership, founded by ITU, UNU, UN Women and ITC in 2016, brings together more than 100 global public and 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.</p> <p>International Girls in ICT Day is an ITU-led flagship global effort to raise awareness, empower and encourage girls and young women to consider studies and careers in STEM.</p> <p>The Her CyberTracks Project is an initiative</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Through the Women in Cybersecurity mentorship programme, in 2024, 141 women have been trained and mentored across 30 countries in the Arab, Africa, and Asia-Pacific regions</p>
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				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.	
H. Empower local communities, especially those in rural and underserved areas, in ICT use and promote the production of useful and socially meaningful content for the benefit of all.					
I. Launch education and training programmes, where possible using information networks of traditional nomadic and indigenous peoples, which provide opportunities to fully participate in the Information Society.					
J. Design and implement regional and international cooperation activities to enhance the capacity, notably, of leaders and operational staff in developing countries and	2023	the Centres of Excellence programme is now called the ITU Academy Training Centres (ATCs)		The ITU Academy Training Centres programme takes the ITU's capacity development work forward into the	Over 34000 participants were trained and contributed to the digital transformation.

LDCs, to apply ICTs effectively in the whole range of educational activities. This should include delivery of education outside the educational structure, such as the workplace and at home.		programme, following the outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) 2022 where the ITU membership adopted the revised Resolution 73 .		future. It directly contributes to building knowledge and skills among professionals in the ICT field thus enabling them to contribute to, and fully participate, in the digital transformation.	
Design specific training programmes in the use of ICTs in order to meet the educational needs of information professionals, such as archivists, librarians, museum professionals, scientists, teachers, journalists, postal workers and other relevant professional groups. Training of information professionals should focus not only on new methods and techniques for the development and provision of information and communication services, but also on relevant management skills to ensure the best use of technologies. Training of teachers should focus on the technical aspects of ICTs, on		the Centres of Excellence programme is now called the ITU Academy Training Centres (ATCs) programme, following the outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) 2022 where the ITU membership adopted the revised Resolution 73 .		The ITU Academy Training Centres programme takes the ITU's capacity development work forward into the future. It directly contributes to building knowledge and skills among professionals in the ICT field thus enabling them to contribute to, and fully participate, in the digital transformation.	Over 34000 participants were trained and contributed to the digital transformation.

	2019 to date			<p>such as policy and regulation, network infrastructure, spectrum management, cybersecurity, digital inclusion, and digital services.</p> <p>ITU Digital Transformation Centres Initiative</p> <p>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</p>	
P. Design programmes to train users to develop self-learning and self-development capacities.	2012 to date	WTDC Res. 73	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure)	ITU Academy offers ICT professionals and policy makers access to capacity development opportunities using various methodologies and tailored to different learning styles,	More than 150 courses are offered annually on the ITU Academy. More than 45 courses at the basic and intermediate level are offered under the DTCL, through various platforms

				such as online, self-paced or instructor-led courses, ranging from intermediate to advanced levels	
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.	Continuos				
b. Upgrade and continue to develop existing knowledge and package it into state of the art content and training materials.	Continuos	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 national digital skills strategy.	The ITU Digital Skills Toolkit 2024 , which was launched in September, offers a comprehensive, step-by-step guide to support the ITU membership to create effective national digital skills strategies and policies. It is a thorough update of the previous 2018 version and include three parts: Part 1 focuses on understanding digital skills, covering digital skills frameworks and concepts, Part 2 provides a detailed roadmap for creating a national digital skills strategy and Part 3 offers numerous examples of digital skills strategies and programmes from around the world.
c. Consider that capacity building at national level in leadership and other skills should include knowledge of the key ICT drivers.		WTDC resolution 55	SDG 5 (gender equality)	ITU Academy offers training for women leaders in ITU-D.	A course is under development in preparation for WTDC-25.

d. Collaborate efforts on local, national, regional and international levels within all sectors in order to maintain and ensure access to ICT and ICT enhanced education for skills development and lifelong learning beyond the classroom.	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.	The ITU Digital Skills Forum , which took place in Bahrain in September 2024 under the theme “ Developing skills for digital transformation ”, brought together over 700 participants from 66 countries representing different stakeholder groups. The Forum addressed key issues related to the digital skills gap and how to address it, ranging from bridging the digital skills divide, digital skills for jobs and the impact of AI, to cybersecurity and online safety skills. The key outcomes of the Forum, along with recommendations on how to tackle the emerging skills gap, are included in the Chair’s summary report.
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e. Develop and promote programmes, using ICTs at local, national, regional and international levels, to combat illiteracy, foster distance and self-learning and support e-literacy and research and development (R&D).	2023 to date		SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)	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 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.	

	2019 to date			ITU Digital Transformation Centres Initiative 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	
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Reporting on ITU Roadmap for C5

Roadmap for WSIS Action Line C5: Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs



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
Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society					

<p>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</p>	<p>2023-2025</p>	<p>ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)</p> <p>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)</p> <p>Council Resolution 1306</p> <p>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)</p> <p>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)</p> <p>WTSAs Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Council Documents C15/18, C16/18, C17/18, C18/18, C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18, C23/38, C24/18, C25/18</p> <p>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA</p>	<p>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.</p>
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A2: Address other information security and network security issues	2023-2025	<p>ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)</p> <p>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)</p> <p>Council Resolution 1306</p> <p>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)</p> <p>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)</p> <p>WTSA Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)</p>	7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 17.8	<p>Council Documents C15/18, C16/18, C17/18, C18/18, C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18, C23/38, C24/18, C25/18</p> <p>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA</p>	Continue to facilitate global cooperation among Member States, including helping set up global incidence warning and response systems, protocols and procedures. Continue providing a framework for defining security protocols and standards for networks and systems.
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<p>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</p>	<p>2023-2025</p>	<p>ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)</p> <p>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)</p> <p>Council Resolution 1306</p> <p>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)</p> <p>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)</p> <p>WTSA Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Council Documents C15/18, C16/18, C17/18, C18/18, C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18, C23/38, C24/18, C25/18</p> <p>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA</p>	<p>Continue to facilitate access for Member States to toolkits, guidelines and reports for a more coordinated response to cyber-threats.</p>
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<p>B2: Governments, in cooperation with the private sector, should prevent, detect and respond to cyber-crime and misuse of ICTs by: Considering legislation that allows for effective investigation and prosecution of misuse</p>	<p>2023-2025</p>	<p>ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)</p> <p>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)</p> <p>Council Resolution 1306</p> <p>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)</p> <p>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)</p> <p>WTSa Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)</p>	<p>7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 16.2, 17.8</p>	<p>Council Documents C15/18, C16/18, C17/18, C18/18, C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18, C23/38, C24/18, C25/18</p> <p>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA</p>	<p>Continue to facilitate Member States' access to resources developed by other relevant international organizations when developing national legislation to combat cybercrime.</p>
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<p>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</p>	<p>2023-2025</p>	<p>ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)</p> <p>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)</p> <p>Council Resolution 1306</p> <p>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)</p> <p>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)</p> <p>WTSA Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)</p>	<p>1.4, 7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 16.2, 17.8</p>	<p>Council Documents C15/18, C16/18, C17/18, C18/18, C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18, C23/38, C24/18, C25/18</p> <p>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA</p>	<p>Continue to facilitate access for Member States to toolkits, guidelines and reports for a more coordinated response to cyber-threats.</p>
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<p>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</p>	<p>2023-2025</p>	<p>ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)</p> <p>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)</p> <p>Council Resolution 1306</p> <p>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)</p> <p>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)</p> <p>WTSA Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)</p>	<p>1.4, 7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 17.8</p>	<p>Council Documents C15/18, C16/18, C17/18, C18/18, C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18, C23/38, C24/18, C25/18</p> <p>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA</p>	<p>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.</p>
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<p>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</p>	<p>2023-2025</p>	<p>ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)</p> <p>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)</p> <p>Council Resolution 1306</p> <p>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)</p> <p>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)</p> <p>WTSA Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)</p>	<p>1.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 5.b, 9.1, 9.c, 16.2, 17.8</p>	<p>Council Documents C15/18, C16/18, C17/18, C18/18, C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18, C23/38, C24/18, C25/18</p> <p>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA</p>	<p>Workshops and training programmes organized with/for Member States at a global, regional and national level.</p>
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C: Governments, and other stakeholders, should actively promote user education and awareness about online privacy and the means of protecting privacy	2023-2025	<p>ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)</p> <p>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)</p> <p>Council Resolution 1306</p> <p>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)</p> <p>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)</p> <p>WTSAs Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)</p>	1.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 5.b, 9.1, 9.c, 16.2, 17.8	<p>Council Documents C15/18, C16/18, C17/18, C18/18, C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18, C23/38, C24/18, C25/18</p> <p>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA</p>	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.
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D: Take appropriate action on spam at national and international levels	2023-2025	<p>ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)</p> <p>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)</p> <p>Council Resolution 1306</p> <p>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)</p> <p>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)</p> <p>WTSA Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)</p>	9.1, 9.c	<p>Council Documents C15/18, C16/18, C17/18, C18/18, C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18, C23/38, C24/18, C25/18</p> <p>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA</p>	Collaboration with relevant entities for further study of spam and its mitigation. Development of necessary technical standards.
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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	<p>ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)</p> <p>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)</p> <p>Council Resolution 1306</p> <p>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)</p> <p>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)</p> <p>WTSA Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)</p>	1.4, 9.1, 9.c	<p>Council Documents C15/18, C16/18, C17/18, C18/18, C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18, C23/38, C24/18, C25/18</p> <p>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA</p>	Continue to facilitate Member State access to guidelines on different aspects of Cybersecurity.
F: Further strengthen the trust and security framework with complementary and mutually	2023-2025	<p>ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)</p>	9.1, 9.c	<p>Council Documents C15/18, C16/18, C17/18, C18/18,</p>	Facilitate the provision to Member States of relevant resources developed by relevant

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.		<p>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)</p> <p>Council Resolution 1306</p> <p>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)</p> <p>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)</p> <p>WTSA Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)</p>		<p>C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18, C23/38, C24/18, C25/18</p> <p>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA</p>	institutions on data privacy, data and consumer protection.
G: Share good practices in the field of information security and network security and encourage their use by all parties concerned	2023-2025	<p>ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)</p> <p>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of</p>	1.4, 7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 17.8	<p>Council Documents C15/18, C16/18, C17/18, C18/18, C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18,</p>	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

		<p>the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)</p> <p>Council Resolution 1306</p> <p>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)</p> <p>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)</p> <p>WTSAs Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)</p>		<p>C23/38, C24/18, C25/18</p> <p>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA</p>	
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	<p>ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)</p> <p>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p>	1.4, 7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 17.8	<p>Council Documents C15/18, C16/18, C17/18, C18/18, C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18, C23/38, C24/18, C25/18</p>	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.

		<p>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)</p> <p>Council Resolution 1306</p> <p>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)</p> <p>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)</p> <p>WTSa Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)</p>		Guidelines for utilization of the GCA	
I: Encourage further development of secure and reliable applications to facilitate online transactions	2023-2025	<p>ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)</p> <p>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010)</p>	1.4, 9.1, 9.c	<p>Council Documents C15/18, C16/18, C17/18, C18/18, C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18, C23/18, C24/18, C25/18</p> <p>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA</p>	Continue providing a global platform for Member States, industry, universities etc. to collaborate on the development of relevant security standards.

		<p>of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)</p> <p>Council Resolution 1306</p> <p>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)</p> <p>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)</p> <p>WTSA Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)</p>			
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	<p>ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)</p> <p>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p>	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	<p>Council Documents C15/18, C16/18, C17/18, C18/18, C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18, C23/38, C24/18, C25/18</p> <p>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA</p>	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.

		ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012) Council Resolution 1306 WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022) ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan) WTSA Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)			
a. Encourage further strengthening of the trust, and security framework with complementary and 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.	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)	9.1, 9.c	Council Documents C15/18 , C16/18 , C17/18 , C18/18 , C19/18 , C20/18 , C21/18 , C22/18 , C23/38 , C24/18 , C25/18 Guidelines for utilization of the GCA	Continue to facilitate access for Member States to relevant resources on the rights to privacy, data and consumer protection, as specific aspects of Cybersecurity, including in areas of new and emerging technologies such as AI, and others.

		<p>Council Resolution 1306</p> <p>WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)</p> <p>ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan)</p> <p>WTSAs Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)</p>			
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	<p>ITU Strategic Goal 1 (Target 1.6)</p> <p>Resolutions 71, 130, 140, 179 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>Resolution 174 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), 181 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference</p> <p>ITRs (Rev. Dubai, 2012)</p> <p>Council Resolution 1306</p>	9.1, 9.c	<p>Council Documents C15/18, C16/18, C17/18, C18/18, C19/18, C20/18, C21/18, C22/18, C23/38, C24/18, C25/18</p> <p>Guidelines for utilization of the GCA</p>	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.

		WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022) ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan) WTSA Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) , 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) , 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) , 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)			
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) 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	4.1, 4.5, 16.2	Council Documents C15/18 , C16/18 , C17/18 , C18/18 , C19/18 , C20/18 , C21/18 , C22/18 , C23/38 , C24/18 , C25/18 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, including project implementations and delivery of technical assistance supporting cybersecurity inclusion for all vulnerable groups.

		WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022) ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan) WTSA Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) , 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) , 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) , 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)			
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 coordination among them, for real-time handling and response of incidents, especially for national critical infrastructures, including information infrastructure, taking into account national legislations.	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	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 , C23/38 , C24/18 , C25/18 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 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.

		WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022) ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan) WTSA Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) , 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) , 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) , 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)			
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	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 , C23/38 , C24/18 , C25/18 Guidelines for utilization of the GCA	Regular update of the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) for measuring the cybersecurity national commitment of Member States.

		WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022) ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan) WTSA Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) , 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) , 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) , 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)			
f. Promote research and cooperation enabling effective use of data and software in particular electronic documents and transactions including electronic means of authentication and improve security methods.	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	1.4, 9.1, 9.c	Council Documents C15/18 , C16/18 , C17/18 , C18/18 , C19/18 , C20/18 , C21/18 , C22/18 , C23/38 , C24/18 , C25/18 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 Public Key Infrastructure (PKI), blockchain, quantum key distribution, identity management etc.

		WTDC Resolutions 45, 2, 67, 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022) ITU-D priorities (Kigali Action Plan) WTSA Resolutions 50 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) , 52 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) , 75 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) , 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)			
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Template for Reporting on ITU Roadmaps for C6

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
Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society					
a. Governments should foster a supportive,	2024-2025			One of the core focus areas is the	To assist membership in designing enabling regulatory frameworks, ITU-D:

transparent, procompetitive and predictable policy, legal and regulatory framework, which provides the appropriate incentives to investment and community development in the Information Society.				work of policy makers and Telecom/ICT regulators to design and adopt flexible, forward-looking and light-handed regulatory frameworks for sustainable digital development.	<p>- Convenes global forums to discuss global trends in regulation for Sector Members and other national and international stakeholders.</p> <p>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 23rd edition of the Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR-24) was held in Kampala, Uganda, from 1 to 4 July 2024 under the theme "Regulation for impact". The event attracted over 600 participants including Government Ministers and Deputy Ministers (10), Heads of National Regulatory Authorities and C-level industry executives (50+) from over 77 countries.</p> <p>A main outcome from GSR-24 is the Best Practices Guidelines, this year Regulators from around the world identified and endorsed the GSR-24 Best Practice Guidelines on "Helping chart the course of transformative technologies for impact". The Guidelines can help ICT regulators shape a regulatory environment that enables the rollout of cutting-edge infrastructure to support digital societies and digital economies of the future. The Guidelines also identified measures to minimize risk and maximize inclusive social and economic benefits of transformative technologies. They can be found on the GSR-24 website at: www.itu.int/gsr24.</p> <p>This year 47 contributions were received to the consultation process from regulators, policy makers, the private sector, regional and international organizations, and civil society.</p> <p>During the GSR, a series of special events took place on 1 July, including the Regional Regulatory Associations (RA) and Digital Regulation Network (DRN) meeting and the Heads of Regulators' Executive</p>
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					<p>Roundtable. The Industry Advisory Group on Development Issues and Private Sector Chief Regulatory Officers (IAGDI-CRO) convened on 2 July. A session of Network of Women (NoW) in ITU's Telecommunication Development Sector on 3 July explored mechanisms for greater participation of women in ICT-related fields and addressed the leadership gender gap in the ICT sector. A technology exhibition was held from 1-4 July showcasing the latest digital innovative technologies and applications from international and local ICT companies. Throughout the GSR programme, discussions focused on maximizing digital opportunities, the space economy, universal connectivity, digital transformation, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and robotics for positive impact, safe and inclusive digital financial services, agile regulation, and digital for climate action.</p> <p>The Global Symposium for Regulators 2025 (GSR-25) will take place in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, from 1 to 4 September 2025.</p> <p>- Convenes the Regional Economic Dialogue (RED) on Telecommunication/ICT specific topics, which provides a platform at which regulatory, economic and financial issues affecting the sector in different countries are discussed, and possible solutions considered. ·The ITU Policy and Economics Colloquium (IPEC-24) for the Americas took place physically in Lima, Peru, from 2 to 6 September 2024. The event was organized by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in partnership with the Organismo Supervisor de Inversión Privada en Telecomunicaciones (OSIPTEL), Peru, and counted with the participation of 150 delegates from 21</p>
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					<p>countries. The IPEC-24 included the following main events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ITU-D Regional Economic Dialogue (RED) Agenda (including a session on ITU-D Study Group 1 Question 4/1: Economic aspects of nation-al telecommunications/ICT); - ITU-R Economic aspects of spectrum management workshop; - Meeting of ITU-T Study Group 5 Regional Group for Latin America (SG5RG-LATAM) and event related to Environment, Climate Change and Circular Economy; - Meeting of ITU-T Study Group 3 Regional Group for Latin America and the Caribbean (SG3RG-LAC); and - ITU-D Colloquium on New Technologies and the Internet ITEC-24. <p>The RED-24 focused on, among other issues, the role of governments and regulators in providing a coherent approach to maximize the digital opportunities in the Americas Region; policy, regulatory, business and financing measures to foster inclusive affordable access to smart devices; the regulatory tools that provide a safe space for digital innovation; and the practices in the Americas region on regulatory costing and pricing strategies.</p> <p>- Raises awareness and builds capacity through various trainings and workshops focused on policy and regulatory collaboration, ICT development, broadband infrastructure, applications and services, emerging technologies, AI, business planning for ICT infrastructure development, etc.</p> <p>Primarily based on the ITU/World Bank Digital Regulation Platform, specialized training was carried out in 2024. The ITU-EMERG-EaPeReg Digital Transformation Regulation Training was held between</p>
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					<p>10 April to 30 May 2024. This training deepened the understanding of professionals in the field of digital regulation strategies, evidence-based decision-making, and the latest regulatory developments. It attracted 139 participants from 57 countries. In Africa, the digital regulation training was organized in collaboration with the Communications, Space & Technology Commission (CST) Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), and the ITU FCDO project. The training was delivered in two phases, online (12 and 14 November) and in-person (18-20 November), in Abuja, Nigeria, hosted by NCC, Nigeria). The two-phase training attracted 44 participants, 32% women, from 16 countries.</p> <p>In addition, a self-paced course was developed with focus on business planning for ICT infrastructure development.</p> <p>- Publishes discussion papers, reports and training, data collection and analysis. 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 the digital economy and society for their citizens and firms. Themes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy & regulatory governance, - Competition and economics, - Spectrum management, - Consumer affairs, - Emergency communications, - Trust and safety, - Transformative technologies, technical regulation <p>New articles are posted on the platform on a regular basis. The latest 2024 updates include:</p>
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Navigating Data Governance: A Guiding Tool for Regulators - Transformative technologies (AI) challenges and principles of regulation - Regulation of NGSO Satellite Constellations - National digital transformation strategy – mapping the digital journey - A case for ICT Regulatory Sandbox - ICT Market analysis and determination of dominance guidelines - The infrastructure sharing imperative <p>Coming soon in 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence based decision making module - Updates and new content for the spectrum management and Access for all modules. <p>This content is also being used for global and regional trainings on digital regulation on the ITU Academy platform.</p> <p>ITU has also led the research and analysis on collaborative regulation while at the same time building a global community around it – it is a community-owned programme of work. The library of country reviews articulates the benefits of Fifth-generation collaborative digital regulation, G5, at country level, and anchor these benefits in 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. See the 14 country reviews.</p> <p>The G5 Benchmark offers regulators a powerful, straightforward readout on where the country is on the collaborative Digital regulation pathway. Based on</p>
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					<p>70 indicators, the G5 Benchmark is structured around four pillars:</p> <p>Pillar I: National collaborative governance Pillar II: Policy design principles Pillar III: Digital development toolbox Pillar IV: Digital economic policy agenda.</p> <p>Each of 194 countries is associated with one of four levels of national policy and regulatory framework maturity – these are Leading, Advanced, Transitioning, and Limited.</p> <p>The Unified Framework provides a blueprint for policy, regulation and governance enabling the digital transformation and a global assessment of the level of national capacities and readiness for the digital transformation. It features nine thematic benchmarks based on a total of 119 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benchmark 1: National digital policy agenda • Benchmark 2: Regulatory capacity • Benchmark 3: Good governance • Benchmark 4: Collaborative governance • Benchmark 5: Stakeholder engagement • Benchmark 6: Legal instruments for ICT/telecom markets • Benchmark 7: Legal instruments for digital markets • Benchmark 8: Market rules • Benchmark 9: Regional and international collaboration. <p>ITU FCDO Universal service financing efficiency toolkit and training course. The toolkit provides analytical tools, examples, and templates that are grounded in practical experience and designed to help policymakers, regulators and universal service fund administrators to navigate common questions and</p>
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					<p>challenges they face when using public funds to design, implement and finance programmes and projects that facilitate access to digital technologies and communication infrastructure.</p> <p>Econometric research and analysis include studies and recommendations on affordability for ICT adoption across the globe. Two studies will be launched in 2025 on “The impact of digital transformation on the economy Econometric modelling” and “An overview of digital services taxation”.</p> <p>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, 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, and regulatory frameworks as well as in moving towards evidence-based decision-making.</p> <p>- 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 policy makers and regulators.</p> <p>The Digital Regulation Network (DRN) is the initiative, launched by Dr Cosmas Zavazava, BDT Director, in June 2023 during the Regional Regulatory Associations Meeting at GSR-23. The DRN is enabled by Regulatory</p>
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					<p>Associations (RAs) at the regional and global level by leveraging South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation. The work of the DRN 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 economic sectors and across borders.</p> <p>- ITU 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, etc.</p> <p>- 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.</p>
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				<p>Activities related to Item b. have been undertaken since 2004.</p> <p>However, some elements mentioned in Item b., specifically items ii and iii, are considered an</p>	<p>Results of activities in this area include:</p> <p>- Extended international cooperation among all Member States and with relevant regional regulatory associations and organizations for building capacity on issues pertaining to Internet governance.</p> <p>- Increased awareness and capacity of relevant stakeholders (policy-makers, regulators, etc.) with regards to Internet governance issues.</p>

<p>both developing and 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:</p> <p>i. Develop a working definition of Internet governance;</p> <p>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 as the private sector and civil society from both developing and developed countries;</p> <p>iv. [Prepare a report on the results of this activity to be presented for consideration and appropriate action for</p>				<p>ongoing activity, due to the dynamic nature of the Internet.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 the Membership may have.</p>	<p>- 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.</p> <p>- Extended ways in which developing Member States can better engage in the discussions (organization of training, events, dynamic coalitions, the establishment of regional/sub-regional forums, etc.).</p> <p>- Increased capacity in Member States through the development of guidelines, research resources and material.</p> <p>- Increased involvement by Member States in issues related to Internet through facilitating their participation in regional and global events.</p>
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the second phase of WSIS in Tunis in 2005.]					
<p>c. Governments are invited to:</p> <p>i. facilitate the establishment of national and regional Internet Exchange Centres;</p> <p>ii. manage or supervise, as appropriate, their respective country code top-level domain name (ccTLD);</p> <p>iii. promote awareness of the Internet.</p>					<p>Results of activities in this area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 their effective use with the Member States. · 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. · 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. · Improved exchange of technical information between Member States and relevant 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					<p>Results of activities in this area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Assistance to Member States in elaborating strategies for the establishment of regional root

internationalized domain names in order to overcome barriers to access.					<p>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.</p>
e. Governments should continue to update their domestic consumer protection laws to respond to the new requirements of the Information Society.					<p>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 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 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.</p> <p>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.</p>

f. Promote effective participation by developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international ICT forums and create opportunities for exchange of experience.					<p>ITU organizes the annual GSR and all the various GSR materials and best practice guidelines are posted on the BDT website. ITU aims at 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.</p> <p>In addition to global events, ITU actively supports regional forums and training programs. These initiatives provide Member with targeted opportunities to enhance their knowledge and capabilities in key policy domains. By fostering regional collaboration, the ITU enables members to address shared challenges, exchange best practices, and collectively develop effective solutions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
g. Governments need to formulate national strategies, which include e-government strategies, to make public administration more transparent, efficient and democratic.					<p>Results of activities in this area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Assistance to Member States in formulating and implementing national ICT strategies and sectoral e-strategies and master plans. - The ITU provides technical assistance to countries, particularly Developing Countries, to review and develop their legal and regulatory frameworks to support the effective implementation of their ICT strategies.
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 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					ITU organizes the annual Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR) and all the various GSR materials and best practice guidelines, as well as the regional economic dialogue (RED) and multiple thematic workshops around the world.

promote settlement of disputes.					The ICT Digital Regulation Platform assists policy-makers and regulators in the design of effective and enabling regulatory frameworks by sharing information on key regulatory issues and best practices.
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					<p>Results of activities in this area include:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
m. Recognising the economic potential of ICTs for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), they should be assisted in increasing their competitiveness by streamlining administrative procedures, facilitating their access to capital and enhancing their capacity to participate in ICT-related projects.					<p>Results of activities in this area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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. <p>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.</p>
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 importance of international interoperability standards for global e-commerce.					<p>Results of activities in this area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Raised awareness on the importance of standards through the provision of appropriate tools and guidelines. · 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 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.					<p>Results of activities in this area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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. · ITU also provides support, assistance and training to developing countries in bridging the standardization gap on ICT technologies. ITU-T has 13 Regional Groups 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 frequencies with the goal of facilitating ubiquitous and affordable access.					Results of activities in this area include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Assistance to developing countries in undertaking activities to ensure rational, efficient and economical use of frequency bands. · 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, based on relevant international agreements.					Results of activities in this area include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Assistance to developing countries in undertaking the necessary activities to ensure rational, efficient and economical use of frequency bands. · 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
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;					
c. nurture innovation and entrepreneurship by stimulating investment by ensuring effective and fair competition;					<p>BDT released the ICT infrastructure business planning toolkit and self-passed training.</p> <p>This toolkit and training 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.</p> <p>Training opportunities are also provided by ITU in the different regions.</p> <p>Furthermore, the ITU BDT Global Innovation Initiative fosters innovation in the ICT sector by promoting collaboration, knowledge sharing, and the development of innovative solutions to address critical challenges in connectivity and digital development.</p>
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.					