# FINAL ACTS*

## OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Guadalajara, 2010

PP10
GUADALAJARA
MEXICO

International Telecommunication Union

# FINAL ACTS*

## OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
## (Guadalajara, 2010)

**Instrument amending**
**the Constitution**
**of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)**
**as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994),**
**by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998),**
**by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002)**
**and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006)**

**Instrument amending**
**the Convention**
**of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)**
**as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994),**
**by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998),**
**by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002)**
**and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006)**

**General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union**
**Decisions and resolutions**

* *As established and approved at the end of the conference and presented for signature by Member States in accordance with No. 162 of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union*

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

**Symbols used in the Final Acts**

The symbols given in the margin indicate changes adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) in relation to the texts of the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), and have the following meaning:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ADD | = | addition of a new provision |
| MOD | = | modification of an existing provision |
| (MOD) | = | editorial modification of an existing provision |
| SUP | = | deletion of an existing provision |
| SUP* | = | provision moved to another place in the Final Acts |
| ADD* | = | an existing provision moved from another place in the Final Acts to the place indicated |

These symbols are followed by the number of the existing provision. For new provisions (symbol ADD), the point at which they are to be inserted is shown by the number of the preceding provision, followed by a letter.

**Numbering of decisions, resolutions and recommendations**

Decisions and resolutions newly adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) have been numbered to start from the next number following the last number used at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006). Decisions and resolutions revised by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) retain the same number as before, followed by "(Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)".

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# INSTRUMENTS AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION AND THE CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)

**as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006)**

# INSTRUMENT AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)

**as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006)**

**(Amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010))**

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**CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION*
(GENEVA, 1992)**

## PART I. Foreword

By virtue of and in implementation of the relevant provisions of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), in particular those in Article 55 thereof, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) has adopted the following amendments to the said Constitution:

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* The language used in the basic instruments of the Union (Constitution and Convention) is to be considered as gender neutral.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

## CHAPTER V

## Other Provisions Concerning the Functioning of the Union

## ARTICLE 28

## Finances of the Union

**MOD 165 PP-98**

5 When choosing its class of contribution, a Member State shall not reduce it by more than 15 per cent of the number of units chosen by the Member State for the period preceding the reduction, rounding down to the nearest lower number of units in the scale, for contributions of three or more units; or by more than one class of contribution, for contributions below three units. The Council shall indicate to it the manner in which the reduction shall be gradually implemented over the period between plenipotentiary conferences. However, under exceptional circumstances such as natural disasters necessitating international aid programmes, the Plenipotentiary Conference may authorize a greater reduction in the number of contributory units when so requested by a Member State which has established that it can no longer maintain its contribution at the class originally chosen.

## PART II. Date of entry into force

The amendments contained in the present instrument shall, as a whole and in the form of one single instrument, enter into force on 1 January 2012 between Member States being at that time parties to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and having deposited before that date their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the present amending instrument.

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**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the original of the present instrument amending the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006).
Done at Guadalajara, 22 October 2010

# INSTRUMENT AMENDING THE CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)

**as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006)**

**(Amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010))**

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**CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION*
(GENEVA, 1992)**

## PART I. Foreword

By virtue of and in implementation of the relevant provisions of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), in particular those in Article 42 thereof, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) has adopted the following amendments to the said Convention:

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* The language used in the basic instruments of the Union (Constitution and Convention) is to be considered as gender neutral.

# CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION*)

## CHAPTER IV

## Other Provisions

## ARTICLE 33

## Finances

**MOD 468 PP-98 PP-06** 1 1) The scale from which each Member State, subject to the provisions of No. 468A below, and Sector Member, subject to the provisions of No. 468B below, shall choose its class of contribution, in conformity with the relevant provisions of Article 28 of the Constitution, shall be as follows:

From the 40 unit class to the 2 unit class:
in steps of one unit

Below the 2 unit class, as follows:
1 1/2 unit class
1 unit class
1/2 unit class
1/4 unit class
1/8 unit class
1/16 unit class

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*) *Note by the General Secretariat:* In accordance with Resolution 70 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the inclusion of gender mainstreaming in ITU, the language used in the basic instruments of the Union (Constitution and Convention) is to be considered as gender neutral.

## PART II. Date of entry into force

The amendments contained in the present instrument shall, as a whole and in the form of one single instrument, enter into force on 1 January 2012 between Member States being at that time parties to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and having deposited before that date their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the present amending instrument.

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**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the original of the present instrument amending the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006).

Done at Guadalajara, 22 October 2010

# GENERAL RULES OF CONFERENCES,

# ASSEMBLIES AND MEETINGS

# OF THE UNION

# GENERAL RULES OF CONFERENCES, ASSEMBLIES AND MEETINGS OF THE UNION

## CHAPTER III

## Election Procedures

### 34 Specific rules of procedure for the election of the Member States of the Council

**MOD 207** 1) The total number of Member States to be elected and the number of seats per region of the world shall be decided in accordance with No. 61 of the Constitution and No. 50A of the Convention and the methodology adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

# DECISIONS

# RESOLUTIONS

**ADD**

DECISION COM5/1 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Creation and management of Council working groups

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* that the purposes of the Union are set out in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;

*b)* that Article 7 of the Constitution states that the Council acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* that Article 10 of the Constitution states that, in the interval between plenipotentiary conferences, the Council shall act, as governing body of the Union, on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter;

*d)* that Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, identifies key issues, goals, strategies and priorities for the Union as a whole, for each of the Sectors and for the General Secretariat,

*considering further*

*a)* that the current Council and working groups schedule has caused considerable strain on Member States and Sector Member resources;

*b)* that the constraints of the world economic situation also serve to further increase the growing demands placed on the activities of the Union and to highlight the limited resources available from Member States and Sector Members;

*c)* that, in the resulting economic crisis facing the Union, Member States and Sector Members, there is an urgent need to seek innovative ways to rationalize internal costs, optimize resources and improve efficiency,

*decides*

1 that the Council should decide to create working groups based on key issues, goals, strategies and priorities identified in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)[1];

2 that the Council should decide the working groups' mandates, and working procedures consistent with the Rules of Procedure of the Council;

3 that the Council should decide the leadership of the working groups;

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[1] Taking into account the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

4 that the Council should, based on criteria to be adopted at its ordinary session of 2011, decide on the termination of working groups, according to circumstances under which termination is appropriate, including completion of the tasks under their mandate, changing requirements, the need to avoid duplication of effort, and budgetary reasons;

5 that, to the extent possible, the Council should integrate working group meetings into the agenda and time allocation of the annual sessions of the Council.

**ADD**

DECISION COM6/1 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Free online access to ITU publications

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

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

*b)* Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing[1] and developed countries, which recognizes that the implementation of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations is a basic step towards bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;

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

– modern telecommunication/ICT facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations;

– ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;

– limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities and services on which national telecommunication/ICT development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications/ICTs worldwide;

*d)* Resolution 9 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on the participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management, which recognizes the importance of facilitating access to radiocommunication-related documentation in order to facilitate the task of radio-frequency spectrum managers;

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[1] These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, land locked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

*e)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU recommendations in developing countries, which resolved to invite Member States and Sector Members to engage in activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations in developing countries;

*f)* that free access to the basic texts of the Union helps to fulfil the core purposes of the Union, as defined in Article 1 of the Constitution,

*recognizing*

*a)* the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries, in participating in the activities of ITU-R study groups;

*b)* the various actions taken by the Council since 2000 to allow some level of free online access to ITU recommendations and to the basic texts of the Union;

*c)* numerous requests made by Member States and Sector Members with respect to free online access to ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations and to the basic texts of the Union;

*d)* that, following Council Decision 542, which approved a trial period of free online access to ITU-T recommendations, there was an increase in downloads of more than 7 000 per cent, according to Document C07/32;

*e)* that the Council approved, at its 2008 session, a trial period of free online access to ITU-R recommendations and the basic texts of the Union from January 2009 through June 2009;

*f)* that, due to the success in increasing the number of downloads of ITU-R recommendations and the manageable financial implications in respect of the trial period mentioned in *recognizing d)*, the Council approved, at its 2009 session, the extension of the free trial period until the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, and postponed the decision on providing free access to ITU-R recommendations to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*g)* that the extension of the trial period of free online access to ITU-R recommendations until the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, approved by the Council at its 2009 session, and the positive results deriving from that decision indicate that providing free online access to ITU-R recommendations was successful in increasing the quantity of downloads of these recommendations and in improving awareness of and participation in the work carried out in the ITU Radiocommunication Sector;

*h)* that the Administrative Regulations, as legally binding instruments discussed and elaborated by the Member States of the Union, may be made available free of charge online,

*recognizing further*

*a)* that there is a general trend towards free online access to ICT-related standards;

*b)* the strategic need to increase the visibility and availability of ITU outputs;

*c)* that both of the objectives sought by the trial periods and the policies of free online access to ITU recommendations and the basic texts of the Union have been met namely: ITU has achieved a great improvement in outreach, and the financial implications for ITU revenues were less than initially forecast;

*d)* that free online access to the basic texts of the Union has a limited financial impact;

*e)* that providing free online access to ITU-R recommendations facilitates awareness and participation of developing countries in the work of ITU-R;

*f)* that, regarding the instruments of ITU that are intended to be incorporated in national law, Member States have *de facto* freedom to reproduce, translate and publish such texts on official government department websites as well as in official journals or equivalent publications, in accordance with their respective national law,

*noting*

*a)* that increased involvement in ITU activities is a fundamental step towards enhanced capacity-building and ICT development potential in developing countries, which will lead to a reduction of the digital divide;

*b)* that, in order to increase, improve and facilitate the participation of Member States and Sector Members from developing countries in ITU activities, these members need to be capable of interpreting and implementing ITU technical publications, the basic texts of the Union and the instruments of the Union;

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

*noting further*

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

*decides*

1 to provide free online access to ITU-R recommendations, ITU-R reports, the basic texts of the Union (Constitution, Convention and General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union) and the final acts of plenipotentiary conferences to the general public;

2 that paper copies of ITU-R recommendations, ITU-R reports, the basic texts of the Union and the final acts of plenipotentiary conferences will continue to be charged for on the basis of a two-tier pricing policy, whereby Member States, Sector Members and Associates pay a price based on cost recovery, whereas all others, i.e. non-members, pay a "market price"[2];

3 to confirm on a permanent basis the current policy on free online access to ITU-T Recommendations,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to prepare a report on an ongoing basis on sales of ITU publications (with the exception of the texts listed under *decides* 1, 2 and 3 above), software and databases, and to present this report to the Council, detailing the following aspects:

– total sales per year, beginning 2007;

– comparison between sales of paper copies and of electronic copies, per year;

– sales by country and by member category;

– comparison of copies sold and not sold,

*instructs the Council*

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

2 to undertake a holistic study on the costs/benefits of providing other texts of the Union, including the Administrative Regulations of the Union, free online.

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[2] The term "market price" is defined as the price determined by the Sales and Marketing Division, which is established to maximize revenues without being so high as to discourage sales.

**MOD**

DECISION 5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Income and expenditure for the Union for the period 2012-2015

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

the strategic plans and goals established for the Union and its Sectors for the period 2012-2015, and the priorities identified therein,

*considering further*

*a)* Resolution 91 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on general principles for cost recovery;

*b)* that, in the consideration of the draft financial plan of the Union for 2012-2015, the challenge to increase revenues in support of increasing programme demands is substantial,

*noting*

that this conference has adopted Resolution 151 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on the implementation of results-based management in ITU, an important component of which relates to planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and which should lead, *inter alia*, to further strengthening of the financial management system of the Union,

*noting further*

that Resolution 48 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference stresses the importance of the human resources of the Union for the fulfilment of its goals and objectives,

*decides*

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

1.1 that the amount of the contributory unit of Member States for the years 2012-2015 shall be CHF 318 000;

1.2 that expenditure on interpretation, translation and text processing in respect of the official languages of the Union shall not exceed CHF 85 million for the years 2012-2015;

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

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

2 that, if no plenipotentiary conference is held in 2014, the Council shall establish the biennial budgets of the Union for 2016-2017 and 2018-2019 and thereafter, having first obtained approval for the budgeted annual values of the contributory unit from a majority of the Member States of the Union;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) the internal audit function of the Union should be maintained at a strong and effective level;

b) there should be no expenditure reductions which would affect cost-recovery income;

c) fixed costs such as those related to the reimbursement of loans or after-service health insurance should not be subject to expenditure reductions;

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

d) there should be no expenditure reductions in regular maintenance costs for ITU buildings which would affect the security or the health of staff;

e) the information services function in the Union should be maintained at an effective level;

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

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

1 to prepare the draft biennial budgets for the years 2012-2013, as well as 2014-2015, on the basis of the associated guidelines in *decides* above, the annexes to this decision and all relevant documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

2 to ensure that, in each biennial budget, income and expenditure are balanced;

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

4 to implement the aforementioned programme as soon as possible,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to provide to the Council, no less than seven weeks before its 2011 and 2013 ordinary sessions, complete and accurate data as needed for the development, consideration and establishment of the biennial budget;

2 to undertake studies on the current status of and forecasts regarding financial stability and related reserve accounts of the Union under the changing circumstances after the introduction of IPSAS, with a view to developing strategies for long-term financial stability, and to report annually to the Council,

*instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux*

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

*instructs the Council*

1 to review and approve the biennial budgets for 2012-2013 and 2014-2015, giving due consideration to the associated guidelines in *decides* above, the annexes to this decision and all documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

2 to ensure that, in each biennial budget, income and expenditure are balanced;

3 to consider further appropriations in the event that additional sources of revenue are identified or savings achieved;

4 to examine the cost-efficiency and cost-reduction programme drawn up by the Secretary-General;

5 to take account of the impact of any cost-reduction programme on the staff of the Union, including the implementation of a voluntary separation and early retirement scheme, where this can be funded from budgetary savings or through a withdrawal from the Reserve Account;

6 in addition to *instructs the Council* 5 above, in view of an unanticipated reduction of revenue due to the drop in classes of contribution from Member States and Sector Members, to authorize a one-time withdrawal from the Reserve Account, within the limits established in *decides* 7 above, in order to minimize the impact on staffing levels in the ITU biennial budgets for 2012-2013 and 2014-2015; any unused funds are to be returned to the Reserve Account at the end of each budgetary period;

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

# ANNEX 1 TO DECISION 5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## FINANCIAL PLAN FOR 2012 - 2015: REVENUES AND EXPENSES

| | Budget 2008-09 | Budget 2010-11 | Budget 2008-11 | Forecast 2012- 2015 | Variance | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **REVENUE** | | | | | | |
| A. Assessed contributions | | | | | | |
| A.1 Members State contributions | 217,194 | 221,328 | 438,522 | 431,367 | -7,155 | -1.6% |
| A.2 Sector Member contributions | 36,833 | 35,162 | 71,995 | 62,932 | -9,063 | -12.6% |
| A.3 Associates | 2,867 | 3,358 | 6,225 | 6,428 | 203 | 3.3% |
| **Total assessed contributions** | **256,894** | **259,848** | **516,742** | **500,727** | **-16,015** | -3.1% |
| B. Cost recovery | | | | | | |
| B.1 Project support costs | 2,000 | 2,700 | 4,700 | 7,000 | 2,300 | 48.9% |
| B.2 Sales of publications | 24,000 | 30,000 | 54,000 | 69,000 | 15,000 | 27.8% |
| B.3 ITU TELECOM | 7,452 | 6,285 | 13,737 | 10,000 | -3,737 | -27.2% |
| B.4 Satellite network filings | 14,000 | 16,000 | 30,000 | 28,000 | -2,000 | -6.7% |
| B.5 Others (registrars…) | 1,149 | 698 | 1,847 | 2,000 | 153 | 8.3% |
| **Total cost recovery** | **48,601** | **55,683** | **104,284** | **116,000** | **11,716** | 11.2% |
| C. Revenue from interest | 5,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 12,000 | 2,000 | 20.0% |
| D. Other revenue | 2,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 3,280 | -720 | -18.0% |
| E. Reserve Account | 10,108 | 10,108 | 20,216 | 0 | -20,216 | n/a |
| **TOTAL REVENUE** | **322,603** | **332,639** | **655,242** | **632,007** | **-23,235** | **-3.5%** |
| **EXPENSES *** | | | | | | |
| 1 Staff costs | 206,351 | 206,093 | 412,444 | 389,032 | -23,412 | -5.7% |
| 2 Other staff costs | 58,330 | 67,310 | 125,640 | 126,519 | 879 | 0.7% |
| 3 Travel on duty | 10,060 | 10,674 | 20,734 | 20,734 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 4 Contractual services | 11,634 | 14,142 | 25,776 | 27,770 | 1,994 | 7.7% |
| 5 Rental & maintenance | 13,051 | 11,065 | 24,116 | 22,013 | -2,103 | -8.7% |
| 6 Materials & supplies | 4,045 | 3,454 | 7,499 | 6,779 | -720 | -9.6% |
| 7 Acquisitions | 7,121 | 6,799 | 13,920 | 13,430 | -490 | -3.5% |
| 8 Public utilities | 6,564 | 5,979 | 12,543 | 11,728 | -815 | -6.5% |
| 9 Audit & miscellaneous | 5,447 | 7,123 | 12,570 | 14,002 | 1,432 | 11.4% |
| **TOTAL EXPENSES** | **322,603** | **332,639** | **655,242** | **632,007** | **-23,235** | **-3.5%** |

** Expense projection to 2012-2015 includes inflation of 1.5 per cent per annum*

# ANNEX 2 TO DECISION 5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Measures for reducing expenditure

1) Identification and elimination of possible duplications (functions, activities, workshops, seminars), and centralization of finance and administrative tasks.
2) Coordination and harmonization of seminars and workshops organized by the General Secretariat or the three Sectors in order to avoid duplication of the subjects covered and to optimize secretariat attendance.
3) Coordination with regional organizations with a view to sharing the available resources of the regional organizations and minimizing the costs of participation (workshops, seminars, preparatory meetings for world conferences).
4) Possible savings from attrition, the redeployment of staff and the review and possible reduction of grades of vacant posts.
5) New or additional activities are to be implemented through staff redeployment.
6) Reduction in the cost of documentation of conferences and meetings by:
   a) requesting at the time of registration whether paper copies are required;
   b) setting of a maximum number of copies by the Plenipotentiary Conference or by the Council for all Union conferences, assemblies and meetings;
   c) setting of a maximum of two sets per delegation;
   d) reducing the number of paper copies sent to administrations from the current five to a maximum of two.
7) Consideration of savings in languages (translation, interpretation) for study group meetings and publications, without prejudice to the goals of Resolution 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010).
8) Implementation of WSIS activities through the redeployment of staff responsible for such activities within the existing resources and, as appropriate, through cost recovery and voluntary contributions.
9) Review of the costs of study groups and other relevant groups.
10) Limitation of the number of study group meetings and their duration.
11) Limitation of the number of days of meetings for the advisory groups to three days per year maximum with interpretation.
12) Reduction of the number and duration of physical meetings of working groups of the Council, where possible.
13) Incorporation of the first preparatory meeting for the [2015] [2016] world radiocommunication conference within the conference period.
14) Identification of the level of achievement of the different programmes with a view to utilizing resources for other new activities.

15) For new programmes or those having additional financial resource implications, a "value-added impact statement" should justify how the proposed programmes differ from current and/or similar programmes in order to avoid overlap and duplication.

16) Sound consideration of the resources allocated to regional initiatives, programmes and assistance to members, to the regional presence both in the regions and at headquarters, as well as those resulting from the outcome of WTDC and the Hyderabad Action Plan, and financed directly as activities from the Sector budget.

17) Reduction of the cost of travel on duty, by limiting time on mission as well as through joint representation in meetings, and benefiting from reductions in air fares.

18) Taking into account No. 145 of the Convention, a full range of electronic working methods needs to be explored to possibly reduce the costs, number and duration of the Radio Regulations Board meetings in the future, e.g. reduction of the number of meetings in one calendar year from four to three.

19) Introduce incentive programmes, such as efficiency taxes, innovation funds and other methods in order to address innovative cross-cutting means of improving the Union's productivity.

20) Move, to the extent practicable, from present communications by fax between the Union and Member States to modern electronic communication methods.

21) Any additional measures adopted by the Council.

LIST OF DECISIONS ABROGATED BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (Guadalajara, 2010)

**SUP**

DECISION 6 (Marrakesh, 2002)

**Financial Plan of the Union for the period 2004-2007**

**SUP**

DECISION 7 (Marrakesh, 2002)

**Review of the management of the Union**

**SUP**

DECISION 9 (Antalya, 2006)

**Fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum**

**SUP**

DECISION 10 (Antalya, 2006)

**Implementation of additional corrective measures relating to cost recovery for satellite network filings**

**ADD**

RESOLUTION PLEN/1 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Allocation of seats of Council Member States

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* that the Council is composed of Member States elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* that the number of Member States of the Council shall be determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*noting*

that, in accordance with No. 50A of the ITU Convention, the number of Council Member States shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of Member States of the Union,

*recognizing*

the need to clarify the manner in which equitable distribution of Council Member States is applied pursuant to No. 61 of the ITU Constitution,

*recognizing further*

the deliberations of the Council pursuant to Resolution 134 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the number of Member States of the Council,

*resolves*

1 that, for each administrative region of the Council, the percentage of 25 per cent shall be applied to the number of Member States in that region to determine the number of seats to be allocated to the region;

2 that the figure obtained after this calculation shall be rounded to the nearest integer;

3 that this rounded integer shall be the number of seats allocated to the region,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to inform the Member States on changes in the number of Member States of the Union and their impact on the distribution of seats of Member States of the Council.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION PLEN/2 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Piracy and attacks against fixed and cellular telephone networks in Lebanon

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* the noble principles, purposes and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

*b)* the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions;

*c)* the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;

*d)* § 16 of the Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;

*e)* previous resolutions of plenipotentiary conferences, namely:

- Resolution 48 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the destruction of submarine cables in the Eastern Mediterranean;
- Resolution 74 (Nairobi, 1982) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, regarding Israel and assistance to Lebanon;
- Resolution 64 (Nice, 1989) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the condemnation of the practices of Israel in the Arab territories occupied by it;
- Resolution 159 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, relating to the support to Lebanon for rebuilding its telecommunication network, and given that Lebanon has not received, to date, any amounts of the monetary damages estimated by ITU experts at USD 547 million at that time,

*recognizing*

*a)* that a reliable telecommunication network is indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from Israel's actions;

*b)* that Lebanon's telecommunication facilities have been and are still being subjected to piracy, interference and interruption, and sedition by Israel against Lebanon's fixed and cellular telephone networks;

*c)* that the damage caused to Lebanon's telecommunications should be a matter of concern for the entire international community, particularly ITU, as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications;

*d)* the full right of Lebanon to compensation for the damages caused to its telecommunication network,

*recalling further*

that every Member State of ITU should respect the fundamental principles set forth in the Preamble to the Constitution and in Nos. 5, 6 and 7 of the Constitution.

*resolves*

to condemn all, attacks and violations by any ITU Member State against telecommunication networks in any other Member States, which harm the latter's national security, *inter alia*, those perpetrated by Israel toward Lebanon,.

*Instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux*

To monitor cease of the above-mentioned violations or harmful transmissions across the border and report to the Council in this respect.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION WGPL/1 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues relating to the risk of illicit use of information and communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*aware*

*a)* that technological innovation driven by information and communication technologies (ICTs) has significantly modified the ways in which people access telecommunications;

*b)* that the illicit use of ICTs could have a detrimental impact on a Member State's infrastructure, national security and economic development;

*c)* that the definition of "telecommunication", as stated in the ITU Constitution, reads as follows: "Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems",

*reaffirming*

*a)* Resolutions 55/63 and 56/121 of the United Nations General Assembly, which established the legal framework on countering the criminal misuse of information technologies;

*b)* Resolution 57/239 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity;

*c)* Resolution 58/199 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of essential information infrastructures;

*d)* Resolution 41/65 of the United Nations General Assembly, on principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from outer space,

*considering*

*a)* that, in the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (Geneva, 2003) supported the activities of the United Nations to prevent the potential use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security, and that it is necessary to prevent the use of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights (§ 36, WSIS Geneva Declaration of Principles);

*b)* that Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Geneva Plan of Action stipulates the following: "Governments, in cooperation with the private sector, should prevent, detect and respond to cybercrime and misuse of ICTs by: developing guidelines that take into account ongoing efforts in these areas; considering legislation that allows for effective investigation and prosecution of such misuse; promoting effective mutual assistance efforts; strengthening institutional support at the international level for preventing, detecting and recovering from such incidents; and encouraging education and raising awareness",

*considering further*

that WSIS (Tunis, 2005) identified ITU as moderator for the implementation of Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs),

*recalling*

*a)* Resolution 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*b)* Resolution 102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

*c)* Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, in particular strategic goal 4: "Developing tools, based on contributions from the membership, to promote end-user confidence, and to safeguard the efficiency, security, integrity and interoperability of networks";

*d)* Resolutions 1282 and 1305 of the ITU Council, the latter of which listed issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet among the main tasks of the Dedicated Group in identifying Internet-related public policy issues;

*e)* Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam;

*f)* the Hyderabad Declaration adopted by WTDC, in particular Programme 2 (Cybersecurity, ICT applications and IP-based network-related issues);

*g)* Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on cybersecurity and countering and combating spam;

*recognizing further*

*a)* that global cooperation and collaboration between the international organizations are necessary in order to address and prevent the illicit use of ICTs;

*b)* the moderating and facilitating role assigned to the Union under Action Line C5 as referred to above,

*noting*

*a)* the importance of ICTs, including telecommunications, for the social and economic development of countries, especially developing countries, through the creation of new public services that facilitate public access to information and enhanced transparency within public administrations, and can be helpful for the monitoring and observation of climate change, the management of natural resources and reduction of the risk of natural disasters;

*b)* the vulnerability of critical national infrastructures, their increasing dependence on ICTs and the threats resulting from the illicit use of ICTs,

*resolves to instruct the Secretary-General*

to take the necessary measures in order to:

*a)* raise the awareness of Member States regarding the adverse impact that may result from the illicit use of information and communication resources;

*b)* maintain the role of ITU to cooperate within its mandate with other United Nations bodies in combating the illicit use of ICTs,

*requests the Secretary-General*

in his capacity as facilitator of Action Line C5 on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, to organize meetings of Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders, including geospatial and information service providers, to discuss alternative approaches to solutions to address and prevent the illicit application of ICTs, while taking into consideration the overall interests of the ICT industry,

*invites Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders*

to pursue their dialogue at the regional and national levels in order to find mutually acceptable solutions,

*invites the Secretary-General*

to collect best practices in terms of actions taken by Member States to prevent the illicit use of ICTs and to provide assistance to interested Member States, as appropriate,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to report to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this resolution,

*invites Member States*

to provide the necessary support for the implementation of this resolution.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION WGPL/2 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Telecommunication/information and communication technology accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recognizing*

*a)* Resolution 70 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) accessibility for persons with disabilities, and the current studies, initiatives and events on this issue undertaken by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and its study groups, in particular Study Group 2 and Study Group 16, in collaboration with the Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors (JCA-AHF);

*b)* Resolution 58 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on access to ICT for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, based on the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) special initiative work carried out through studies conducted within the framework of Question 20/1 of ITU-D Study Group 1, commencing in September 2006 and proposing the wording of that resolution and, likewise, the ITU-D initiative on development of an e-accessibility toolkit for persons with disabilities, in collaboration and partnership with the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict);

*c)* ongoing work in ITU-T, the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and ITU-D to bridge the digital disability divide;

*d)* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), calling for special attention to be given to persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities;

*e)* the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008 and which requires for States Parties to take appropriate measures for access for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others to ICT, emergency services and Internet services,

*considering*

*a)* that the World Health Organization estimates that ten per cent of the world's population (more than 650 million people) are persons with disabilities, and that this percentage may increase due to factors such as the greater availability of medical treatment and longer life expectancy, and also because people may acquire disability through aging, accidents, wars and circumstances of poverty;

*b)* that over the past 60 years, the approach to disability adopted by United Nations agencies, and by many Member States (through a changed emphasis in their laws, regulations, policies and programmes), has moved from a health and welfare perspective to a human-rights based approach, which recognizes that persons with disabilities are people first, and that societal actions have, in certain instances, placed barriers upon them as opposed to their disabilities, and which includes the goal of full participation in society by persons with disabilities;

*c)* that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008, requires States Parties, under Article 9 on Accessibility, to take appropriate measures including:

i) 9(2)(g) "to promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet";

ii) 9(2)(h) "to promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost";

*d)* the importance of cooperation between governments, the private sector and relevant organizations to provide possibilities for low-cost access,

*recalling*

*a)* § 18 of the Tunis Commitment, made at the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (Tunis, 2005): "We shall strive unremittingly, therefore, to promote universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to ICTs, including universal design and assistive technologies, for all people, especially those with disabilities, everywhere, to ensure that the benefits are more evenly distributed between and within societies, and to bridge the digital divide in order to create digital opportunities for all and benefit from the potential offered by ICTs for development";

*b)* the Phuket Declaration on Tsunami Preparedness for Persons with Disabilities (Phuket, 2007), which emphasizes the need for inclusive emergency warning and disaster management systems using telecommunication/ICT facilities based on open, non-proprietary, global standards;

*c)* Resolution GSC-14/27 agreed at the 14th Global Standards Collaboration meeting (Geneva 2009), which encouraged greater collaboration among global regional and national standardization bodies as a basis for establishing and/or strengthening activities and initiatives concerning the use of telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities,

*resolves*

to take account of persons with disabilities in the work of ITU, and to collaborate in adopting a comprehensive action plan in order to extend access to telecommunications/ICTs to persons with disabilities, in collaboration with external entities and bodies concerned with this subject,

*instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux*

1 to coordinate accessibility-related activities between ITU-T, ITU-R and ITU-D, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and entities where appropriate, in order to avoid duplication and to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities are taken into account;

2 to consider the financial implications for ITU of providing accessible information through ICTs and to ITU facilities, services and programmes for participants with visual, hearing or physical disabilities, including captioning at meetings, access to print information and the ITU website, access to ITU buildings and meeting facilities, and the adoption of accessible ITU recruitment practices and employment;

3 to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account when developing and progressing ITU work;

4 to consider expanding the fellowship programme in order to enable delegates with disabilities, within existing budgetary constraints, to participate in the work of ITU;

5 to identify, document and disseminate examples of best practices for accessibility in the field of telecommunications/ICTs among ITU Member States and Sector Members;

6 to work collaboratively on accessibility-related activities with ITU-T, ITU-R and ITU-D, in particular concerning awareness and mainstreaming of telecommunication/ICT accessibility standards and in developing programmes that enable developing countries to introduce services that allow persons with disabilities to utilize telecommunication/ICT services effectively;

7 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with other relevant organizations and entities, in particular in the interest of ensuring that ongoing work in the field of accessibility is taken into account;

8 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with disability organizations in all regions to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities are taken into account;

9 to review the current ITU services and facilities, including meetings and events, in order to make them available to persons with disabilities, and to endeavour to make the necessary changes to improve accessibility, where appropriate and economically feasible, pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/106;

10 to consider accessibility standards and guidelines whenever undertaking renovations or changing the use of space at a facility, so that accessibility features are maintained and additional barriers are not inadvertently implemented;

11 to prepare a report for submission to each annual session of the Council on implementation of this resolution having regard to the budget allocated for this purpose;

12 to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

1 to consider developing, within their national legal frameworks, guidelines or other mechanisms to enhance the accessibility, compatibility and usability of telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals, and to offer support to regional initiatives related to this issue;

2 to consider introducing appropriate telecommunication/ICT services in order to enable persons with disabilities to utilize these services on an equal basis with others, and to promote international cooperation in this regard;

3 to participate actively in accessibility-related activities/studies in ITU-T, ITU-R and ITU-D, including participating actively in the work of the study groups concerned, and to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account;

4 to take into account *considering c)* ii) and *d)* above, and the benefits of cost affordability for equipment and services for persons with disabilities, including universal design;

5 to encourage the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of this resolution.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION WGPL/3 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* Resolution 72 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF);

*b)* Resolution 62 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to EMF;

*c)* relevant resolutions and recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

*d)* that there is ongoing work in the three Sectors relating to human exposure to electromagnetic fields, and that liaison and collaboration between the Sectors and with other expert organizations are important, in order to avoid duplication of effort,

*considering*

*a)* that the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) have the specialized health expertise and competence to assess the impact of radio waves on the human body;

*b)* that ITU has expertise in calculating and measuring the field strength and power density of radio signals;

*c)* the high cost of equipment used for measuring and assessing human exposure to EMF;

*d)* that the considerable development in radio spectrum use has resulted in multiple sources of EMF emissions within any given geographic area;

*e)* the urgent need for regulatory bodies in many developing countries to obtain information on EMF measurement methodologies in regard to human exposure to radio-frequency energy, in order to establish national regulations to protect their citizens;

*f)* that guidelines on limits of exposure to EMF have been established by ICNIRP[1], the International Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)[2] and the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) and that many administrations have adopted national regulations based on these guidelines,

*resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux*

to collect and disseminate information concerning exposure to electromagnetic fields, including on EMF measurement methodologies, in order to assist national administrations, particularly in developing countries, to develop appropriate national regulations,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in collaboration with the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau*

1 to ascertain the requirement for, and as appropriate conduct, regional seminars and workshops in order to identify the needs of developing countries and to build human capacity in regard to measurement of electromagnetic fields related to human exposure to these fields;

2 to encourage Member States in the various regions to cooperate in sharing expertise and resources and identify a focal point or regional cooperation mechanism, including if required a regional centre, so as to assist all Member States in the region in measurement and training,

*instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Directors of the three Bureaux*

1 to prepare a report on the implementation of this resolution for submission to the ITU Council at each annual session;

2 to provide a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution.

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[1] Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-Varying Electric, Magnetic and Electromagnetic Fields (up to 300 GHz) - http://www.icnirp.de/documents/emfgdl.pdf .

[2] IEEE Std C95.1™-2005, IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION WGPL/4 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Conformance and interoperability

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recognizing*

*a)* that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted Resolution 76 (Johannesburg, 2008);

*b)* that the World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010);

*c)* that, at its 2009 session, the Council endorsed the following recommendations of the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) (Document C09/28):

1) implementation of the proposed conformity assessment programme;

2) implementation of the proposed interoperability events programme;

3) implementation of the proposed human resources capacity building;

4) implementation of the proposed recommendations to assist in the establishment of test facilities in developing countries;

5) that the Director of TSB should report to a future Council session on the implementation of recommendations 1) and 2) above, and jointly with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) on recommendations 3) and 4) above, and on a proposed business plan for the long-term implementation of the programmes;

*d)* the progress reports by the Director of TSB made to the Council at its 2009 and 2010 sessions and to the 2010 plenipotentiary conference,

*resolves*

1 to endorse the objectives of both Resolution 76 (Johannesburg, 2008) and Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), and the recommendations of the Director of TSB endorsed by the Council at its 2009 session;

2 that this programme of work be implemented in parallel without any delay, including the informative pilot conformity database and its development into a fully functioning database, bearing in mind the need for a business plan to be expeditiously developed by the Director of TSB, and approved by the Council, for its long-term implementation, in consultation with each region, and taking into consideration a) the outcome and effect that the pilot conformity database may have on Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders (e.g. other SDOs); b) the impact the database will have on bridging the standardization gap as relevant to each region; c) the potential liability issues for ITU and for Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders, and also taking into account the results of the regional ITU conformity and interoperability consultations;

3 to assist developing countries in establishing regional or subregional conformity and interoperability centres suitable to perform interoperability testing as appropriate,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau,*

1 to continue the consultation with all stakeholders in all regions, taking into consideration the needs of each region, on implementation of the recommendations endorsed by the Council, including, in collaboration with the Director of BDT, the recommendations on human capacity building and assistance in the establishment of test facilities in developing countries;

2 to continue to carry out the necessary studies with a view to introducing the use of ITU Mark for a possible future ITU Mark programme, as a voluntary programme permitting manufacturers and service providers to make a visible declaration that their equipment conforms to applicable ITU-T recommendations and increasing the probability of interoperability, and to consider its possible application as an indication of a degree of interoperability capability in the future;

3 to enhance and improve standards-setting processes in order to improve interoperability through conformity;

4 to prepare a business plan for the long-term implementation of this resolution;

5 to provide the Council with progress reports, including the results of studies, relating to the implementation of this resolution,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in close collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau*

1 to advance the implementation of Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and to report to the Council;

2 to assist Member States in addressing their concerns with respect to counterfeit equipment,

*invites the Council*

1 to consider the reports of the Director of TSB and to take all necessary measures so as to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this resolution;

2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made with respect to this resolution,

*invites Sector Members*

1 to populate the pilot conformity database with details of products tested to applicable ITU-T recommendations in accredited test laboratories (first, second or third party), or by accredited certification bodies, or according to procedures adopted by a standards development organization or forum qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5;

2 to participate in ITU-facilitated interoperability events;

3 to take an active role in building developing countries' capacity in conformity and interoperability testing, including on-the-job training, particularly as part of any supply contract for telecommunication equipment, services and systems to these countries,

*invites organizations qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5*

1 to participate in the ITU pilot conformity database activities and, sharing links on a mutual basis, to enrich its extent by referring to more recommendations and standards within a product, and to allow for more exposure of vendors' products and widen the portfolio of selection to the users;

2 to participate in developing countries' capacity-building programmes and activities facilitated by TSB and BDT, in particular offering opportunities for developing-country experts – particularly from operators – to gain on-the-job experience,

*invites Member States*

1 to contribute to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to encourage national and regional testing entities to assist ITU in implementing this resolution;

3 to adopt conformity-assessment regimes and procedures based on applicable ITU-T recommendations, leading to better quality of service/quality of experience, and to higher probability of interoperability of equipment, services and systems,

*further invites Member States and Sector Members*

to bear in mind the legal and regulatory frameworks of other countries concerning equipment that negatively affects the quality of their telecommunication infrastructure, in particular recognizing the concerns of developing countries with respect to counterfeit equipment,

*further invites Member States*

to contribute to the next radiocommunication assembly in 2012 in order for it to consider and take appropriate actions as deemed necessary.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION WGPL/5 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Overall review of implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* Resolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which achieved its aims in regard to the holding of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

*b)* Resolution 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on ITU's role in implementing the WSIS outcomes,

*recalling further*

*a)* the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, all of which were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;

*b)* that § 111 of the Tunis Agenda requests the United Nations General Assembly to make an overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes in 2015;

*c)* that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,

*considering*

*a)* the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention concerning the role of the Union with regard to policies and strategies;

*b)* the resolutions adopted by this conference concerning WSIS;

*c)* the particular role that ITU played in initiating and leading the management of WSIS;

*d)* the mandates given to ITU in respect of overall implementation of the WSIS outcomes,

*taking into account*

*a)* progress made on overall implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

*b)* the implementation and follow-up process framework established by the Tunis Agenda;

*c)* the multistakeholder approach in implementation and follow-up process,

*resolves to instruct the Secretary-General*

1 to initiate the consideration at the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) for the preparation of the overall review of implementation of WSIS outcomes in 2015, as requested by the Tunis Agenda (§ 111), including the possibility of holding a high-level event in 2014/15;

2 to propose to CEB to make the necessary preparations based on the multistakeholder approach;

3 to pursue efficient and effective coordination with all stakeholders in preparing the overall review;

4 to report to the Council on the results of this process, for its consideration and decision,

*instructs the Council*

in the light of the results of this consultation:

1 to consider and decide on the Union's role in and contribution to the overall review process;

2 to examine ways and means to enhance ITU's lead role in any relevant preparatory process;

3 to request the Secretary-General, under the preparatory process, to carry out coordination with all stakeholders and provide mechanisms, including the possibility of holding open consultations;

4 to evaluate at its 2011 session the financial burden for the Union that might result from its contribution to the preparatory process;

5 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on preparations for final overall review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes and formulate proposals for further activities.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION WGPL/6 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## ITU role in organizing the work on technical aspects of telecommunication networks to support the Internet

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* that the construction of the information society demands the decisive cooperation and involvement of the entire world, as its consolidation will certainly exert a positive impact on bridging the digital divide;

*b)* that one of the first steps to be undertaken is to establish an environment for the ITU Member States and Sector Members to explore ways to advance in the process towards enhanced cooperation within ITU and address and define new mechanisms for accomplishing its emerging role and responsibilities,

*considering further*

*a)* that a crucial part of the Tunis Agenda on the Information Society lies in the "Implementation and follow-up" section, where the premises, guidelines and activities of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) are clearly expressed;

*b)* that ITU has been appointed in the "Implementation and follow-up" section of the Tunis Agenda as one of the possible moderators and facilitators for the action lines established by WSIS;

*c)* that both the 2006 world telecommunication development conference (WTDC-06) and the 2006 plenipotentiary conference (PP-06) recognized the leading role that ITU shall play in regard to WSIS Action Lines C2 (Information and communication infrastructure) and C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs)),

*noting*

*a)* the need to strengthen the Union with structures that allow continuous improvement of its work as facilitator of WSIS directives;

*b)* the importance of telecommunication networks and services as a support to Internet interoperability;

*c)* the historical capacity of the Union for bringing together various agents of the telecommunication sector, i.e. administrations and private entities, in the development of technical recommendations for telecommunication networks;

*d)* the need to establish focal points within the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) for the relevant WSIS action lines (pursuant to Resolution 75 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly), so as to enable all ITU members to work, in a coordinate and transparent manner, on the development of the technical aspects of telecommunication networks for supporting the Internet, in order to help advance network evolution, capacity, continuity, interoperability and security, through contribution-based work,

*keeping in mind*

*a)* Article 17 of the ITU Constitution, which outlines the functions of ITU-T: "*The functions of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector shall be, bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, to fulfil the purposes of the Union relating to telecommunication standardization, as stated in Article 1 of this Constitution, by studying technical, operating and tariff questions and adopting recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis*";

*b)* Article 13 of the ITU Convention, which sets out the responsibilities of WTSA, detailing that:

...

*"3 In accordance with No. 104 of the Constitution, the assembly shall:*

*f) decide on the need to maintain, terminate or establish other groups and appoint their chairmen and vice-chairmen;*

*g) establish the terms of reference for the groups referred to in No. 191A above; such groups shall not adopt questions or recommendations",*

...

*resolves*

that ITU shall continue to adapt, working in a coordinated and transparent manner on development of the technical aspects of telecommunication networks for supporting the Internet, in order to help advance network evolution, capacity, continuity, interoperability and security, through contribution-based work,

*instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux*

to continue taking all necessary measures for ITU to fulfil its role in organizing the work on aspects of telecommunication networks to support Internet,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in consultation with the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group*

1 to convene open consultations about contributions that ITU-T could provide to the implementation of WSIS;

2 to evaluate and present a proposal on adjustments to the current structure of ITU-T, in order to fulfil the directive set forth in *resolves* above, by possibly suggesting the creation of a specific study group or other group on these matters;

3 to submit, for WTSA-12, the conclusion of the evaluation mentioned in item 2 above,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

to participate and provide contributions related to the evaluation mentioned in *instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in consultation with the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group* 2 above,

*invites the 2012 world telecommunication standardization assembly*

1 to analyse the report by the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group and contributions from Member States and Sector Members, and decide on the adjustments to the structure of ITU-T, in order to reach the objective of improving the technical work, within ITU-T, on the development of the technical aspects of telecommunication networks for supporting the Internet;

2 to take the necessary action, as appropriate, regarding the establishment of a study group or other appropriate group in order to achieve the objectives mentioned in *resolves* above.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION WGPL/7 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## ITU's role in child online protection

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* that the Internet is playing an increasingly important and valuable role in the provision of education for children, enriching the curriculum and helping to bridge language and other barriers between the children of all nations;

*b)* that the Internet has become a major platform for many different kinds of educational, cultural and entertainment activities for children;

*c)* that children are among the most active participants online;

*d)* that parents, guardians and educators are not always aware of children's activities on the Internet;

*e)* that there is an urgent need and global demand for the protection of children from exploitation and exposure to danger and deception when using the Internet or information and communication technology (ICT), given that these innocent children represent the future of humankind;

*f)* the growing development, diversification and spread of access to ICTs worldwide, in particular the Internet, and the increasingly widespread use thereof by children, at times with no control or guidance;

*g)* that in order to address the issue of cybersecurity for children, it is critical that proactive measures be taken in order to protect children online at an international level;

*h)* the requirement for a multistakeholder approach in order to promote social responsibility in the ICT sector so as to effectively make use of the variety of tools available to build confidence in the use of ICT networks and services, reducing the risks identified for children;

*i)* that child online protection is a subject of valid international global interest and shall be listed in the priorities of the world community's global agenda;

*j)* that child online protection involves an international collaborative network, in conjunction with other United Nations agencies and partners, for action to promote the online protection of children worldwide by providing guidance on safe online behaviour;

*k)* that several governments and regional organizations are actively promoting and working towards creating a safe Internet environment for children,

*recalling*

*a)* the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1959 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and all relevant United Nations resolutions regarding child protection and child online protection;

*b)* that, within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the States Parties undertook to protect the child from all forms of exploitation and sexual abuse, and for that purpose, in particular, to take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent a) the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; b) the exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; c) the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials (Article 34);

*c)* Article 17 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989, on access to information by children and protection from information and material injurious to their well-being;

*d)* that pursuant to Article 10 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (New York, 2000) on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the States Parties shall take all necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism; and shall also promote international cooperation and coordination between their authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations and international organizations;

*e)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), in the Tunis Commitment of 2005 (§ 24), recognized the role of ICTs in the protection of children and in enhancing the development of children, urging Member States to strengthen action to protect children from abuse and defend their rights in the context of ICTs, emphasizing that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration; accordingly, the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society (§ 90 q)) set forth the commitment to using ICTs as a tool to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, by, *inter alia*, incorporating regulatory, self-regulatory and other effective policies and frameworks to protect children and young people from abuse and exploitation through ICTs into national plans of action and e-strategies;

*f)* the memorandum of understanding between the secretariat of the Union and Child Helpline International (CHI);

*g)* that Resolution 1305 adopted by the 2009 session of the Council, on the role of the Dedicated Group in identifying Internet-related public policy issues, has in its Annex 1 identified protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation as one of the public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU's work on international Internet-related public policy matters;

*h)* Resolution 1306 adopted by the 2009 session of the Council, under which a child online protection working group was set up, with the participation of Member States and Sector Members, and its mandate was defined by the ITU members in close collaboration with the secretariat of the Union;

*i)* Resolution 67 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in child online protection;

*j)* Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, which encompasses child online protection,

*recognizing*

*a)* that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs);

*b)* that the Child Online Protection (COP) initiative was presented to the High-Level Segment of the Council in 2008, where it was endorsed by the Heads of State, ministers and heads of international organizations globally;

*c)* that the year-long Call for Action launched by the ITU Secretary-General on 18 May 2009 to consider 2009-2010 to be child online safety year;

*d)* that ITU, in collaboration with its COP members, has created four sets of guidelines for the protection of children in cyberspace, namely: Guidelines for children, Guidelines for parents, guardians and educators, Guidelines for industry and Guidelines for policy-makers;

*e)* that, although it would have been desirable to have a global telephone number for child online protection, due to technical difficulties, a single globally harmonized number is not possible, as provided in Rec. ITU-T E.164/Suppl.5 (11/2009),

*taking into account*

*a)* the discussions and observations made at the meetings of the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection (WG-COP);

*b)* that the 2009 World Telecommunication Information Society Day (WTISD-09) was celebrated under the theme "Protecting children in cyberspace", and aimed to raise global awareness for ensuring that children can safely access the Internet,

*resolves*

1 that ITU should continue the COP initiative as a platform to raise awareness on child online safety issues;

2 that ITU should continue providing assistance and support to the Member States, especially developing countries, in developing and implementing roadmaps for the COP initiative;

3 that there should be coordination amongst all relevant ITU groups on the issues related to child protection online,

*requests the Council*

to maintain WG-COP, in order to facilitate the membership's input and guidance on ITU's role in child online protection,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to deploy greater efforts to ascertain the activities carried out by other United Nations organizations in this domain, and to coordinate with them appropriately, with the objective of establishing partnerships to maximize and synergize efforts in this important area;

2 to also coordinate ITU activities with other similar initiatives being undertaken at the national, regional and international levels, in order to eliminate possible overlaps;

3 to bring this resolution to the attention of other COP members and of the United Nations Secretary-General, with the aim of increasing the engagement of the United Nations system in child online protection;

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

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to carry out the activities for ensuring the implementation of Resolution 67 (Hyderabad, 2010), and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council;

2 to collaborate closely with WG-COP, with the aim of avoiding duplication of efforts and maximizing outputs relevant to protecting children online,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau*

to encourage ITU-T Study Group 2 to continue exploring the option of introducing a single globally harmonized telephone number in the future, and Member States, for the time being, to allocate telephone number on regional basis for child online protection,

*invites Member States*

1 to join and participate actively in WG-COP and related ITU activities, for the purposes of a comprehensive discussion and exchange of information on legal, technical, organizational and procedural issues, as well as capacity building and international cooperation for protecting children online;

2 to develop information, to educate and to create consumer-awareness campaigns aimed at parents, teachers, industry and the population in general, in order to make children aware of the risks that may be encountered online,

*invites Sector Members*

to participate actively in WG-COP and in other ITU activities, with the aim of informing the ITU membership about technological solutions for protecting children online.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION WGPL/8 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* Resolution 64 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which encourages the deployment of IPv6;

*b)* Opinion 5 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum (WTPF), on capacity building in support of the adoption of IPv6;

*c)* Resolution 63 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6 in the developing countries,

*considering further*

*a)* that the Internet has become a leading factor in social and economic development and a vital tool for communication and technological innovation, creating a major paradigm shift in the telecommunication and information technology sector;

*b)* that in view of the imminent exhaustion of IPv4 addresses and in order to ensure the stability, growth and development of the Internet, specific actions must be defined for the transition to IPv6,

*noting*

the decision taken by the Council at its 2009 session to set up an IPv6 working group (see Document CO9/93),

*recognizing*

*a)* that IPv6 deployment gives an opportunity for the development of information and communication technologies (ICT), and that its early adoption is the best way to avoid the scarcity of addresses and the consequences that exhaustion of IPv4 addresses may entail, including high costs;

*b)* that governments play an important part as catalyst for the transition to IPv6,

*resolves*

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations[1] involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future Internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

2 to step up the exchange of experiences and information with all stakeholders regarding the adoption of IPv6, with the aim of creating opportunities for collaborative efforts, and to ensure that feedback exists to enrich efforts to support the transition to IPv6;

3 to collaborate closely with the relevant international recognized partners, including the Internet community (e.g. regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and others), in order to encourage the deployment of IPv6 by raising awareness and through capacity building;

4 to assist those Member States which, in accordance with the existing allocation policies, require support in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources, pursuant to relevant resolutions;

5 that the IPv6 group undertake detailed studies of IP addresses allocation as requested by the Dedicated Group on Internet-related public policy issues, both for IPv4 addresses and for IPv6 addresses,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Director of Telecommunication Standardization Bureau*

1 to undertake and facilitate activities on the above resolves in order that the relevant ITU-T study group can carry out the work;

2 while assisting those Member States that require support in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources, to monitor the current allocation mechanisms (including the equitable distribution of addresses) for ITU Member States or Sector Members, and to identify and point out any underlying flaws in the current allocation mechanisms;

3 to communicate proposals for changes to existing policies, if identified under the studies above, in accordance with the existing policy development process;

4 to develop statistics on progress made with the transition, based on information that may be compiled regionally through collaboration with regional organizations,

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[1] Including, but not limited to ICANN, the RIRs, the IETF, ISOC and W3C, on the basis of reciprocity basis.

*invites Member States*

1 through the knowledge gained in *resolves* 1, to promote specific initiatives at the national level, which foster interaction with governmental, private and academic entities and civil society for the purposes of the information exchange necessary for the deployment of IPv6 in their respective countries;

2 to encourage, with support from the ITU regional offices, the regional Internet registries (RIRs) and other regional organizations in coordinating research, dissemination and training actions with participation by governments, industry and the academic community in order to facilitate the deployment of IPv6 within the countries and in the region, and to coordinate initiatives between regions to promote its deployment worldwide;

3 to develop national policies to promote the technological update of systems in order to ensure that the public services provided utilizing the IP protocol and the communications infrastructure and relevant applications of the Member States are compatible with IPv6;

4 to ensure, in the actions they carry out regarding communication and computer equipment, that the necessary measures are taken so that new equipment has IPv6 capacity, taking into consideration a necessary period for the transition from IPv4 to IPv6;

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to disseminate, as appropriate, to the ITU membership and the Internet community, information on the progress achieved on the implementation of this resolution.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION WGPL/9 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Definitions and terminology relating to building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a*) Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

*b)* Resolution 130 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which resolves to give high priority to the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs);

*c)* provisions of the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society related to building confidence and security in the use of ICT;

*d)* the outcomes of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) regarding this issue,

*e)* that, in accordance with WSIS Action Line C5, Resolution 149 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the ITU Council to establish a working group, open to all Member States and Sector Members, to study terminology related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, and to develop definitions and descriptions in this regard;

*f)* Programme 2 (Cybersecurity, ICT applications and IP-based network-related issues) of the Hyderabad Action Plan adopted by WTDC-10,

*aware*

*a)* that one of the purposes of the Union is to maintain and extend international cooperation among all its Member States for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;

*b)* that another of the purposes of the Union is to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness,

*considering*

a) the need to build confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs by strengthening the trust framework (§ 39 of the Tunis Agenda) and the need for governments, in cooperation with other stakeholders, within their respective roles, to develop necessary legislation for the investigation and prosecution of cybercrime, at national, regional and international level;

*b)* that United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/211 invites Member States to use, if and when they deem appropriate, the voluntary self-assessment tool that is annexed to that resolution for national efforts;

*c)* the reasons behind the adoption of Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on bridging the digital divide, having regard to the importance of multistakeholder implementation at the international level and to the action lines referenced in § 108 of the Tunis Agenda, including "Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs",

*noting*

*a)* the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs as highlighted in WSIS;

*b)* that there is a need to maintain common terminology pertaining to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*c)* the ongoing work carried out by organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) in relation to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*d)* that Resolution 50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on cybersecurity, and Resolution 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA on countering and combating spam, include the study of technical aspects for reducing the impact of these phenomena,

*considering further*

*a)* that in the area of security, ITU-T Study Group 17 is responsible for developing the core recommendations on telecommunication and ICT security, such as security architecture and frameworks; the fundamentals of protection, including threats, vulnerabilities and risks; authentication and identity management, incident handling and forensics; and security aspects of communication applications;

*b)* that Recommendation ITU-T X.1205 (2008), on overview of cybersecurity, provides a terminology definition of cybersecurity;

*c)* that the Council Working Group on the study of definitions and terminology relating to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs (WG-Def), which was established by Resolution 149 (Antalya, 2006), examined several proposals and reached consensus on the definition of "cybersecurity" in Recommendation ITU-T X.1205 (2008);

*d)* that the above-mentioned Council group, in its final report to the 2009 session of the Council, proposed two options relating to the definition for cybersecurity, as reproduced below:

*Option 1*

*1a. introduce the word "cybersecurity", in Article 1 of the Constitution and define this item in the Annex to the Constitution, based on the agreed definition, or*

*1b. introduce the word "cybersecurity" in a relevant article in the Convention and define this item in the Annex to the Convention;*

*Option 2*

*2. adopt a resolution by the Plenipotentiary Conference regarding this definition,*

*recognizing*

*a)* the ongoing work by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) on matters related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs,

*b)* the importance of studying the issue of terminology related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, and of examining and developing definitions and descriptions in this regard, as appropriate;

*c)* that this base set needs to include other important issues in addition to cybersecurity,

*recognizing further*

*a)* that, due to the evolving technological environment and the potential emergence of new and unforeseeable risks and vulnerabilities in relation to confidence and security in the use of ICTs, and for other reasons, it may become necessary for ITU-T Study Group 17 to update the definition of cybersecurity that is presented in Recommendation ITU-T X.1205;

*b)* that the definition of cybersecurity may need to be modified from time to time to reflect changes in policy;

*c)* the work of ITU-T Study Group 17 (Security) on public key infrastructures, identity management, digital signatures, the security manual, the security standards roadmap and the cybersecurity information exchange framework;

*d)* that the above-mentioned work is continuing in ITU-T Study Group 17 in order to further develop the above-mentioned set of definitions taking into account the continuous development in ICT technology;

*e)* that the inclusion of any definition relating to ICT, which is an evolving issue, such as the definition of cybersecurity, in the stable Constitution is not consistent with the principles based on which the stable Constitution would be established,

*resolves*

1 to take into account the definition of "cybersecurity" approved in Recommendation ITU-T X.1205[1] for use in activities related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs,

2 that the above footnote is an integral part of this resolution;

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to bring this resolution to the attention of the international organizations and other relevant entities dealing with the security of telecommunications/ICTs for consideration and any required action, as appropriate,

*instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to take into account the definition of "cybersecurity" that is adopted in Recommendation ITU-T X.1205 for use in ITU activities related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau*

to report to the Council on any new or revised recommendations adopted by ITU-T related to or affecting cybersecurity-related terminology and definitions or other relevant definitions concerning confidence and security in the use of ICTs,

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[1] Recommendation ITU-T X.1205, "Cybersecurity: Cybersecurity is the collection of tools, policies, security concepts, security safeguards, guidelines, risk management approaches, actions, training, best practices, assurance and technologies that can be used to protect the cyber environment and organization and user's assets. Organization and user's assets include connected computing devices, personnel, infrastructure, applications, services, telecommunications systems, and the totality of transmitted and/or stored information in the cyber environment. Cybersecurity strives to ensure the attainment and maintenance of the security properties of the organization and user's assets against relevant security risks in the cyber environment. The general security objectives comprise the following:

- Availability
- Integrity, which may include authenticity and non-repudiation
- Confidentiality"

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

to participate actively in the relevant ITU study groups dealing with issues relating to confidence and security in the use of ICTs

**ADD**

RESOLUTION WGPL/10 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## The role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies on climate change and the protection of the environment

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recognizing*

*a)* Resolution 136 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the use of telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICTs) for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief;

*b)* relevant resolutions of World Radiocommunication Conferences and Radiocommunication Assemblies, such as Resolution 646 (WRC-03), on public protection and disaster relief; Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-07), on radiocommunication resources for early warning, disaster mitigation and relief operation or Resolution 673 (WRC-07), on the use of radiocommunication for Earth observation in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO);

*c)* Resolution 73 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on ICTs and climate change, which resulted from the successful work of the focus group created in 2007 by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to identify the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) in regard to this issue and was adopted in response to the needs identified in the relevant contributions to WTSA-08 by the ITU regional groups;

*d)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) on ICT applications and climate change;

*e)* Resolution 54 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC on ICT;

*f)* Resolution 1307 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2009 session on ICTs and climate change,

*further recognizing*

*a)* § 20 of Action Line C7 (e-environment) of the Geneva Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva, 2003), calling for the establishment of monitoring systems using ICTs to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries;

*b)* Opinion 3 of the 2009 World Telecommunication Policy Forum (ICT and the environment), which recognizes that telecommunications/ICTs can make a substantial contribution to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change and calls for formulating future inventions and efforts for effectively addressing it;

*c)* the outcomes of the UN Climate Change Conferences held in Indonesia in December 2007 and in Copenhagen in December 2009;

*d)* the Nairobi Declaration on the Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste, and the adoption by the Ninth Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention of the Work Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste, focusing on the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

*considering*

*a)* that the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions had risen by more than 70 per cent since 1970, having an effect on global warming, changing weather patterns, rising sea-levels, desertification, shrinking ice cover and other long-term effects;

*b)* that climate change is acknowledged as a potential threat to all countries and needs a global response;

*c)* that the consequences of developing countries' lack of preparation in the past have recently come to light, and that these countries will be exposed to incalculable dangers and considerable losses, including the consequences of rising sea levels for many coastal areas in developing countries;

*d)* Programme 5 of the Hyderabad Action Plan for least developed countries, countries in special need (small island developing states, low-lying coastal countries and landlocked developing countries), emergency telecommunications and climate change adaptation,

*further considering*

*a)* that telecommunications/ICTs play an important role in protecting the environment and in promoting innovative and sustainable development activities at low risk to the environment;

*b)* that the role of telecommunications/ICTs in tackling the challenge of climate change encompasses a wide array of activities, including, but not limited to: the promotion of telecommunications/ICTs as alternatives to other technologies that consume more energy; the development of energy-efficient devices, applications and networks; the development of energy-efficient working methods; the implementation of satellite and ground-based remote sensing platforms for environmental observation, including weather monitoring; and the use of telecommunications/ICTs to warn the public of dangerous weather events and provide communication support for governmental and non-governmental organization aid providers to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions;

*c)* that remote sensing applications on board satellites and other radiocommunication systems are important tools for climate monitoring, environmental observation, disaster prediction, detection of illegal deforestation, and the detection and mitigation of the negative effects of climate change;

*d)* the role ITU can play in promoting the use of ICTs to mitigate climate change effects, and that the Strategic Plan for the Union for 2012-2015 gives clear priority to combating climate change using ICTs;

*e)* that the use of telecommunications/ICTs provides increased opportunities to reduce GHG emissions generated by non-ICT sectors through the utilization of telecommunications/ICTs in ways that replace services or increase efficiency of the sectors concerned,

*aware*

*a)* that telecommunications/ICTs also contribute to emissions of GHG, a contribution which, although relatively small, will grow with the increased use of telecommunications/ICTs, and that the necessary priority must be given to reducing GHG emissions;

*b)* that developing countries face additional challenges in addressing the effects of climate change, including natural disasters related to climate change**,**

*bearing in mind*

*a)* that countries have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Protocol and have committed to reduce their emission levels of GHG to targets that are mainly set below their 1990 levels;

*b)* that the countries that have submitted plans in response to the Copenhagen Accord have specified which steps they are prepared to take to reduce their carbon intensity in the current decade,

*noting*

*a)* that the current ITU-T Study Group 5 is the lead ITU-T study group responsible for studies on methodologies for evaluating telecommunication/ICT effects on climate change, for publishing guidelines for using ICTs in an eco-friendly way, for studying energy efficiency of the power feeding systems, for studying ICT environmental aspects of electromagnetic phenomena, and for studying, assessing and analysing safe, low-cost social recirculation of telecommunication/ICT equipment through recycling and reuse;

*b)* ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 24/2 on ICTs and climate change, adopted by the WTDC (Hyderabad, 2010);

*c)* that ITU Recommendations that focus on energy-saving systems and applications can play a critical role in the development of telecommunications/ICTs, by promoting the adoption of recommendations for enhancing the use of telecommunications/ICTs to serve as an effective cross-cutting tool to measure and reduce GHG emissions across economic and social activities;

*d)* the leadership of ITU-R, in collaboration with the ITU membership, in continuing to support studies on the use of radiocommunication systems, including remote sensing applications, to improve climate monitoring and disaster prediction, detection and relief;

*e)* that there are other international bodies that are working on climate change issues, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and that ITU should collaborate, within its mandate, with those entities;

*f)* that several countries have committed to a 20 per cent reduction in GHG emissions both in the ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors by 2020, against 1990 levels,

*resolves*

that ITU within its mandate and in collaboration with other organizations, will demonstrate its leadership in applying telecommunications/ICTs to address the causes and effects of climate change through the following:

1 to continue and further develop ITU activities on telecommunications/ICTs and climate change in order to contribute to the wider global efforts being made by the United Nations;

2 to encourage energy efficiency of telecommunications/ICTs in order to reduce the GHG emissions produced by the telecommunication/ICT sector;

3 to encourage the telecommunication/ICT sector to contributes through its own improvement of energy efficiency and in the use of ICTs in other parts of the economy, to an annual reduction in GHG emissions;

4 to report on the level that the ICT sector has contributed to the reduction of GHG emissions in other sectors through a reduction of their energy consumption by applying ICTs;

5 to promote awareness of the environmental issues associated with telecommunication/ICT equipment, design and encourage energy efficiency and the use of materials in the design and fabrication of telecommunication/ICT equipment in order to promote a clean and safe environment;

6 to include, as a priority, assistance to developing countries so as to strengthen their human and institutional capacity in promoting the use of telecommunications/ICTs to tackle climate change, as well as in areas such as the need for communities to adapt to climate change, as a key element of disaster management planning,

*instructs the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux*

1 to formulate a plan of action for the role of ITU, taking into account all relevant ITU resolutions, in conjunction with other relevant expert bodies/groups, and taking into account the specific mandate of the three ITU Sectors;

2 to ensure that the relevant ITU study groups responsible for ICTs and climate change implement the plan of action referred in *instructs the Secretary-General* 1 above;

3 to liaise with other relevant organizations in order to avoid duplication of work and optimize the use of resources;

4 to ensure that ITU organizes workshops, seminars and training courses in developing countries at the regional level for the purpose of raising awareness and identifying key issues in order to generate best practice guidelines;

5 to continue taking appropriate measures within the Union to contribute to the reduction of carbon footprint (e.g. paperless meetings, videoconferences, etc.);

6 to report annually to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made by ITU on implementation of this resolution;

7 to submit this resolution and other appropriate outcomes of the ITU activities to meetings of relevant organizations, including the UNFCCC, in order to reiterate the Union's commitment to sustainable global growth; and to ensure recognition of the importance of telecommunications/ICTs in mitigation and adaptation efforts as well as the critical role of ITU in this regard,

*instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux, within the purview of their mandate*

1 to continue the development of best practices and guidelines that will assist governments in the development of policy measures that could be used to support the ICT sector in reducing GHG emissions and promoting ICTs in other sectors;

2 to help in the promotion of research and development:

– to improve the energy efficiency of ICT equipment

– to measure climate change

– to mitigate the effects of climate change

– to adapt to the effects of climate change,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau*

1 to assist the lead ITU-T study group on ICTs and climate change (currently Study Group 5), in collaboration with other bodies, in the development of methodologies to assess:

i) the level of energy efficiency in the ICT sector and the application of telecommunications/ICTs in non-ICT sectors; and

ii) the complete lifecycle GHG emissions of telecommunication/ICT equipment, in collaboration with other relevant bodies, in order to establish best practice in the sector against an agreed set of metrics to enable the benefits of reuse, refurbishment and recycling to be quantified in order to help achieve reductions in GHG emissions both in the telecommunication/ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors;

2 to promote the work of ITU and cooperate with UN entities and others in activities related to climate change working towards a progressive and measurable reduction in energy consumption and GHG emissions throughout the lifecycle of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

3 to utilize the current Joint Coordination Activity on ICT and on climate change in specialist and specific discussions with other industries, drawing upon the expertise existing in other forums, industrial sectors (and their relevant forums) and academia in order to:

i) demonstrate ITU leadership in GHG reductions and energy savings in the ICT sector**;**

ii) ensure that ITU actively leads in the application of ICTs in other industries and contributes to the reduction in GHG emissions**,**

*invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates*

1 to continue to contribute actively to ITU on ICTs and climate change;

2 to continue or initiate public and private programs that include ICTs and climate change, giving due consideration to relevant ITU initiatives;

3 to support and contribute to the wider United Nations process on climate change;

4 to take necessary measures to reduce the effects of climate change by developing and using more energy-efficient ICT devices, applications and networks and through the application of ICTs in other fields;

5 to promote recycling and reuse of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

6 to continue to support the work of ITU-R in remote sensing (active and passive) for environmental observation and other radiocommunication systems that can be used to support climate monitoring, disaster prediction, alerting and response in accordance with relevant resolutions adopted by radiocommunication assemblies and world radiocommunication conferences.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION WGPL/11 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* the definition of e-health made by Resolution 58/28 of the World Health Assembly, Geneva 2005 as "... the cost-effective and secure use of information and communications technologies in support of health and health-related fields, including health-care services, health surveillance, health literature, and health education, knowledge and research";

*b)* that WTDC (Doha, 2006) recommended that ITU continue to study the potential of using telecommunications for e-health in order to meet the needs of developing countries;

*c)* Resolution 65 (Hyderabad, 2010), on improving access to healthcare services by using information and communication technologies (ICTs),

*considering further*

*a)* that WHO and ITU have a key role to promote stronger coordination among the key players in all technical areas of e-health standardization;

*b)* the need to provide effective, efficient and patient-safe clinical care using e-health ICTs;

*c)* that e-health applications and telecommunication/ICT applications supporting them are already extensive, but far from fully optimized and integrated;

*d)* the importance of maintaining momentum so that the potential advantages of telecommunication/ICT technologies in the healthcare sector are supported by appropriate regulatory, legal and policy frameworks in both the telecommunication and the health sectors,

*recognizing*

*a)* the ongoing work of ITU-D Study Group 2 through Question 14-3/2, on information and telecommunications for e-health;

*b)* that there are European regional initiatives to share best practices in the implementation of e-applications, including e-health;

*c)* that healthcare ICT standards was considered a high-interest subject at GSC 13;

*d)* that healthcare ICT standards need to be adapted, as necessary, to fit the context of each Member State, and that this requires a strengthening of capacity building and support;

*e)* the ongoing work in ITU-D to bridge the digital e-health divide;

*f)* the publication under ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 14-2/2 entitled "Mobile e-health solutions for developing countries",

*resolves to instruct the Secretary-General*

1 to give priority consideration to the expansion of telecommunication/ICT initiatives for e-health in the work of ITU and to coordinate e-health-related activities between ITU-R, ITU-T, ITU-D and other relevant organizations;

2 to continue and further develop ITU activities on telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health in order to contribute to the wider global efforts concerning e-health,

*instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux*

1 to identify and document examples of best practice for e-health in the field of telecommunication/ICT for dissemination among ITU Member States and Sector Members;

2 to report information and developments to Member States through an appropriate mechanism;

3 to coordinate on e-health-related activities with ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, and in particular, to promote awareness, mainstreaming and capacity building in the creation of telecommunication/ICT e-health standards, reporting findings to the Council as appropriate;

4 to work collaboratively on e-health-related activities with WHO and ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D and, in particular, developing programmes that enable developing countries to introduce e-health services safely and effectively,

*invites Member States*

to consider developing appropriate legislation, regulations, standards, codes of practice and guidelines to enhance the development and application of e-health telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals,

*encourages Member States and Sector Members*

to participate actively in e-health-related studies in ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D through contributions and by other appropriate means.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION COM5/1 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Establishment of a Council working group on a stable ITU Constitution

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* that the instruments of the Union are enumerated in Article 4 of the ITU Constitution;

*b)* that Article 52 of the Constitution requires that the Constitution and the ITU Convention be simultaneously ratified by any signatory Member State in accordance with its constitutional rules;

*c)* that, pursuant to No. 224 of the Constitution and No. 519 of the Convention, any Member State may propose amendments to the Constitution and the Convention, respectively;

*d)* that No. 231 of the Constitution and No. 527 of the Convention stipulate that, after entry into force of any such amending instrument, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution shall apply to the Constitution as amended,

*recalling*

*a)* that numerous amendments were made to the Constitution and Convention at each plenipotentiary conference in the past;

*b)* that the amendments mentioned in *recalling a)* above require ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to both the Constitution and Convention as amended,

*recognizing*

*a)* that the Constitution, the provisions of which are complemented by those of the Convention, is the basic instrument of the Union (No. 30 of the Constitution refers);

*b)* that ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to the amendments to the Constitution and Convention is a complex and lengthy process for ITU Member States, in particular for those Member States the national language of which is different from the six ITU official languages;

*c)* that the numerous amendments and the need to go through a burdensome ratification process have resulted, from a legal standpoint, in an undermining of one of the cardinal/fundamental principles of the law of international organizations, namely the integrity and homogeneity of the supreme normative instrument applicable to all the Member States of an intergovernmental organization such as ITU,

*recognizing further*

*a)* that discussions in the 2009 and 2010 sessions of the ITU Council revealed that there is a need to have a stable Constitution in order to resolve the current difficulties of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession mentioned in *recognizing b)* and *c)* above;

*b)* that consensus has emerged among the ITU Member States to prepare the draft of such a stable Constitution in order to be submitted to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference for its consideration and necessary actions, as appropriate;

*c)* that consensus also emerged among the ITU Member States that, apart from the stable Constitution, the remaining provisions could be transferred to another "document/convention"[1] that would not be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, taking into account the difficulties mentioned in *recognizing b)* and *c)* above,

*resolves*

1 that a Council working group on a stable Constitution (CWG/STB-CS), open to all Member States of the Union, be established, with the terms of reference as contained in the annex to this resolution;

2 that annual reports of the above-mentioned Council Working Group (CWG/STB-CS) should be submitted to the Council sessions in 2011 (including a work programme) and 2012, and the final report should be submitted to the Council session in 2013,

*instructs the extraordinary session of the Council in 2010*

1 to establish the Council Working Group on a stable Constitution (CWG/STB-CS), open to all Member States of the Union, with the terms of reference as referred to in *resolves* 1 above;

2 to designate the chairman and vice-chairmen of the above-mentioned Council Working Group (CWG/STB-CS),

*instructs the Council*

1 to allocate necessary funds within the available resources in order to implement this resolution;

2 to examine and take appropriate action on the annual reports of the Council Working Group (CWG/STB-CS) submitted to the 2011 and 2012 sessions of the Council, as mentioned in *resolves* 2 above;

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[1] The Council Working Group (CWG/STB-CS) needs to examine these terms and to propose options in this regard in its report to the Council for consideration by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference for the required action, as appropriate.

3 to ensure that all Member States and Sector Members of the Union are regularly informed in a comprehensive manner by means of the annual reports, so that Member States can submit their comments and/or contributions, and Sector Members can submit their comments, as appropriate, as per § 6 of the annex to this resolution;

4 to consider the final report prepared by the above-mentioned group and submitted to Council session in 2013, and make any comments it considers appropriate before it is transmitted to the Member States, Sector Members and 2014 plenipotentiary conference;

5 to ensure that the final report is circulated to Member States and Sector Members at least 12 months before the 2014 plenipotentiary conference,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to support the activities of the Council Working Group (CWG/STB-CS), including the preparation of the annual and final reports, by providing all necessary resources and assistance required for the successful completion of its tasks, which shall be carried out in the six ITU official languages;

2 to dispatch the invitation letter, including the agenda, of this group's meetings at least four months in advance so as to allow Member States to prepare their contributions;

3 to submit the annual and final reports of the Council Working Group (CWG/STB-CS) to the 2011, 2012 and 2013 sessions of the Council;

4 to disseminate the annual and final reports of the Council Working Group (CWG/STB-CS) to all Member States and Sector Members, as mentioned in *instructs the Council* 3 and 5 above;

5 to conduct a study on the existing mechanisms within other United Nations organizations with respect to the entry into force of the amendments to their "basic instruments" and to report to the 2011 or 2012 session of the Council, and to circulate the results of the study to all Member States for them to prepare their contributions, as appropriate, to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference;

6 to ensure that all expenditures are financed from the regular budget of the Union, under the supervision of the Council,

*instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux*

to participate in and support the activities of the Council Working Group (CWG/STB-CS),

*invites Member States*

1 to nominate representative(s) having broad knowledge and experience on the subject to participate in the activities and attend the meetings of the Council Working Group (CWG/STB-CS);

2 to consider, where applicable, any comments from their respective Sector Members on the work of the group, with a view to taking them into account, as appropriate, when submitting their contributions to the work of the group.

# ANNEX TO RESOLUTION COM5/1 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Terms of reference of the Council Working Group (CWG/STB-CS)

The terms of reference of the Council Working Group on a stable Constitution (CWG/STB-CS), as referred to in *resolves* 1 of this resolution, are:

1 To examine the provisions of the current ITU Constitution and those of the current ITU Convention, without proposing modifications to their text, and carry out studies of these provisions in order to prepare the draft of the stable Constitution and the draft of another "document/convention"; the latter would not be subject to the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession stipulated in Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution.

2 To this effect, the Council Working Group (CWG/STB-CS), without proposing modifications to the text of the Constitution and Convention, shall:

2.1 Examine the provisions of the Constitution and Convention, including those amendments approved by the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, in order to identify those provisions which are of a stable and fundamental nature and should continue to be of a stable and fundamental nature in the future.

2.2 Consolidate and include all provisions identified under § 2.1 above, without proposing modifications to their text, in a document labelled "Draft stable Constitution", which will be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as stipulated in Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution.

2.3 Consolidate and include the remaining provisions contained in the current Constitution and the current Convention, including those amendments approved by the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, not identified as being of a stable and fundamental nature, nor identified as being of a continued/permanent stable and fundamental nature as a result of the activities carried out under § 2.1 above in another "document/convention". This "document/convention", would not be subject to the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as stipulated in Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution.

3 To suggest consequential changes to the draft stable Constitution and the draft "document/convention" as a result of actions taken when performing the tasks contained in §§ 2.2 and 2.3 above, together with corresponding cross-references, in a separate section of the report, for consideration and required action by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference, as appropriate.

4 To seek contributions and comments from Member States.

5 To prepare, pursuant to *resolves* 2 of this resolution, the annual and final reports for submission to the 2011, 2012 and 2013 sessions of the ITU Council.

6 To post on the group's website comments from Sector Members on the annual reports prepared by the group in 2011 and 2012.

7 The Council Working Group (CWG/STB-CS) shall hold two meetings in 2011, each for a maximum period of five days. The number of meetings in 2012 and 2013 should not exceed two per year, each for a maximum period of five days. However, a final decision on the number and duration of the meetings in 2012 and 2013 will be taken by the Council. These meetings should take place preferably collocated with other major relevant ITU events/meetings.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION COM5/2 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Number of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* that Article 20 of the ITU Convention relating to the conduct of business of study groups stipulates:

**242**
**PP-98**

1 The radiocommunication assembly, the world telecommunication standardization assembly and the world telecommunication development conference shall appoint the chairman and one vice-chairman or more for each study group. In appointing chairmen and vice-chairmen, particular consideration shall be given to the requirements of competence and equitable geographical distribution, and to the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries;

**243**
**PP-98**

2 If the workload of any study group requires, the assembly or conference shall appoint such additional vice-chairmen as it deems necessary;

*b)* that the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA), the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) have adopted resolutions relating to the appointment and maximum terms of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of their respective advisory groups and study groups,

*recognizing*

that there are currently no established criteria in any of the three ITU Sectors with respect to the numbers of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups[1] (including the Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM) and the Special Committee for Regulatory and Procedural Matters (SC-RPM) in the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R)),

*recognizing further*

*a)* that the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups should appoint only the number of vice-chairmen deemed necessary for the efficient and effective management and functioning of the group in question;

*b)* that steps should be taken to provide some continuity between chairmen and vice-chairmen,

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[1] The criteria contained within this resolution do not apply to the designation of chairmen or vice-chairmen of focus groups.

*taking into account*

*a)* the discussion that took place at the last plenary meeting of WTDC-10 with respect to the need to invite the Plenipotentiary Conference to provide guidelines on the necessary harmonized criteria to be established with respect to the numbers of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups;

*b)* that, currently, an individual from a single Member State can hold more than one position in a given Sector or in the three Sectors, which may be inconsistent with the principle of equitable geographical distribution, and with the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries,

*resolves to invite the Radiocommunication Assembly, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and the World Telecommunication Development Conference, in consultation with the Directors of the three respective Bureaux*

to review the current situation with a view to establishing the necessary criteria for appointment of the optimum numbers of vice-chairmen for Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups (including, to the extent practicable, CPM and SC-RPM in ITU-R), as the case may be, taking into account the following guidelines:

1) The number of vice-chairmen should be limited to the minimum necessary experienced professionals, as per the respective Sector resolutions relating to the appointment of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups.

2) Equitable geographical distribution among ITU regions and the need to promote more effective participation by the developing countries should be taken into account so as to ensure that every region be represented at least by one or two competent and experienced persons in the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups.

3) The total number of chairmen and vice-chairmen proposed by any administration should be fairly reasonable, so as to observe the principle of equitable distribution of posts among the Member States concerned.

4) Regional representation in the advisory groups, study groups and other groups of all three Sectors should be taken into account, such that no single individual may hold more than one vice-chairmanship position in these groups in any one Sector, and only in exceptional cases hold such a position in more than one Sector[2].

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[2] The criterion mentioned in this paragraph should not prevent a vice-chairman of a given advisory group or a vice-chairman of a given study group from holding positions of chairman or vice-chairman of a given working party or as rapporteur or associate rapporteur for any group under the mandate of that Sector group.

5) Each ITU region attending RA, WTSA and WTDC is encouraged, when assigning the positions to individual experienced professionals, to fully observe the principle of equitable geographical distribution among ITU regions, and the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries.

6) The above-mentioned guidelines may, to the extent practicable, be applied to CPM and SC-RPM in ITU-R.

*instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux*

to make necessary arrangements for the proper implementation of this resolution,

*instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux*

1 to include the subject matter in the agenda of the next meeting of their respective advisory group, with a view to duly establishing the required harmonized criteria for the selection/appointment of the above-mentioned positions;

2 to make the necessary arrangements for RA, WTSA and WTDC to review the criteria referenced above in their respective resolutions and/or recommendations, including by preparing and providing necessary information regarding the position(s) already held by individual persons from each country in all three ITU Sectors under *instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux* 1.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION COM5/3 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Preparations for the 2012 World Conference on International Telecommunications

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* Resolution 146 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the review of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs);

*b)* Decision 9 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the Fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum (WTPF-09);

*c)* the final report of the Expert Group to review the International Telecommunication Regulations, presented to the Council at its 2009 session,

*considering*

*a)* that Article 25 of the ITU Constitution states, *inter alia*, that a World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) may partially, or in exceptional cases, completely revise the ITRs, and may deal with any question of a worldwide character within its competence and related to its agenda;

*b)* that the scope of the ITRs is established in Article 1 of the International Telecommunication Regulations: "Purpose and scope of the regulations";

*c)* that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) urged the three Sectors, following the WTPF, each within its field of competence, to carry out any further necessary studies aimed at preparing for WCIT, and to participate in a series of regional meetings as required, in order to identify topics to be addressed by WCIT, within existing budgetary resources;

*d)* that, following the date on which the existing version of the ITRs was approved, plenipotentiary conferences, world telecommunication standardization assemblies and the study groups of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) have approved a series of resolutions whose provisions have helped the ITRs to remain in force and should be taken into account in the process of reviewing them;

*e)* that the Lisbon Consensus reached at WTPF-09 (Lisbon, 2009), particularly in its Opinion 6 on the ITRs, identified some issues that the membership may wish to consider, among others, in the context of any preparations for WCIT-12;

*f)* that, in accordance with Resolution 1312, the 2009 session of the Council created a Council Working Group to prepare for the 2012 World Conference on International Telecommunications (CWG-WCIT-12) with terms of reference that provide for discussion both of the existing text of the ITRs and of the possible introduction of new provisions;

*g)* that, pursuant to Resolution 146 (Antalya, 2006), the 2010 session of the Council adopted Resolution 1317 establishing the dates and agenda for the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT-12) in 2012;

*h)* the report to this conference by CWG-WCIT-12, which expresses the concern of ITU Member States at the situation with regard to the regulation of international telecommunications in a number of areas;

*i)* that the international telecommunication/ICT environment has significantly evolved, from technical, regulatory and policy perspectives, and that it continues to evolve rapidly;

*j)* that advances in technology have resulted in an increased use of IP-enabled infrastructure and IP-based services and applications presenting both opportunities and challenges for Member States and Sector Members;

*k)* that, as technology evolves, Member States are evaluating their policy and regulatory approaches to ensure an enabling environment that fosters supportive, transparent, pro-competitive and predictable policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks that provide appropriate incentives for investment in, and development of, the information society;

*l)* that ITU must play an important role in resolving new and emerging issues, including those arising from the changing global international telecommunication/ICT environment;

*m)* that there is a need to build broad consensus on what could appropriately be covered in the treaty framework of ITU as regards its activities in the areas of regulation, development and standardization;

*n)* that it is important to ensure that the ITRs are reviewed and, if deemed appropriate, revised and updated in a timely manner in order to facilitate cooperation and coordination among Member States and to reflect accurately the relations between Member States, Sector Members and recognized operating agencies;

*o)* that all regions will benefit from WCIT-12's and CWG-WCIT-12's review of the ITRs and related recommendations, resolutions and opinions of the 1988 World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (WATTC-88),

*resolves*

1 that the CWG-WCIT-12 continue the preparation of the 2012 World Conference on International Telecommunications;

2 that the agenda and dates for the Conference as fixed in Council Resolution 1317 be adopted for the work of WCIT-12;

3 that CWG-WCIT-12, pursuant to Council Resolution 1312, shall constitute the preparatory process for WCIT-12, taking into consideration the results of the regional preparatory meetings, as appropriate,

*resolves further*

in addition to the work specified in, and without prejudice to, Council Resolution 1312:

1) to consider and study all relevant work and outputs that have been developed in the ITU regarding ITRs;

2) to discuss and examine all proposals for revision to the ITRs, including proposals for addition of new and emerging issues, for updating and suppression of provisions and/or for abrogation as appropriate;

3) to discuss and examine all proposals for revision to the ITRs, provided that those proposals:

   a) are consistent with the purposes of the Union set forth in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;

   b) are in line with the scope and purpose of the ITRs as set out in its Article 1, with the understanding that CWG-WCIT-12 could consider proposals for the revision of Article 1 of the ITRs;

   c) reflect, *inter alia*, strategic and policy principles, with a view to ensuring flexibility in order to accommodate technological advances;

   d) are of relevance to be included in an international treaty;

4) to prepare a final report, based on, and consolidating, inputs and reports from all preparatory activities, including regional preparatory meetings, that presents all options and views for WCIT-12, four months prior to WCIT in order for Member States, and in particular developing countries, to prepare for WCIT-12,

*instructs the Council*

1 to take note of the considerations contained in this resolution in the work to prepare for WCIT-12 to review the ITRs;

2 to allocate the appropriate financial resources within the financial limits established by the plenipotentiary conference;

3 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made in implementing this resolution and to analyse the necessity for periodic review of the ITRs,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to support any regional preparatory meeting, in coordination with the regional telecommunication organizations for each region, that may be called prior to the convening of WCIT-12;

2 to distribute to the Member States the final report of CWG-WCIT-12, as specified in the General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union, four months prior to WCIT-12;

3 to submit the final report of CWG-WCIT-12 to WCIT-12, as specified in Council Resolution 1312,

*instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux*

1 to make available the means necessary to implement the provisions of this resolution;

2 to undertake the necessary preparatory and administrative arrangements for WCIT per Council Resolution 1317 and in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures of ITU;

3 to support the Council Working Group by providing, within their field of competence, necessary inputs for the preparation of WCIT, as appropriate,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

to contribute to the preparatory work for WCIT-12, including the regional meetings, as appropriate.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION COM6/1 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 71 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly,

*considering*

*a)* that the participation of academia, universities and their associated research establishments in the three Sectors of the Union will benefit the work of the Sectors, particularly as these bodies address developments in modern technology within ITU's field of competence, while having a future vision allowing modern technologies and applications to be addressed in timely fashion;

*b)* that the scientific contribution of these bodies will far outweigh the level of financial contribution proposed to encourage their participation,

*resolves*

1 to admit academia, universities and their associated research establishments concerned with the development of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) to participate in the work of the three Sectors, pursuant to the provisions of this resolution, without the need for any amendment to Articles 2 and 3 of the ITU Constitution, for a trial period until the next plenipotentiary conference;

2 to set the level of the financial contribution for such participation at one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries[1] for defraying Union expenses;

3 that acceptance of applications for participation shall be conditional on the support of the Member States of the Union to which the bodies belong, on the condition that this shall not constitute an alternative for those bodies currently listed with the Union as Sector Members or Associates,

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

*instructs the Council*

1 to add any additional conditions or detailed procedures to this resolution, if it deems appropriate;

2 to submit a report on this participation to the next plenipotentiary conference, on the basis of an evaluation thereof by the advisory groups of the three Sectors, for a final decision to be taken on such participation;

3 that such academia should not have a role in decision-making, including the adoption of resolutions or recommendations regardless of the approval procedure;

4 that the application and approval process for academia, other than those mentioned in *resolves* 1, 2 and 3 above, should be the same as those for Associates;

5 to implement this resolution and fix the annual fee based on the proposed amount of one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries;

6 to calculate the financial contributions and the conditions for admission on an ongoing basis, and report to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference,

*further instructs the Radiocommunication Assembly, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and the World Telecommunication Development Conference*

to mandate their respective Sector advisory groups to study, whether there is a need for any additional measures and/or arrangements to facilitate such participation that are not covered by Resolution 1 or relevant recommendations of the above-mentioned assemblies and conference, and adopt such modalities, if they deem it necessary or required, and report the results through the Directors to the Council,

*instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux*

to take necessary and appropriate action in order to implement this resolution.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION COM6/2 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Independent Management Advisory Committee

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

the recommendation of the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of the United Nations Organizations and Multilateral Financial Institutions on the establishment of effective and independent audit committees,

*recalling*

the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled *Oversight Lacunae in the United Nations System (JIU/REP/2006/2)* and in particular recommendation 1 thereof on the establishment of an independent external oversight board,

*reaffirming*

its commitment to efficient, accountable and transparent management of the Union,

*recognizing*

*a)* that the establishment of an independent management advisory committee contributes to effective oversight and governance of an organization;

*b)* that an independent management advisory committee is a governance tool and does not duplicate the financial audit functions of either the internal or the external auditor;

*c)* that the established practice among international institutions is that an independent management advisory committee serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the governing body and the head of the agency in fulfilling their oversight and governance responsibilities,

*noting*

the reports by the Chairman of the Council Group on Financial Regulations and Related Financial Management Issues (Group FINREGS) (Documents C10/28 and WG-RG-18/2),

*noting further*

Annex D to the report by the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Administration and Management of the Council (Document C10/75), which contains draft terms of reference for the establishment of an independent management advisory committee with the title "Independent Audit Advisory Committee of Experts (IAACE)",

*resolves*

to approve the terms of reference for IMAC contained in the annex to this resolution,

*instructs the Council*

to establish IMAC on a trial basis for four years, and to report to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION COM6/2 (Guadalajara, 2010)

# Terms of reference for the International Telecommunication Union Independent Management Advisory Committee

**Purpose**

1 The Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), as a subsidiary body of the ITU Council, serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the Council and the Secretary-General in fulfilling their governance responsibilities, including ensuring the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, risk management and governance processes. IMAC must add value and must assist in strengthening accountability and governance functions of the Council and the Secretary-General.

2 IMAC will provide advice to the Council and ITU management, on:

a) the quality and the level of financial reporting, governance, risk management, monitoring and internal controls in ITU;

b) the actions taken by ITU management on audit recommendations;

c) the independence, effectiveness and objectivity of the internal and external audit functions; and

d) how to strengthen the communication among stakeholders, external and internal auditors and ITU management.

**Responsibilities**

3 The responsibilities of IMAC are:

a) Internal audit function: to advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of the internal audit function and the appropriateness of the independence of the internal audit function.

b) Risk management and internal controls: to advise the Council on the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, including ITU's risk management and governance practices.

c) Financial statements: to advise the Council on issues arising from the audited financial statements of ITU, and letters to management and other reports produced by the external auditor.

d) Accounting: to advise the Council on the appropriateness of accounting policies and disclosure practices and assess changes and risks in those policies.

e) External audit: to advise the Council on the scope and approach of the external auditor's work. IMAC may provide advice on the appointment of the external auditor, including the costs and scope of the services to be provided.

f) Evaluation: to review and advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of ITU's evaluation function.

**Authority**

4 IMAC shall have all the necessary authority to fulfil its responsibilities including free and unrestricted access to any information, records or staff (including the internal audit function) and the external auditor, or any business contracted by ITU.

5 The head of the ITU internal audit function and the external auditor will have unrestricted and confidential access to IMAC, and vice versa.

6 These terms of reference (ToR) are to be reviewed periodically, as appropriate, by IMAC, and any proposed amendment submitted to the Council for approval.

7 IMAC, as an advisory body, has no management powers, executive authority or operational responsibilities.

**Composition**

8 IMAC shall comprise five independent expert members serving in their personal capacity.

9 Professional competence and integrity shall be of paramount consideration in the selection of members.

10 No more than one member of IMAC shall be a national of the same ITU Member State.

11 To the greatest extent possible:

a) no more than one member of IMAC shall be from the same geographical region; and

b) membership of IMAC shall be balanced, with individuals from developed and developing countries, in terms of public- and private-sector experience, and in terms of gender.

12 At least one member shall be selected on the basis of his/her qualifications and experience as a senior oversight professional or senior financial manager, preferably in the United Nations system or in another international organization, to the greatest extent possible.

13 To undertake their role effectively, members of IMAC should collectively possess knowledge, skills and senior-level experience in the following areas:

a) finance and audit;

b) organization governance and accountability structure, including risk management;

c) law;

d) senior-level management;

e) the organization, structure and functioning of the United Nations and/or other intergovernmental organizations; and

f) a general understanding of the telecommunication/ICT industry.

14 Members should ideally have or acquire rapidly a good understanding of ITU's objectives, governance structure, the relevant regulations and rules, and its organizational culture and control environment.

**Independence**

15 Since the role of IMAC is to provide objective advice, members shall remain independent of the ITU secretariat, the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference, and shall be free of any real or perceived conflict of interest.

16 Members of IMAC shall:

a) not hold a position or engage in any activity that could impair their independence from ITU or from companies that maintain a business relationship with ITU;

b) not currently be, or have been within the three years prior to appointment on IMAC employed or engaged in any capacity by ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation, or have a immediate family member (as defined by the ITU Staff Regulations) working for or having a contractual relationship with ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation;

c) be independent of the United Nations Panel of External Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit; and

d) not be eligible for any employment with ITU for at least three years immediately following the last day of his/her tenure on IMAC.

17 IMAC members shall serve in their personal capacity and shall not seek or accept instructions in regard to their performance on IMAC from any government or other authority internal or external to ITU.

18 Members of IMAC shall sign an annual declaration of independence and statement of financial interests (Appendix A to these ToR). The Chairman of IMAC shall provide the completed and signed declaration and statement to the Chairman of the Council promptly after a member commences his/her term on IMAC, and thereafter on an annual basis.

**Selection, appointment and term**

19 The process for selection of members of IMAC is set out in Appendix B. The process shall involve a selection panel comprising representatives of the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

20 The selection panel shall relay its recommendations to the Council. Members of IMAC shall be appointed by the Council.

21 Members of IMAC are appointed to serve for a term of four years, renewable for a second and final term of four years, which need not be consecutive. To ensure continuity of membership, the initial appointment of two of its five members shall be for one term of four years only, decided by the drawing of lots at IMAC's first meeting. The Chairman shall be selected by IMAC members from amongst their number and shall serve in this capacity for a term of two years.

22 A member of IMAC may resign his/her membership by notice in writing to the Chairman of the Council. A special appointment for the remainder of that member's term shall be made by the Chairman of the Council in accordance with the provisions set out in Appendix B to cater for such a vacancy.

23 An appointment to IMAC may only be revoked by the Council, under conditions to be established by the Council.

**Meetings**

24 IMAC shall meet at least twice in an ITU financial year. The exact number of meetings per year will depend on the agreed workload for IMAC and the most appropriate timing for consideration of specific matters.

25 Subject to these ToR, the IMAC will establish its own rules of procedure to assist its members in executing their responsibilities. The IMAC rules of procedure shall be communicated to the Council for its information.

26 The quorum for the committee is three members. As members serve in a personal capacity, alternates are not allowed.

27 The Secretary-General, the External Auditor, the Chief of the Administration and Finance Department, the Head of the internal audit function and the Ethics Officer, or their representatives, shall attend meetings when invited by IMAC. Other ITU officials with functions relevant to the items on the agenda may likewise be invited.

28 If necessary, IMAC has the ability to obtain independent counsel or have recourse to other outside experts in order to advise the committee.

29 All confidential documents and information submitted to or obtained by IMAC remain confidential.

**Reporting**

30 The Chairman of IMAC will submit its findings to the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary-General after each meeting, and will present an annual report, both in writing and in person, for consideration by the Council at its annual session.

31 The Chairman of IMAC may inform the Chairman of the Council, in between Council sessions, of a serious governance issue.

**Administrative arrangements**

32 Members of IMAC will provide services pro bono. Members of IMAC:

a) shall receive a daily subsistence allowance; and

b) those not resident in the Canton of Geneva or neighbouring France shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses, to attend IMAC sessions,

in accordance with the procedures applying to appointed staff of ITU.

33 The ITU secretariat will provide secretariat support to IMAC.

APPENDIX A

# International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
# Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC)
# Declaration & Statement of Private, Financial and Other Interests Form

**1. Details**

_____

Name

**2. Private, Financial or Other Interests (tick appropriate box)**

☐ I have **no personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.

☐ I **have personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.

☐ I have **no personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC. **However, I have decided to provide my current personal, financial or other interests.**

**3. Private, Financial or Other Interests of Family Members* (tick appropriate box)**

☐ To my knowledge, **no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.

☐ **A member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.

☐ To my knowledge, **no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC. However, I have **decided to provide my immediate family's current financial or other interests**.

(* NOTE: FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS DECLARATION, 'FAMILY MEMBER' HAS THE SAME MEANING AS DEFINED IN THE ITU STAFF REGULATIONS).

| _____ | _____ | _____ |
|---|---|---|
| Signature | Name | Date |

**Disclosure of Private, Financial and Other Interests Form (Appendix A, page 2/4)**

| **4. Disclosure of Relevant Private, Financial or Other Interests** |
|---|
| If you ticked the first box at Item 2 and the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Item 5.<br><br>Please list your and/or your immediate family member's personal, financial or other interests that **could, or could be seen to, influence** the decisions or actions you take or the advice you provide in the course of your official duties. Please also state the reasons why you think these interests could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions you take or the advice you provide in the course of your official duties.<br><br>The types of interests you may need to disclose include real estate investments, shareholdings, trusts or nominee companies, company directorships or partnerships, relationships with lobbyists, other significant sources of income, significant liabilities, gifts, private business, employment, voluntary, social or personal relationships.<br><br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ |
| _____ _____ _____<br>Signature Name Date |

**Disclosure of Private, Financial and Other Interests Form (Appendix A, page 3/4)**

## 5. Declaration

**I declare that:**

- As a member of the **Independent Management Advisory Committee** (IMAC), I am aware of my responsibilities under its Terms of Reference:
  - to disclose, and take reasonable steps to avoid, any conflict of interest (real or apparent) in connection with my membership of IMAC; and
  - not to make improper use of (a) inside information or (b) my duties, status, power or authority, in order to gain, or seek to gain, a benefit or advantage for myself or for any other person.

**I declare that:**

- I have read the IMAC Terms of Reference and understood the requirement for me to disclose any private, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.
- I undertake to immediately inform the Chairman of IMAC (who shall inform the Chairman of the Council) of any changes to my personal circumstances or work responsibilities that could affect the contents of this disclosure and to provide an amended disclosure/s using this pro forma.
- I undertake to disclose any private, financial or other interests of my immediate family that I am aware of, should circumstances arise in which I consider that they could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my official duties.
- I understand that this would require the consent of the family member to the collection by ITU of personal information and a declaration that he/she is aware of the purpose for which the personal information has been collected, the legislative requirements authorizing the collection and the third parties to whom the personal information may be disclosed, and consents.

| _____ | _____ | _____ |
|---|---|---|
| Signature | Name | Date |

**FORM A – Disclosure of Private, Financial and Other Interests Form (Appendix A, page 4/4)**

| **6. Declaration of Consent by Immediate Family Member to Disclosure of their Personal, Financial and Other Interests** | | |
|---|---|---|
| If you ticked the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Step 7.<br><br>This declaration is to be completed by the immediate family member/s of the IMAC member where the IMAC member considers that the personal, financial and other interests of the family member/s could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions he/she is taking or the advice he/she is giving in the course of his/her membership of IMAC.<br><br>Family member name _____<br>Relationship to IMAC member _____<br>IMAC member name _____ | | |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Signature | Name of immediate family member | Date |
| **7. Submit This Form** | | |
| **Once completed and signed, this form should be sent to the Chairman of the ITU Council.** | | |

# APPENDIX B

## Proposed Process for Selection of Members of the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC)

A vacancy on IMAC (including for its initial membership) shall be filled in accordance with the process set out below:

a) The Secretary-General shall:

   i) invite ITU Member States to nominate individuals who are deemed to possess exceptional qualifications and experience;

   ii) place in international, reputable magazines and/or newspapers, and on the Internet, a call for expressions of interest from suitably qualified and experienced individuals,

   to serve on IMAC.

   A Member State nominating an individual under subparagraph a)i) shall provide the same information that the Secretary-General requests of applicants responding to the expression of interest under subparagraph a)ii), and within the same time-frame.

b) A selection panel shall be formed comprising six Council members representing the Americas, Europe, CIS, Africa, Asia and Australasia and the Arab States.

c) The selection panel shall, taking into account the IMAC terms of reference (ToR) and the confidential nature of the selection process, review and consider the applications received and create a shortlist of candidates whom it may wish to interview. The selection panel will be assisted, as required, by the ITU secretariat.

d) The selection panel shall then propose to the Council a list of the best-qualified candidates, equal to the number of vacancies on IMAC. In the event a vote is taken by the selection panel on whether (a) candidate(s) shall be included in the list of candidates to be proposed to the Council and ends in an equal number of votes, the Chairman of the Council shall have the deciding vote.

   The information to be provided by the selection panel to the Council shall consist of each candidate's name, gender, nationality, qualifications and professional experience. The selection panel shall provide a report to the Council on the candidates recommended for appointment to IMAC.

e) The Council shall consider the recommendation to appoint the individuals to IMAC.

f) The selection panel will also create and retain a pool of suitably qualified candidates for consideration by the Council if required in order to fill a vacancy arising for any reason (e.g. resignation, incapacity) during a term of IMAC.

g) In order to observe the principle of rotation, and upon expiration of the trial period, the positions shall be re-advertised every four years, if considered appropriate by the Council, using the selection process set out in this appendix. The pool of suitably qualified candidates referred to in subparagraph f) shall also be refreshed using that same selection process.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION COM6/3 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Admission of Sector Members from developing countries[1] to participate in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector and the ITU Radiocommunication Sector

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 74 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly,

*considering*

*a)* that participation in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) of Sector Members from the category of developing countries with annual per capita income of less than USD 2 000 according to the UNDP classification will benefit the work of both Sectors as well as the countries they represent, helping to close the standardization gap which still exists between the developed and developing countries within the two Sectors, especially in relation to this category of developing countries;

*b)* that allowing them to participate in the work of either of the two Sectors on favourable financial terms in respect of each Sector will encourage them to join these two Sectors, according to their needs;

*c)* that this participation will not require any amendment of Articles 2 and 3 of the ITU Constitution for a trial period to end 2014, when the next plenipotentiary conference will be held,

*resolves*

1 to allow Sector Members from the category of developing countries mentioned above to participate in the work of ITU-T and ITU-R pursuant to the provisions of this resolution;

---

[1] Such Sector Members shall not be subsidiaries of a multinational corporation whose executive headquarters is based in a developed country, and shall be limited to Sector Members which are from developing countries classified by the United Nations Development programme as low-income countries with an annual per capita income not exceeding USD 2 000 and which have not yet joined either or both Sectors.

2 to set the level of financial contribution for such participation at one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members for defraying Union expenses;

3 that acceptance of applications for participation shall be conditional on the support of the Member State to which the Sector Member belongs, on fulfilment of the criterion in the footnote to this resolution to each applicant for membership, and also on the applicant not currently being listed with the Union as a Sector Member contributing the minimum one-fifth of a unit or as an Associate in the Sector,

*instructs the Council*

1 to add any additional conditions or detailed procedures that may be required;

2 to submit a report on this participation to the next plenipotentiary conference on the basis of an evaluation thereof by the respective Sector advisory groups, so as to enable the Plenipotentiary Conference to make a final decision on such participation in the light of the report and the proposals therein.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION COM6/4 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Deadlines for the submission of proposals and procedures for the registration of participants to conferences and assemblies of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recognizing*

*a)* No. 224 of the ITU Constitution, which indicates that any Member State may propose any amendment to the Constitution, provided that such a proposal reaches the Secretary-General not later than eight months prior to the opening date fixed for the plenipotentiary conference;

*b)* No. 519 of the ITU Convention, which specifies the requirement for the submission of amendments to the Convention not later than eight months prior to the opening date fixed for the plenipotentiary conference;

*c)* Resolution 114 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on interpretation of No. 224 of the Constitution and No. 519 of the Convention,

*recognizing also*

*a)* Section 8 of the General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union, on time-limits and conditions for submission of proposals and reports to conferences;

*b)* Section 17 of the General Rules, on proposals or amendments presented during the conference,

*considering*

Decision 556 adopted by the 2010 session of the ITU Council, concerning the submission of documentation to Council sessions, which indicates that all contributions should be submitted no later than 21 calendar days before the opening of a Council session in order to ensure timely translation and their thorough consideration during that Council session,

*noting*

*a)* that late submissions not only overburden the ITU secretariat in processing such contributions, but also disadvantage delegations, particularly small delegations, in reading and preparing positions in a timely and useable manner;

*b)* that late contributions also disrupt the efficient functioning of ITU conferences, assemblies and meetings as well as their committees and working groups;

*c)* that there is a need to establish a reasonable deadline for the submission of documentation to the above-mentioned meetings of the Union in the future,

*taking into account*

a proposal submitted to the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, which requests that the Council, in consultation with the General Secretariat and the Directors of the three Bureaux, explore, together with the Sector advisory groups, the issue of the harmonization of deadlines for the submission of documents and procedures governing registration for meetings of the Union,

*resolves*

to establish a firm submission deadline for all contributions, with the exception of the deadlines outlined in *recognizing a)* and *b)* above, of no later than fourteen calendar days before the opening of conferences and assemblies of the Union, including plenipotentiary conferences, so as to ensure timely translation and their thorough consideration by delegations,

*instructs the Secretary-General in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux*

1 to prepare a report to the Council on an ongoing basis on the above-mentioned matters, including relevant financial implications;

2 to explore, together with the Sector advisory groups, as appropriate, the issue of harmonizing deadlines for the submission of proposals as well as the procedures governing registration for meetings of the Union.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION COM6/5 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Facilitating digital inclusion initiatives for indigenous peoples

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* that Resolution 46 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) recognizes the importance of issues of concern to indigenous peoples worldwide in the determination of priority activities for the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), and requests the Secretary-General to bring the assistance provided by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to indigenous peoples through its activities to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), with a view to providing appropriate financial and human resources for the relevant actions and projects to be implemented in the framework of the telecommunication sector;

*b)* that Resolution 68 (Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC resolves to support digital inclusion of indigenous peoples in general, and in particular their participation in workshops, seminars, forums and training on ICT for social and economic development, and instructs the Director of BDT to carry out the necessary actions to reinforce the implementation of the special initiative for indigenous peoples, establishing collaboration mechanisms with the Member States, other relevant regional and international organizations and cooperation agencies;

*c)* that the Tunis Agenda establishes, as a priority, the achievement of its goals with respect to indigenous peoples and communities;

*d)* that Article 16 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples provides the following: "Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination";

*e)* that the first Report of the State of the World's Indigenous Peoples (2010) contains alarming statistical data on the state of these peoples in the areas of health, human rights, education and employment, among other aspects, placing them in a situation similar to that of least developed countries (LDCs), despite the fact that some of these peoples are found in areas within the territory of developed countries;

*f)* the ITU rules for awarding fellowships,

*recalling*

*a)* that Article 41 of the above-mentioned declaration provides that "The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, *inter alia*, of financial cooperation and technical assistance";

*b)* the commitment by ITU and its Member States to achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

*observing*

that, in the implementation of projects for indigenous peoples, difficulties have been encountered in allocating fellowships to these peoples,

*resolves*

1 to adapt the ITU fellowships rules to the existing ITU-D initiatives for digital inclusion, and extend the provision of ITU fellowships to indigenous peoples, considering that their special situation is equivalent to that of LDCs, so they can attend workshops, seminars, events or other types of capacity-building events organized by ITU for these specific groups towards facilitating their digital inclusion;

2 to establish collaboration and validation mechanisms with the administrations and any other relevant organization within the United Nations system, as well as with any regional and national organizations dealing with indigenous peoples, in order to facilitate the implementation of Resolutions 46 (Doha, 2006) and 68 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and better identify indigenous participants in ITU events as potential beneficiaries of the said fellowships,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to inform the Council on the implementation of this resolution,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to take the necessary measures to fully implement Resolutions 46 (Doha, 2006) and 68 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), regarding the participation of indigenous peoples in workshops, seminars, forums and training on ICT,

*invites Member States*

to promote and enable the participation of indigenous peoples in ITU workshops, seminars and events, and thus facilitate their digital inclusion.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION COM6/6 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Strengthening ITU capabilities for electronic meetings and means to advance the work of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* the rapid technological change in the field of telecommunications and the associated policy, regulatory and infrastructure adaptations required at national, regional and global levels;

*b)* the consequent need for the widest possible engagement of the ITU membership from around the world to address these matters in the work of the Union;

*c)* that developments in technologies and facilities for the holding of electronic meetings and the further development of electronic working methods (EWM) will enable more open, rapid and easy collaboration between participants in the activities of ITU, and which may be paperless,

*recalling*

*a)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the plenipotentiary conference and its recent updates/revision by this conference, on documents and publications of the Union, regarding the electronic availability of documents;

*b)* Resolution 32 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on strengthening electronic working methods in the work of ITU-T and the implementation of EWM capabilities and associated arrangements in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

*c)* Resolution 73 (Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, on information and communication technologies and climate change and, in particular, *recognizing* g) thereof concerning energy-efficient working methods,

*recognizing*

*a)* the budgetary difficulty that delegates from any countries and, in particular developing countries, have in travelling to participate in face-to-face ITU meetings;

*b)* that electronic participation will have significant benefits for the Union's membership, by reducing travel costs, and will facilitate wider participation in both the work of the Union and in meetings that require attendance;

*c)* that numerous ITU meetings are already available as audio and video webcasts and that use of videoconferencing, audioconference calls, real-time captioning and web-based collaboration tools for electronic participation in certain types of meetings have been advanced in meetings of the Sectors and the General Secretariat,

*recognizing further*

the important contribution of the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) and reduced travel to climate neutrality,

*mindful*

that some activities and procedures associated with certain ITU meetings still require direct face-to-face participation by the Union's membership,

*noting*

*a)* that, as an alternative to face-to-face meetings, there are benefits in utilizing electronic meetings to progress discussions;

*b)* that the existence of electronic meetings, with well-documented rules and procedures, will help ITU in widening the involvement of potential stakeholders, both member and non-member experts, particularly from developing countries, who are unable to participate in face-to-face meetings;

*c)* that electronic meetings may lead to the increased efficiency of the activities of the ITU and reduction of costs for all parties, for example by reducing the need for travel and reducing the need for printed copies of documents;

*d)* that there needs to be a coordinated and harmonized approach to the technology used,

*noting further*

*a)* that electronic working methods have made important contributions to the work of Sector Groups, such as rapporteur groups, and of Council working groups, and that work, such as the development of texts, has been progressed in various parts of the Union through electronic communications;

*b)* that different modes of participation are suitable for different types of meetings;

*c)* the need to establish the role of hyperlinks, in particular in documents submitted to executive or deliberative organs for approval, and the related decision of the 2009 session of the Council 2009[1]; and

*d)* the importance of having complete texts available at the time of approval,

*emphasizing*

*a)* that there is a need for procedures to ensure fair and equitable participation by all;

*b)* that electronic meetings can contribute to bridging the digital divide;

*c)* that the implementation of electronic meetings is beneficial to ITU's role in leading the coordination on ICTs and climate change, and on accessibility,

---

[1] Document C09/90, § 12.

*resolves*

*a)* that ITU should further develop its facilities and capabilities for remote participation by electronic means in appropriate meetings of the Union, including working groups created by the Council;

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

*c)* that ITU should continue to develop its electronic working methods concerning the development, distribution and approval of documents, and the promotion of paperless meetings,

*instructs the Secretary-General, in consultation and collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux*

1 to develop an action plan, to be considered by the Council at its 2011 session, for electronic participation in its working groups and related meetings that report to the Council, including the use of tools such as videoconferencing;

2 to build upon trials for electronic meetings, in collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux, such that their subsequent implementation is technologically neutral, to the greatest extent possible, and cost effective, in order to allow broad participation satisfying the necessary security requirements;

3 to involve the advisory groups in the evaluation of the use of electronic meetings and to develop further procedures and rules associated with electronic meetings, including the legal aspects;

4 to report to the Council on an ongoing basis on the developments made with regard to electronic meetings, in order to assess progress in their use within ITU;

5 to report to the Council on the feasibility of extending the use of languages in electronic meetings,

*instructs the Directors of the Bureaux*

to take action, in consultation with the Sector advisory groups, in order to provide appropriate electronic participation or observation facilities in Sector meetings for delegates unable to attend face-to-face meetings.

**ADD**

RESOLUTION COM6/7 (Guadalajara, 2010)

## Translation of ITU recommendations

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;

*b)* the need to expand national access to ITU recommendations which are offered free online to the general public;

*c)* the need to ease access to ITU recommendations in other national languages than the official languages of ITU;

*d)* Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology facilities and services, which notes that:

– modern telecommunication/ICT facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) recommendations;

– ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU, and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;

– that limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities and services on which national telecommunication/ICT development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications/ICT worldwide;

*e)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU recommendations in developing countries, which resolves to invite Member States and Sector Members to engage in activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations in developing countries,

*noting*

*a)* the provisions of No. 495 of the ITU Convention, which states that any of the documents referred to in the relevant provisions of Article 29 of the Constitution may be published in languages other than those specified therein, provided that the Member States requesting such publication undertake to defray the whole of the cost of translation and publication involved;

*b)* that the official language versions of documents and texts of the Union shall be prepared by ITU according to Article 29 of the Constitution,

*recognizing*

*a)* that there is a general trend towards free online access to ICT-related documents and publications in official languages;

*b)* the strategic need to increase the visibility and availability of the outputs of ITU,

*resolves*

1 that an administration may translate recommendations into languages, other than the six official languages of ITU, for the administrations official use;

2 that the text of a recommendation in any ITU official language shall prevail in the event of any discrepancy between such a translated version and the official version;

3 that any expenses for the translation and the publication of the recommendations shall not be borne by ITU;

4 that the ITU logo shall not appear on the translated pages;

5 that each publication shall contain in an appropriate place, the statement in the annex to this resolution, the title and summary of the recommendation and a link to where the official text of the recommendation can be downloaded from the ITU website, in the national language; in addition, the publication shall include the front page of the official text of the ITU recommendation;

6 that ITU shall receive two copies free of charge of any such translated publication, as soon as possible after publication, for archive purposes;

7 that translation for the administration's official use will be free of charges from ITU;

8 that translation intended for sale – either based on cost recovery or for profit – shall require the prior agreement of ITU, and translated publications sold for profit shall be subject to payment of royalties to ITU;

9 that, in the case referred to in *resolves* 8 above, the publisher concerned shall send to ITU a statement of the number of copies sold,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to report to the Council on the necessary steps to facilitate the implementation of this resolution,

*invites the Council*

to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of this resolution.

# ANNEX

This Recommendation has been reproduced with the authorization of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Sole responsibility for the translation of this text into {*} lies with {**}.

This Recommendation, published by ITU in its official versions (English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish, French, Russian) can be obtained from:

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* Indicate the national language concerned.

** Indicate the name of the printer.

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## World telecommunication/information and communication technology policy forum

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 2 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*considering*

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

*b)* that restructuring of the telecommunication sector, especially the separation of regulatory and operating functions, the liberalization of services and the appearance of new regulatory players, is possible in the majority of ITU Member States;

*c)* that there remains a pressing need for a global framework to exchange information on telecommunication and information and communication technology (ICT) strategies and policies;

*d)* that national telecommunication/ICT policies and regulations have to be recognized and understood, so as to allow the development of global markets which can support the harmonious development of telecommunication services;

*e)* the important contributions provided by Member States and Sector Members to previous world telecommunication/ICT policy forums, and the results achieved by those forums,

*conscious*

*a)* that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications/ICTs in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the actions of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends (cf. the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society);

*b)* that ITU remains uniquely positioned and is the single forum for the coordination of, exchange of information on, discussion of and harmonization of national, regional and international telecommunication/ICT strategies and policies;

*c)* that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum, which was established by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) and successfully convened in 1996, 1998 and 2001, has provided a venue for discussion of global and cross-sectoral issues by high-level participants, thus contributing to the advance of world telecommunications, as well as to the establishment of procedures for the conduct of the forum itself;

*d)* that the World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum held in Lisbon, Portugal, under Decision 9 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference was the most successful of these forums, attended by 118 ITU Member States and no fewer than 850 delegates, and culminating in an unparalleled consensus,

*emphasizing*

*a)* that Member States and Sector Members, realizing the need for constant review of their own telecommunication/ICT policies and legislation, and for coordination in the rapidly changing telecommunication/ICT environment, adopted the forums as a mechanism for discussing strategies and policies;

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

*c)* that the purpose of these forums is to provide a venue for exchanging views and information and thereby creating a shared vision among policy-makers worldwide on the issues arising from the emergence of new telecommunication/ICT services and technologies, and to consider any other policy issue in telecommunications/ICTs which would benefit from a global exchange of views, in addition to the adoption of opinions reflecting common viewpoints;

*d)* that the forums should continue to give special attention to the interests and needs of the developing countries[1], where modern technologies and services can contribute significantly to telecommunication infrastructure development;

*e)* the continuing need for allowing adequate preparation time for these forums;

*f)* the importance of regional preparation and consultation prior to convening the forums,

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

*resolves*

1 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum, as established by Resolution 2 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference subsequently revised in Resolution 2 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002), shall be maintained, in order to continue discussing and exchanging views and information on telecommunication/ICT policy and regulatory matters, especially on global and cross-sectoral issues;

2 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum shall not produce prescriptive regulatory outcomes; however, it shall prepare reports and adopt opinions by consensus for consideration by Member States, Sector Members and relevant ITU meetings;

3 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum shall be open to all Member States and Sector Members; however, if appropriate, by decision of a majority of the representatives of Member States, a special session may be held for Member States only;

4 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum shall be convened on an ad hoc basis to respond quickly to emerging policy issues arising from the changing telecommunication/ICT environment;

5 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum should be convened within existing budgetary resources and as far as possible in conjunction with one of the conferences or meetings of the Union in order to minimize the impact on the budget of the Union;

6 that the Council shall continue to decide on the duration and the date, allowing ample time for preparations, and on the venue, the agenda and the themes of the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum;

7 that the agenda and themes shall continue to be based on a report by the Secretary-General, including input from any conference, assembly or meeting of the Union, and on contributions from Member States and Sector Members;

8 that, in order to ensure that they are well focused, discussions at the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum shall be based on a single report by the Secretary-General, and contributions from participants based on that report, prepared in accordance with a procedure adopted by the Council and based on the views of Member States and Sector Members;

9 that broad participation in the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum and operational efficiency during the forum shall be facilitated,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to make the necessary preparations for convening the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum based on the *resolves* above,

*instructs the Council*

1 to continue to decide on the duration, date, venue, agenda and themes of any future world telecommunication/ICT policy forum;

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

*further instructs the Council*

to submit to the next plenipotentiary conference a report on the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum for any necessary action.

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 4 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Duration of plenipotentiary conferences of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*noting*

*a)* that Article 8 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) provides that Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union shall be convened every four years and that this will enable them to be of shorter duration;

*b)* the increasing demands on the resources of the Union, on administrations and on delegates involved in international conferences on telecommunication subjects,

*resolves*

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

*instructs from the Secretary-General*

to take appropriate measures to facilitate the most efficient use of time and resources during such conferences.

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 11 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## ITU TELECOM events

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

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

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

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

*d)* that telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) events are of considerable importance in keeping the membership of the Union and the wider telecommunication/ICT community informed of the latest advances in all fields of telecommunications/ICT and the possibilities of applying these achievements for the benefit of all Member States and Sector Members, particularly the developing countries[1];

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

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

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

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

*emphasizing*

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

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

*noting*

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

*b)* that ITU TELECOM events are also facing challenges, such as the increasing costs of exhibits and the trend towards reducing their size, the specialization of their scope and the need to provide value to industry;

*c)* that ITU TELECOM events need to provide value and opportunities for participants to earn a reasonable return on their investments;

*d)* that the operational flexibility that the ITU TELECOM management has been afforded in order to meet all the challenges in its field of activity and compete in the commercial environment has proven to be useful;

*e)* that ITU TELECOM needs a transition period to adapt to new market conditions;

*f)* that ITU has participated as an exhibitor in exhibitions organized by other parties,

*noting further*

*a)* that participants, and in particular industry members, are seeking reasonable predictability of time and place of ITU TELECOM events and opportunities to earn a reasonable return on investment;

*b)* that there is increased interest in further developing the ITU TELECOM events as a key platform for discussions among policy-makers, regulators and industry leaders;

*c)* that there are requests for more competitive raw space costs and participation fees, preferential or discounted hotel prices and adequate numbers of hotel rooms, in order to make the events more accessible and affordable;

*d)* that the ITU TELECOM brand should be reinforced by appropriate means of communication in order to remain one of the most respected telecommunication/ICT events;

*e)* that there is a need to ensure the financial viability of ITU TELECOM events;

*f)* that the ITU TELECOM 2009 event incorporated measures called for in ITU Council Resolution 1292 (2008), in regard to giving due consideration to the emerging trend for forums, the need to seek participation from a wider spectrum of industries/businesses, the need to actively encourage Heads of State, Heads of Government, Ministerial, CEO and VIP participation, and the need for broader dissemination of forum discussion and outcomes,

*resolves*

1 that the Union should, in collaboration with its Member States and its Sector Members, organize ITU TELECOM events related to issues of major importance in the current telecommunication/ICT environment and addressing market trends, technological development and regulatory issues, among others;

2 that the Secretary-General is fully accountable for ITU TELECOM activities (including planning, organization and finance);

3 that ITU TELECOM events should be organized on a predictable and regular basis, preferably at the same time each year, taking due account of the need to ensure that the expectations of all participating stakeholders in such events are met, and, in addition, to ensure that they do not overlap with any major ITU conferences or assemblies;

4 that, each ITU TELECOM event shall be financially viable and shall have no negative impact on the ITU budget on the basis of the existing cost-allocation system as determined by the Council;

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

5.1 an open and transparent bidding process, based on the model host-country agreement as approved by the Council, in consultation with Member States, except for the ITU TELECOM events in 2011 and 2012, with objective criteria – including financial viability;

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

5.3 accessibility and affordability for participants;

5.4 the generation of positive revenues from ITU TELECOM events;

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

5.6 that fixed venues are negotiated for three consecutive events, after which a new call for bids will be conducted for the next three fixed events;

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

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

8 that this resolution shall be effective starting with the ITU TELECOM event scheduled in 2012,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

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

2 to ensure the appropriate management of all ITU TELECOM events and resources, in line with the regulations of the Union;

3 to consider measures that will enable and assist Member States which are capable and willing to do so, particularly developing countries, to host and stage ITU TELECOM events;

4 to consult the ITU TELECOM Board, on an ongoing basis on a broad range of topics;

5 to develop a business plan for each proposed event;

6 to ensure the transparency of ITU TELECOM events and report on them in a separate annual report to the Council, including:

– all ITU TELECOM business activities;
– all activities of the ITU TELECOM Board, including the proposals on the themes and venues for the events;
– the reasons for the selection of venues for future ITU TELECOM events;
– financial implications and risks for future ITU TELECOM events, preferably two years in advance;
– action taken with respect to the use of any positive revenues generated;

7 to establish a mechanism to implement *resolves* 5;

8 to develop a model host-country agreement and use all the means possible to get it approved by the Council as soon as possible, with the said model host-country agreement to include clauses that allow the Union and the host country to make changes deemed necessary as a result of *force majeure* or other performance criteria;

9 that an ITU TELECOM event be held every year, ensuring that it does not overlap with any major ITU conferences or assemblies, according to the following frequency:

– an ITU TELECOM event taking place in a fixed venue every two years;

– an ITU TELECOM event taking place in another venue in the years when the event is not held in the fixed venue;

For both cases, the determination of the venue shall be based on competitive selection. The contract negotiation shall be based on the model host-country agreement approved by the Council;

10 to identify venues for the next five TELECOM events (three fixed and two rotation) starting 2012, and propose a mechanism to the Council for approval so as to enable identification of the venues for the future TELECOM events beyond 2016;

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

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

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

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

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

*instructs the Council*

1 to review the annual report on ITU TELECOM events as described under *instructs the Secretary-General* 5 above and give guidance on future trends for those activities;

2 to review and approve the allocation of part of the positive revenues generated by ITU TELECOM events to development projects within the framework of the ICT Development Fund;

3 to review and approve the Secretary-General's proposals on the principles for a transparent decision-making process on the venues of ITU TELECOM events, including the criteria which serve as a basis for that process; such criteria shall include cost elements, as well as the rotation system as referred to in *resolves* 5 and *instructs the Secretary-General 9* above, and the additional costs which may result from holding the events outside the city of the headquarters of the Union;

4 to review and approve the Secretary-General's proposals on the mandate and the composition of the ITU TELECOM Board, taking into account *instructs the Secretary-General* 1 above

5 to review and approve the model host-country agreement, as soon as possible;

6 to review, as appropriate, the frequencies and venue of TELECOM events on the basis of the financial results of these events;

7 to report on the future of these events to the next plenipotentiary conference, including proposals for a fresh study on various options and mechanisms in the organization of the events.

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Strengthening the regional presence

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* the need for developing countries to keep up with the increasing pace of development of new technologies for the benefit of their population;

*b)* that the enhanced development of national telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructures would narrow the national and global digital divides;

*c)* that the three Sectors of the Union could assist Member States in various issues concerning, in particular, developing countries, as specified in the Hyderabad Action Plan adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC),

*recalling*

a) the United Nations' Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) 2009 report on the effectiveness of the ITU regional presence;

*b)* Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*c)* Resolution 5 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on enhanced participation by developing countries in the activities of the Union;

*d)* Resolution 48 (WRC-95) of the World Radiocommunication Conference, on strengthening the regional presence in the radiocommunication study group work;

e) Resolution 17 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on Telecommunication standardization in relation to the interests of developing countries;

*f)* Resolution 44 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*g)* Resolution 57 (Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA on strengthening coordination and cooperation among ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D on matters of mutual interest,

*recognizing*

*a)* the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as countries with stringent budgetary constraints, in participating in the activities of ITU, including the conferences and meetings of the three Sectors;

*b)* the urgent need to adapt the mandate, the priorities, the expertise and working methods of the regional presence towards partnerships in project implementation and activities, which would necessarily involve strengthening the relationship between ITU and regional telecommunication organizations, as foreseen in Resolution 58 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*convinced*

*a)* of the importance of the regional presence in enabling ITU to work as closely as possible with its Member States and Sector Members, improving the dissemination of information on its activities and developing closer ties with regional and subregional organizations;

*b)* of the importance of continuing to strengthen coordination between the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

*c)* of the importance of increasing the technical expertise and knowledge of the human resources allocated in regional and area offices;

*d)* that the regional and area offices enable ITU to be more aware of and more responsive to the specific needs of the regions;

*e)* that the regional and area offices should provide enhanced technical assistance to countries with development needs;

*f)* that resources are limited, and that efficiency and effectiveness are therefore key considerations for activities to be undertaken by ITU;

*g)* that, to be effective, the regional presence must have the necessary level of authority to meet the diverse requirements of the Member States;

*h)* that adequate online access between headquarters and the field offices enhances technical cooperation activities significantly;

*i)* that all relevant electronic information available at headquarters should also be available to regional offices;

*j)* that strengthened regional presence will create efficiencies and greater convenience for Member States,

*noting*

*a)* that joint projects involving the collaborative efforts of the ITU regional offices and certain regional telecommunication organizations have already been very successfully implemented in some regions;

*b)* that both the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Council have endorsed the principle that regional and area offices should be entrusted with clear and specific functions;

*c)* that there should be greater cooperation among BDT, the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat in order to encourage participation by the regional offices in their respective spheres;

*d)* that there is a need to evaluate the staffing requirement for regional and area offices;

*e)* that the JIU report made a number of recommendations on ways to improve the ITU regional presence, finding also that members expressed appreciation for the work of the offices, especially in the areas of human capacity building, direct country assistance, dissemination of information and preparation for major ITU events and in formulating regional positions in regard to major issues and trends in telecommunications,

*noting also*

that regional and area offices represent the presence of the entire Union, that their activities should be linked to ITU headquarters and should reflect the coordinated objectives of all three Sectors, and that regional activities should enhance the effective participation of all members in ITU work,

*resolves*

1 to undertake a comprehensive evaluation of the ITU regional presence in the interval between two consecutive plenipotentiary conferences;

2 that, within the scarce existing resources of the Union, the regional presence shall be further strengthened and kept under review in the interests of meeting the continually evolving requirements and priorities of each region, the first objective being to maximize the benefits of the regional presence for the whole of the Union's membership;

3 that a broadening of the information dissemination functions of the regional presence is required in order to ensure that all of the activities and programmes of the Union are represented, while avoiding the duplication of such functions between headquarters and the regional offices;

4 that the regional and area offices shall be empowered to make decisions within their mandate, while the coordination functions and the balance between ITU headquarters and the regional and area offices should be facilitated and improved, in accordance with the strategic plan for 2012-2015, in order to achieve a better balance of work between headquarters and the regional offices;

5 that priority shall be given to implementing all elements of the ITU strategic plan 2012-2015 with a view to strengthening the regional presence, in particular:

i) to expand and strengthen the regional and area offices by identifying functions which could be decentralized and implementing them as soon as possible;

ii) to review the internal administrative procedures pertaining to the work of the regional offices, with a view to their simplification and transparency and enhancement of work efficiency;

iii) to assist countries in implementing the projects defined in Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC;

iv) to establish clear procedures for consulting Member States, giving Member States the opportunity to review the consolidated regional initiatives and provide feedback to help prioritize them and keeping them informed on project selection and funding;

v) to provide the regional and area offices with greater autonomy in terms both of decision-making and of addressing the crucial needs of the Member States in the region, including, but not limited to:

- functions relating to the dissemination of information, provision of expert advice and hosting of meetings, courses and seminars;
- any functions and tasks that may be delegated to them relating to the preparation and implementation of their own budgets;
- ensuring their effective participation in discussions on the future of Union and on strategic issues concerning the telecommunication/ information and communication technology (ICT) sector;

6 that cooperation between the ITU regional and area offices, relevant regional organizations and other international organizations dealing with development and financial matters should continue to be improved, in the interests of optimizing the use of resources and avoiding duplication, and that Member States should be kept updated through BDT, where necessary, in order to ensure that their needs are being met in a coordinated and consultative fashion;

7 that regional meetings should be organized in the various regions by the relevant Sectors, particularly ITU-D, in collaboration with regional organizations, in order to improve the effectiveness of the corresponding global meetings and facilitate better participation;

8 that substantial resources have to be made available in order for BDT to be able to operate effectively in the interests of narrowing the telecommunication gap between the developing and developed countries, thereby supporting endeavours towards bridging the digital divide, and that, accordingly, the regional offices should, in coordination with ITU headquarters, take measures with a view to:

- supporting pilot projects for the implementation of e-services/applications, analysing and disseminating their results and managing their further adaptation and development within the region;
- creating a mechanism for the purpose of:

  i) developing a suitable and sustainable business model that will result in private-sector participation (companies and academic communities);

  ii) assisting in the determination of an appropriate and affordable technology to meet the needs and requirements of rural populations;

  iii) formulating a rural deployment strategy that takes account of the ICT literacy of rural populations and is relevant to their conditions and needs;

– actively assisting Member States in the area of funds-in-trust projects or projects financed from the ICT Development Fund;

9 that operational and financial key performance indicators (OKPIs and FKPIs) identified by the Director of BDT, in collaboration with the directors of regional offices, shall be used to evaluate BDT activities related to regional presence, and that, where regional and area offices do not meet the agreed evaluation criteria, the Council should assess the reasons and take the necessary corrective actions that it considers appropriate, in consultation with the countries concerned,

*instructs the Council*

1 to continue to include the regional presence as an item on the agenda of each session of the Council in order to examine its evolution and adopt decisions for its continuing structural adaptation and operation, with the aim of fully meeting the requirements of the Union's membership and giving effect to the decisions adopted at meetings of the Union, and of consolidating the coordination and complementary aspects of activities between ITU and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations;

2 to allocate the appropriate financial resources within the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

3 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made in implementing this resolution;

4 to analyse the performance of regional and area offices based on the report of the Secretary-General and on the evaluation of the OKPIs and FKPIs defined in the ITU-D operational plan, and to take appropriate measures for improving the ITU regional presence;

5 to decide, to the extent possible, on the implementation of the recommendations from the 2009 JIU report at http://www.itu.int/md/S09-CL-C-005/en,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to facilitate the task of the Council by providing all necessary support for strengthening the regional presence as described in this resolution;

2 to adapt, where necessary, the prevailing terms and conditions of host country agreement(s) to the changing environment in the respective host country, after prior consultations with concerned countries and the representatives of the regional intergovernmental organizations of the affected countries;

3 to take into consideration the elements for evaluation contained in annex to this resolution;

4 to submit each year to the Council a report on the regional presence containing, for each specific regional and area offices, detailed information on:

i) staffing;

ii) finances;

iii) evolution and development of activities, including, among others, the extension of activities to the three Sectors, implementation of projects and regional initiatives, organization of seminars and workshops, participation in events, organization of regional preparatory meetings and attraction of new Sector Members, in coordination with regional intergovernmental organizations;

iv) a cost-benefit analysis comparing OKPIs and FKPIs, taking into consideration *resolves* 9 above,

*further instructs the Secretary-General*

to suggest appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of ITU's regional presence, including evaluation by JIU or by referring it to any other independent entity, taking into account the elements set out in the annex to this resolution,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in close consultation with the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau*

1 to take the necessary measures for further strengthening of the regional presence, as described in this resolution;

2 to support the evaluation of the effectiveness of the ITU's regional presence, taking into account the elements set out in the annex to this resolution;

3 to develop specific operational and financial plans for the regional presence, in collaboration with the regional offices, to be included as part of ITU's annual operational and financial plans;

4 to elaborate detailed OKPIs and FKPIs on the activities of each regional and area office, to be included as part of ITU's annual operational and financial plans, taking into consideration *resolves* 9 above;

5 to review and determine the appropriate posts, including permanent posts, in regional and area offices, and provide specialized staff on an as-needed basis to meet particular needs;

6 to fill in a timely manner the vacant posts in the regional and area offices, where appropriate, planning staff availability and giving due consideration to the regional distribution of staff positions;

7 to ensure that the regional and area offices are given sufficient priority among the activities and programmes of the Union as a whole, and that, to supervise the implementation of funds-in-trust projects and projects financed from the ICT Development Fund, they have the required autonomy, the decision-making authority and the appropriate means;

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

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

10 to take the necessary measures to ensure the effective incorporation of BR and TSB activities in the regional and area offices,

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

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

# ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Elements for evaluation of the ITU regional presence

The evaluation of ITU's regional presence should be based on the functions assigned to its regional offices under Annex A: "Generic activities expected of the regional presence" of Resolution 1143 adopted by the Council at its 1999 session, in resolves 2 to 9 of Resolution 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) and in other pertinent decisions.

The evaluation of the regional presence should take into account, but not be limited to, the following elements:

a) the extent of fulfilment of the provisions of Resolution 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) by BDT, the General Secretariat and the other two Bureaux, as appropriate;

b) how further decentralization could ensure greater efficiency at lower cost, taking into consideration accountability and transparency;

c) a biennial survey of the level of satisfaction of Member States, Sector Members and regional telecommunication organizations with ITU's regional presence;

d) the extent of possible duplication between the functions of ITU headquarters and the regional offices;

e) the degree of autonomy in decision-making currently accorded to regional offices, and whether greater autonomy could enhance their efficiency and effectiveness;

f) the effectiveness of collaboration between the ITU regional offices, regional telecommunication organizations and other regional and international development and financial organizations;

g) how regional presence and the organization of activities in the regions can enhance the effective participation of all countries in ITU work;

h) the resources currently made available to the regional offices for reducing the digital divide;

i) the identification of functions and powers that might be assigned to the regional presence in implementing the WSIS Plan of Action;

j) the optimal structure of the ITU regional presence, including the location and number of regional and area offices.

In preparing this evaluation, input should be sought from Member States and Sector Members which benefit from ITU's regional presence, as well as from the regional offices, from regional and international organizations and from any other relevant entities.

A report on this evaluation exercise should be submitted by the Secretary-General to Council at its 2012 session. The Council should then consider the appropriate course of action to be taken, with a view to reporting to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference on the matter.

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 30 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

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

*recognizing*

the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) for the development of the countries concerned,

*having noted*

*a)* former Resolution 49 (Doha 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on special measures for the LDCs and SIDS;

*b)* Resolution 16 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC and the Hyderabad Action Plan, which provide for extending these measures to include LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition;

*c)* Programme 5 of the Hyderabad Action Plan for LDCs, countries in special need, emergency telecommunications and climate-change adaptation,

*concerned*

*a)* that the number of LDCs remains high despite the progress that has been made in recent years and that it is necessary to address the situation;

*b)* that the challenges confronting LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs, and countries with economies in transition continue to pose a threat to the development agenda of these countries**;**

*c)* that the LDCs, SIDS, and LLDCs are vulnerable to devastation caused by natural disasters and lack of resources needed to respond effectively to such disasters,

*aware*

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

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

1 to continue to review the state of telecommunication/ICT services in LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition**,** so identified by the United Nations and needing special measures for the development of telecommunications/ICTs, and to identify areas of critical weakness requiring priority action;

2 to propose to the Council concrete measures intended to bring about genuine improvements and provide effective assistance to these countries, from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other sources of finance;

3 to work towards providing the necessary administrative and operational structure for identifying the needs of these countries and for proper administration of the resources appropriated for LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition**,** which account for nearly half of the number of developing countries in the Union;

4 to propose new and innovative measures that may generate additional funds to be used for telecommunication/ICT development in these countries, in order to get benefits from the opportunities that financial mechanisms offer for addressing ICT for development issues, as stated in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;

5 to report annually on this matter to the Council,

*instructs the Council*

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

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

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

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

to continue giving high priority to telecommunication/ICT activities and projects that promote overall socio-economic development, by adopting technical cooperation activities funded from bilateral or multilateral sources, as this will be of benefit to the wider population.

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as in the Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;

*b)* the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development;

*c)* the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

*recalling further*

*a)* Resolution 127 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 160 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* Resolution 161 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*d)* Resolution 25 (Rev. Doha, 2006), Resolution 26 (Rev. Doha, 2006), Resolution 51 (Doha, 2006) and Resolution 57 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,

*recognizing*

*a)* that reliable telecommunication systems are indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular of countries in special need, which are those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;

*b)* that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, these countries will not be able to ensure effective operation of their telecommunication sector without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

*noting*

that the conditions of order and security sought by United Nations resolutions have been only partially achieved and hence Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference has only been partially implemented,

*resolves*

that the special action undertaken by the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, with specialized assistance from the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, should be continued or initiated in order to provide appropriate assistance and support to countries in special need referred to in the annex to this resolution in rebuilding their telecommunication sector,

*calls upon Member States*

to offer all possible assistance and support to the countries in special need, either bilaterally or through the special action of the Union referred to above, and, in any case, in coordination with that action,

*instructs the Council*

to allocate the necessary funds to the aforesaid action, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and proceed with its implementation,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to carry out an assessment of the particular needs of each of these countries;

2 to ensure adequate resource mobilization, including under the internal budget and the ICT Development Fund, for the implementation of the proposed actions,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to coordinate the activities carried out by the three Sectors of the Union in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of the countries in special need is as effective as possible, and to report annually on the matter to the Council;

2 with the approval of the Council, upon request from the countries concerned, to update the annex to this resolution as needed.

**MOD**

# ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

**Afghanistan**

As the result of the past 24 years of war in Afghanistan, the telecommunication system has been destroyed and needs urgent attention for its basic reconstruction.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), appropriate assistance and support shall be provided to the Government of Afghanistan in rebuilding its telecommunication system.

**Burundi, Timor Leste, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone**

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), appropriate assistance and support shall be provided to these countries in rebuilding their telecommunication networks.

**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

The basic telecommunication infrastructure of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been severely damaged by the conflicts and wars from which the country has suffered for more than a decade.

As part of the reform of the telecommunication sector undertaken by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, involving the separation of the operating and regulatory functions, two regulatory bodies have been instituted along with a basic telecommunication network, which requires adequate financial resources in order to be built.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), appropriate assistance and support shall be provided to the Democratic Republic of the Congo for rebuilding its basic telecommunication network.

**Iraq**

The telecommunication infrastructure in the Republic of Iraq has been destroyed by two and a half decades of war and part of the systems currently in use remains antiquated through long years of use.

Iraq has not received appropriate assistance from ITU due to the security conditions it is experiencing.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), the Republic of Iraq shall continue to be supported in order to pursue rebuilding and overhauling its telecommunication infrastructure, establishing institutions, developing human resources and establishing tariffs, by setting up training operations inside and outside Iraqi territory as necessary, seconding experts to address the shortfall in expertise in some areas, meeting requests from the Iraqi Administration for the required specialists and providing other forms of assistance, including technical assistance.

**Lebanon**

Lebanon's telecommunication facilities have been severely damaged due to wars in that country.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), Lebanon shall be provided with appropriate assistance and support in rebuilding its telecommunication network. As Lebanon has not received any financial assistance, it shall continue to be supported within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) with a view to pursuing work for Lebanon to obtain the necessary financial assistance.

**Somalia**

The telecommunication infrastructure in Somalia has been completely destroyed by a decade and half of war and, in addition, the regulatory framework in the country needs to be re-established.

Somalia has not benefited adequately from the Union's assistance over a long period due to war in the country and lack of government.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), and using funds allocated to the programme of assistance for the least developed countries, a special initiative shall be launched, aimed at providing assistance and support to Somalia, in rebuilding and modernizing its telecommunication infrastructure, re-establishing a well-equipped ministry of telecommunications and establishing institutions, and developing telecommunication/ICT policy, legislation and regulation, including a numbering plan, spectrum management, tariff and human resource capacity building, and all other necessary forms of assistance.

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Telecommunications/information and communication technology in the service of humanitarian assistance

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*endorsing*

*a)* Resolution 644 (Rev.WRC-07) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations;

*b)* Resolution 646 (WRC-03) of WRC, on public protection and disaster relief;

*c)* Resolution 673 (WRC-07) of WRC, on radiocommunication use for earth observation applications;

*d)* Resolution 34 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) in early warning and mitigation of disasters and humanitarian assistance;

*e)* § 91 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society,

*considering*

*a)* that the Intergovernmental Conference on Emergency Telecommunications (Tampere, 1998) adopted the Tampere Convention on the provision of telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations, which entered into force on 8 January 2005;

*b)* that the second Tampere Conference on Disaster Communications (Tampere, 2001) invited ITU to study the use of public mobile networks for early warning and the dissemination of emergency information, and the operational aspects of emergency telecommunications such as call prioritization;

*c)* that the third Tampere Conference on Disaster Communications (Tampere, 2006) encouraged wider understanding and cooperation between governments on implementation of the Tampere Convention;

*d)* that the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, Hyogo, 2005) encouraged all States, taking into account their domestic legal requirements, to consider, as appropriate, acceding to, approving or ratifying relevant international legal instruments relating to disaster reduction, such as the Tampere Convention,

*recognizing*

*a)* the seriousness and magnitude of potential disasters that may cause dramatic human suffering;

*b)* that the recent tragic events in the world clearly demonstrate the need for high-quality communications services to assist public-safety and disaster-relief agencies in minimizing risk to human life and to cover the necessary general public information and communication needs in such situations,

*convinced*

*a)* that telecommunications/ICTs play a critical role in disaster detection, early warning, preparedness, response and recovery;

*b)* that the unhindered use of telecommunication/ICT equipment and services is indispensable for the provision of effective and appropriate humanitarian assistance,

*further convinced*

that the Tampere Convention provides the necessary framework for such use of telecommunication/ICT resources,

*resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to work closely with the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator to support Member States which so request in their work towards their national accession to the Tampere Convention;

2 to assist Member States which so request with the development of their practical arrangements for implementation of the Tampere Convention, in close collaboration with the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator,

*invites Member States*

to work towards their accession to the Tampere Convention as a matter of priority,

*urges Member States Parties to the Tampere Convention*

to take all practical steps for the application of the Tampere Convention and to work closely with the operational coordinator as provided for therein.

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 41 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Arrears and special arrears accounts

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*in view of*

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

*regretting*

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

*considering*

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

*having noted*

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

*urges*

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

*confirms the decision*

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

*resolves*

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

*instructs the Council*

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

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

- Temporary reduction in class of contribution in conformity with No. 165A of the Constitution and No. 480B of the ITU Convention
- The write-off of interest on overdue payments, subject to each Member State, Sector Member and Associate concerned complying strictly with the agreed repayment schedule for the settlement of the unpaid contributions
- A repayment schedule for up to thirty years maximum for countries in special need due to natural disasters, civil conflicts or extreme economic hardship
- An adjustment in the repayment schedule in its initial phase to permit payment of a lower annual amount, provided that the total accrued amount is the same at the end of the repayment schedule;

3 to take additional measures in respect of non-compliance with the agreed terms of settlement and/or arrears in payment of annual contributory shares not included in repayment schedules, in particular to include suspending Sector Members' and Associates' participation in the work of the Union,

*further instructs the Council*

to review the appropriate level of the Reserve for Debtors' Accounts, to provide appropriate coverage and to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results obtained in pursuance of this resolution,

*authorizes the Secretary-General*

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

*instructs the Secretary-General*

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

*urges Member States and Sector Members and Associates*

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

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Human resources management and development

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recognizing*

No. 154 of the ITU Constitution,

*recalling*

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

*b)* Resolution 47 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the issue of protection of the purchasing power of pensions and the competitiveness of the compensation scheme for staff in all categories;

*c)* Resolution 49 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the need to ensure the correct application of the United Nations common system job classification standards for senior management posts, taking into account the level of responsibilities and the delegation of authority,

*noting*

*a)* the strategic plan for the Union as described in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference and the need for a highly skilled and motivated workforce to attain the goals contained therein;

*b)* the various policies[1] which impact on the ITU staff including, *inter alia*, the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service established by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), the ITU Staff Regulations and the ITU ethics policies;

*c)* Decision 517, adopted by the Council at its 2004 session, on strengthening the dialogue between the Secretary-General and the ITU Staff Council;

*d)* Resolution 1253, adopted by the Council at its 2006 session, establishing the Tripartite Group on Human Resources Management, and the group's various reports to the Council concerning its achievements, such as the elaboration of the strategic plan, the establishment of an ethics policy, and other activities;

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

*e)* the human resources strategic plan which was adopted by the Council at its 2009 session (Document C09/56) as a living document,

*considering*

*a)* the value of the human resources of the Union to the fulfilment of its goals;

*b)* that ITU's human resources strategies should emphasize the continued importance of maintaining a well-trained workforce and providing more targeted training to serving staff members, while recognizing budget constraints;

*c)* the value, both to the Union and to the staff, of developing those resources to the fullest extent possible through various human resources development activities, including in-service training and training activities in accordance with staffing levels;

*d)* the impact on the Union and its staff of the continuing evolution of activities in the field of telecommunications and the need for the Union and its human resources to adapt to this evolution through training and staff development;

*e)* the importance of human resources management and development in support of ITU's strategic orientations and goals,

*f)* the need to follow a recruitment policy appropriate to the requirements of the Union, including the redeployment of posts and recruitment of specialists at the start of their career;

*g)* the need to continue to improve the geographical distribution of appointed staff of the Union;

*h)* the need to encourage the recruitment of more women in the Professional and higher categories, especially at the senior levels;

*i)* the constant advances made in telecommunications and information and communication technology and operation and the corresponding need to recruit specialists of the highest standard of competence,

*resolves*

1 that the management and development of ITU's human resources should be compatible with the goals and activities of the Union and with the United Nations common system;

2 that ICSC recommendations approved by the United Nations General Assembly should continue to be implemented;

3 that, with immediate effect, within available financial resources, and to the extent practicable, vacancies should be filled through greater mobility of existing staff;

4 that internal mobility should, to the extent practicable, be coupled with training so that staff can be used where they are most needed;

5 that internal mobility should be applied, to the extent feasible, to cover needs when staff retire or leave ITU in order to reduce staffing levels without terminating contracts,

6 that, pursuant to *recognizing* above[2], staff in the Professional and higher categories shall continue to be recruited on an international basis and that posts identified for external recruitment shall be advertised as widely as possible and communicated to the administrations of all Member States of the Union; however, reasonable promotion possibilities must continue to be offered to existing staff;

7 that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment, in choosing between candidates who meet the qualification requirements for a post, preference shall be given to candidates from regions of the world which are under-represented in the staffing of the Union, taking into account the desirable balance between female and male staff;

8 that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment and when no candidate fulfils all the qualification requirements, recruitment can take place at one grade below, on the understanding that since not all the requirements of the post are met, the candidate will have to fulfil certain conditions before being given the full responsibilities of the post and promotion to the grade of the post,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to ensure that human resources management and development help ITU achieve its management goals;

2 to continue to prepare, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee, and implement medium-term and long-term human resources management and development plans to respond to the needs of the Union, its membership and its staff, including the establishment of benchmarks within these plans;

3 to study how best practices in human resources management might be applied within the Union, and report to the Council on the relationship between management and staff in the Union;

4 to fully develop a long-term recruitment policy designed to improve geographical and gender representation among appointed staff;

5 to recruit, as appropriate within the available financial resources, and taking into account geographical distribution and balance between female and male staff, specialists who are starting their careers at the P.1/ P.2 level;

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[2] No. 154 of the Constitution: "2 The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible."

6 with a view to further training in order to enhance professional competence in the Union, based on consultations with staff members, as appropriate, to examine and report to the Council how a programme of training for both managers and their staff could be implemented within the available financial resources throughout the Union;

7 to continue to submit to the Council annual reports on the implementation of the human resources strategic plan and to provide to the Council, electronically where possible, statistics related to the issues in the annex to this resolution, and on other measures adopted in pursuance of this resolution,

*instructs the Council*

1 to ensure, to the extent feasible within approved budget levels, that the necessary staff and financial resources are made available for addressing issues related to human resources management and development in ITU as they emerge;

2 to examine the Secretary-General's reports on these matters and to decide on the actions to be taken;

3 to allocate the appropriate resources for in-service training in accordance with an established programme, representing, to the extent practicable, three per cent of the budget allocated to staff costs;

4 to follow with the greatest attention the question of recruitment and to adopt, within existing resources and consistent with the United Nations common system, the measures it deems necessary to secure an adequate number of qualified candidates for Union posts, particularly taking account of *considering b)* and *c)* above.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Matters for reporting to the Council on staff issues, including staff in regional and area offices, and recruitment issues

- Geographical representation
- Staff career policy
- Staff morale
- Balance between external and internal recruitment
- Gender balance
- Contracts policy
- Implementation of human resources development plan
- Improvements to human resources services
- Alignment between the Union's strategic priorities and staff functions and posts
- In-service training
- Recruitment and promotion processes
- Voluntary separation and early-retirement programmes
- Short-term posts
- Flexibility of working conditions
- Relationship between management and staff
- Workplace diversity
- Harassment issues
- Occupational safety
- Compliance with United Nations common system policies/ recommendations
- Performance evaluation and appraisals
- Succession planning
- Persons with disabilities, including services and facilities for staff with disabilities
- Use of surveys and questionnaires to ascertain the views of all staff, as required

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 58 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* Resolution 58 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 112 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* the following resolutions:

– Resolution 72 (Rev. WRC-07) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on world and regional preparations for WRCs;

– Resolution 43 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on regional preparations for WTSAs;

– Resolution 31 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on regional preparations for WTDCs, this resolution having been adopted for the first time in 2006, by WTDC-06 in Doha, Qatar,

*acknowledging*

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

*considering*

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

*b)* that the six principal regional telecommunication organizations[1], namely the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), the European Conference of Posts and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), the Inter-American Telecommunications Committee (CITEL), the African Telecommunications Union (ATU), the Council of Telecommunication and Information Ministers representing the secretariat of the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC),seek close cooperation with the Union;

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

*d)* that the ITU Convention encourages the participation of the regional telecommunication organizations in the Union's activities and provides for their attendance at conferences of the Union as observers;

*e)* that all six regional telecommunication organizations have coordinated their preparations for this conference;

*f)* that many common proposals submitted to this conference have been developed by administrations having participated in the preparatory work carried out by the six regional telecommunication organizations;

*g)* that this consolidation of views at regional level, together with the opportunity for interregional discussions prior to conferences, has eased the task of reaching a consensus during these conferences;

*h)* that there is a need for overall coordination of the interregional consultations;

*i)* the benefits of regional coordination as already experienced in the preparation of WRCs and WTDCs, and latterly WTSAs,

*noting*

*a)* that the Secretary-General's report under former Resolution 16 (Geneva, 1992), when available, should facilitate evaluation by the Council of the Union's own regional presence;

*b)* that the relationship between ITU regional offices and regional telecommunication organizations has proved to be of great benefit;

*c)* that some ITU Member States are not members of these regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in *considering b)* above,

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[1] There are eleven regional telecommunication organizations as referred to in No. 43 of the Constitution. The list can be found in Council Resolution 925. The five regional organizations other than the six principal ones may choose to participate in regional preparatory meetings and other activities of the Union.

*taking into account*

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

*resolves*

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

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

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

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

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

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

– the organization of formal ITU preparatory meetings (six meetings in the case of ITU-D and ITU-T, ITU-R having fewer)

– proposing the development of coordination methods for the ITU preparatory meetings, where necessary,

*instructs the Council*

to consider the reports submitted and take appropriate measures to strengthen this cooperation, including arranging for dissemination of the findings in the reports and the Council's conclusions to non-Council Members and to regional telecommunication organizations,

*invites the Member States*

to participate actively in the implementation of this resolution.

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society, especially §§ 15, 18 and 19 of the Tunis Commitment, and §§ 90 and 107 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;

*b)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* the outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, especially Resolutions 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology, 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications and 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on bridging the digital divide,

*taking into account*

the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) for political, economic, social and cultural progress,

*taking into account also*

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

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

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

*taking into account further*

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

*noting*

*a)* that modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are established, in the main, on the basis of recommendations of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU);

*b)* that ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;

*c)* that limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide;

*d)* Resolution 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology;

e) Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications;

*f)* the strategic plan for the Union set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

*recognizing*

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

*resolves*

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

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

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

*instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux*

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

*invites the governments of the Member States of the Union*

1 to help telecommunication/information and communication equipment manufacturers and providers of services and applications in ensuring that telecommunication/information and communication facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations may be generally available to the public without any discrimination, and in facilitating applied research and technology transfer;

2 to cooperate with one another in the implementation of this resolution,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

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

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Documents and publications of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 66 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*considering*

*a)* No. 484 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and Resolution 1 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) concerning the effective utilization of information resources;

*b)* the need for efficient marketing and distribution of documentation and publications of the Union to promote increased use of ITU recommendations and other publications;

*c)* the evolution of electronic handling and transmission of information;

*d)* the continued development of new publishing technologies and methods of distribution;

*e)* the desirability of cooperation with bodies engaged in relevant standards development;

*f)* the continued importance of the Union's copyright in its publications;

*g)* the need to derive revenue from publications;

*h)* the need to provide a timely and efficient global standardization process;

*i)* the pricing policies of other relevant standardization bodies,

*considering further*

*a)* that a primary purpose of the Union is to extend the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;

*b)* the need to maintain a coherent financing and pricing policy which reflects the costs of production, marketing and distribution, while ensuring the continuity of publications, including the development of new products and the use of modern channels/methods of distribution,

*resolves*

1 that documents intended to facilitate the timely development of recommendations of the Union shall be made available also in electronic format and be accessible to any Member State, Sector Member and Associate;

2 that, notwithstanding the objectives of free online access, publications of the Union, including all recommendations of the Sectors, shall, where appropriate, also be made available to the Member States, Sector Members and Associates, and to the public in electronic format and through electronic sale or distribution, with appropriate provision for payment to the Union for a particular publication or set of publications requested;

3 that a request for any publication of the Union, regardless of its format, obliges those who obtain or purchase the publication to respect the copyright of the Union set forth in that publication;

4 that a publication containing a recommendation of an ITU Sector obtained from ITU, regardless of its format, may be utilized by the receiving entity or purchaser for uses including furthering the work of the Union or any relevant standards body or forum developing related standards, providing guidance for product or service development and implementation and serving as support for documentation associated with a product or service;

5 that none of the above is intended to breach the copyright held by the Union, so that any person or entity wishing to reproduce or duplicate all or parts of ITU publications for resale must obtain a specific agreement for such purpose;

6 that a two-tier pricing policy be established whereby Member States, Sector Members and Associates pay a price based on cost recovery, whereas all others, i.e. non-members, should pay a "market price",[1]

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to take the necessary steps to facilitate the implementation of this resolution;

2 to ensure that publications in paper format are made available as quickly as possible so as not to deprive Member States, Sector Members and Associates not possessing electronic facilities of access to publications of the Union;

3 to implement, within the financial constraints of the Union, strategies and mechanisms to enable all Member States, Sector Members and Associates to acquire and use the facilities required to access documents and publications of the Union in electronic format;

4 to ensure that prices for all forms of publications of the Union are reasonable in order to promote their wide distribution;

5 to seek consultation with the advisory groups of the three ITU Sectors to assist in developing and updating policies on documents and publications;

6 to report annually to the Council,

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[1] The term "market price" is defined as the price determined by the Sales and Marketing Division, which is established to maximize revenues without being so high as to discourage sales.

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to implement, as a priority, in close coordination with the Directors of the Radiocommunication and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux, strategies and mechanisms to encourage and facilitate the efficient use by the developing countries, and in particular least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, of the web-based documents and publications.

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 68 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## World Telecommunication and Information Society Day

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* the value of the annual celebration of World Telecommunication Day and World Information Society Day in supporting the main strategic orientations of the Union;

*b)* the rapid rise and evolution of the information society using information and communication technology (ICT), in which information in all its forms is an important element of everyday life,

*bearing in mind*

*a)* Resolution 46 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, instituting a World Telecommunication Day celebrated annually on 17 May, date of the signature of the first International Telegraph Convention marking the founding of ITU;

*b)* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 60/252 of 27 March 2006, stipulating that World Information Society Day shall be celebrated every year on 17 May;

*c)* the Tunis Agenda on the Information Society adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society, in which it is acknowledged that there is a need to build more awareness of the Internet;

*d)* the exponential growth experienced by Member States of the Union over the past decade in the use of telecommunications and information and communication technology (ICT),

*resolves to invite Member States and Sector Members*

to celebrate the day annually by organizing appropriate national programmes with a view to:

– stimulating reflection and exchanges of ideas on the theme adopted by the Council;
– debating the various aspects of the theme with all partners in society;
– formulating a report reflecting national discussions on the issues underlying the theme, to be fed back to ITU and the rest of the membership;
– raising awareness regarding use of preventive mechanisms to avert the growing risks and threats in cyberspace,

*invites the Council*

to adopt, for each World Telecommunication and Information Society Day, a specific theme relating to the main challenges which the changing telecommunication and information and communication technology (ICT) environment poses for both developed and developing countries,

*invites Member States*

to make available to the Secretary-General reports which may be produced on the main issues discussed at the national level,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to circulate to the entire membership a consolidated document based on the national reports submitted in accordance with this resolution for the purpose of fostering the exchange of information and views among and with the membership on a host of selected strategic issues;

2 to liaise with the United Nations and consult United Nations agencies.

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 70 (Rev. Guadalajara 2010)

## Gender mainstreaming in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through information and communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

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

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

*c)* Resolution 44 (Istanbul, 2002) of WTDC converting the task force on gender issues into a Working Group on Gender Issues;

*d)* Resolution 1187 adopted by the Council at its 2001 session, on gender perspective[1] in ITU human resources management, policy and practice, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to allocate appropriate resources, within existing budgetary limits, to establish a gender perspective full-time dedicated staff;

*e)* Resolution E/2001/L.29 (July 2001) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) entitled "Social and human rights questions: advancement of women", in which ECOSOC decided to establish, under the regular agenda item "Coordination, programme and other questions", the regular sub-item "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system" in order to, *inter alia*, monitor and evaluate achievements made and obstacles encountered by the United Nations system, and to consider further measures to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system;

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

*f)* Resolution 55 (Florianópolis, 2004) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which encourages gender mainstreaming in the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector;

*g)* Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006) of WTDC endorsing a specific action plan for the promotion of gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies;

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

*recognizing*

*a)* that society as a whole, particularly in the context of the information and knowledge society, will benefit from equal participation of women and men in policy-making and decision-making and equal access to communication services for both women and men;

*b)* that information and communication technologies (ICTs) are tools through which gender equality and women's empowerment can be advanced, and are integral to the creation of societies in which both women and men can substantively contribute and participate;

*c)* that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), namely the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda, outlined the concept of the information society and that continued efforts must be undertaken in this context to bridge the gender digital divide;

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

*recognizing further*

*a)* the progress achieved in raising awareness, both within ITU and among Member States, of the importance of integrating a gender perspective in all ITU work programmes and of increasing the number of women professionals in ITU, especially at the senior management level, while at the same time working towards the equal access of women and men to posts in the General Service category;

*b)* the considerable recognition given to the work of ITU in gender and ICT within the UN family of organizations,

*considering*

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

*b)* *t*he results achieved by the Working Group on Gender Issues in promoting gender equality,

*noting*

*a)* that there is a need for ITU to investigate, analyse and further understand the impact of telecommunication/ICT technologies on women and men;

*b)* that ITU should take the lead in establishing gender-relevant indicators for the telecommunication/ICT sector;

*c)* that more work needs to be done to ensure that the gender perspective is included in all ITU policies, work programmes, information dissemination activities, publications, study groups, seminars, workshops and conferences;

*d)* that there is a need to foster participation of women and girls in the ICT domain at an early age and to provide input for further policy developments,

*encourages Member States and Sector Members*

1 to review and revise, as appropriate, their respective policies and practices to ensure that recruitment, employment, training and advancement of women and men alike are undertaken on a fair and equitable basis;

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

3 to review their policies related to the information society to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all activities,

4 to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education,

*resolves*

1 to endorse Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006) on promoting gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies;

2 to continue the work being done at ITU, and particularly in BDT, to promote gender equality in ICTs by recommending measures at the international, regional and national level on policies and programmes that improve socio-economic conditions for women, particularly in developing countries;

3 to accord high priority to the incorporation of gender policies in the management, staffing and operation of ITU;

4 to incorporate a gender perspective in the implementation of the ITU strategic plan and financial plan for 2012-2015 as well as in the operational plans of the Bureaux and the General Secretariat,

*instructs the Council*

1 to continue and expand on the initiatives carried out over the past four years and to accelerate the gender mainstreaming process in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure capacity building and the promotion of women to senior-level positions;

2 to consider adopting the theme "Women and girls in ICT" to mark World Telecommunication and Information Society Day in 2012,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to continue to ensure that the gender perspective is incorporated in the work programmes, management approaches and human resource development activities of ITU, and to submit an annual written report to the Council on progress made on gender mainstreaming in ITU, including statistics on gender by grade of ITU staff and participation of women and men in ITU conferences and meetings;

2 to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all ITU contributions to the implementation of WSIS action lines;

3 to give particular attention to gender balance for posts at the professional and particularly the higher levels in ITU and, when choosing between candidates who have equal qualifications for a post, taking into account geographical distribution (No. 154 of the ITU Constitution) and the balance between female and male staff, to give appropriate priority to gender balance;

4 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results and progress made on the inclusion of a gender perspective in the work of ITU, and on the implementation of this resolution;

5 to make efforts to mobilize voluntary contributions from Member States, Sector Members and others for this purpose;

6 to encourage administrations to give equal opportunities to male and female candidatures for elected official posts and for membership of the Radio Regulations Board;

7 to encourage the launch of the 'Global Network of women ICT decision-makers';

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

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to bring to the attention of other United Nations agencies the need to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education, including by establishing an international "Girls in ICT" day, to be held every year on the fourth Thursday of April, when ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions are invited to organize an open day for girls;

2 to continue the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

1 to make voluntary contributions to ITU to facilitate the implementation of this resolution to the fullest extent possible;

2 to establish and observe annually the international "Girls in ICT" day, to be held on the fourth Thursday of April, when ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions are invited to organize an open day for girls;

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

4 to actively support and participate in the work of the 'Global Network of women ICT decision-makers' aimed at promoting the work of ITU in using ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls, including by building partnerships and building synergies between existing networks at national, regional and international levels, as well as fostering successful strategies to improve gender balance at senior-level positions in ICT/telecommunication administrations, government, regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations, including ITU, and in the private sector;

5 to highlight the gender perspective in the Questions under study in the ITU-D study groups and the five programmes of the Hyderabad Action Plan.

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* the provisions of the ITU Constitution and Convention relating to strategic policies and plans;

*b)* Article 19 of the Convention on the participation of Sector Members in the Union's activities,

*noting*

the challenges faced by the Union in achieving its purposes in the constantly changing telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) environment,

*recognizing*

that the goals/objectives and associated activities emanating from the strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011 could still be relevant for the period 2012-2015,

*resolves*

1 to adopt the strategic plan for 2012-2015, contained in the annex to this resolution;

2 to complement this strategic plan with the Sector objectives and outputs and those of the General Secretariat from the plan for 2008-2011,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 when reporting annually to the Council, to present annual progress reports on the implementation of the strategic plan for 2012-2015 and on the performance of the Union towards the achievement of its objectives, including recommendations to adjust the plan in the light of changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and/or as a result of the performance evaluation, in particular by:

1.1 updating the sections of the strategic plan related to the evaluation of progress toward the Sectors' and General Secretariat's objectives; this update may include possible modifications to the expected results and key performance indicators in Tables 4.2, 5.2, 6.2 and 7.2, in the annex to this resolution;

1.2 making all modifications necessary to ensure that the strategic plan facilitates the accomplishment of ITU's mission, taking account of proposals by the competent Sector advisory groups, decisions by conferences and by assemblies of the Sectors and changes in the Union's activities and its financial situation;

1.3 ensuring the linkage between the strategic, financial and operational plans in ITU, and developing the corresponding human resources plan;

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

*instructs the Council*

1 to oversee further development and implementation of the strategic plan for 2012-2015 in the annex to this resolution, on the basis of the Secretary-General's annual reports;

2 to present an assessment of the results of the strategic plan for 2012-2015 to the next plenipotentiary conference, along with a proposed strategic plan for the period 2016-2019,

*invites the Member States*

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

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

*invites Sector Members*

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

**Annex**: Strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

# Strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015

## 1 Introduction

1.1 Now, more than ever, the telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) industry is undergoing a profound transformation with far-reaching consequences. The development of new and emerging information and communication technologies (ICTs), the spread of Internet Protocol (IP)-based next-generation networks (NGNs), convergence in devices and networks, the rise of social networks and changing needs of consumers mean that ICTs are now fully integrated into modern lives.

1.2 Telecommunication operators, service providers, policy-makers, consumers, civil society and other stakeholders are all responding and adapting to the social, economic and other changes driven by accelerating technological change and convergence in the transformed communications landscape.

1.3 Among these technological developments, national and international policies, and the diverse interests of different stakeholders, ITU's vision is to strive to safeguard everyone's fundamental right to communicate by connecting the world. At this time of sweeping transformation of the industry, the Union needs a strong and effective strategic plan to help it respond more closely to the changing needs of its members and to prove its ongoing relevance in an all-IP world.

## 2 The changing telecommunication/ICT environment and its implications for the Union

2.1 Since the last plenipotentiary conference of the Union, many key developments have occurred in the telecommunication and broader ICT environment that have significant implications for ITU as a whole. These developments include (not listed in any special order):

2.1.1 the emergence of key technologies, enabling new services and applications and promoting the building of the information society;

2.1.2 continued growth, albeit uneven across countries, of the Internet and other IP-based platforms and related services, and the deployment of international, regional and national IP-based backbone networks;

2.1.3 the convergence of technological platforms for telecommunications, information delivery, broadcasting and computing and the deployment of common integrated network infrastructures for multiple communication services and applications;

2.1.4 the continuing rapid development of wireless and mobile radiocommunications, and their convergence with both fixed telephony and broadcasting services;

2.1.5 the rapid growth in demand for ICT services, owing to the development and demand for new devices and bandwidth, which calls for strengthening and promoting regional and worldwide collaboration towards a broadband economy, which should be characterized by appropriate policy and regulatory regimes;

2.1.6 the growing effects of climate change, which pose severe risks to the sustainability of global resources and survival of its inhabitants, especially those communities in fragile environments and ecosystems most at risk;

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

2.1.8 the role of ICTs as effective tools to promote peace and economic growth and to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law at the national, regional and international levels (as recognized by the outcome texts of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS));

2.1.9 the need for confidence of stakeholders in order to allow the successful implementation of telecommunication/ICT infrastructure: end users, suppliers, investors and governments need to have confidence that the telecommunications/ICTs they use in their daily business and social interactions and for the enhancement of their livelihood will be reliable and secure;

2.1.10 the need for telecommunication/ICT infrastructure in a broadband economy to be "greener" and more environmentally friendly;

2.1.11 the continuing trend towards the separation of operational and regulatory functions, and the creation of independent telecommunication regulatory bodies, as well as the growing role of regional organizations, in order to ensure the consistency and predictability of regulatory frameworks, and encourage confidence in capital investment;

2.1.12 the continuing market liberalization, in particular in developing countries[1], including the opening of markets to competition, through licensing of new market entrants and greater private-sector participation, including public-private partnerships;

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[1] These include the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

2.1.13 the trend in a number of Member States to regulate telecommunications/ICTs with less reliance on sectoral regulation in competitive markets, generating different challenges for policy-makers and regulators;

2.1.14 the need for effective use of telecommunications/ICTs and modern technologies during critical emergencies, as a crucial part of disaster prediction, detection, early-warning, mitigation, management and relief strategies;

2.1.15 ongoing challenges relating to capacity building, in particular for developing countries, in the light of technological innovation and growing convergence.

2.2 A continuing challenge facing the Union is to remain a pre-eminent intergovernmental organization where Member States, Sector Members and Associates work together to enable the growth and sustained development of telecommunications and information networks and applications, and to facilitate universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society. In this context, the Union must strive to make itself more responsive to its members' changing needs and should consider the following factors:

2.2.1 the need to encourage representatives of new stakeholders to take advantage of participation in the work of the Union, as appropriate, especially as it relates to the emerging information society;

2.2.2 the need to raise public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities, as well as to afford broader access to the Union's activities and programme resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging information society;

2.2.3 the need to make optimal use of the established scarce financial and human resources available for the Union's activities and to make every effort to enhance these resources required in order for ITU to meet its responsibilities and challenges for the benefit of its membership, particularly developing countries;

2.2.4 the increasing pressure on the Union to respond creatively to internal challenges by enhancing cohesion in resource planning and utilization, enlarging opportunities for constructive partnerships, and attracting increased international support by strengthening its human resources capacity and revenue base, institutional capacity and ability to manage and share information, as well as meeting the requirement for transparency and accountability;

2.2.5 in light of a greater awareness of good governance among Member States and the public in general, ITU, like many other international agencies, is facing important challenges to become a results-based and accountable organization, and must continue working toward establishing appropriate mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation functions.

2.3 The need to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs for the development and growth of the information society will require building upon existing cybersecurity work and partnerships related to building confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, requiring international collaboration to fulfil this task.

# 3 Strategic orientations and goals

3.1 The main mission of ITU – as a pre-eminent intergovernmental organization where Member States, Sector Members and Associates work together – is to enable and foster the growth and sustained development of telecommunication networks and services, and to facilitate universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society. ITU can achieve this overall mission by fulfilling the following goals:

### 3.1.1 Strategic Goal of the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R)

The strategic goal of ITU-R is threefold, and includes:

- To ensure interference-free operations of radiocommunication systems by implementing the Radio Regulations and regional agreements, as well as updating these instruments in an efficient and timely manner through the processes of world and regional radiocommunication conferences.
- To establish Recommendations intended to assure the necessary performance and quality in operating radiocommunication systems.
- To seek ways and means to ensure the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources and to promote flexibility for future expansion and new technological developments.

### 3.1.2 Strategic goal of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)

The strategic goal of ITU-T is threefold, and includes:

- To develop interoperable, non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T Recommendations).
- To assist in bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries.
- To extend and facilitate international cooperation among international and regional standardization bodies.

### 3.1.3 Strategic goal of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)

The strategic goal of ITU-D is threefold, and includes:

- To promote the availability of infrastructure and foster an enabling environment for telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development and its use in a safe and secure manner.
- To provide assistance to developing countries in bridging the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development.
- To expand the benefits of the information society to the membership in cooperation with public and private stakeholders, and to promote the integration of the use of telecommunications/ICTs into the broader economy and society as drivers of development, innovation, well-being, growth and productivity globally.

### 3.1.4 Strategic goal of the General Secretariat (GS)

Effectiveness and efficiency in the planning, management, coordination and delivery of services to support the Union[2] and its membership, ensuring the implementation of the financial and strategic plans of the Union and coordinating intersectoral activities as identified in ITU basic texts.

# PART I – Sectoral objectives and outputs

## 4 Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R)

### 4.1 Situational analysis

4.1.1 In order to establish a sound foundation upon which to base ITU-R strategies for the forthcoming years, an analysis of the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and its environment, both now and in the future, is of primary importance. Such an analysis requires a clear vision of those influential factors, both internal and external to ITU, that will allow ITU-R to take advantage of opportunities that arise to meet its objectives.

[2] As defined in Article 7 of the Constitution.

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

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

4.1.4 The field of radiocommunications addresses terrestrial and space services that are critical and increasingly important for the development of the global economy in the 21st century. The world is witnessing a phenomenal increase in the use of wireless systems in a myriad of applications. International radiocommunication standards (such as those contained in ITU-R Recommendations) underpin the entire global communications framework - and will continue to serve as the platform for a whole range of new wireless applications.

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

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

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

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

4.1.9 Our stakeholders such as government agencies, public and private telecommunication operators, manufacturers, scientific or industrial bodies, international organizations, consultancies, universities, technical institutions, etc. through the processes linked with world radiocommunication conferences and study groups will need to continue to make decisions on the most profitable and efficient ways to exploit the limited resource of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits, which will be critical and of increasing economic value for the development of the global economy in the 21st century.

### 4.2 Vision

The Radiocommunication Sector will remain the unique and universal convergence and regulatory center for worldwide radiocommunication matters.

### 4.3 Mission

The mission of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) is, *inter alia*, to ensure rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including those using satellite orbits, and to carry out studies and adopt Recommendations on radiocommunication matters.

### 4.4 Strategic goal

The strategic goals of ITU-R is threefold, and includes:

- To ensure interference-free operations of radiocommunication systems by implementing the Radio Regulations and regional agreements, as well as updating these instruments in an efficient and timely manner through the processes of world and regional radiocommunication conferences.
- To establish Recommendations intended to assure the necessary performance and quality in operating radiocommunication systems.
- To seek ways and means to ensure the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources and to promote flexibility for future expansion and new technological developments.

## 4.5 Objectives

The objectives of ITU-R are:

### 4.5.1 Objective 1:

To promote, foster and ensure cooperation and coordination among all Member States in decision-making on radiocommunication issues, with the participation of Sector Members and Associates, as appropriate.

### 4.5.2 Objective 2:

To meet the requirements of the membership for spectrum, orbit access and operations in application of the Constitution, Convention and Radio Regulations, in the light, *inter alia*, of the accelerating convergence of radiocommunication services.

### 4.5.3 Objective 3:

To produce Recommendations on radiocommunication services in order to achieve connectivity and interoperability in applying modern telecommunications/ICTs.

### 4.5.4 Objective 4:

To respond to the needs of the membership by disseminating information and know-how on radiocommunication issues, by publishing and distributing relevant materials (e.g. reports and handbooks), in coordination and collaboration, as appropriate, with the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat.

### 4.5.5 Objective 5:

To provide support and assistance to the membership, mainly to developing countries, in relation to radiocommunication matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and in particular with respect to a) bridging the digital divide; b) gaining equitable access to the radio-frequency spectrum and to satellite orbits; and c) providing training and producing relevant training materials for capacity building.

## Table 4.1 - ITU-R Outputs and Objectives

| Outputs | Objective 1 | Objective 2 | Objective 3 | Objective 4 | Objective 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| World Radiocommunication Conference | X | | | | |
| Regional radiocommunication conference | X | | | | |
| Radiocommunication Assembly | X | | | | |
| Radiocommunication Advisory Group | X | | | | |
| Radio Regulations Board | X | | | | |
| Processing of space notices and other related activities | | X | | | |
| Processing of terrestrial notices and other related activities | | X | | | |
| Improvement (e.g. user-friendly) of Radiocommunication Bureau software | | X | | | |
| Study groups, working parties, task and joint groups | | | X | | |
| ITU-R publications | | | | X | |
| Assistance to members, in particular developing countries and LDCs | | | | | X |
| Liaison/support for development activities | | | | | X |
| Seminars | | | | | X |

## Table 4.2 - Objectives, outputs, expected results and key performance indicators of ITU-R

| Objectives | Outputs | Expected results | Key performance indicators |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 1: Coordinating…**<br>To promote, foster and ensure cooperation and coordination among all Member States in decision-making on radiocommunication issues, with the participation of Sector Members and Associates, as appropriate | • World Radiocommunication Conference<br>• Regional radiocommunication conference<br>• Radio Regulations Board<br>• Radiocommunication Assembly<br>• Radiocommunication Advisory Group | 1 To prepare, organize and provide appropriate and efficient support to:<br>• World radiocommunication conferences<br>• Regional radiocommunication conferences, if any<br>• Radio Regulations Board<br>• Radiocommunication assemblies<br>• Radiocommunication Advisory Group<br>2 Participation in meetings organized by various regional telecommunication organizations to assist in detailed preparations and coordination between regions | • Timely preparation and actions before and during the conferences and meetings; satisfaction of delegations<br>• Timely preparation and actions during and before the Information and preparatory meetings |
| **Objective 2: Processing…**<br>To meet the requirements of the membership for spectrum, orbit access and operations in application of the Constitution, Convention and Radio Regulations in the light, *inter alia*, of the accelerating convergence of radiocommunication services | • Processing of space notices and other related activities<br>• Processing of terrestrial notices and other related activities<br>• Improvement (e.g. user-friendly) of software of the Radiocommunication Bureau | • To process advanced publications, coordination and notification requests pertaining to space and terrestrial radiocommunication services as well as all other related requests<br>• To undertake the appropriate cost-recovery activities for satellite network filings | • Processing time for each submission within statutory time-limit, in accordance with the applicable procedures and/or pertinent provisions of the Radio Regulations<br>• Timely application of Council Decision 482<br>• Number of downloads and sales of ITU-R Recommendations |

| Objectives | Outputs | Expected results | Key performance indicators |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 3: Producing…**<br>To produce Recommendations on radiocommunication services in order to achieve connectivity and interoperability in applying modern ICTs, as well as to provide for the most efficient use of spectrum and orbit resources | • Study groups, working parties, task and joint groups, conference preparatory meetings | 1 To undertake the work programme in response to:<br>• ITU-R resolutions<br>• work assigned by CPM and preparation of draft CPM report to WRC<br>• ITU-R resolutions addressing specific areas of study<br>2 To provide appropriate level of technical and logistical support for meetings | • Deliverables available to membership within expected time-scale<br>• Meetings satisfy objectives within the imposed deadlines |
| **Objective 4: Informing…**<br>To respond to the needs of the membership by disseminating information and know-how on radiocommunication issues, by publishing and distributing relevant materials (e.g. service publications, reports and handbooks), in coordination and collaboration, as appropriate, with the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat | • ITU-R publications | 1 To publish annually:<br>• Some 100 Recommendations, reports and handbooks<br>• 25 annual issues of BR IFIC (terrestrial and space services) and annual BR IFIC (space services) on DVD<br>• Bi-annual editions of the SRS on DVD-ROM<br>• 11 issues of HFBC schedules<br>• Relevant service publications, in the form and with the contents specified in the Radio Regulations<br>2 To maintain and/or improve where possible the quality of the publications and guarantee or increase to the most appropriate extent possible the level of publications sales income | • Timely preparation of the relevant inputs for publication, compliance with the statutory requirements and the pre-established schedules and timely publication<br>• Number of publications sold and level of publication sales income |

| Objectives | Outputs | Expected results | Key performance indicators |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 5: Assisting…**<br>To provide support and assistance to the membership, mainly to developing countries, in relation to radiocommunication matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and in particular with respect to:<br>• Bridging the digital divide<br>• Gaining equitable access to the radio-frequency spectrum and to satellite orbits<br>• Providing training and producing relevant training materials for capacity building | • Assistance to members, in particular developing countries and LDCs<br>• Liaison/support to development activities<br>• Seminars | • To assist developing countries and BDT on aspects of radiowave propagation and spectrum-management techniques and systems<br>• To organize world and regional seminars, workshops and information meetings dealing with radiocommunciation conference preparatory issues | • Reduction in duplication; improvement of ITU-D products (e.g. SM systems); and satisfaction of users<br>• Timely preparation (documentation and logistics) and participants' satisfaction |

# 5 Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)

## 5.1 Situational analysis

5.1.1 ITU-T operates in a competitive, complex and rapidly evolving environment and ecosystem.

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

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

5.1.4 Cooperation and collaboration with other standardization bodies and relevant consortia and fora are key to avoiding duplication of work and achieving efficient use of resources, as well as incorporating expertise from outside ITU.

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

## 5.2 Vision

ITU-T provides a unique worldwide venue for standardization of telecommunications and ICTs.

## 5.3 Mission

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

## 5.4 Strategic goal

The strategic goal of ITU-T is threefold, and includes:

- To develop interoperable, non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T Recommendations)
- To assist in bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries
- To extend and facilitate international cooperation amongst international and regional standardization bodies.

## 5.5 Objectives

The objectives of ITU-T are:

### 5.5.1 Objective 1 - Coordinating/International cooperation:

- To promote and foster cooperation among Member States, Sector Members and Associates in decision-making on telecommunication/ICT standardization matters.
- To cooperate and collaborate with other ITU Sectors, standardization bodies and relevant entities (e.g. Global Standards Collaboration, World Standards Cooperation), in order to avoid duplication and inconsistencies to the extent possible, identify relevant areas for future standardization projects to be initiated within ITU-T while remaining aware of the ongoing work in other standards bodies and ensure that the work of ITU-T creates added value by promoting international collaboration, coordination and cooperation with a view to harmonizing activities.

### 5.5.2 Objective 2 - Producing global standards:

- To develop efficiently, effectively and in a timely manner the required global telecommunication/ICT standards (ITU-T Recommendations), consistent with ITU's mandate and the needs and interests of the membership, such as narrowing the digital divide, improving health and safety and protecting the environment, and developing standards to facilitate access to telecommunications/ICTs by persons with disabilities.
- To standardize services and applications meeting global user needs that rely not only on state-of-the-art technologies but also on matured proven technologies.
- To identify ways and means to achieve interoperability of services and equipments.

### 5.5.3 Objective 3 - Bridging the standardization gap:

To provide support and assistance to developing countries in bridging the standardization gap in relation to standardization matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and relevant training materials for capacity building, taking into account the characteristics of the telecommunication environment of the developing countries.

### 5.5.4 Objective 4 - Informing/Disseminating information:

To respond to the needs of the membership and others by disseminating information and know-how through the publication and distribution of ITU-T Recommendations and relevant materials (e.g. manuals), by collaborating with ITU-D on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries, and by promoting the value of ITU-T in order to encourage increased membership.

## Table 5.1 - ITU-T outputs and objectives

| Outputs | Objective 1 | Objective 2 | Objective 3 | Objective 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly | X | | | |
| World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly regional consultation sessions | X | | | |
| Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group | X | | | |
| ITU-T general assistance and cooperation | X | | | |
| ITU-T study groups | | X | | |
| Bridging the standardization gap | | | X | |
| Training activities, including workshops and seminars | | | X | |
| ITU-T publications | | | | X |
| ITU Operational Bulletin | | | | X |
| Database publications | | | | X |
| Relevant TSB databases | | | | X |
| Allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations and procedures | | | | X |
| Promotion | | | | X |

## Table 5.2 - Objectives, outputs, expected results and key performance indicators of ITU-T

| Objectives | Outputs | Expected results | Key performance indicators |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 1 – Coordination/International cooperation**<br>• To promote and foster cooperation among all Member States, Sector Members and Associates in decision-making on telecommunication/ICT standardization matters<br>• To cooperate and collaborate with other ITU Sectors, standardization bodies and relevant entities (e.g. Global Standards Collaboration, World Standards Cooperation), in order to reduce duplication, avoid inconsistencies, identify relevant areas for future standardization projects to be initiated within ITU-T while remaining aware of the ongoing work in other standards bodies, and ensure that work of ITU-T creates added value by promoting international collaboration, coordination and cooperation with a view to harmonizing activities | • World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA)<br>• WTSA regional consultation sessions<br>• Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG)<br>• ITU-T general assistance and cooperation | 1 To prepare, organize and provide appropriate and efficient support to:<br>• World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA)<br>• WTSA regional consultation sessions<br>• Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG)<br>2 To coordinate with SDOs and other international and regional organizations | • Timely preparation and actions before and during the conferences and meetings; satisfaction of delegations<br>• Liaison activity with other organizations |

| Objectives | Outputs | Expected results | Key performance indicators |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 2 – Producing global standards**<br>• To develop efficiently, effectively and in a timely manner the required global telecommunication/ICT standards (ITU-T Recommendations), consistent with ITU's mandate and the needs and interests of the membership, such as narrowing the digital divide, improving health and safety and protecting the environment, and developing standards to facilitate access to telecommunications/ICTs by persons with disabilities<br>• To standardize services and applications meeting global user needs that rely not only on state-of-the-art technologies but also on matured proven technologies<br>• To identify ways and means to achieve interoperability of services and equipments | ITU-T study groups | • To undertake the work programme in response to WTSA resolutions<br>• To provide appropriate level of technical and logistical support for meetings | • Deliverables available to the membership within expected time-scale<br>• Meetings satisfy objectives within the imposed deadlines<br>• Number of downloads and sales of ITU-T Recommendations |

| Objectives | Outputs | Expected results | Key performance indicators |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 3 – Bridging the standardization gap**<br>To provide support and assistance to developing countries in bridging the standardization gap in relation to standardization matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and relevant training materials for capacity building, taking into account the characteristics of the telecommunication environment of the developing countries | • Bridging the standardization Gap<br>• Training activities, including workshops and seminars | • To provide the appropriate level of technical and logistical support for meetings and workshops<br>• Implementation of appropriate WTSA resolutions<br>• Dissemination of expert knowledge on state-of-the-art technologies | • Timely preparation and actions before and during the meetings and workshops; satisfaction of delegations<br>• Degree of implementation of relevant WTSA resolutions (WTSA Action Plan)<br>• Increased participation of developing countries in the work of the Sector |
| **Objective 4 – Informing/Disseminating information**<br>To respond to the needs of the membership and others by disseminating information and know-how through the publication and distribution of ITU-T Recommendations and relevant materials (e.g. manuals), by collaborating with ITU-D on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries, and by promoting the value of the ITU-T in order to attract increased membership | • ITU-T publications<br>• ITU Operational Bulletin<br>• Database publications<br>• Relevant TSB databases<br>• Allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations and procedures<br>• Promotion | • To publish annually ITU-T Recommendations and texts, that are timely and market relevant<br>• Dissemination of valuable operational information through the ITU Operational Bulletin<br>• Promotion of awareness of ITU-T activities, working methods and priorities | • Timely preparation and actions in the publication process<br>• Timely allocation of resources<br>• Increased awareness of ITU-T activities |

# 6 Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)

## 6.1 Situational analysis

Telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) play an increasingly critical role in our economies and society. They have proven to be a powerful driver of innovation, growth and productivity globally. Broad access to telecommunications/ICTs provides significant opportunities for improving government public services, healthcare, education and the environment. Telecommunications/ICTs also open new channels for sharing of global knowledge resources and the free flow of ideas and opinions. However, to harness the potential of telecommunications/ICTs, governments and other stakeholders have to provide an enabling policy environment and supporting infrastructure that are robust and responsive to a shifting set of challenges and opportunities. Over the period of the next ITU-D strategic plan, these challenges and opportunities will include, *inter alia*:

### 6.1.1 The digital divide

Building the capacity of developing economies and societies to fully leverage the benefits of telecommunications/ICTs will remain high on the international policy agenda. Promoting an enabling environment, infrastructure build-out and deployment of public and commercial applications and services that promote economic growth and social well-being constitute both key challenges and opportunities. Building telecommunication/ICT literacy and specialized skills that enable people to take full advantage of the opportunities that telecommunications/ICTs offer also remains a priority.

Over the last five years, the level of access to telecommunications/ICTs has improved significantly across the world. Mobile cellular has proven to be the most rapidly adopted technology in history, and the total number of broadband subscriptions has grown more than threefold. Yet, there still remains a substantial broadband divide (see below), both within and among countries. Particular efforts will need to be made to support availability of infrastructure and services in underserved and rural areas, in particular in developing countries[3], as well as among people with special needs (marginal and vulnerable populations, including women, children, indigenous peoples, older persons and persons with disabilities).

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

In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly will assess the outcomes and implementation of both the Millennium Development Goals and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

### 6.1.2 Access to broadband

National broadband infrastructures are becoming the foundation of networked economies and information societies. Following the lead of some countries which have made it part of their universal service obligations, broadband access will be increasingly considered as a basic service that should be made universally available to all citizens. To support this, governments are encouraged to promote both supply- and demand-side policies that create incentives for broadband backbone and access network deployment. Market structures that promote broadband and related services at competitive prices will need to be encouraged. Governments are also encouraged to promote demand-side policies that advance broadband connectivity of schools, libraries and other public institutions.

Promoting broadband access will need to take into consideration the particular starting conditions in developing countries, where fixed-line penetration has been historically low and mobile penetration high. There will be an ongoing need to provide assistance and share best practices on the deployment of appropriate infrastructure technologies (e.g. next-generation networks, whether wireline, wireless and/or mobile-based) and policies that promote investment in infrastructure and service-based competition.

The increasing socio-economic importance of broadband access will also present new regulatory challenges, such as ensuring universal access by balancing and rationalizing access and prices in profitable and non-profitable areas, implementing the broadband backbone infrastructure, defining management models for the broadband infrastructure with a view to avoiding duplication of efforts and investments, establishing new pricing models and methodologies, mitigating natural monopolies and fostering competition, and equalizing the dissemination and adoption of new technologies and services in developed and developing countries alike.

### 6.1.3 Convergence and the enabling environment

Changes brought about by the advent of high-speed telecommunication/ICT networks, convergence and global and instant access to knowledge are revolutionizing the 21st century. New applications and services are creating new consumer behaviour, business practices and expectations on the part of all stakeholders which, where appropriate, call for innovative and targeted regulation in a digital economy to foster growth at all levels. This technological progress and market transformation has placed an increasing strain on existing policy and regulatory regimes. With convergence, policy-makers and regulators will continue to juggle competing

interests, ensure a level playing field, promote transparency and create a stable environment that nurtures the technological and service innovation which lies at the very heart of the telecommunication/ICT sector. Regulators are also facing the challenging task of ensuring affordable access to telecommunications/ICTs while at this same time creating and maintaining investment incentives for all market participants. Striking the right balance requires regulators to be kept informed of current costing issues, as well as financial mechanisms and economic modelling to be able to measure the impact and implications for the national competitive environment.

Meeting the challenges of the digital economy will require cross-sectoral approaches to telecommunication/ICT policy and regulation that go beyond today's sector-specific regulation. A broader approach will need to be taken, encompassing applications and services, electronic content and consumer rights and responsibilities. As these issues are cross-sectoral in nature, clearly defining the responsibility of relevant government agencies will be a critical success factor. A careful balance will be needed between a hands-on and hands-off approach to regulation based on assessment of the broader impact on the whole of the society.

### 6.1.4 Telecommunication/ICT indicators and the ICT development index

The collection, provision and dissemination of quality indicators and statistics that measure and provide comparative analysis of the use and adoption of telecommunications/ICTs will continue to be a key need to support developing economies. These indicators, as well as the ICT development index, provide governments, regulatory authorities and stakeholders with a mechanism to better understand key drivers of telecommunication/ICT adoption and assist in ongoing national policy formulation.

### 6.1.5 Transition to digital broadcasting and spectrum management

Countries will continue to implement the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting with different time-scales according to their national priorities as well as, where applicable, the deadlines set by the ITU Regional Radiocommunication Conference (RRC-06) and its Plan and Agreement. During the period of this strategic plan, there will be a continuing need, as a high priority, to assist administrators, regulators, broadcasters and other stakeholders in developing countries in researching and supporting the introduction of digital broadcasting. Continued assistance to developing countries on spectrum management will also be a necessity.

### 6.1.6 Telecommunication/ICT services and applications for economic and social development, poverty reduction and wealth creation

Telecommunications/ICTs have been widely recognized as a driver of economic and social development, poverty reduction and wealth creation. Telecommunications/ICTs provide an opportunity for developing countries to facilitate trade and economic development in general, as well as business development and job creation, especially for poor and marginalized populations, including women, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities. ICT applications are also an important demand-side driver that can encourage the adoption of broadband services. A continuing challenge and opportunity is to provide assistance to developing countries in order to facilitate access to ICT-based government services, improved healthcare, access to quality education and environmental management (including the effects of climate change). Providing assistance for the deployment of specific ICT applications that help in integrating new technologies into the broader economy and society value chain will remain a key priority.

### 6.1.7 Mobile innovation

The coming years are expected to see more rapid advances in the use of mobile technologies as a platform for innovation and new services. These include mobile healthcare solutions (e.g. mobile ultrasound and remote diagnosis); mobile payments including normal banking transactions and payment of government social benefits and taxes; environmental and biomedical sensor technologies integrated into devices; mobile learning; augmented reality and advanced location based services; automatic interpretation; mobile social networking; and new interfaces.

### 6.1.8 Building confidence in the use of telecommunications/ICTs

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

### 6.1.9 Capacity building

Policy-makers need to make sure that the digital divide, which remains a key concern for developing countries, does not also become a knowledge divide between those who have access to the information and learning tools of the 21st century and those who do not. Building broad telecommunication/ICT literacy enables citizens to access and contribute information, ideas and knowledge in order to create an inclusive information society. Providing assistance in human and institutional capacity building that improves telecommunication/ICT skills to support the development and use of telecommunication/ICT networks and applications will continue to be a priority.

### 6.1.10 Emergency telecommunications

Emergency telecommunications play a critical role in both warning of disasters and their immediate aftermath, by ensuring timely flow of information needed by government agencies, humanitarian-oriented organizations and industry involved in rescue and recovery operations and providing medical assistance to the injured. There will be continuing need to support developing countries with early-warning systems, emergency communications and assistance in reconstructing infrastructure destroyed by disasters.

### 6.1.11 The global financial crisis

While there are indications that economic conditions will improve by the commencement of this strategic plan, the international sponsors and institutions concerned are united in their agreement that the recovery may be weak, slow and/or uneven. Aftershocks witnessed in the telecommunication/ICT sector in developing countries include impacts on capital markets and capital expenditures, consumer lack of buying power, lack of liquidity in the banking sector and a drop in donor funding. As a result, there will need to be flexible and innovative ways of financing development projects, including public-private partnerships and enhanced mobilization of extrabudgetary resources.

### 6.1.12 Climate change

Climate change challenges our ability to achieve economic and social objectives to support sustainable development. The adverse effects of climate change are likely to fall disproportionately on developing countries given their limited resources. Telecommunications/ICTs make a valuable contribution to monitoring, mitigating and adapting to climate change. There will continue to be a need to help countries, in particular developing ones, respond to climate change.

## 6.2 Vision

To be the leading organization for promoting the availability and application of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) for socio-economic development.

## 6.3 Mission

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

## 6.4 Strategic goal

The strategic goal of ITU-D is threefold, and includes:

- To promote the availability of infrastructure and foster an enabling environment for telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development and its use in a safe and secure manner
- To provide assistance to developing countries in bridging the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development
- To expand the benefits of the information society to the membership in cooperation with public and private stakeholders, and to promote the integration of the use of telecommunications/ICTs into the broader economy and society as drivers of development, innovation, well-being, growth and productivity globally.

## 6.5 Objectives

The objectives of ITU-D are:

### 6.5.1 Objective 1

To foster international cooperation, among ITU-D members and other stakeholders, on telecommunication/ICT development issues, by providing the pre-eminent forum for discussion, information-sharing and consensus-building on telecommunication/ICT technical and policy issues.

### 6.5.2 Objective 2

To assist the membership in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies, including broadband, to develop their telecommunication/ICT infrastructures and services, and to design and deploy resilient telecommunication/ICT network infrastructures.

### 6.5.3 Objective 3

To foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, and the safe, secure, and affordable use of ICT applications and services towards mainstreaming telecommunications/ICTs in the broader economy and society.

### 6.5.4 Objective 4

To assist the membership to create and maintain an enabling policy and regulatory environment, including the establishment and implementation of sustainable national policies, strategies and plans, through sharing best practices and collecting and disseminating statistical information on telecommunication/ICT developments**.**

### 6.5.5 Objective 5

To build human and institutional capacity in order to improve skills in the development and use of telecommunication/ICT networks and applications, and to foster digital inclusion for people with special needs, such as persons with disabilities, through awareness raising, training activities, sharing information and know-how and the production and distribution of relevant publications.

### 6.5.6 Objective 6

To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries (LDCs) and countries in special need, and to assist ITU Member States in responding to climate change and integrating telecommunications/ICTs in disaster management.

## Table 6.1 - ITU-D outputs and objectives

| ITU-D outputs | Objective 1 | Objective 2 | Objective 3 | Objective 4 | Objective 5 | Objective 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| World Telecommunication Development Conference 2014 (WTDC-14)<br>*(To foster international cooperation…)* | X | | | | | |
| WTDC-14 regional preparatory meetings in Asia-Pacific, Africa, Americas, CIS, Europe and Arab States<br>*(To foster international cooperation…)* | X | | | | | |
| Telecommunication development study groups<br>*(To foster international cooperation…)* | X | | | | | |
| Telecommunication Development Advisory Group<br>*(To foster international cooperation…)* | X | | | | | |
| Provision of technical expertise<br>*(To assist in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies...)* | | X | | | | |
| Project development and implementation<br>*(To assist in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies…)* | | X | | | | |
| Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships<br>*(To assist in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies…)* | | X | | | | |
| Master plans and best-practice guidelines<br>*(To assist in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies…)* | | X | | | | |
| Symposia and seminars<br>*(To assist in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies…)* | | X | | | | |
| International and regional arrangements through global forums – including the regional cybersecurity forums, IMPACT, FIRST, child online protection (COP) and participation in the Internet Governance Forum<br>*(To foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, security and safe and affordable use of ICT applications and services…)* | | | X | | | |

| ITU-D outputs | Objective 1 | Objective 2 | Objective 3 | Objective 4 | Objective 5 | Objective 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships<br>*(To foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, security and safe and affordable use of ICT applications and services…)* | | | X | | | |
| Best-practice guidelines and toolkits<br>*(To foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, security and safe and affordable use of ICT applications and services…)* | | | X | | | |
| International and regional arrangements through global forums related to telecommunications/ICTs for economic and social development<br>*(To foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, security and safe and affordable use of ICT applications and services…)* | | | X | | | |
| Global forums – including the Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR), Global Industry Leaders Forum (GILF), Global Regulators' Exchange and the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM)<br>*(To assist the membership to create and maintain an enabling policy and regulatory environment…)* | | | | X | | |
| Surveys, databases (including WTI Database, ICT Eye online portal), statistical and analytical publications (including Measuring the Information Society (MIS) report, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report (WTDR) and Trends in Telecommunication Reform report)<br>*(To assist the membership to create and maintain an enabling policy and regulatory environment…)* | | | | X | | |

| ITU-D outputs | Objective 1 | Objective 2 | Objective 3 | Objective 4 | Objective 5 | Objective 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Case studies, guidelines and toolkits – including the ICT Regulation Toolkit and statistical manuals and guidelines on cost methodologies, economics and finance<br>*(To assist the membership to create and maintain an enabling policy and regulatory environment…)* | | | | X | | |
| High-quality training resources, materials and curricula in telecommunications/ICTs<br>*(To build human and institutional capacity…)* | | | | | X | |
| Enhancement of the ITU Academy portal as a repository for telecommunication/ICT resources and training materials<br>*(To build human and institutional capacity…)* | | | | | X | |
| Access to ITU training interventions,, through the ITU Academy, centres of excellence and Internet training centres<br>*(To build human and institutional capacity…)* | | | | | X | |
| Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships<br>*(To build human and institutional capacity…)* | | | | | X | |
| Raising awareness among governmental and private-sector decision-makers on the importance of digital inclusion for people with special needs<br>*(To build human and institutional capacity… and to foster digital inclusion…)* | | | | | X | |
| Case studies, guidelines and toolkits – including the Connect a School, Connect a Community toolkit of policies and best practices and the e-Accessibility toolkit for policy-makers on persons with disabilities – to promote digital inclusion of people with special needs<br>*(To build human and institutional capacity… and to foster digital inclusion…)* | | | | | X | |

| ITU-D outputs | Objective 1 | Objective 2 | Objective 3 | Objective 4 | Objective 5 | Objective 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sharing of training materials, applications and other tools on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for social and economic development<br>*(To build human and institutional capacity… and to foster digital inclusion…)* | | | | | X | |
| Project development and implementation<br>*(To build human and institutional capacity… and to foster digital inclusion…)* | | | | | X | |
| Global forums<br>*(To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries…)* | | | | | | X |
| Provision of technical expertise<br>*(To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries…)* | | | | | | X |
| Project development and implementation<br>*(To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries…)* | | | | | | X |
| Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships<br>*(To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries…)* | | | | | | X |
| Surveys, information gathering, reports and market analysis<br>*(To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries…)* | | | | | | X |
| Case studies, best-practice guidelines, manuals and toolkits<br>*(To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries…)* | | | | | | X |
| Workshops and seminars<br>*(To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries…)* | | | | | | X |
| Assistance in cases of emergency<br>*(To assist ITU Member States in responding to climate change…)* | | | | | | X |
| Development of response strategies in case of emergency<br>*(To assist ITU Member States in responding to climate change…)* | | | | | | X |

**Table 6.2 - Objectives, outputs, expected results and key performance indicators of ITU-D**

| Objectives | Outputs | Expected results | Key performance indicators |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 1**<br>To foster international cooperation, among ITU-D members and other stakeholders on telecommunication/ICT development issues by providing the pre-eminent forum for discussion, information-sharing and consensus-building on telecommunication/ICT technical and policy issues | Statutory meetings, including:<br>• World Telecommunication Development Conference 2014 (WTDC-14)<br>• WTDC-14 regional preparatory meetings in Asia-Pacific, Africa, Americas, CIS, Europe and Arab States<br>• Telecommunication development study groups<br>• Telecommunication Development Advisory Group | • Enhanced cooperation, including new partnerships, on telecommunication/ ICT development issues<br>• High-level discussion of telecommunication/ ICT development issues<br>• Decisions made on the creation, termination, work plans and objectives of study groups and the work plan of BDT | • Number of events planned and delivered on time (in accordance with the Constitution and relevant resolutions)<br>• Number, diversity and seniority of participants at events<br>• Feedback from event participants<br>• Number of new partnerships/MoUs signed<br>• Availability of work plans for study groups and BDT. |
| **Objective 2**<br>To assist the membership in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies, including broadband, to develop their telecommunication/ICT infrastructures and services, and to design and deploy resilient telecommunication/ICT network infrastructures | • Provision of technical expertise<br>• Project development and implementation<br>• Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources, and partnerships<br>• Master plans and best-practice guidelines<br>• Symposia and seminars and awareness-raising | • Reduction in the number of communities, and disadvantaged groups, in developing countries without access to broadband<br>• Agreements signed with partners to assist in infrastructure deployment<br>• Increase in the average telephone density and average broadband density | • Number of communities, and disadvantaged groups, in developing countries provided with access to broadband<br>• Number of new partnerships/MoUs for broadband deployment signed<br>• Feedback from members |

| Objectives | Outputs | Expected results | Key performance indicators |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 3**<br>To foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, secure, safe, and affordable use of ICT applications and services towards mainstreaming telecommunications/ICT in the broader economy and society | • International and regional arrangements through global forums – including the regional cybersecurity forums, IMPACT, FIRST, child on-line protection (COP) and participation in the Internet Governance Forum<br>• Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships<br>• Best-practice guidelines and toolkits<br>• International and regional arrangements through global forums – related to telecommunications/ICTs for economic and social development | • Increased confidence in cybersecurity<br>• Improved coordination of international efforts to decrease cyberthreats and protect children online<br>• Enhanced knowledge and skills of national regulators in relation to cyberthreats<br>• Enhanced cooperation through partnerships<br>• Enhance knowledge and skills of national bodies to use telecommunications/ ICTs for social and economic development | • Increased confidence in cybersecurity<br>• Number and impact (e.g. number and seniority of participants) of forums, training programmes, workshops, seminars, toolkits and guidelines<br>• Feedback from members<br>• Number of MoUs in effect<br>• Number of countries having developed or improved programmes relating to the use of telecommunications/ ICTs for social and economic development |
| **Objective 4**<br>To assist the membership to create and maintain an enabling policy and regulatory environment, including the establishment and implementation of sustainable national policies, strategies and plans, through sharing best practices and collecting and disseminating statistical information on telecommunication/ICT developments | • Global forums, including Global Symposium for Regulators and Global Regulators' Exchange<br>• Surveys, databases (including WTI Database, ICT Eye online portal), statistical and analytical publications, including Measuring the Information Society (MIS) report, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report (WTDR) and Trends in Telecommunication Reform report<br>• Case studies, guidelines and toolkits, including the ICT Regulation Toolkit and statistical manuals and guidelines on cost methodologies, economics and finance | • Enhanced dialogue between national regulators, policy-makers and other telecommunication/ ICT stakeholders<br>• Enhanced knowledge and skills of policy-makers and national telecommunication/ ICT regulators<br>• Accurate analysis of telecommunication/ ICT development available<br>• WTI Database updated<br>• Enhanced awareness and capacity of countries to produce telecommunication/ ICT statistics<br>• Accurate regulatory and financial information of the telecommunication/ ICT sector available | • Number (e.g. number and seniority of participants) of training programmes, workshops, seminars organized as planned<br>• Number (e.g. number of hits, citations, purchases or attendees) of/at "information" publications, online resources and events<br>• Response rate to annual questionnaires |

| Objectives | Outputs | Expected results | Key performance indicators |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 5**<br>To build human and institutional capacity in order to improve skills in the development and use of telecommunication/<br>ICT networks and applications, and to foster digital inclusion for people with special needs, such as persons with disabilities, through awareness-raising, training activities, sharing information and know-how and the production and distribution of relevant publications | • High-quality training resources, materials and curricula in telecommunications/ICTs<br>• Enhancement of the ITU Academy portal as a repository for telecommunication/ICT resources and training materials, as well as access to ITU training interventions<br>• Face-to-face and distance-learning training interventions<br>• Training interventions through the ITU Academy, centres of excellence and Internet training centres<br>• Raising awareness among governmental and private-sector decision-makers on the importance of digital inclusion for people with special needs<br>• Case studies, guidelines and toolkits, including the Connect a School, Connect a Community toolkit of policies and best practices and the e-Accessibility toolkit for policy-makers on persons with disabilities<br>• Sharing of training materials, applications and other tools on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for social and economic development<br>• Project development and implementation<br>• Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships | • Increased number of trained telecommunication/ICT professionals in developing countries<br>• Global cooperative network of training institutes<br>• CoE network strengthened and the ITU Academy established<br>• Increased awareness of the need to connect schools to broadband Internet services<br>• Increased human and institutional capacity on accessible telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities<br>• Enhanced human capacity among telecommunications/<br>ICT stakeholders on the use of telecommunications/<br>ICTs to promote economic and social development of women and girls, youth and children, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities<br>• Assistance provided to ITU members in developing and implementing policies and strategies on the use of telecommunications/ICTs to promote economic and social development of women and girls, youth and children, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities<br>• Case studies, guidelines and toolkits made available to the members<br>• Projects implemented. | • Number of training interventions delivered<br>• Number of individuals trained<br>• Feedback from members and survey satisfaction on training interventions<br>• Number of training resources on ITU Academy platform<br>• Number of CoE nodes established<br>• Number of internet training centres established<br>• Number of members aware of the need to connect schools<br>• Number of case studies, guidelines and toolkits made available to members<br>• Feedback from members<br>• Number of projects developed and implemented<br>• Number of agreements signed (e.g. MoUs) and number of partnerships formed |

| Objectives | Outputs | Expected results | Key performance indicators |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 6**<br>To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries (LDCs) and countries in special need, and to assist ITU Member States in responding to climate change and integrating telecommunications/<br>ICTs in disaster management | • Global forums<br>• Provision of technical expertise<br>• Project development and implementation<br>• Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships<br>• Surveys, information gathering, reports and market analysis<br>• Case studies, best-practice guidelines, manuals and toolkits<br>• Workshops and seminars<br>• Assistance in cases of emergency<br>• Development of response strategies in case of emergency | • Increased average telephone and broadband density in LDCs and SIDS<br>• Enhanced capacity of regulators in LDCs and SIDS on telecommunications/ICTs<br>• Improved availability of information on telecommunications/ICTs in LDCs and SIDS<br>• Areas vulnerable to natural disasters mapped<br>• Computer-based information systems covering the results of surveys, assessments and observations developed<br>• Policies and measures to minimize the impact of climate change and climate variability developed<br>• Countries better informed on actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change using telecommunications/ICTs<br>• Assistance provided in cases of emergency | • Average telephone and broadband density in LDCs and SIDS<br>• Number and impact (e.g. number and seniority of participants) of forums, training programmes, workshops, seminars, toolkits and guidelines<br>• Feedback from members<br>• Effectiveness and time of response to requests in emergency situations<br>• Number of countries with climate-change and disaster-management strategies and plans |

# 7 The General Secretariat (GS)

## 7.1 Mission

The mission of the ITU General Secretariat, in accordance with Article 11 of the Constitution and Article 5 of the Convention, is to provide accurate, timely and efficient services to the membership of the Union and to serve and coordinate the activities of the Sectors of the Union in undertaking intersectoral activities, as well as to support the activities of the Sectors.

## 7.2 Strategic goal

Effectiveness and efficiency in the planning, management, coordination and delivery of services to support the membership of the Union[4], ensuring the implementation of the financial and strategic plans of the Union and coordinating intersectoral activities as identified in ITU basic texts.

## 7.3 Objectives

The objectives of the General Secretariat are:

### 7.3.1 Objective 1:

Overall management and coordination of the activities of the Union, ensuring that the goals and objectives of the strategic plan are met.

### 7.3.2 Objective 2:

Efficient planning, coordination and execution of the corporate, strategic, external relations, communication and intersectoral activities of the Union.

### 7.3.3 Objective 3:

Providing support to, and delivering, efficient and accessible conferences, meetings, documentation and publications, including multilingual ones.

### 7.3.4 Objective 4:

Effective and efficient use of human, financial and capital resources of the Union.

### 7.3.5 Objective 5:

Providing information and communication technology (ICT) services to support the mission and activities of the Union.

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[4] As defined in Article 7 of the Constitution.

### 7.3.6 Objective 6:

Providing a platform where stakeholders from across the ICT industry and operators can connect, debate, share strategies, explore the latest technologies, do business and ultimately address the global challenges.

## Table 7.1 - GS outputs and objectives

| Outputs | Objective 1 | Objective 2 | Objective 3 | Objective 4 | Objective 5 | Objective 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Management, coordination and representation of the Union | X | | | | | |
| Organization, provision of inputs, secretariat, protocol and communication services for TELECOM, PP, Council, WTPF and WCIT | | X | | | | |
| Corporate governance and relations with Member States, Sector Members and other entities, the UN and other international organizations | | X | | | | |
| External affairs and communications services | | X | | | | |
| Emerging trends and ICT evolution | | X | | | | |
| Organization and coordination of ITU's participation in WSIS activities | | X | | | | |
| Corporate strategic planning and evaluation | | X | | | | |
| Coordination of intersectoral activities | | X | | | | |
| Requisite linguistic and logistical services for conferences, meetings and events | | | X | | | |
| Translation and text-processing services for production of documentation and other materials in the six languages of the Union | | | X | | | |
| Composition, editing, production, printing, publishing and sales and marketing services for paper and electronic publications in the six languages of the Union | | | X | | | |
| Budget and accounting guidelines in place | | | | X | | |
| Staff regulations and HR administrative manual in place | | | | X | | |
| Long-term plan for maintenance of ITU buildings created | | | | X | | |
| Security plan in place | | | | X | | |
| Information services for PP, Council and CWGs, and world conferences and Forums (WCIT and WTPF) | | | | | X | |

| OUTPUTS | Objective 1 | Objective 2 | Objective 3 | Objective 4 | Objective 5 | Objective 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Information services for the corporate governance, strategy and communications activities of the Union | | | | | X | |
| ITU TELECOM World 2013 | | | | | | X |
| ITU TELECOM World 2015 | | | | | | X |
| Ongoing community-building activities in between events | | | | | | X |
| Any other related events as required | | | | | | X |

**Table 7.2 - Objectives, outputs, expected results and key performance indicators of the GS**

| Objectives | Outputs | Expected results | KPIs |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 1**<br>Overall management and coordination of the activities of the Union, ensuring that the goals and objectives of the strategic plan are met. | • Management, coordination and representation of the Union | • Overall effective management and coordination of intersectoral activities of the Union<br>• Establish and implement a comprehensive internal audit plan in accordance with IIA[5] standards<br>• Updated appropriate legal frameworks in place for the functioning and management of the Union<br>• Reinforce and promote the ethics policies and ensure that they are clearly understood throughout ITU | • Execution of the strategic plan, in accordance with the approved budget<br>• Internal audit plan established and related audit reports issued<br>• Timely filing of legal instruments, contracts and other agreements<br>• Develop and implement policies, standards, procedures and practices on ethics as well as outreach, training and education |

5 IIA stands for "Institute of Internal Auditors"

| Objectives | Outputs | Expected results | KPIs |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 2**<br>Efficient planning, coordination and execution of the corporate, strategic, external relations, communication and intersectoral activities of the Union. | • Organization; provision of inputs, secretariat, protocol and communication services for TELECOM, PP, Council, WTPF and WCIT<br>• Corporate governance and relations with Member States, Sector Members, Associates and other entities, the UN and other international organizations<br>• External affairs and communications services;<br>• Emerging trends and ICT evolution<br>• Organization and coordination of ITU's participation in WSIS activities<br>• Corporate strategic planning and evaluation<br>• Coordination of intersectoral activities | • Awareness among all targeted audiences of ITU programmes, activities and issues<br>• Preparation of the ITU strategic plan and effective monitoring of progress in its implementation<br>• Effective coordination of intersectoral activities<br>• Effective management of the organization of Council, PP meetings and the implementation of decisions<br>• Greater recognition of ITU's leadership role in ICT<br>• Effective communication channels, including existing and new methods of communicating the ITU Vision<br>• Membership satisfaction increases year by year (baseline: 2011 value)<br>• Yearly increase of the number and quality/impact of intersectoral activities (baseline: Trend from 2008 to 2011) | • Number of requests for ITU participation/viewpoint in various international forums and meetings<br>• Adherence to Council and PP deadlines for implementation of actions<br>• ITU recognized as the leader in ICT<br>• Membership satisfaction<br>• Ratio of reports, resolutions, etc. endorsed/presented for endorsement<br>• Level of satisfaction (survey) of delegates and attendees of main conferences<br>• Media coverage of ITU activities<br>• Number and quality/impact of intersectoral activities undertaken by sub-output (cybersecurity, climate change, etc.)<br>• Increasing total readership numbers |

| Objectives | Outputs | Expected results | KPIs |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 3**<br>Providing support to, and delivering, efficient and accessible conferences, meetings, documentation and publications, including multilingual ones | • Requisite linguistic and logistical services for conferences, meetings and events<br>• Translation and text-processing services for production of documentation and other materials in the six languages of the Union<br>• Composition, editing, production, printing, publishing and sales and marketing services for paper and electronic publications in the six languages of the Union | • Efficient and cost-effective management of conferences and meetings<br>• Provision of quality translation and interpretation services in the six languages of the Union<br>• Timely delivery of high-quality documentation and publications in the six languages of the Union<br>• Continued improvement in sales and marketing processes, wide dissemination of ITU publications and increased revenue from sales | • Meetings on budget with positive participant feedback<br>• Client satisfaction with the quality of translation and interpretation services<br>• Documents delivered within established/agreed deadlines<br>• Sales figures and sales revenue in relation to budget targets |
| **Objective 4**<br>Effective and efficient use of human, financial and capital resources of the Union | • Budget and accounting guidelines in place<br>• Staff regulations and HR administrative manual in place<br>• Long-term plan for maintenance of ITU buildings created<br>• Security plan in place | • Efficient use of the financial resources of the Union<br>• Effective and efficient use and management of the human resources of the Union<br>• Proper management of ITU plant and equipment<br>• Effective security protocols in place | • Annual audit of the accounts is unqualified<br>• Annual budget is not over-spent<br>• Annual survey of MCG members rates performance of HR divisions as satisfactory or better<br>• ITU facilities in good repair<br>• No major security incidents in a year |

| Objectives | Outputs | Expected results | KPIs |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 5**<br>Providing information and communication technology (ICT) services to support the mission and activities of the Union | • Information services for PP, Council and CWGs, and world conferences (WCIT and WTPF)<br>• Information services for the corporate governance, strategy and communications activities of the Union | • Highly reliable computer systems and network, including reliability, data backup, disaster recovery and archiving<br>• ICT support for conferences and meetings, including rapid access to documents and support for the "paperless office"<br>• Effective information exchange for participants of ITU study groups, conferences and other collaborative and consultative fora<br>• Effective support to ITU office systems, including training, helpdesk and other support functions<br>• Effective support for core ITU ICT functions, including Sector databases and system as well as SAP functional systems | • Network and data availability meet or exceed industry standards<br>• Documents for meetings available 24/7 in paperless mode<br>• Number of users, downloads and website visits increasing<br>• Continual reduction of the total cost of ownership (TCO) for ITU office systems<br>• Systems operational within standards established in ITU SLAs<br>• Reduction, to the extent possible, of spam, viruses and botware from the ITU computer system |

| Objectives | Outputs | Expected results | KPIs |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 6**<br>Providing a platform where stakeholders from across the ICT industry and operators can connect, debate, share strategies, explore the latest technologies, do business and ultimately address the global challenges | • ITU TELECOM World 2013<br>• ITU TELECOM World 2015<br>• Establishing and managing relationships with the broader ICT community to build relevance and momentum towards TELECOM events<br>• Leveraging TELECOM assets to strengthen other ITU events, as required | • Strengthened TELECOM brand<br>• New products and positioning for industry<br>• New strategic partnerships across the ICT industry<br>• New business model<br>• Improved financial position<br>• Expanded customer portfolio extending into different market sectors (such as e-health or education) | • Candidate venues<br>• Satisfaction and number of exhibitors categorized in terms of their annual turnover<br>• Size of exhibition<br>• Trade visitors<br>• VIPs<br>• Number and satisfaction of forum participants<br>• Accredited media<br>• Total participants<br>• Web traffic to and activity on TELECOM sites<br>• Financial result |

# PART II – Linking sectoral and GS objectives with the strategic orientations and goals of the Union

## Table 8.1 - Objectives and strategic goals of the Union

| | Goal ITU-R | Goal ITU-T | Goal ITU-D | Goal GS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ITU-R** | | | | |
| **Objective 1** | X | | | |
| **Objective 2** | X | | | |
| **Objective 3** | X | | | |
| **Objective 4** | X | | | |
| **Objective 5** | X | | | |
| **ITU-T** | | | | |
| **Objective 1** | | X | | |
| **Objective 2** | | X | | |
| **Objective 3** | | X | | |
| **Objective 4** | | X | | |
| **ITU-D** | | | | |
| **Objective 1** | | | X | |
| **Objective 2** | | | X | |
| **Objective 3** | | | X | |
| **Objective 4** | | | X | |
| **Objective 5** | | | X | |
| **Objective 6** | | | X | |
| **GS** | | | | |
| **Objective 1** | | | | X |
| **Objective 2** | | | | X |
| **Objective 3** | | | | X |
| **Objective 4** | | | | X |
| **Objective 5** | | | | X |
| **Objective 6** | | | | X |

## PART III – General description of terms used in Resolution 71

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| **Mission** | Mission refers to the main task/key function of the ITU General Secretariat or any ITU Sector as set out in the ITU Constitution and Convention. |
| **Goals** | Goals refer to the Union's high-level targets to which the objectives of the Sectors and the ITU General Secretariat contribute, directly or indirectly. |
| **Objectives** | Objectives refer to the specific purposes and aims of individual Sectors and of the General Secretariat. |
| **Outputs** | Outputs refer to the final products and services delivered by the ITU (e.g. deliverables of a programme). |
| **Expected results** | Expected results should reflect the desired outcome of activities (outputs, which are sometimes referred to as "outcomes"). They should be linked, where applicable, to the underlying objectives of the strategic plan. |
| **Key performance indicators (KPIs)** | KPIs are the criteria used to measure the achievement of outputs (or outcomes). These indicators may be qualitative or quantitative.<br><br>With respect to KPIs, an example of a "qualitative" indicator could be a survey of the satisfaction of participants with the organization of the WTDC, which is linked to Objective 1 and Output/Outcome 1 of BDT. |

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 72 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* the adoption of Recommendation 11 (Valletta, 1998) by the World Telecommunication Development Conference, highlighting the need for financial and operational planning to be considered for implementation on an ITU-wide basis by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* that, in the strategic plan for the Union for 2004-2007, as one of the priorities of ITU, operational planning was extended to the three Sectors and the General Secretariat as a mechanism for increasing accountability and transparency and enhancing the linkage between this management tool and the strategic, planning and budgeting process,

*recognizing*

*a)* that the process by which progress in achieving the objectives of ITU can be measured could be considerably enhanced through the linkage of strategic, financial and operational plans which set out the activities planned to be undertaken during any given four-year period;

*b)* that operational and financial plans for ITU should set out the activities of the Union, the objectives of those activities and the associated resources, and could be effectively utilized, *inter alia*:

– to monitor progress in the implementation of the programmes of the Union;

– to enhance the capacity of the membership to evaluate, using performance indicators, progress in the achievement of programme activities;

– to improve the efficiency of these activities;

– to ensure transparency, particularly in the application of cost recovery;

– to promote complementarity between the activities of ITU and those of other relevant international and regional telecommunication organizations;

*c)* that the introduction of operational planning and its effective linkage to strategic and financial planning may make changes in the Financial Regulations necessary in order to elaborate the relationships between the corresponding documents and to harmonize presentation of the information they contain;

*d)* that an effective and specific oversight mechanism is required in order to enable the Council adequately to audit progress in linking the strategic, operational and financial functions and to assess the implementation of operational plans;

*e)* that, in order to assist Member States in developing proposals to conferences, the secretariat should be invited to prepare guidelines for identifying the criteria to be applied in assessing the financial implications, and to distribute the guidelines in a form of circular letters by the Secretary-General or the Directors of the Bureaux;

*f)* that Member States, in taking into account the guidelines prepared by the secretariat, should, to the extent practicable, include relevant information in an annex to their proposals, in order to allow the Secretary-General/Directors of the Bureaux to identify the probable financial implications of such proposals,

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

1 to identify particular measures and elements, which should be considered indicative and not exclusive, to be included in the operational plan, that will assist the Union in implementing the strategic and financial plans and enable the Council to review their implementation;

2 to review the Financial Regulations of the Union, taking into account the views of Member States and the advice of the Sector advisory groups, and to make appropriate proposals for consideration by the Council in the light of *recognizing c)* and *d)* above;

3 to each prepare their consolidated plans reflecting the linkages between strategic, financial and operational planning, for annual review by the Council;

4 to assist Member States in preparing estimates of the costs of their proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union;

5 to provide to conferences and assemblies the necessary information from the full range of new financial and planning mechanisms available in order to allow a reasonable estimate of the financial implications of their decisions to be made, including, to the extent practicable, cost "estimates" for any proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union, taking into account the provisions of Article 34 of the ITU Convention,

*instructs the Council*

1 to evaluate progress in linking the strategic, financial and operational functions and in implementing operational planning, and to take steps as appropriate to achieve the objectives of this resolution;

2 to take the necessary action to ensure that the future strategic, financial and operational plans will be prepared in line with this resolution;

3 to prepare a report, with any appropriate recommendations, for consideration by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference,

*urges Member States*

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

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 77 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Future conferences, assemblies and forums of the Union (2011-2014)

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recognizing*

*a)* Resolution 111 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 153 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

*having considered*

*a)* Document PP-10/55 submitted by the Secretary-General, on planned conferences and assemblies;

*b)* the proposals submitted by several Member States,

*bearing in mind*

the necessary preparatory work to be carried out by Member States, Sector Members, the General Secretariat and the Sectors of the Union before each session of a conference or assembly,

*noting*

that the dates for the next Radiocommunication Assembly (RA) have been set for 16-20 January 2012, and those for the next World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) for 23 January - 17 February 2012,

*resolves*

1 that the schedule of future conferences, assemblies and forums for the years 2011-2014 shall be as follows:

1.1 World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA): November 2012;

1.2 World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT): November 2012;

1.3 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC): March-April 2014;

1.4 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14): to be held in Korea (Republic of);

2 that the agendas of world and regional conferences shall be established in accordance with the relevant provisions of the ITU Convention and the agendas of assemblies shall be established, as appropriate, taking into account the resolutions and recommendations of the relevant conferences and assemblies;

3 i) that the dates and duration given in *noting* above for WRC-12, for which the agenda has been established and approved, must not be modified;

ii) that the conferences and assemblies mentioned in *resolves* 1 should be held within the periods indicated there, that the precise dates and places, where not already decided, will be set by the Council after consultation of the Member States, leaving sufficient time between the various conferences, and that the precise duration shall be decided by the Council after their agendas have been established.

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 91 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Cost recovery for some ITU products and services

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* that the examination of options for strengthening the financial base of the Union has been endorsed by previous plenipotentiary conferences, including reducing costs, more effective allocation of resources, ranking of activities according to the objectives of the strategic plan, wider participation of entities other than Member States and, where appropriate, charging fees for ITU services, particularly where these services are sought on a discretionary basis or to a greater extent than the level of facilities generally provided;

*b)* that Council Resolution 1210 instructed the Secretary-General to establish a cost-accounting process that results in the cost of individual ITU projects and activities being identifiable and auditable, such a process being essential for the development of an accurate activities-based budget and for implementing cost recovery;

*c)* that solidarity among Member States and Sector Members in sharing equitably in the defrayal of financial obligations should continue to be an important principle for the financial base of the Union;

*d)* that the Union has developed a contributory system in which some Member States have voluntarily assumed a large share of financial support for the Union's core activities, from which all Member States benefit, although the importance of those activities may be weighted differently by different Member States,

*noting*

*a)* the results-based budgeting concept that has been developed and implemented as from the 2006-2007 budget of the Union, in line with Council Resolution 1216;

*b)* that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) decided to implement operational planning in the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, in order to link financial planning and the strategic plan, by adopting Resolution 72 (Minneapolis, 1998), which was subsequently amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and by this conference;

*c)* the adoption, by Council Decision 535, of a cost-allocation methodology which provides accuracy in the cost-accounting process and in the allocation of costs to outputs, through the design and implementation of a time-tracking system, and enables the full costs of activities and outputs to be identified, including, *inter alia*, the costs of development and the costs of production, sales, marketing and distribution;

*d)* the role of the Council in establishing safeguards and controls on income and expenditure when adopting biennial budgets and when reviewing annual operational plans and financial operating reports,

*recognizing*

*a)* that the application of cost-recovery mechanisms are specific to the relevant business processes of the various products and services subject to cost recovery;

*b*) that the methodology applied to the implementation of cost recovery for satellite network filings is set by Council Decision 482 (modified 2008) (Document C08/103);

*c)* that cost-recovery charges for products and services are segregated to the specific product or service, covering direct and indirect costs of providing the product or service to which they relate, and should not be considered as generating profit from members;

*d)* that limits on indirect cost allocations should be applied since despite best efforts to define a fair cost-allocation methodology as referred to in *noting c)* above, it is not possible to guarantee that such a methodology will always result in a reasonable level of allocation of indirect costs for a given product or service;

*e)* that cost recovery can be a means of promoting efficiency by discouraging unnecessary or wasteful use of products and services;

*f)* that non-payment of invoices issued for products and services subject to cost recovery has a negative impact on the financial state of the Union,

*resolves*

1 to continue to endorse the use of cost recovery on a prepaid basis, to the maximum extent possible, as a means of funding the products and services of the Union for which the cost-recovery approach is adopted;

2 that further application of cost recovery should be considered by the Council, and, if appropriate, implemented:

i) for new ITU products and services;

ii) for products and services recommended by a conference or assembly of a Sector;

iii) in such other cases as the Council will consider appropriate;

3 that when the Council is addressing the application of cost recovery for a particular product or service, the following factors shall continue to be taken into account:

i) when a product or service is provided for the benefit of a limited number of Member States or Sector Members;

ii) when a product or service is requested to a significantly greater extent by a small number of users;

iii) when products or services are requested on a discretionary basis;

4 that cost recovery should be implemented by the Council in a way which:

i) ensures that direct and indirect costs of providing products and services are recovered as referred to in *noting c)* above;

ii) allows for open and transparent accounting for costs and receipts;

iii) provides a means of adjusting the charge for the product or service based on direct and indirect costs in accordance with *noting c)* above;

iv) provides for a methodology that lists all the specific indirect costs which can contribute to the overall cost of the product or service;

v) provides for an upper limit on the level of indirect costs to be allocated to a product or service, in terms of a globally defined maximum percentage of the fixed costs not to be exceeded;

vi) takes account of the special needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economics in transition to ensure that cost recovery is not an impediment to the development of telecommunication services or networks in those countries;

vii) allows all Member States an adequate level of the product or service free of charge, where appropriate;

viii) ensures that charges are not applied to products or services requested prior to the date of the decision by the Council or the Plenipotentiary Conference to apply cost recovery;

ix) allows for relevant products and services to be delivered in the most efficient and cost-effective manner, taking into account best practices from other relevant international organizations where appropriate,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux, Member States and Sector Members,

1 to continue considering and recommending a set of criteria for the application of cost recovery, consistent with, but not limited to, *resolves* 1, 2, 3 and 4 above;

2 to define the products and services for cost recovery and propose additional products and services to which the cost-recovery approach may be applied;

3 to determine the cost structure of each product and service for cost recovery;

4 to establish procedures and mechanisms for implementing prepayment for products and services subject to cost recovery, including invoicing, to be considered and approved by the Council;

5 to prepare a report for consideration at each annual session of the Council, including further actions which may be required for the implementation of cost recovery in order to allow for an increase of revenue in line with Resolution 158 (Antalya, 2006),

*instructs the Council*

1 to continue considering the report and the proposals of the Secretary-General and adopt new criteria or modifications to the previous criteria for the application of cost recovery in a manner consistent with *resolves* 1, 2, 3 and 4 above;

2 to continue considering, on a case by case basis, products and services which meet the criteria referred to above, and decide which products and services should be subject to cost recovery;

3 to continue developing appropriate charges based on full attribution of the costs of providing the service;

4 to continue implementing appropriate arrangements to meet the needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

5 to continue promoting efficiency in the delivery of and payment for products and services which are subject to cost-recovery charges;

6 to ensure that any shortfall in income is properly managed, by reviewing annually the actual performance of activities subject to cost recovery, so that timely corrective measures can be taken, as appropriate;

7 to improve the forecasting of cost-recovery income by using the results-based budgeting framework, time-tracking system and cost-allocation methodology;

8 to continue amending the Financial Regulations as required in order to enable the implementation of cost recovery and ensure accountability and accuracy;

9 to report to the subsequent plenipotentiary conference on action taken to implement this resolution.

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 94 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Auditing of the accounts of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* that the External Auditor, member of the United Nations Panel of External Auditors, and appointed by the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland, audited the Union's accounts for the years 2006-2009 most carefully, competently and accurately;

*b)* that the United Nations Panel of External Auditors is in favour of the best practice whereby the external auditor of an international organization should be appointed in an open, fair and transparent manner;

*c)* that the Council, at its 2008 session and based on a letter from the Swiss Federal Audit Office, asked the secretariat to consider the rotation of the external auditor before the 2010 plenipotentiary conference,

*recognizing*

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

*resolves to express*

its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland and its hope that the existing arrangements for the auditing of the Union's accounts may be renewed in the short term,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to bring this resolution to the notice of the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland;

2 to initiate, when considered appropriate by the Council, tendering arrangements for the selection of the external auditor consistent with the best practice described under *considering b)* above, and to report back to the Council on the process.

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 99 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Status of Palestine in ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

*b)* Resolution 52/250 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the participation of Palestine in the work of the United Nations;

c) Resolutions 32 (Kyoto, 1994) and 125 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*d)* Resolution 18 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;

e) that Nos 6 and 7 of Article 1 of the ITU Constitution provide "to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants" and "to promote the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations",

*considering*

*a)* that the basic instruments of the Union have as a purpose to strengthen peace and security in the world by means of international cooperation and better understanding among peoples;

*b)* that, to achieve the above purpose, ITU needs to have a universal character,

*considering further*

*a)* the outcomes of both the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society;

*b)* the participation of Palestine in the Regional Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2006), and the acceptance of Palestinian requirements in the digital broadcasting plan, subject to its notifying the ITU Secretary-General that it accepts the rights and commits to observe the obligations arising therefrom;

*c)* successive developments and changes in the information and communication technology sector under the responsibility of the Palestinian Authority, towards restructuring and liberalization of the sector and competition;

*d)* that Palestine is a member of the League of Arab States, Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership;

*e)* that many, but not all, ITU Member States recognize Palestine as a State,

*bearing in mind*

the basic principles in the preamble to the ITU Constitution,

*resolves*

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

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

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

– the right to raise points of order;

– the right to co-sponsor proposals;

– the right to participate in debates;

– Palestine shall have the right to be included on the list of speakers under agenda items other than Palestinian and Middle East issues at any plenary or committee meeting of the above conferences, assemblies and meetings;

– the right of reply;

- Palestine shall have the right to attend the Heads of Delegation meeting.

- Palestine shall have the right to request the verbatim insertion of any declaration made during the course of the debate.

3 the Palestinian delegation shall be seated immediately after Member States;

4 Palestinian operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and financial and development institutions dealing with telecommunication matters may apply directly to the Secretary-General to participate in the activities of the Union as Sector Members or Associates, and said requests will be duly acted upon; notwithstanding the above, the provisions of Nos 28B and 28C of the Constitution (to the extent the provisions of the latter pertain to the adoption of questions and recommendations having policy or regulatory implications, and decisions relating to the working methods and procedures of the Sector concerned) shall not apply,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

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

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

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 101 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Internet Protocol-based networks

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* Resolution 101 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), especially §§ 27 c) and 50 d) of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, relating to international Internet connectivity;

*c)* No. 196 of the ITU Convention, which stipulates that telecommunication standardization study groups shall pay due attention to the study of Questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries at both the regional and international levels;

*d)* Resolution 23 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection;

*e)* Resolution 69 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources;

*f)* Recommendation ITU-T D.50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on general tariff principles – principles applicable to international Internet connection;

*g)* Resolution 64 (Johannesburg 2008) of WTSA, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6,

*aware*

*a)* that one of the purposes of the Union is to promote the extension of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;

*b)* that, in order to fulfil its purposes, the Union should, among other things, facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service,

*considering*

*a)* that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and especially the Internet, and future IP developments, continue to be an issue of crucial importance, as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;

*b)* that the increased use of the Internet introduces new additional applications in telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) services based on its highly advanced technology, e.g. the utilization of e-mail and text messaging, voice over IP, video, and real time TV (IPTV) over the Internet, has become commonplace, even though there are challenges regarding quality of service, uncertainty of origin, and the high cost of international connectivity;

*c)* that current and future IP-based networks and future IP developments will continue to introduce dramatic changes in the way we acquire, produce, circulate and consume information,

*considering further*

*a)* that the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) has made significant progress and carried out several studies on the promotion of infrastructure and the use of the Internet in developing countries under its 2002 Istanbul Action Plan, through human capacity building efforts such as its Internet Training Centre initiative, and through the outcomes of WTDC-06, which endorsed the continuation of these studies, and called on ITU-D to give assistance to developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, to set up high-speed backbone networks for the Internet, as well as national, subregional and regional access points for the Internet;

*b)* that studies are ongoing in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on IP-based network issues, including service interoperability with other telecommunication networks, numbering, signalling requirements and protocol aspects, security and infrastructure component costs, issues associated with the evolution to next-generation networks (NGN), including the migration from existing networks to NGNs, and implementation of the requirements of Recommendation ITU-T D.50;

*c)* that the general cooperation agreement between ITU-T and the Internet Society (ISOC)/Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), as referred to in Supplement 3 to the ITU-T Series A recommendations, continues to exist,

*recognizing*

*a)* that IP-based networks have evolved to a widely accessible medium used for global commerce and communication, and there is therefore a need to identify the global activities related to IP-based networks with respect to, for example:

i) infrastructure, interoperability and standardization;

ii) Internet naming and addressing;

iii) dissemination of information about IP-based networks and the implications of their development for ITU Member States, particularly the developing countries;

*b)* that significant work on IP-related issues and the future Internet[1] is being conducted within ITU and many other international bodies;

*c)* that the quality of service of IP-based networks should be consistent with ITU-T recommendations and other recognized international standards;

*d)* that it is in the public interest that IP-based networks and other telecommunication networks should be both interoperable and provide, at a minimum, the level of quality of service provided by traditional networks, consistent with ITU-T recommendations and other recognized international standards,

*requests the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector*

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

*requests the three Sectors*

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

*resolves*

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations[2] involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future Internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

2 that ITU shall fully embrace the opportunities for telecommunication/ICT development that arise from the growth of IP-based services, in conformity with the ITU purposes and the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS, taking into account the quality and security of services;

3 that ITU shall clearly identify, for its Member States and Sector Members and for the general public, the range of Internet-related issues that fall within the responsibilities incumbent on the Union under its basic texts and the activities in the WSIS outcome documents where ITU has a role;

4 that ITU shall continue to collaborate with other relevant organizations to ensure that growth in IP-based networks, along with and taking into consideration traditional networks, delivers maximum benefits to the global community, and shall continue to participate, as appropriate, in any directly related new international initiatives, particularly the recent initiative in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the United Nations Broadband Commission formed for this purpose;

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[1] e.g. ITU-T Kaleidoscope event on *Beyond the Internet? − Innovations for future networks and services,* held in Pune, India in December 2010

[2] Including, but not limited to, ICANN, the RIRs, IETF, ISOC and W3C, on the basis of a reciprocity.

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

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to prepare an annual report to the Council with the appropriate input from Member States, Sector Members, the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, that provides a comprehensive summary both of the activities that ITU is already undertaking in regard to IP-based networks and any changes thereto, including the development of NGNs and future networks, and of the roles and activities of other relevant international organizations, describing their involvement in IP-based network issues; the report shall indicate the degree of cooperation between ITU and these organizations, drawing the required information wherever possible from existing sources, and containing concrete proposals on improving ITU activities and such cooperation, and shall be distributed widely among the Member States and Sector Members, the advisory groups of the three Sectors and other groups involved one month before the Council session;

2 based on this report, to continue collaborative activities related to IP-based networks, especially those related to the implementation of the relevant outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

3 to propose to the 2011 session of the Council that a special forum under Resolution 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference or workshop be convened in the first quarter of 2013 to discuss all the issues raised in this resolution and also in Resolutions 102 and 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, preferably collocated with other relevant major ITU events,

*invites the Council*

to consider the above-mentioned report and take into account comments, if any, made by the advisory groups of the three Sectors through their respective Bureau Directors on implementation of this resolution and, when appropriate, undertake further steps, and to study the Secretary-General's proposal calling for a forum under Resolution 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) or workshop to address all issues related to this resolution and to Resolutions 102 and 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

1 to participate in, and follow the progress of, the current work of the Sectors of the Union;

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

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recognizing*

*a)* all relevant resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* all relevant outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS),

*considering*

*a)* that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broad approach to the issues of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the efforts of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;

*b)* that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and the Internet, taking into account the requirements, features and interoperability of next-generation networks (NGN) and future networks, are of crucial importance as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;

*c)* that the development of the Internet is essentially market-led and driven by private and government initiatives;

*d)* that the private sector continues to play a very important role in the expansion and development of the Internet, for example through investments in infrastructures and services;

*e)* that management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names and addresses must fully reflect the geographical nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders;

*f)* the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and that the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, have been endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;

*g)* that the management of the Internet is a subject of valid international interest and must flow from full international and multistakeholder cooperation on the basis of the outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

*h)* that, as stated in the WSIS outcomes, all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the existing Internet and its future development and of the future Internet, and that the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders is also recognized,

*recognizing further*

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

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

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

*d)* that ITU has published a comprehensive and useful Handbook on Internet Protocol (IP)-Based Networks and Related Topics and Issues;

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

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

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

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

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

*emphasizing*

*a)* that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations in accordance with §§ 35 a)-e) of the Tunis Agenda;

*b)* that the role of governments includes providing a clear, consistent and predictable legal framework, in order to promote a favourable environment in which global ICT networks are interoperable with Internet networks and widely accessible to all citizens without any discrimination and to ensure adequate protection of public interests in the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

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

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

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

*noting*

*a)* the decision to convene the fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum and the results of this forum, in particular Opinion 1 in regard to public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, and taking into consideration Resolutions 47, 48, 49, 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 64, 69 and 75 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA);

*b)* that the Dedicated Group on Internet-related public policy issues, as an integral part of the Council Working Group on WSIS (Resolution 75 (Johannesburg, 2008)), has furthered the objectives of that resolution regarding public policy issues pertaining to the Internet;

*c)* Resolution 1305, adopted by the Council at its 2009 session, which instructed the Secretary-General to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of the Dedicated Group to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes;

*d)* that the Dedicated Group would be more efficient in its role if it became autonomous and directly responsible to the Council;

*e)* that the Dedicated Group shall include in its work all relevant decisions of this conference and all other resolutions relevant to the work of the group as stated in Council Resolution 1305 and the annex thereto,

*resolves*

to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations[1] involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future Internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community.

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to continue to take a significant role in international discussions and initiatives on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, taking into account future developments of the Internet, the purposes of the Union and the interests of its membership as expressed in its instruments, resolutions and decisions;

2 to take the necessary steps for ITU to continue to play a facilitating role in the coordination of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, as expressed in §35 d) of the Tunis Agenda, interacting as necessary with other intergovernmental organizations in these domains;

3 in line with § 78 a) of the Tunis Agenda, to continue to contribute as appropriate to the work of IGF, should the mandate of the IGF be extended by the 2010 session of the United Nations General Assembly;

4 to continue to take the necessary steps for ITU to play an active and constructive role in the process towards enhanced cooperation as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda;

5 to continue to take the necessary steps in ITU's own internal process towards enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, involving all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities;

6 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects and to submit proposals as appropriate;

7 to continue to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of the Dedicated Group to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes,

*instructs the Directors of the Bureaux*

1 to contribute to the Dedicated Group concerning the activities undertaken by their Bureaux which are relevant to the work of the group;

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[1] Including, but not limited, to ICANN, the RIRs, IETF, ISOC and W3C on the basis of reciprocity.

2 to provide assistance, within the Union's expertise, and within available resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to Member States, if so requested, in order to achieve their stated policy objectives with respect to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources, and with respect to Internet-related public policy issues, as stated in the annex to Council Resolution 1305, which identifies the role of the Dedicated Group, within their mandate;

3 to liaise and to cooperate with the regional telecommunication organizations pursuant to this resolution,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau*

1 to ensure that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) performs its role in technical issues, and to continue to contribute ITU-T expertise and to liaise and cooperate with appropriate entities on issues related to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, such as IP version 6 (IPv6), ENUM and IDNs, as well as any other related technological developments and issues, including facilitating appropriate studies on these issues by relevant ITU-T study groups and other groups;

2 in accordance with ITU rules and procedures, and calling upon contributions from the ITU membership, to continue to play a facilitating role in coordination and assistance in the development of public policy issues pertaining to Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU and their possible evolution;

3 to work with Member States and Sector Members, recognizing the activities of other appropriate entities, on issues concerning Member States' ccTLDs and related experiences;

4 to report annually to the Council, and also to the WTSA, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to organize international and regional forums and carry out necessary activities, in conjunction with appropriate entities, for the period 2010-2014, to discuss policy, operational and technical issues on the Internet in general, and on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU in particular, including with regard to multilingualism, for the benefit of Member States, especially for developing countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition, taking into consideration the content of the relevant resolutions of this conference, including this resolution, in addition to the content of the relevant resolutions of the 2010 world telecommunication development conference (WTDC);

2 to continue promoting, through the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector programmes and study groups, the exchange of information, fostering debate and the development of best practices on Internet issues, and to continue to play a key role in outreach by contributing to capacity building, providing technical assistance and encouraging the involvement of developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, in international Internet forums and issues;

3 to continue reporting annually to the Council and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group, and also to WTDC, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

*invites the Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues, as an integral part of the Council Working Group on the World Summit on the Information Society,*

1 to consider and discuss the activities of the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux in relation to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to prepare ITU inputs into the above-mentioned activities as appropriate,

*instructs the Council*

1 to revise its appropriate resolutions to make the Dedicated Group into a Council working group (CWG), limited to Member States, with open consultation to all stakeholders;

2 taking into account annual reports presented by the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux, to take appropriate measures in order to contribute actively to international discussions and initiatives related to issues on international management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU;

3 to consider the reports of Dedicated Group and take actions as appropriate;

4 to report to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference on the activities undertaken and achievements on the objectives of this resolution, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

*invites Member States*

1 to participate in the discussions on international management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, and in the process towards enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, so that worldwide representation in the debates can be ensured;

2 to continue to participate actively in the discussions and development of public policy issues related to Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, their possible evolution and the impact of new usages and applications, cooperating with the relevant organizations, and to contribute to the Dedicated Group and ITU study groups on related matters,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

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

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 122 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

# The evolving role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* Article 13 of the ITU Convention, which specifies the roles and responsibilities of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), as well as Articles 14 and 14A, concerning the telecommunication standardization study groups and Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG);

*b)* the decisions of previous plenipotentiary conferences concerning the functioning and management of ITU standardization activities;

*c)* Resolutions 1 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), 7 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), 22 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), 33 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 45 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, pursuant to which:

– the membership is able to revise existing questions and create new questions between WTSAs;

– the membership is continuing to collaborate with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC);

– the membership, working through TSAG, is able to restructure and establish study groups between WTSAs;

– the membership, working through TSAG, is able to identify new and converging technologies and the need to develop appropriate standards, rapidly and reliably;

– the membership, working through TSAG, is able to create, terminate or maintain other groups between WTSAs, in order to enhance and improve the effectiveness of the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), for purposes including the coordination of ITU-T's work and flexible response to high-priority issues that span several study groups;

– TSAG is instructed to take an active role in ensuring coordination between study groups, as appropriate, on high-priority standardization issues that are being studied in more than one study group, and to take into account, and implement as necessary, advice given to it by other groups on effective coordination on high-priority standardization topics;

*d)* the work of Member States and ITU-T Sector Members in the Sector study groups and TSAG in implementing these decisions and in adopting working procedures that have improved the timeliness and efficiency of standards activities while maintaining their quality;

*e)* Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on bridging the standardization development gap between developed and developing countries;

*f)* § 64 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles of the World Summit on the Information Society, which recognizes that ITU's core competences in the fields of information and communication technologies – assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information – are of crucial importance for building the information society,

*considering further*

the analysis of ITU's standardization activities by the Working Group on ITU Reform (WGR) and the emphasis placed by WGR on the need for continued improvement in the effectiveness of the standardization process and the need to achieve an effective partnership between Member States and Sector Members,

*recognizing*

*a)* the positive results of the alternative approval process in ITU-T's working methods, in particular the reduction of the time taken for the approval of relevant questions and recommendations, in accordance with the procedures adopted by the Sector;

*b)* the position of WTSA as a broad and inclusive forum where Member States and ITU-T Sector Members are able to discuss the future of ITU-T, review the progress of the ITU-T standardization work programme, consider the Sector's overall structure and functioning and set goals for ITU-T;

*c)* that WTSA serves all the Member States and ITU-T Sector Members, as a decision-making forum to resolve issues within its competence that may be brought before it;

*d)* that a Global Standards Symposium was held the day before WTSA-08,

*aware*

*a)* of the continual challenges posed to the membership by the current financial state of the Union, of the number of ITU-T meetings and related events and of the important role of WTSA as the oversight body for ITU-T;

*b)* of the need for Member States and ITU-T Sector Members to work closely in ITU-T, in a proactive, cooperative and forward-looking way, taking into account their respective responsibilities and objectives, in order to promote the continued evolution of ITU-T;

*c)* that ITU-T aims to continue to provide a unique, worldwide venue for government and industry to work together to foster the development and use of interoperable and non-discriminatory standards based on openness, and which are both demand-driven and sensitive to the needs of users;

*d)* that the rapid pace of change in the telecommunication environment demands that, in order to maintain its role, ITU-T must have the flexibility to make timely decisions between WTSAs on matters such as work priorities, study group structure and meeting schedules,

*resolves*

1 to encourage WTSA to further develop its working methods and procedures for the purpose of improving the management of ITU-T's standardization activities;

2 that WTSA shall continue, in accordance with its responsibilities, and subject to available financial resources, to promote the continued evolution of the standardization sector by means such as, but not limited to, the strengthening of the role of TSAG;

3 that WTSA shall continue to adequately address strategic issues in standardization and, through the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, provide its proposals and comments to the Council;

4 that WTSA, in its conclusions, should continue to take into account the Union's strategic plan and, consistent with No. 188 of the ITU Convention, take into consideration the financial status of the Sector;

5 that WTSA encourage continuing close cooperation and coordination with international, regional and national organizations that formulate standards relevant to the work of ITU-T,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau*

1 in preparing the Director's report to WTSA to include a report on the financial status of the Sector in order to assist WTSA in its functions;

2 to continue, in consultation with relevant bodies, and the ITU membership, and in collaboration with the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, as appropriate, to organize the Global Standards Symposium (GSS);

*invites the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly*

to continue to take into consideration the conclusions of GSS,

*encourages*

1 Member States and ITU-T Sector Members to support the evolving role of WTSA;

2 Member States, ITU-T Sector Members, and the chairmen and vice-chairmen of TSAG and the study groups to concentrate, *inter alia,* on the identification and analysis of strategic issues in standardization in their preparations for WTSA so as to facilitate the work of the assembly.

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*considering*

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

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

*c)* that, under the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, ITU-T is to work to "provide support and assistance to developing countries in bridging the standardization gap in relation with standardization matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and relevant training materials for capacity building, taking into account the characteristics of the telecommunication environment of the developing countries",

*considering further*

*a)* that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted Resolutions 17 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), 44 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), 53 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) to assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*b)* that the World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), which calls for activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of recommendations of ITU-T and of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) in developing countries, and Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), which recognizes the need to create digital opportunities in developing countries,

*recalling*

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

*noting*

the following goals for ITU-T in the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference:

- to develop interoperable, non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T recommendations)
- to assist in bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;
- to extend and facilitate international cooperation among international and regional standardization bodies

and the following strategic goal of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) in the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

- to provide assistance to developing countries in bridging the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development,

*recognizing*

*a)* the continued shortage of human resources in the standardization field in developing countries, resulting in a low level of developing-country participation in ITU-T and ITU-R meetings, in spite of the improvement observed in such participation lately, and, consequently, in the standards-making process, leading to difficulties when interpreting ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

*b)* ongoing challenges relating to capacity building, in particular for developing countries, in the light of rapid technological innovation and increased convergence of services,;

*c)* the moderate level of participation by representatives of developing countries in ITU standardization activities, whether through lack of awareness of these activities, difficulties in accessing information, lack of training for human talent in standardization-related matters, or lack of financial resources to travel to meeting sites, which are factors with impact in terms of widening the existing knowledge gap;

*d)* that technological needs and realities vary from country to country and region to region, and in many cases developing countries do not have opportunities or mechanisms to make them known;

*e)* that in implementation of the provisions of the Annex to Resolution 44 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), and Resolutions 17, 53 and 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), ITU actions have been carried out through ITU-T to assist in reducing the standardization gap between developing and developed countries,

*taking into account*

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

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

*c)* that initiatives to assist in bridging the standardization gap are intrinsic to, and are a high priority task of, the Union;

*d)* that although ITU is making efforts to reduce the standardization gap, major disparities in knowledge and management of standards remain between developing and developed countries,

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

1 to work closely with each other on the follow-up and implementation of this resolution, as well as Resolution ITU-R 7 (Geneva, 2007) of the Radiocommunication Assembly, Resolutions 17 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), 44 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), and to step up actions intended to reduce the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

2 to maintain, a close coordination mechanism among the three Sectors at the regional level for bridging the digital divide, through activities of the ITU regional offices to that end.

3 to identify ways and means to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the meetings of the three Sectors of ITU and the dissemination of information on standardization;

4 to further collaborate with the relevant regional organizations and support their work in this area,

5 to strengthen the reporting mechanisms on the implementation of the action plan associated with Resolution 44 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) through, for example, the annual operational plans,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

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

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 125 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* Resolutions 125 (Marrakesh, 2002), 99 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) and 32 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolutions 18 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), 18 (Rev. Istanbul, 2002) and 18 (Valletta, 1998) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;

*c)* the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

*d)* Nos 6 and 7 of the ITU Constitution indicating among the purposes of the Union "to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants" and "to promote the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations";

*e)* the terms of Resolution 43/177 (1988) of the United Nations General Assembly, under which it was decided to use the designation "Palestine" in the United Nations system,

*considering*

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

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

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

*considering further*

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

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

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

*mindful*

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

*noting*

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

*resolves*

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

*calls upon Member States*

to make every effort with a view to:

i) preserving the Palestinian telecommunication infrastructure;

ii) facilitating the establishment of Palestine's own international gateway networks, including satellite earth stations, submarine cables, optical fibres and microwave systems;

iii) providing all forms of assistance and support to Palestine, bilaterally or through executive measures taken by ITU, in rebuilding, restoring and developing the Palestinian telecommunication network;

iv) assisting Palestine in recovering its entitlements accruing from incoming and outgoing international traffic;

v) providing assistance to Palestine in support of the implementation of BDT projects, including human resources capacity building,

*invites the Council*

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

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to continue and enhance the technical assistance provided to Palestine for the development of its telecommunications, taking into consideration the need to overcome the increasing and escalating difficulties encountered in the provision of this assistance during the previous cycle since 2002;

2 to take appropriate measures within the mandate of BDT aimed at facilitating the establishment of international access networks, including terrestrial and satellite stations, submarine cables, optical fibre and microwave systems;

3 to provide a periodic report on various experiences in liberalization and privatization of telecommunications and to assess their impact on the development of the sector in the region of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank;

4 to implement e-health, e-education, e-government, spectrum planning and management pursuant to the previous agreements in ITU, and human resources development projects and all other forms of assistance;

5 to submit an annual report to the Council on progress made in implementing this resolution and similar resolutions and the mechanisms employed to deal with the increasing difficulties arising,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

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

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

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 126 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Assistance and support to the Republic of Serbia for rebuilding its destroyed public broadcasting system

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

*b*) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

*noting*

*a)* Resolution 126 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 33 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;

*c)* that the key role played by ITU in the rebuilding of the country's telecommunication sector has been widely recognized,

*noting with appreciation*

the efforts deployed by the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau towards the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

*recognizing*

*a)* that reliable public broadcasting and telecommunication systems are indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;

*b)* that the newly established public broadcasting facility in Serbia, the public entity "Broadcast Multiplex and Network Operator" (ETV), formerly a part of Radio Television of Serbia has been severely damaged;

*c)* that the damage to public broadcasting (ETV) in Serbia should concern the whole international community, in particular ITU;

*d)* that, as public broadcaster, ETV is a public entity, which should start broadcasting digital television programmes on 4 April 2012;

*e)* that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Serbia will not be able to bring its public broadcasting system and the digital switchover process up to an acceptable level without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

*resolves*

1 to continue special action, within the framework and available budgetary resources of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, with specialized assistance from the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector;

2 to provide appropriate assistance;

3 to support Serbia in rebuilding its public broadcasting systems,

*calls upon Member States*

1 to offer all possible assistance;

2 to support the Government of Serbia, either bilaterally or through, or, in any case, in coordination with, the special action of the Union referred above,

*instructs the Council*

to allocate the necessary funds, within available resources, in order to continue this action,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to use the necessary funds, within available resources, in order to continue appropriate action,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to coordinate the activities carried out by the ITU Sectors in accordance with the above;

2 to ensure that ITU action in favour of Serbia is as effective as possible;

3 to report on the matter to the Council.

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 130 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

# Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* Resolution 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the creation of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs), particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

*c)* that ITU Council Resolution 1305, adopted at its 2009 session, identified the security, safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet as public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU,

*considering*

*a)* the crucial importance of information and communication infrastructures and their applications to practically all forms of social and economic activity;

*b)* that, with the application and development of information and communication technologies (ICTs), new threats from various sources have emerged that have had an impact on confidence and security in the use of ICTs by all Member States, Sector Members and other stakeholders, including all users of ICTs, and on the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all Member States, and that threats to and vulnerabilities of networks continue to give rise to ever-growing security challenges across national borders for all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, while noting in this context the strengthening of ITU's role in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the need to further enhance international cooperation and develop appropriate existing national, regional and international mechanisms (for example, agreements, best practices, memorandums of understanding, etc);

*c)* that the ITU Secretary-General has been invited to support the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber-Threats (IMPACT), the Forum for Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST) and other global or regional cybersecurity projects, as appropriate, and all countries, particularly developing countries, have been invited to take part in their activities;

*d)* the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA);

*e)* that, in order to protect these infrastructures and address these challenges and threats, coordinated national, regional and international action is required for prevention, preparation, response and recovery from computer security incidents, on the part of government authorities at the national (including the creation of national CIRTs and sub-national levels, the private sector and citizens and users, in addition to international and regional cooperation and coordination, and that ITU has a lead role to play within its mandate and competencies in this field;

*d)* the need for continual evolution in new technologies to support the early detection of, and coordinated and timely response to, events or incidents compromising computer security, or computer network security incidents that could compromise the availability, integrity and confidentiality of critical infrastructures in ITU Member States, and for strategies that will minimize the impact of such incidents and mitigate the growing risks and threats to which such platforms are exposed*,*

*recognizing*

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

*b)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) affirmed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the great importance of multistakeholder implementation at the international level, and established Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs), with ITU identified in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society as moderator/facilitator for the action line, and that this task has been carried out by the Union in recent years, for example under GCA;

*c)* that WTDC-10 has adopted the Hyderabad Action Plan and its Programme 2 on cybersecurity and ICT applications and IP-based network related issues, which identifies cybersecurity as a priority activity of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and defines activities to be undertaken by BDT; and has also adopted Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, calling on the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the next plenipotentiary conference for consideration and required action, as appropriate; and Resolution 69 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them; and that moreover, a national IP-based public network security centre for developing countries is under study by Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

*d)* that, to support the creation of national CIRTs in Member States where these are needed and are currently absent, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) adopted Resolution 58 (Johannesburg, 2008), on encouraging the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries; and WTDC-10 adopted Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

*e)* § 15 of the Tunis Commitment, which states that: "Recognizing the principles of universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations, the need to take into account the level of social and economic development of each country, and respecting the development-oriented aspects of the information society, we underscore that ICTs are effective tools to promote peace, security and stability, to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law, at national, regional and international levels. ICTs can be used to promote economic growth and enterprise development. Infrastructure development, human capacity building, information security and network security are critical to achieve these goals. We further recognize the need to effectively confront challenges and threats resulting from use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security. It is necessary to prevent the abuse of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights", and that the challenges created by this misuse of ICT resources have only continued to increase since WSIS;

*f)* that Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at the national, regional and international levels, may require assistance from ITU in establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, on request from these Member States, while noting that there are a number of regional and international initiatives which may support these countries in elaborating such legal measures;

*g)* Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*h)* the relevant outcomes of WTSA-08, notably:

i) Resolution 50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on cybersecurity;

ii) Resolution 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on countering and combating spam;

*i)* that Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010) provides for the establishment of CIRTs,

*aware*

*a)* that ITU and other international organizations, through a variety of activities, are examining issues related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including stability and measures to combat spam, malware, etc., and to protect personal data and privacy;

*b)* that ITU-T Study Group 17, Study Groups 1 and 2 of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and other relevant ITU study groups continue to work on technical means for the security of information and communication networks, in accordance with Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and Resolutions 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and 69 (Hyderabad, 2010);

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

*d)* that Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009), on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs, invites ITU to pursue, principally on the basis of membership contributions and direction, further initiatives and activities, in close partnership with other concerned national, regional and international entities and organizations, consistent with Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015*,* and all other relevant ITU resolutions;

*e)* that ITU-D Study Group 1 continues to carry out the studies called for in ITU-D Question 22-1/1 (Securing communications networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity), which has been reflected in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/211,

*noting*

*a)* that, as an intergovernmental organization with private-sector participation, ITU is well-positioned to play an important role, together with other relevant international bodies and organizations, in addressing threats and vulnerabilities, which affect efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

b) §§ 35 and 36 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles and § 39 of the Tunis Agenda on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

*c)* that although there are no universally agreed upon definitions of spam and other terms in this sphere, spam was characterized by ITU-T Study Group 2, at its June 2006 session, as a term commonly used to describe unsolicited electronic bulk communications over e-mail or mobile messaging (SMS, MMS), usually with the objective of marketing commercial products or services;

*d)* the Union's initiative concerning IMPACT and FIRST;

*e)* that BDT Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan was adopted with the understanding of the delegations to WTDC-10 that BDT does not draft laws,

*bearing in mind*

the work of the ITU established by Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 58 (Johannesburg, 2008); Resolutions 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and 69 (Hyderabad, 2010); BDT Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan; the relevant ITU-T Questions on technical aspects regarding the security of information and communication networks; and ITU-D Question 22-1/1,

*resolves*

1 to continue to give this work high priority within ITU, in accordance with its competences and expertise;

2 to give high priority to the work in ITU described under *bearing in mind* above, in accordance with its competences and areas of expertise, while being mindful of the need to avoid duplicating work among the Bureaux or the General Secretariat or work which more appropriately falls within the mandates of other intergovernmental and relevant international bodies;

3 that ITU shall focus resources and programmes on those areas of cybersecurity within its core mandate and expertise, notably the technical and development spheres, and not including areas related to Member States' application of legal or policy principles related to national defence, national security, content, and cybercrime, which are within their sovereign rights, although, this does not however exclude ITU from carrying out its mandate to develop technical recommendations designed to reduce vulnerabilities in the ICT infrastructure, nor from providing all the assistance that was agreed upon at WTDC-10, including Programme 2 activities such as "assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats" and in activities under Question 22/1,

*instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux*

1 to continue to review:

i) the work done so far in the three Sectors, under the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda initiative and in other relevant organizations, and initiatives to address existing and future threats in order to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, such as the issue of countering spam, which is growing and on the rise;

ii) the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution, with ITU continuing to play a lead facilitating role as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5, with the help of the advisory groups, consistent with the ITU Constitution and Convention;

2 consistent with Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010,) to work towards the preparation of a document relating to a possible memorandum of understanding (MoU), including the legal analysis of the MoU and its scope of application, among interested Member States, to strengthen cybersecurity and combat cyberthreats, in order to protect developing countries and any country interested in acceding to this possible MoU, with the outcome of the meeting to be submitted to the Council session in 2011 for its consideration and any action, as appropriate;

3 to facilitate access to tools and resources, within the available budget, required for enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs for all Member States, consistent with WSIS provisions on universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations;

4 to continue to maintain the cybersecurity gateway as a way to share information on national, regional and international cybersecurity-related initiatives worldwide;

5 to report annually to the Council on these activities and to make proposals as appropriate;

6 to further enhance coordination between the study groups and programmes concerned,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau*

1 to intensify work within existing ITU-T study groups in order to:

i) address existing and future threats and vulnerabilities affecting efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, by developing reports or recommendations, as appropriate, with the goal of implementing the resolutions of WTSA-08, particularly Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 58 (Johannesburg, 2008), allowing work to begin before a Question is approved;

ii) seek ways to enhance the exchange of technical information in these fields, promote the adoption of protocols and standards that enhance security, and promote international cooperation among appropriate entities;

iii) facilitate projects deriving from the outcomes of WTSA-08, in particular:

a) Resolution 50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on cybersecurity;

b) Resolution 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on countering and combating spam;

2 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions and joint coordination activity groups, and, by invitation, through written contributions from relevant organizations,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to develop, consistent with the results of WTDC-10 and pursuant to Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010) and Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan, the project for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity and combating spam in response to the needs of developing countries, in close collaboration with the relevant partners;

2 upon request, to support ITU Member States in their efforts to build capacity, by facilitating Member States' access to resources developed by other relevant international organizations that are working on national legislation to combat cybercrime; supporting ITU Member States' national and regional efforts to build capacity to protect against cyberthreats/cybercrime, in collaboration with one another; consistent with the national legislation of Member States referred to above, assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at national, regional and international levels; establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, taking into the account the work of the relevant ITU-T study groups and, as appropriate, other relevant organizations; establishing organizational structures, such as CIRTs, to identify, manage and respond to cyberthreats, and cooperation mechanisms at the regional and international level;

3 to provide the necessary financial and administrative support for this project within existing resources, and to seek additional resources (in cash and in kind) for the implementation of this project through partnership agreements;

4 to ensure coordination of the work of this project within the context of ITU's overall activities in its role as moderator/facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5, and to eliminate any duplication regarding this important subject with the General Secretariat and ITU-T;

5 to coordinate the work of this project with that of the ITU-D study groups on this topic, and with the relevant programme activities and the General Secretariat;

6 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions;

7 to report annually to the Council on these activities and make proposals as appropriate,

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

each within the scope of his responsibilities:

1 to implement relevant resolutions of both WTSA-08 and WTDC-10, including Programme 2 on providing support and assistance to developing countries in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to identify and promote the availability of information on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, specifically related to the ICT infrastructure by Member States, Sector Members and relevant organizations;

3 without duplicating the work under ITU-D Question 22, to identify best practices in establishing CIRTs, to prepare a reference guide for the Member States and, where appropriate, to contribute to Question 22;

4 to cooperate with relevant organizations and other relevant international and national experts, as appropriate, in order to identify best practices in the establishment of CIRTs;

5 to take action with a view to new Questions being examined by the study groups within the Sectors on the establishment of confidence and security in the use of ICT;

6 to support strategy, organization, awareness-raising, cooperation, evaluation and skills development;

7 to provide the necessary technical and financial support, within the constraints of existing budgetary resources, in accordance with Resolution 58 (Johannesburg, 2008);

8 to mobilize appropriate extrabudgetary resources, outside the regular budget of the Union, for the implementation of this resolution, to help developing countries,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

pursuant to his initiative on this matter:

1 to propose to the Council, taking into account the activities of the three Sectors in this regard, an action plan to strengthen the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to cooperate with relevant international organizations, including through the adoption of MoUs, subject to the approval of the Council in this regard, in accordance with Resolution 100 (Minneapolis, 1998) of this conference,

*requests the Council*

to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

*invites Member States*

to consider joining appropriate competent international and regional initiatives for enhancing national legislative frameworks relevant to the security of information and communication network,

*invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates*

1 to contribute on this subject to the relevant ITU study groups and to any other activities for which the Union is responsible;

2 to contribute to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs at the national, regional and international levels, by undertaking activities as outlined in § 12 of the Geneva Plan of Action, and to contribute to the preparation of studies in these areas;

3 to promote the development of educational and training programmes to enhance user awareness of risks in cyberspace.

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 131 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Information and communication technology index[1] and community connectivity indicators[2]

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*aware*

*a)* that technological innovation, digitization and telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) have developed significantly and have continued to modify the ways in which people access knowledge and communicate with one another;

*b)* that there is still an ongoing need to call for the promotion of knowledge and the development of skills in all populations in order to achieve greater economic, social and cultural development and to raise the standard of living of the world's citizens;

*c)* that each Member State is seeking to establish its own policies and regulations in order to narrow as effectively as possible the digital divide between those who have access to communication and information and those who do not,

*recognizing*

*a)* that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) represented an opportunity to identify a global strategy for narrowing the digital divide from the development standpoint;

*b)* that the outcome of the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development has resulted in agreement on the identification of a set of basic indicators for measuring ICT for development, as called for by § 115 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,

*considering*

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

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[1] The single ICT index must be further developed, taking into consideration the needs of the membership.

[2] Community connectivity is taken here to refer to the possibility to access telecommunication services from a terminal facility put at the disposal of a community, to facilitate ease of use.

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

*c)* the contents of Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), as well as Programme 3 of the Hyderabad Action Plan on collection and dissemination of telecommunication/ICT information and statistics, with particular emphasis on consolidation of information and statistical data by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in order to avoid duplication in this field;

*d)* that, through Programme 3 of the Hyderabad Action Plan, WTDC called upon ITU-D to:

– collect and disseminate in a timely fashion data and statistics, including sex-disaggregated data where applicable;

– analyse telecommunication/ICT trends and produce regional and global research reports;

– benchmark ICT developments and clarify the magnitude of the digital divide (using tools such as the ICT Development Index and the ICT Price Basket);

– develop international standards and methodologies on ICT statistics;

– contribute to the monitoring of internationally agreed goals and targets (such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the WSIS targets);

– maintain a leading role in the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development;

– provide capacity building and technical assistance to Member States in the area of ICT measurement;

*e)* the WSIS outcomes in relation to ICT indicators, especially the following paragraphs in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society:

- § 113 which called for formulating appropriate indicators and benchmarking, including community connectivity indicators, to clarify the magnitude of the digital divide, in both its domestic and international dimensions, and keep it under regular assessment, and tracking global progress in the use of ICTs to achieve internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals;
- § 114 which recognized the importance of the development of ICT indicators for measuring the digital divide and noted the launch of the Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development;
- § 115 which noted the launch of the ICT Opportunity Index and the Digital Opportunity Index, based on the set of basic indicators defined by the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development;
- § 116 which stressed the need to take into account different levels of development and national circumstances;

- § 117 which called for further development of these indicators, in collaboration with the global partnership, in order to ensure cost-effectiveness and non-duplication in this field;
- § 118 which invited the international community to strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries by giving appropriate support at national and regional levels,

*recognizing further*

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

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

*bearing in mind*

*a)* that, in order to keep each country's public policy makers properly informed, ITU-D shall continue to strive to gather and periodically publish a variety of statistics which provide some indication of the degree of progress in and penetration of telecommunication/ICT services in the different regions of the world;

*b)* that, according to the guidelines of the Plenipotentiary Conference, it is necessary to ensure as far as possible that the policies and strategies of the Union are fully in tune with the constantly changing telecommunication environment,

*noting*

*a)* that the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS identifies indicators and appropriate reference points, including community connectivity indicators, as elements for the follow-up and evaluation thereof;

*b)* that the single ICT development index (IDI) was developed by ITU-D and has been published annually since 2009;

*c)* that Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) instructs the Director of BDT to establish and collect community connectivity indicators and to participate in the establishment of core indicators to measure efforts to build the information society and, by doing so, to illustrate the scale of the digital divide,

*resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to continue to promote the adoption of measures necessary to ensure that community connectivity indicators are taken into account in regional and world meetings convened for the purpose of evaluating and following up the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to continue, if justified, to promote the adoption of ITU statistics, and to publish them regularly;

2 to promote the activities required to define and adopt new indicators for the purpose of measuring the real impact of ICTs on countries' development;

3 in order to give full effect to Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), to continue convening a seminar for Member States and experts to develop existing indicators and systematically review their methodologies, commencing this review in accordance with Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), and, as appropriate, to formulate any other indicators that may be required;

4 to call for a conference on ICT indicators at least once every two years;

5 to give the necessary support for the implementation of Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), and to stress the importance of implementing the WSIS outcomes in relation to the indicators mentioned, and to continue to avoid duplication in statistical work in this field;

6 to continue to work to promote a single ICT index as the means by which ITU responds to *considering a)* above;

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

8 to work on the development of community connectivity indicators and forward the results on an annual basis;

9 to adapt the data collection and the single ICT index in order to reflect the changing access to and use of ICTs, and to invite Member States to participate in such processes,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

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

*invites Member States*

1 to participate in the submission of their national community connectivity statistics to ITU-D;

2 to participate actively in these endeavours, by providing the requested information to ITU-D so as to produce telecommunication/ICT benchmarks, with a view to developing a single ICT index.

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 133 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on this subject,

considering

the provisions of Resolutions 101 and 102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses,

*recalling further*

*a)* the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), as defined in resolutions adopted at the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008), including, *inter alia*, Resolution 47 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on country code top-level domain names, and Resolution 48 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on internationalized domain names, and ongoing activities in ITU-T Study Group 16 in this regard;

*b)* the commitment of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) to advance the process for the introduction of multilingualism in a number of areas including domain names, e-mail, Internet addresses and keyword look-up;

*c)* the need to promote regional root servers and the use of internationalized domain names in order to overcome linguistic barriers to Internet access;

*d)* past successful standardization activities undertaken by ITU-T with regard to the adoption of recommendations pertaining to non-Latin character sets for telex (five-character code) and data transfer (seven-character code), allowing the use of non-Latin character sets for national and regional telex and for data transfer at global, regional and international level,

*aware*

*a)* of the continuing progress towards integration of telecommunications and the Internet;

*b)* that Internet users are generally more comfortable reading or browsing through texts in their own language and that, for the Internet to become more widely available to a large number of users, it is necessary to make the Internet (DNS system) available in non-Latin based scripts, taking into account the progress recently made in this regard;

*c)* that, recalling the results of WSIS and resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), there should be a commitment to working earnestly towards multilingualization of the Internet, as part of a multilateral, transparent and democratic process, involving governments and all stakeholders, in their respective roles in implementation of this resolution,

*emphasizing*

*a)* that the current domain name system does not fully reflect the diverse and growing language needs of all users;

*b)* that internationalized Internet domain names, and more generally information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the Internet, must be widely accessible to all citizens without regard to gender, race, religion, country of residence or language;

*c)* that Internet domain names should not privilege any country or region of the world to the detriment of others, and should take into account the global diversity of languages;

*d)* the role of ITU to assist its membership in promoting the use of their language scripts for domain names, as it has done in the past in relation to telex and data transfer;

*e)* that, recalling the results of WSIS and the needs of linguistic groups, there is an urgent need to:

- advance the process for the introduction of multilingualism in a number of areas, including domain names, e-mail addresses and keyword look-up;
- implement programmes that allow for the presence of multilingual domain names and content on the Internet and the use of various software models in order to fight against the linguistic digital divide and to ensure that everyone can participate in the emerging new society;
- strengthen cooperation between relevant bodies for the further development of technical standards and to foster their global deployment,

*recognizing*

*a)* the existing role and sovereignty of ITU Member States with respect to allocation and management of their country code numbering resources as enshrined in ITU-T Recommendation E.164;

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

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

*d)* the role played by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) with regard to promoting cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content;

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

*f)* that it is paramount to maintain global interoperability as domain names expand to include non-Latin character sets,

*resolves*

to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations[1] involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future Internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community,

*instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux*

1 to take an active part in all international discussions, initiatives and activities on the deployment and management of internationalized Internet domain names, in cooperation with relevant organizations, including WIPO and UNESCO,

2 to take any necessary action to ensure the sovereignty of ITU Member States with regard to ITU-T Recommendation E.164 numbering plans whatever the application in which they are used;

3 to promote effectively the role of the ITU membership in the internationalization of domain names in their respective language scripts using their specific character sets;

4 to support Member States in meeting the commitments of the Geneva Plan of Action and the Tunis Agenda in respect of internationalized domain names;

5 to make proposals, where appropriate, for achieving the aims of this resolution as quickly as possible;

6 to give priority to the studies carried out by ITU-T as regards different non-Latin scripts;

7 to bring this resolution to the attention of WIPO and UNESCO, which is facilitator for implementation of WSIS Action Line C8, stressing the concerns and requests for assistance of Member States, in particular the developing countries, with regard to internationalized (multilingual) domain names, and their insistence on help from the Union in this field, in order to ensure Internet use and advancement across language barriers, thereby increasing the international use of the Internet;

8 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken and achievements attained on this subject,

*instructs the Council*

to consider the activities of the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux with regard to the implementation of this resolution and to take necessary actions, as appropriate,

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[1] Including, but not limited to ICANN, the RIRs, IETF, ISOC and W3C, on the basis of reciprocity.

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

1 to take an active part in all international discussions and initiatives on the development and deployment of internationalized Internet domain names, including the initiatives of relevant language groups, and to submit written contributions to ITU-T in order to help implement this resolution;

2 to increase awareness at national and regional levels among all interested parties and to encourage their participation in the Union's work, and that of ITU-T in particular, and to invite the entity engaged in development and deployment of internationalized domain names to cooperate with the Union and ITU-T in order to help implement this resolution;

3 to urge all relevant entities working to develop and implement internationalized domain names in order to expedite their activities in this domain.

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 135 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

# ITU's role in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries[1], and in implementing relevant national, regional and interregional projects

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* Resolution 135 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on assistance and support to countries in special need for rebuilding their telecommunication sector;

*c)* relevant resolutions of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010) - especially Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and its annexes, on implementation of initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels approved by the six[2] regions; Resolution 32 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on international and regional cooperation on regional initiatives; and Resolution 34 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on assistance to countries in special need and support for these countries in rebuilding their telecommunication sectors - as well as the provisions of the five programmes adopted by the conference and their linkage with those resolutions,

*considering*

*a)* the development goals which require that telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) be accessible to humanity as a whole, especially the peoples of developing countries;

*b)* the accumulated and advanced experience of ITU in implementing the above-mentioned resolutions;

*c)* the tasks assigned to ITU as regards action lines C2, C5 and C6 in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, and required participation by ITU in implementing other action lines that depend on the availability of telecommunications/ICTs, in agreement with the United Nations agencies that collaborate in implementing these action lines;

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

[2] Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia-Pacific, Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe.

*d)* the continued success achieved by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in its partnerships to implement many development programmes, including developing telecommunication/ICT networks in several developing countries;

*e)* the Hyderabad Action Plan and the necessary optimization of resources to achieve the proposed goals;

*f)* the actions undertaken to implement Resolution 157 (Antalya, 2006), on strengthening of the project execution function in ITU,

*resolves*

1 that ITU should:

i) continue to coordinate efforts for the harmonization, development and enhancement of telecommunications/ICTs throughout the world towards building the information society, and to take appropriate measures to adapt itself to the trends in the telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development environment;

ii) renew contacts with the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization to revise the IPDC, with a view to implementing action line C7 in the Tunis Agenda relating to education and cooperation with UNDP;

2 that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) shall:

i) continue to provide highly qualified technical experts to offer advice in subjects of importance to developing countries, on an individual and collective basis, and to ensure adequate expertise through recruitment or short-term contracts, as appropriate;

ii) continue cooperating with financing sources, whether in the United Nations system, UNDP or other financing arrangements, and multiplying partnerships with Member States, Sector Members, financial institutions and international and regional organizations, to finance the activities related to the implementation of this resolution;

iii) continue its Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, based on financial contributions, expert services or any other form of assistance, to help better meet the requests of developing countries, in the telecommunication/ICT field as far as possible;

iv) take into account, when establishing the above-mentioned actions, previous national or regional connectivity plans, so that the actions carried out give effect to the priority aspects of these plans and the impact of the action undertaken in essential aspects serves the achievement of national, regional and ITU goals; if the administrations do not have these plans, the projects may also consider developing them,

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

to consider the possibility of ensuring complete or partial financing to implement cooperation programmes to develop telecommunications/ICTs, including the regionally approved initiatives under Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010),

*instructs the Secretary-General*

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

*invites the Council*

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

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* Resolution 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the service of humanitarian assistance;

*b)* Resolution 34 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of telecommunications/ICT in early warning and mitigation of disasters and humanitarian assistance;

*c)* Resolution 48 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on strengthening cooperation among telecommunication regulators;

*d)* Resolution 644 (Rev.WRC-07) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations;

*e)* Resolution 646 (WRC-03), on public protection and disaster relief;

f) Resolution 673 (WRC-07), on radiocommunication use for earth observation applications;

*g)* the emergency telecommunication/ICT coordination mechanisms established by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,

*taking into account*

Resolution 60/125 on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in March 2006,

*noting*

*a)* § 51 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), on the use of ICT applications for disaster prevention;

*b)* § 20 (c) of the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS, on e-environment, which calls for the establishment of monitoring systems, using ICTs, to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries, least developed countries and small economies;

*c)* § 30 of the Tunis Commitment adopted by WSIS, on disaster mitigation;

*d)* § 91 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by WSIS, on disaster reduction;

*e)* the effective coordination work of the Partnership Coordination Panel for Telecommunication for Disaster Relief and Mitigation, led by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector,

*considering*

*a)* the devastation suffered from disasters around the world, particularly in developing countries that may suffer disproportionately due to a lack of infrastructure and, therefore, have the most to gain from information on the subject of disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;

*b)* the potential of modern telecommunications/ICTs to facilitate disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;

*c)* the ongoing cooperation between ITU study groups and other standards development organizations dealing with emergency telecommunications, alert and warning systems,

*recognizing*

*a)* the activities being undertaken at the international and regional levels within ITU and other relevant organizations to establish internationally agreed means for the operation of systems for public protection and disaster relief on a harmonized and coordinated basis;

*b)* the ongoing development by ITU, in coordination with the United Nations and other United Nations specialized agencies, of guidelines for applying the international content standard for all-media public warning in all disaster and emergency situations;

*c)* the contribution of the private sector in the prevention, mitigation and relief of emergency and disaster situations which is proving to be effective;

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

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

*f)* the role that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector can play, through such means as the Global Symposium for Regulators, in collecting and disseminating a set of national regulatory best practices for telecommunication/ICT facilities for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief,

*convinced*

that an international standard for communication of alert and warning information can assist in the provision of effective and appropriate humanitarian assistance and in mitigating the consequences of disasters, in particular in developing countries,

*resolves to instruct the Directors of the Bureaux*

1 to continue their technical studies and to develop recommendations, through the ITU study groups, concerning technical and operational implementation, as necessary, of advanced solutions to meet the needs of public protection and disaster relief telecommunications/ICTs, taking into account the capabilities, evolution and any resulting transition requirements of existing systems, particularly those of many developing countries, for national and international operations;

2 to support the development of robust, comprehensive, all-hazards emergency and disaster early-warning, mitigation and relief systems, at national, regional and international levels, including monitoring and management systems involving the use of telecommunications/ICTs (e.g. remote sensing), in collaboration with other international agencies, in order to support coordination at the global and regional level;

3 to promote implementation by appropriate alerting authorities of the international content standard for all-media public warning, in concert with ongoing development of guidelines by all ITU Sectors for application to all disaster and emergency situations;

4 to continue to collaborate with organizations that are working in the area of standards for emergency telecommunications/ICTs and for communication of alert and warning information, in order to study the appropriate inclusion of such standards in ITU's work and their dissemination, in particular in developing countries,

*encourages Member States*

1 in emergency and disaster relief situations, to satisfy temporary needs for spectrum in addition to what may be normally provided for in agreements with the administrations concerned, while seeking international assistance for spectrum coordination and management, in accordance with the legal framework in force in each country;

2 to work in close collaboration with the Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux, as well as emergency telecommunication/ICT coordination mechanisms of the United Nations, in the development and dissemination of tools, procedures and best practices for the effective coordination and operation of telecommunications/ICTs in disaster situations;

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

4 to develop and support national and regional centres of excellence for research, pre-planning, equipment pre-positioning and deployment of telecommunication/ICT resources for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief coordination,

*invites the Secretary-General*

to inform the United Nations and, in particular the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, of this resolution.

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 137 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Next-generation network deployment in developing countries[1]

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 137 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*considering*

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

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

*welcoming*

the efforts made by ITU in paying attention to the interests of developing countries (cf. Resolution 17 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), and annexes to Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC)),

*noting*

*a)* that developing countries are still being challenged by rapid change of technologies and service convergence trends;

*b)* ongoing shortages of resources, experience and capacity building within developing countries in planning and deploying networks, in particular next-generation networks (NGN), and the delay in implementing and adopting NGNs in developed countries,

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

*recalling*

*a)* the efforts and collaboration of the three Bureaux to continue enhancing work aimed at providing information and advice on subjects of importance to developing countries for the planning, organization, development and operation of their telecommunication systems;

*b)* that technical knowledge and experience of great value to the developing countries is also obtainable from the work of the ITU Radiocommunication (ITU-R), Telecommunication Standardization (ITU-T) and Telecommunication Development (ITU-D) Sectors;

*c)* that, in accordance with Resolution 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), the provisions in all ITU documents relating to developing countries shall be extended to apply adequately to the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

*recognizing*

*a)* that the developing countries have limited human and financial resources to cope with the ever-increasing technology gap;

*b)* that the existing digital divide is liable to be aggravated further with the emergence of new technologies, including post-NGNs, and if developing countries are not able to introduce NGNs fully and in a timely manner,

*taking into account*

*a)* that, for countries, especially developing countries and many developed countries, that have already invested heavily in the traditional public switched telephone network, it is a pressing task for them to conduct a smooth migration from existing networks to NGNs;

*b)* that NGNs are considered a potential tool to meet the new challenges facing the telecommunication industry, and NGN deployment and standards development activities are essential for developing countries, especially for their rural areas where the majority of the population live;

*c)* that countries can benefit from NGNs, which can facilitate the delivery of a wide range of advanced information and communication technology (ICT)-based services and applications for building the information society, resolving difficult issues such as the development and implementation of systems for public protection and disaster relief, especially telecommunications for early warning and the dissemination of emergency information;

*d)* that the challenge, as perceived by WSIS, is to harness the potential of ICTs and ICT applications for promoting the development goals of the Millennium Declaration, namely the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and so forth,

*resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux*

1 to continue and consolidate their efforts on NGN and future networks[2] deployment studies and standards development activities, particularly those designed for rural areas and for bridging the digital divide and the development divide;

2 to coordinate studies and programmes under the Next-Generation Network Global Standards Initiative (NGN-GSI) of ITU-T and of the Global Network Planning Initiatives (GNPi) of ITU-D; coordinate ongoing work being carried out by study groups and the relevant programmes as defined in Hyderabad Action Plan of WTDC-10, to assist the membership in deploying NGN effectively, particularly ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 26 and the activities of BDT Programme 1, especially in conducting a smooth migration from existing telecommunication infrastructures to NGNs; and seek appropriate solutions to expedite affordable NGN deployment in rural areas, taking into consideration the successes of several developing countries in migrating to these networks, and benefiting from the experience of these countries,

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

1 to take appropriate action in order to seek support and financial provision sufficient for the implementation of this resolution, within available financial resources, including financial support through partnership agreements;

2 to highlight the importance and benefits of NGN development and deployment to other United Nations specialized agencies and financial institutions,

*instructs the Council*

to consider the reports and proposals made by the Secretary-General and the three Bureaux relating to the implementation of this resolution, making the appropriate linkage with the operative paragraphs of Resolution 44 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, and to take appropriate action so that the Union continues to pay attention to addressing the needs of developing countries,

*invites all Member States and Sector Members*

1 to undertake concrete actions, to support ITU's actions and to develop their own initiatives in order to implement this resolution;

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[2] See the work of the ITU-T Study Group 13 Focus Group on future networks.

2 to strengthen cooperation between developed and developing countries, and among developing countries themselves, in improving national, regional and international capabilities in the implementation of NGNs, especially in regard to NGN planning, deployment, operation and maintenance, and the development of NGN-based applications, especially for rural areas, taking into consideration also development in the near future, in order to handle future networks.

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

# Telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 139 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*recognizing*

*a)* that the social and economic underdevelopment of a large part of the world is one of the most serious problems affecting not only the countries concerned but also the international community as a whole;

*b)* that there is a need to create opportunities for digital services in developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, taking advantage of the benefits of the revolution in information and communication technologies (ICTs);

*c)* that the new architecture of telecommunication networks shows a potential for offering more efficient and economic telecommunication and ICT services and applications, particularly for rural and remote areas;

*d)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) highlighted that the ICT infrastructure is an essential foundation for an inclusive information society, and called for the commitment of all States to placing ICTs and ICT applications at the service of development;

*e)* that the declarations of previous world telecommunication development conferences (WTDC) (Istanbul 2002, Doha 2006 and Hyderabad 2010) have continued to affirm that ICTs and ICT applications are essential for political, economic, social and cultural development, that they play an important role in poverty alleviation, job creation, environmental protection and the prevention and mitigation of natural and other disasters (in addition to the importance of disaster prediction), and that they must be placed at the service of development in other sectors; and that, therefore, opportunities offered by new ICTs should be fully exploited in order to foster sustainable development;

*f)* that Goal 2 in the strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011 and likewise the fundamental goal of the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 declare that the aim is for ITU to assist in bridging the national, regional and international digital divide in ICTs and ICT applications by facilitating interoperability, interconnection and global connectivity of telecommunication networks and services, and by playing a leading role, within its mandate, in the multistakeholder participation process for follow-up and implementation of the relevant goals and objectives of WSIS;

*g)* that, even prior to WSIS, in addition to ITU activities, various activities were being executed by many organizations and entities to bridge the digital divide;

*h)* that such activity by the Union has been increasing since the conclusion of WSIS and the adoption of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, particularly in relation to implementation and follow-up, in accordance with the strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011 and the resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006),

*recalling*

*a)* Resolution 24 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of ITU in the development of world telecommunications, Resolution 31 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunication infrastructure and ICTs for socio-economic and cultural development, and Resolution 129 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the digital divide;

*b)* that the Union's World Telecommunication Development Report has highlighted the unacceptable imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications and the imperative and urgent need to remedy that imbalance;

*c)* that, in this context, the first WTDC (Buenos Aires, 1994), *inter alia*, called on governments, international agencies and all other parties concerned to accord, particularly in developing countries, an appropriate higher priority to investment and other related actions for the development of telecommunications;

*d)* that, since that time, WTDCs have established study groups, developed work programmes and approved resolutions to promote digital opportunities, highlighting the role of ICT in a number of areas;

*e)* that Resolution 30 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) and Resolution 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference highlighted that what countries need, as reflected in these two resolutions, is for the digital divide to be bridged, as a fundamental goal;

*f)* Resolution 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

*endorsing*

Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC on this subject,

*considering*

*a)* that, even with all the developments described above and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries ICTs and ICT applications are still not affordable to the majority of people, particularly those living in rural areas;

*b)* that each region, country and area must tackle its own specific issues regarding the digital divide, with emphasis on cooperation with others in order to benefit from experience gained;

*c)* that many countries do not have the necessary basic infrastructure, long-term plans, laws, regulations and such like in place for the development of ICT and ICT applications;

*d)* that the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition still face particular problems in bridging the digital divide,

*considering further*

*a)* that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are not only the consequence of economic growth, but a prerequisite for overall development, including economic growth;

*b)* that telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, are an integral part of the national, regional and international development process;

*c)* that recent progress, and particularly the convergence of telecommunication, information, broadcasting and computer technologies and services, are agents of change for the information age;

*d)* that there is a continuing need in most developing countries for investment in various development sectors, while giving priority to investment in the telecommunication/ICT sector, in view of the pressing need for telecommunications/ICTs to support growth and development in other sectors;

*e)* that, in this situation, national e-strategies should be linked to overall development goals and guide national decisions;

*f)* that it continues to be necessary to provide decision-makers with relevant and timely information on the role and general contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development plans;

*g)* that past studies undertaken at the initiative of the Union for assessing the benefits of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the sector have had a salutary effect in other sectors and are a necessary condition for their development,

*stressing*

*a)* the important role played by telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the development of e-government, labour, agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human rights, environmental protection, trade and transfer of information for social welfare, and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries;

*b)* that telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and applications are central to achieving the goal of digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to information,

*mindful*

*a)* that the Hyderabad Declaration emphasized the important role that governments, policy-makers and regulators should play to promote widespread affordable access to telecommunications/ICTs through fair, transparent, stable, predictable, non-discriminatory, enabling legal and regulatory environments that promote competition, foster continued technological and service innovation and encourage investment incentives;

*b)* that goals in the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 are aimed at enabling and fostering the growth and sustained development of telecommunication networks and services, at facilitating universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society, and at providing assistance to developing countries in order to bridge the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development;

*c)* that the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by WSIS recognized that policies that create a favourable climate for stability, predictability and fair competition at all levels should be developed and implemented in a manner that attracts more private investment in telecommunications and in ICT infrastructure;

*d)* that, in many ITU Member States, independent regulatory bodies have been established to deal with regulatory issues such as interconnection, determination of tariffs, licensing, competition, designed to promote digital opportunities at the national level,

*appreciating*

the various studies that have been carried out as part of the programme of technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union;

*resolves*

1 that implementation of Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) should be followed up without delay;

2 that the Union should continue to organize, sponsor and conduct necessary studies in order to highlight, in a different and changing context, the contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development;

3 that the Union should continue to act as a clearing house mechanism for the exchange of information and expertise in this regard, within the implementation of the Hyderabad Action Plan and in partnership with other appropriate organizations, implement initiatives, programmes and projects aimed at promoting access to telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications,

*continues to invite*

the administrations and governments of Member States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions and providers of telecommunication equipment and services and ICTs to extend their support for the satisfactory implementation of this resolution,

*continues to encourage*

all agencies responsible for development aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and regional and national development funds, as well as donor and recipient Member States of the Union, to continue to attach importance to ICTs in the development process and to accord a high priority for resource allocation to this sector,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to bring this resolution to the attention of all interested parties including, in particular, UNDP, IBRD, regional funds and national development funds for cooperation in implementing this resolution;

2 to report annually to the Council on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution;

3 to arrange for the wide dissemination of the findings resulting from the activities carried out in accordance with this resolution,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Directors of the other Bureaux, as appropriate*

1 to continue to assist the Member States and Sector Members in developing a pro-competitive policy and regulatory framework for ICTs and ICT applications;

2 to continue to assist Member States and Sector Members with strategies that expand access to telecommunication infrastructure, particularly for rural areas;

3 to evaluate models for affordable and sustainable systems for rural access to information, communications and ICT applications on the global network, based on studies of these models;

4 to continue to conduct, within available resources, case studies concerning telecommunications/ICTs in rural areas and, if appropriate, to deploy a pilot model using IP-based technology, or equivalent thereof in the future, to extend rural access,

*instructs the Council*

1 to allocate adequate funds, within approved budgetary resources, for the implementation of this resolution;

2 to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of this resolution;

3 to submit a progress report on this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

*invites Member States*

to continue to undertake concerted action in order to achieve the objectives of Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), as was the case for Resolution 37 (Rev. Doha, 2006), by supporting this resolution as revised at this conference.

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

# ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* Resolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which achieved its aims in regard to the holding of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

*b)* Resolution 113 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on WSIS;

*c)* Decision 8 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU input to the WSIS Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action and the information document on ITU activities related to the Summit,

*recalling further*

the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, all of which were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly,

*considering*

*a)* the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of WSIS;

*b)* that the core competences of ITU in the fields of information and communication technologies (ICTs) - assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information - are of crucial importance for building the information society, as stated in § 64 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles;

*c)* that the Tunis Agenda stated that "each UN agency should act according to its mandate and competencies, and pursuant to decisions of their respective governing bodies, and within existing approved resources" (§ 102 (b));

*d)* the establishment of a United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the request of the Summit, with the main objective of coordinating substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations' implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and that ITU is a permanent member of UNGIS, and shares a rotating chairmanship thereof;

*e)* that ITU, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are playing lead facilitation roles in the multistakeholder implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda, as called upon by WSIS;

*f)* that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Lines C2 (Information and communication infrastructure) and C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Tunis Agenda, and a potential partner for a number of other action lines, as identified by WSIS;

*g)* that the parties involved in implementing the Summit outcomes agreed, in 2008, to designate ITU as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C6 (Enabling environment), for which it had previously acted only as a co-facilitator;

*h)* that the ITU is given specific responsibility for maintaining the WSIS stocktaking database (§ 120 of the Tunis Agenda);

*i)* that ITU is capable of providing expertise relevant to the Internet Governance Forum as demonstrated during the WSIS process (§ 78a of the Tunis Agenda);

*j)* that ITU has, *inter alia*, specific responsibility to study and report on international Internet connectivity (§§ 27 and 50 of the Tunis Agenda);

*k)* that ITU has a specific responsibility to ensure rational, efficient and economic use of, and equitable access to, the radio-frequency spectrum by all countries, based on relevant international agreements (§ 96 of the Tunis Agenda);

*l)* that the United Nations General Assembly in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,

*m)* that "building an inclusive development-oriented information society will require unremitting multistakeholder effort… Taking into account the multifaceted nature of building the Information Society, effective cooperation among governments, private sector, civil society and United Nations and other international organizations, according to their roles and responsibilities and leveraging on their expertise, is essential" (§ 83 of the Tunis Agenda),

*considering further*

*a)* that ITU plays a fundamental role in providing global perspectives on the development of the information society;

*b)* the need for ITU to evolve constantly in response to changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and, in particular, in respect of evolving technologies and new regulatory challenges;

*c)* the needs of developing countries, including in the areas of building telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, strengthening confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICT and implementation of the other WSIS goals;

*d)* the desirability of using ITU's resources and expertise in a way which takes account of the rapid changes in the telecommunication environment and of the WSIS outcomes;

*e)* the need to carefully deploy the Union's human and financial resources in a manner consistent with the priorities of the membership and cognizant of budgetary constraints, and the need to avoid duplication among the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

*f)* that the full involvement of the membership, including Sector Members, as well as other stakeholders, is critical to successful ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes;

*g)* that the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference contains a commitment to the implementation of the relevant WSIS outcomes, in response to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment and its effects on the Union;

*h)* that the Council Working Group on WSIS (WG-WSIS) has proven to be an effective mechanism for facilitating Member State inputs on the role of ITU in implementing WSIS outcomes, as envisaged by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);

*i)* that the ITU Council has approved roadmaps for Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;

*j)* that the international community is invited to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes;

*k)* that ITU is capable of providing expertise in the field of statistical work by developing ICT indicators, using appropriate indicators and benchmarking to track global progress, and measuring the digital divide (§§ 113-118 of the Tunis Agenda),

*taking into account*

*a)* that WSIS acknowledged that multistakeholder participation is essential to the successful building of a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented information society;

*b)* the nexus between issues of telecommunication development and those of economic, social and cultural development, as well as its impact on social and economic structures in all Member States;

*c)* § 98 of the Tunis Agenda, which encourages strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders and welcomes, in that respect, the ITU-led Connect the World initiative;

*d)* that, in recent decades, progress in natural science, mathematics, engineering and technology has formed the basis for ICT innovations and convergence that are bringing the benefits of the information society to an increasing number of people around the world;

*e)* that the ITU Secretary-General created the ITU WSIS Task Force, chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General, in order to fulfil, amongst others, the instructions handed down to the Secretary-General in Resolution 140 (Antalya, 2006) of the plenipotentiary conference;

*f)* the outcomes of the two WSIS forums hosted by ITU in May 2009 and May 2010;

*g)* the ITU Report "WSIS+5" on ITU's WSIS implementation and follow-up activities for the five years 2005-2010,

*noting*

that there is currently no definition of the term "information and communication technologies (ICT)", which is widely used in documents of the United Nations, ITU and other organizations, including the WSIS outcomes,

*endorsing*

*a)* Resolution 30 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

*b)* Resolution 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference;

*c)* the relevant results of the 2010 session of the ITU Council, including Resolution 1282 (Rev. 2008);

*d)* programmes, activities and regional activities established by WTDC-10 with the objective of bridging the digital divide;

*e)* the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS;

*f)* Resolution 75 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on ITU-T's contribution in implementing the outcomes of WSIS, and the establishment of a Dedicated Group on Internet-related public policy issues as an integral part of WG-WSIS;

*bearing in mind*

the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS and the WSIS Task Force,

*recognizing*

1 the importance of ITU's role and participation in UNGIS, as a permanent member, and sharing a rotating chairmanship;

2 ITU's commitment to the implementation of the goals and objectives of WSIS, as one of the most important goals for the Union;

3 that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,

*resolves*

1 that ITU should play a leading facilitating role in the implementation process, along with UNESCO and UNDP, as stated in § 109 of the Tunis Agenda;

2 that ITU should continue to play a lead facilitation role in the WSIS implementation process, as a moderator/facilitator for implementing Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;

3 that ITU should continue carrying out those activities that come within its mandate, and participate with other stakeholders, as appropriate, in the implementation of Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C7, C8, C9 and C11 and all other relevant action lines and other WSIS outcomes, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

4 that ITU should continue to adapt itself, taking into account technological developments and its potential to contribute significantly to building an inclusive information society;

5 to express its satisfaction with the successful outcomes of the Summit, in which the expertise and core competence of ITU were noted several times;

6 to express its thanks to the staff of the Union, the host countries and WG-WSIS for their efforts in the preparation of both phases of WSIS, as well as all members of ITU actively involved in implementing the WSIS outcomes;

7 that there is a need to integrate the implementation of the Hyderabad Action Plan, and in particular Resolution 30 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), and relevant resolutions of plenipotentiary conferences, with the multistakeholder implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

8 that ITU should, within available resources, continue to maintain the current public WSIS stocktaking database, as one of the valuable tools for assisting with the follow-up of WSIS, as instructed in § 120 of the Tunis Agenda;

9 that the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) shall give high priority to building information and communication infrastructure (WSIS Action Line C2), this being the physical backbone for all e-applications, calling also upon Programme 1 and the ITU-D study groups to do the same;

10 that ITU should complete the report on the implementation of WSIS outcomes concerning ITU in 2014,

*instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux*

1 to take all necessary measures for ITU to fulfil its role, as outlined in *resolves* 1, 2, and 3 above, in accordance with the appropriate roadmaps;

2 to continue to coordinate, with the Coordination Committee, the activities related to WSIS implementation for implementing *resolves* 1, 2, and 3 above, with the aim of avoiding duplication of work among the ITU Bureaux and the ITU General Secretariat;

3 to continue to raise public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities and provide broader access to the Union's resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging information society;

4 to formulate specific tasks and deadlines for implementing the action lines referred to above, and incorporate them in the operational plans of the General Secretariat and the Sectors;

5 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects, including their financial implications;

6 to prepare and submit a final and comprehensive report on the ITU activities for WSIS implementation to the next plenipotentiary conference in 2014,

*instructs the Directors of the Bureaux*

to ensure that concrete objectives and deadlines for WSIS activities are developed and reflected in the operational plans of each Sector,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to follow, as soon as possible and in accordance with Resolution 30 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), a partnership approach in ITU-D activities related to its roles in the implementation and follow-up of the WSIS outcomes, in accordance with the provisions of the ITU Constitution and Convention, and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council,

*requests the Council*

1 to oversee ITU's implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, to make resources available as appropriate;

2 to oversee ITU's adaptation to the information society, in line with *resolves* 4 above;

3 to maintain WG-WSIS, in order to facilitate membership input and guidance on the ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes and to elaborate, in collaboration with other Council working groups, proposals to the Council that may be necessary for adapting ITU to its role in building the information society, with the assistance of the WSIS Task Force, these proposals possibly including amendments to the Constitution and the Convention;

4 to elaborate through the Sector study groups and to submit a working definition of the term ICTs to the Council and working groups of the Council, for possible transmission to the next plenipotentiary conference;

5 to take into account the relevant decisions of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to mid-term assessment of implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

6 to modify Resolution 1282 adopted by the Council at its 2008 session to establish a working group of the Council for the Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues, open to Member States with open consultation to all stakeholders;

7 to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

*invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates*

1 to participate actively in implementing WSIS outcomes, contribute to the WSIS stocktaking database maintained by ITU, and to participate actively in the activities of WG-WSIS and in ITU's further adaptation to the information society;

2 to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes,

*resolves to express*

its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Governments of Switzerland and Tunisia for having hosted the two phases of the Summit in close collaboration with ITU, UNESCO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and other relevant United Nations agencies.

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Extending the provisions in ITU documents relating to developing countries[1] to apply to countries with economies in transition

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 143 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*taking into account*

*a)* United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 47/187 of 22 December 1992, 48/181 of 21 December 1993, 49/106 of 19 December 1994, 51/175 of 6 December 1996, 53/179 of 15 December 1998, 55/191 of 20 December 2000, 57/247 of 20 December 2002 and 59/243 of 22 December 2004, on integration of the economies in transition into the world economy;

*b)* the relevant documents adopted in the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society,

*recognizing*

that the aforementioned United Nations General Assembly resolutions:

– stressed the importance of continued international assistance to countries with economies in transition to ensure that they are fully integrated into the world economy;

– continue to recognize, in particular, the need to enhance the capacity of those countries to utilize effectively the benefits of globalization, including those in the field of information and communication technologies, and to respond more adequately to its challenges;

– stress the need to focus international assistance to countries with economies in transition on those facing particular difficulties in socio-economic development and meeting internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

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

*recalling*

that, at the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010), agreement was reached to the effect that provisions of documents of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector and the ITU Radiocommunication Sector relating to developing countries would henceforth be extended to apply also to countries with economies in transition,

*resolves*

that the provisions in all ITU documents relating to developing countries shall be extended, as defined in this resolution, to apply adequately to countries with economies in transition.

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 150 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 2006-2009

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* No. 53 of the ITU Constitution;

*b)* the report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference in Document PP-10/44, relating to the financial management of the Union during the years 2006-2009, and the report of the Administration and Management Committee of this conference (Document PP-10/177(Rev.2)),

*resolves*

to give its final approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 2006-2009.

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 151 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Implementation of results-based management in ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* Resolution 72 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, which notes that the process by which progress in achieving the objectives of ITU can be measured could be considerably enhanced through the linkage of strategic, financial and operational plans which set out the activities planned to be undertaken during any given four-year period;

*b)* Resolution 107 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the objectives of which are merged in this resolution instructed the Secretary-General to identify mechanisms associated with results-based budgeting (RBB), taking into account the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit, the views of Member States, the advice of the Sector advisory groups, and the experience of the United Nations system organizations;

*c)* Resolution 151 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference which further instructed the Secretary-General to continue to complete the tasks associated with the full implementation of RBB, including the presentation of the 2008-2009 biennial budget, as a precursor to the development of a framework for the introduction of results-based management (RBM) in the Union,

*recognizing*

*a)* that bringing the implementation of RBB and RBM to the next level at ITU will entail challenges and steps, including the need for a significant culture change and for staff at all levels to become familiar with the concepts and terms of RBB;

*b)* that a comprehensive strategy aimed at changing the way agencies operate, with improving performance (achieving results) as the central orientation, was identified by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) as an essential step toward results-based management (RBM) in a report issued in 2004 entitled *Implementation of Results-Based Management in the United Nations Organizations*;

*c)* that JIU identified the process of planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation; delegation of authority and accountability; and staff performance and contract management as the main pillars for the development of a solid RBM system,

*emphasizing*

that the purpose of RBB and RBM is to ensure that high-priority activities are adequately resourced in order to achieve planned results,

*resolves to instruct the Secretary-General*

1 to continue to improve methodologies associated with the full implementation of RBB and RBM, including the revised presentation of the biennial budget referenced in the annex to this resolution;

2 to continue to develop and improve the use of key performance indicators as required in Council Resolution 1243;

3 to develop a risk framework, in the context of RBM, to ensure that contributions from Member States are used to best advantage,

*instructs the Council*

1 to continue to review the proposed measures and take appropriate action to ensure full implementation of RBB and RBM at ITU;

2 to monitor the implementation of this resolution at each subsequent session of the Council and to report to the next plenipotentiary conference.

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 152 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Improvement of management and follow-up of the defrayal of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* Resolution 110 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference concerning a review of the contribution of Sector Members towards defraying the expenses of the Union;

*b)* Resolution 1208 of the ITU Council, which set the terms of reference of the working group open to all Member States and all Sector Members to study the system whereby Sector Members and Associates contribute towards defraying the expenses of the Union, and instructed the working group to make a final report to the 2005 session of the Council at the latest,

*considering further*

the report accordingly presented by the working group to the Council at its 2005 session in Document C05/40, and more specifically Part 5 and recommendations R7 and R8 thereof,

*noting*

the provisions of Article 33 of the ITU Convention regarding the obligations of Member States, Sector Members and other entities in respect of defraying the expenses of the Union and the financial consequences of denunciation,

*noting further*

the amendments made to No. 240 of the Convention by this conference in order that denunciation shall take effect at the end of six months from the date when notification is received by the Secretary-General,

*recognizing*

*a)* the rapid pace of the market and the financial realities faced by private-sector entities;

*b)* that it is essential to retain and attract more Sector Members and Associates, having regard to their invaluable contribution to the work of the Union;

*c)* that there is a need to ensure better follow-up and oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates, on the part of both ITU and the Member States, in order to ensure increased stability in the finances of the Union;

*d)* that the rules and procedures regarding the oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates should be amended so as to be flexible and effective, and hence fully enforceable,

*recognizing further*

*a)* that the relevance and effectiveness of penalties applicable in the case of arrears may be questioned, since Sector Members' arrears are increasing more rapidly than those of Member States;

*b)* that, under the present framework, a Sector Member or an Associate in arrears is able to participate in ITU for at least three years before any sanction is imposed, and therefore may not have any incentive to submit a repayment schedule;

*c)* that the applicable time-frame for the imposition of suspension and exclusion must be shortened,

*resolves*

1 that simple changes of name and address of Sector Members or Associates shall be handled administratively, without charge;

2 that, in the case of a merger between Sector Members or Associates of the same Sector, duly notified to the Secretary-General, No. 240 of the Convention shall not apply and shall thus not have the effect of requiring the Sector Member or the Associate resulting from the merger to pay more than one contribution for its participation in the work of the Sector concerned;

3 that every new Sector Member or Associate shall, in respect of the year of its accession or admission, pay in advance a contribution calculated as from the first day of the month of accession or admission, as the case may be;

4 that annual contributions for existing Sector Members or existing Associates will be invoiced in advance and no later than 15 September each year;

5 that annual contributions for existing Sector Members or existing Associates become due for payment on 31 March each year;

6 that, in the event of late payment, suspension of participation in ITU shall, in the case of a Sector Member or Associate, occur six months (180 days) after the date on which payment of the annual contribution was due, and in the absence of a negotiated and agreed repayment schedule, exclusion of a Sector Member or an Associate on grounds of non-payment shall occur three months (90 days) after the date of receipt of the notification of suspension;

7 that Sector Members and Associates can be readmitted to the Union under the usual conditions and upon payment of membership contributions;

8 that any difficulty (e.g. non-payment, mail returned due to lack of information regarding a new address) shall be immediately notified to the Member State which endorsed the Sector Member or the Associate,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux, to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, highlighting any difficulty that may be encountered and proposing further improvements, as appropriate,

*instructs the Council*

to take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution,

*invites Member States*

as appropriate, to participate actively in the follow-up and oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates.

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 153 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Scheduling of Council sessions and plenipotentiary conferences

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* Decision 7 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which instructed the Council, *inter alia,* to establish a group of specialists to report on the "effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of the management and administration of the Union as a whole";

*b)* the presentation to the 2003 session of the Council by the Group of Specialists (GoS), containing a series of recommendations which identified a number of improvements that could be made to the management of the Union, and which resulted in the adoption of Council Resolution 1216 outlining various implementation strategies;

*c)* that GoS, in its recommendation 2 relating to the process for preparation and review of the budget, recommended that the budget preparation time should be lengthened in order to allow this process to take place, and that consideration should be given to convening the Council no earlier than September each year, so that the budget would be ready and audit reports from the preceding year would be available for review,

*d)* that recommendation 2 of the Group of Specialists (GoS) has been implemented, to the extent practicable,

*recognizing*

*a)* that the plenipotentiary conference is normally held in the last quarter of the calendar year and that this schedule impacts on the dates of the Council session;

*b)* that the world telecommunication development conference (WTDC) is normally held in the first or second quarter of the same year as the plenipotentiary conference;

*c)* that it is preferable to have a gap of five to six months between the plenipotentiary conference and WTDC;

*d)* that scheduling the Council earlier in the calendar year in which the plenipotentiary conference is held would improve the linkage between the strategic, financial and operational plans, and the budget and other activities to be carried out by the Council,

*recognizing further*

*a)* that the date of the ordinary session of the Council is not fixed within a plenipotentiary cycle;

*b)* that the Council tends to meet in, or close to, the second quarter of the calendar year;

*c)* that the External Auditor's reports on the Union's finances should normally be available to the Council in due time prior to its sessions;

*d)* that scheduling the ordinary session of the Council during the last quarter of the calendar year would make the review of finances more effective;

*e)* the need to consider major religious periods as set out in Resolution 111 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*resolve*

1 that plenipotentiary conferences shall, in principle, be held in the last quarter of the year;

2 that the Council shall, in principle, hold its ordinary session in the final quarter of each year, except for the year in which the plenipotentiary conference is held, during which the final Council session is to be held five to six months before the beginning of the plenipotentiary conference, subject to taking into consideration the timing of WTDC in that year, unless otherwise decided by the Council,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, proposing further improvements, as appropriate,

*instructs the Council*

to take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution and report to future plenipotentiary conferences on possible improvements in the implementation of this resolution.

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* Resolution 154 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*b)* Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*d)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

*reaffirming*

the fundamental principle of equal treatment of the six official languages, as enshrined in Resolutions 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) and 154 (Antalya, 2006) on the use of the six languages on an equal footing,

*noting with satisfaction and appreciation*

*a)* the steps taken so far to implement Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) as from 1 January 2005 and Resolution 154 (Antalya, 2006);

*b)* the progress made in the successful implementation of Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) and resulting efficiencies and economies,

*recognizing*

*a)* the importance of maintaining and improving the multilingual content of services required by the universal character of United Nations system organizations, as called for in the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit report on *Multilingualism in the United Nations System* (Document JIU/REP/2002/11);

*b)* that, notwithstanding the successful implementation of Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002), for various reasons the switchover to six languages cannot be achieved overnight, and a "transition period" to full implementation is inevitable;

*c)* that, in order to achieve such full implementation, it is necessary also to align working methods and optimize staffing levels in the six languages;

*d)* the work accomplished by the Council Working Group on Languages, as well as the start made by the secretariat to implement the working group's recommendations as agreed by the Council at its 2006 session, in particular with regard to the unification of linguistic databases for definitions and terminology and the centralization of editing functions,

*recognizing further*

the budget constraints facing the Union,

*resolves*

to take all necessary measures to maximize interpretation and the translation of ITU documentation in the six languages on an equal footing, although some work in ITU (for example working groups, study groups, regional conferences) might not require the use of all six languages,

*instructs the Council*

1 to review the interim measures and principles for interpretation and translation proposed by the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, in order to adopt final measures, taking into consideration the financial constraints, and bearing in mind the objective of full implementation of treatment on an equal footing;

2 to pursue and monitor appropriate structural measures, such as:

– fundamental review of ITU documentation and publication services with a view to eliminating any duplication and creating synergies;

– appropriate means and measures for expediting the timely and simultaneous delivery of ITU documentation and publications in the six languages;

– optimum levels of staffing, including core staff, temporary assistance and outsourcing;

– judicious use of information and communication technologies in language and publications activities, taking into consideration experience gained by other international organizations, notably through the International Annual Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications (IAMLADP);

– measures to reduce the size and volume of documents (page-limits, executive summaries, material in annexes or hyperlinks), when justified, without affecting the quality and content of the documents to be translated or to be published, and bearing clearly in mind the need to comply with the United Nations system objective of multilingualism;

3 to monitor the work carried out by the ITU secretariat on:

– paying special attention to completion of the integration of the terminology database for Arabic, Chinese and Russian and provide for the priority translation into Arabic, Chinese and Russian of terms and definitions;

– merging all existing databases for definitions and terminology into a centralized system, with proper measures for its maintenance, expansion and updating;

– creating the necessary centralized editing functions for each language, on an equal footing between languages;

– harmonizing and unifying working procedures in the six language services, and providing them with the necessary qualified staff and tools to meet their requirements;

– enhancing ITU's image and the effectiveness of its public-information work, making use of all six languages of the Union, in, among other things, publishing ITU News, creating ITU websites, organizing Internet broadcasting and archiving of recordings, and issuing documents of a public-information nature, including announcements of world and regional ITU TELECOM exhibitions and forums, e-flashes and such like;

4 to continue the work of the Council Working Group on Languages, in order to monitor progress and report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution;

5 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this resolution.

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 157 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Strengthening of the project execution function in ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* No. 118 of the ITU Constitution outlining the Union's dual responsibility as a United Nations specialized agency and executing agency for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or *other funding arrangements* so as to facilitate and enhance telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;

*b)* Resolution 135 (Antalya, 2006) of this conference, on participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in other programmes of the United Nations system and in other funding arrangements, which instructed the Council to take all necessary measures to ensure maximum efficiency of the Union's participation in UNDP and *other funding arrangements*;

*c)* Resolution 52 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on strengthening the executing agency role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), which emphasized the importance of establishing partnerships between the public and private sectors as an efficient means of implementing sustainable ITU projects, and of utilizing locally available expertise in executing ITU projects on a regional or country-wide basis;

*d)* Resolution 13 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of WTDC, on resource mobilization and partnership for accelerating telecommunication and information and communication technology development, which highlights the need for practical solutions for mobilizing funds, particularly in support of projects and activities in developing countries,

*recognizing*

Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on implementation of initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels approved by the six ITU-D regions, which, having taken into consideration the lack of funding from UNDP and other international financial institutions, urged the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to explore various funding options, including possible partnerships with Member States, ITU-D Sector Members, financial institutions and international organizations in order to sponsor implementation activities for the initiatives endorsed by WTDC (Doha, 2006),

*noting*

*a)* that the sustainability of the role of ITU-D in the implementation of technical cooperation projects with developing countries and the establishment of business/client relationships is dependent on the creation and maintenance of a level of expertise within the secretariat to permit BDT to manage projects effectively and in a timely and efficient manner; to this effect, the enhancement of training capabilities in the Union, as foreseen in Resolution 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of this conference, should contribute toward the sustainability of the requisite expertise to enhance the project execution function;

*b)* that the strengthening of project execution and management expertise in BDT will also require the improvement of skills in the area of resource mobilization and financing,

*resolves to instruct the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to review the experience of ITU-D in discharging its responsibility for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements by identifying lessons learned and by developing a strategy for strengthening this function in the future;

2 to undertake a review of best practices within the United Nations system and within organizations external to the United Nations in the area of technical cooperation, with a view to adapting such practices to the circumstances prevailing in ITU;

3 to ensure that the requisite expertise in the areas of project management and execution as well as resource mobilization and financing is identified;

4 to encourage projects from all sources, including the private sector;

5 to focus on the implementation of larger-scale projects, while carefully considering delivery of smaller-scale projects;

6 to ensure that a minimum support cost of 7 per cent, associated with the execution of projects under UNDP or other funding arrangements, is set as the target to be recovered, while allowing some degree of flexibility for negotiation during the funding discussion;

7 to continue to examine the percentage of support-cost resources in respect of such projects, with the aim of increasing them in order to exploit them to improve the implementation function;

8 to recruit qualified staff internally and/or externally, if necessary, within the financial limits set by plenipotentiary conferences, or under support-cost resources in respect of such projects, in order to strengthen, and ensure continuity as well as sustainability in, the execution of the Union's responsibility for organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;

9 to prepare reports annually to the Council on progress achieved in fulfilling the functions specified in No. 118 of the Constitution.

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 158 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Financial issues for consideration by the Council

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*considering*

*a)* Article 28 of the ITU Constitution and Article 33 of the ITU Convention pertaining to the finances of the Union;

*b)* the need to ensure that, in each biennial budget, income and expenditure are balanced;

*c)* the rules, procedures and financial arrangements for voluntary contributions and trust funds as specified in Annex 2 to the Financial Regulations,

*noting*

*a)* the outcomes of the Council Working Group for the elaboration of the draft strategic plan and the draft financial plan for 2012-2015;

*b)* the cost implications for ITU as a result of the role it has acquired in following up and implementing the relevant outcomes of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society;

*c)* that there is a need to stabilize the elements of the financial plan during plenipotentiary conferences;

*d)* that in the last eight years the financial income of the Union, based on contributions by Member States and Sector Members, has continued to decrease;

*e)* the need to increase the income of the Union, possibly through increasing the sources of income of the Union or developing additional new financial mechanisms,

*noting further*

the adoption of Resolution 151 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on results-based management, and Resolution 155 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the establishment of a management and budget group of the Council,

*resolves to instruct the Council*

1 to study the following issues:

i) the possibility of generating additional income for ITU, including, if necessary, recommending modifications to the relevant articles of the Constitution and Convention and possibly through identifying new financial resources not related to the contributory units;

ii) the possibility of establishing mechanisms to afford greater financial stability for the Union, and to make recommendations in that regard;

iii) the present methodologies for the participation of Sector Members and Associates, including, *inter alia*, revision of the fee structure, the feasibility of combining Sector participation, and other factors which could enhance the benefits of the participation "experience" of Sector Members and Associates;

2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results of this study.

**MOD**

# RESOLUTION 159 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

## Assistance and support to Lebanon for rebuilding its telecommunication networks (fixed and mobile)

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010),

*recalling*

*a)* the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

*b)* the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning the situation;

*c)* the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;

*d)* § 16 of the Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society,

*recognizing*

*a)* that a reliable telecommunication network is indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;

*b)* that Lebanon's telecommunication facilities have been severely damaged due to wars in that country;

*c)* that the damage caused to Lebanon's telecommunications should be a matter of concern for the entire international community, particularly ITU, as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications;

*d)* Resolution 159 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which resolved that action should be initiated to provide for and support Lebanon in rebuilding its telecommunication network;

*e)* that Resolution 159 (Antalya, 2006) has not yet been translated into actions, except for the exploratory mission of the ITU expert in 2007 which ended with an assessment report evaluating damages and revenue losses at an amount of USD 547.3 million;

*f)* that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Lebanon will not be able to develop its telecommunication network and infrastructure to the required level of performance and resilience without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

*taking into consideration*

*a)* that efforts will help rebuild and upgrade the telecommunication network infrastructure;

*b)* that efforts will also enhance the resilience of its management and security systems to meet its needs in terms of economic and telecommunication services and security,

*resolves*

1 that special and specific actions should be taken within the framework of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector's activities, with specialized assistance from the other two Sectors, in order to implement this resolution and provide appropriate assistance and support to Lebanon in rebuilding and securing its telecommunication networks (fixed and mobile);

2 that the necessary funds should be allocated within the available resources of the Union for the implementation of this resolution,

*calls upon Member States*

to ensure all possible assistance and support to the Government of Lebanon, either bilaterally or through, and, in any case, in coordination with, the special action of the Union referred to above,

*instructs the Council*

to allocate the necessary funds for such actions, within available resources, and to trigger and actually take the said actions,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to urge the activities carried out by the three ITU Sectors in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of Lebanon is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter periodically to the Council.

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ABROGATED BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (Guadalajara, 2010)

**SUP** RESOLUTION 47 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998)

**Compensation matters**

**SUP** RESOLUTION 49 (Kyoto, 1994)

**Organizational structure and grading in ITU**

**SUP** RESOLUTION 52 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998)

**Rehabilitation of the Provident Fund of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent funds**

**SUP** RESOLUTION 67 (Kyoto, 1994)

**Updating of definitions**

**SUP** RESOLUTION 88 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002)

**Processing charges for satellite network filings and administrative procedures**

**SUP** RESOLUTION 107 (Marrakesh, 2002)

**Improvements to the management and functioning of ITU**

SUP

RESOLUTION 108 (Marrakesh, 2002)

**Improvement of the functioning of the Coordination Committee, including the tasks of the Deputy Secretary-General and the role of the other elected officials**

SUP

RESOLUTION 110 (Marrakesh, 2002)

**Review of the contribution of Sector Members towards defraying the expenses of the International Telecommunication Union**

SUP

RESOLUTION 134 (Antalya, 2006)

**Number of Member States of the Council**

SUP

RESOLUTION 141 (Antalya, 2006)

**Study on the participation of all relevant stakeholders in the activities of the Union related to the World Summit on the Information Society**

SUP

RESOLUTION 142 (Antalya, 2006)

**Review of terminology used in the ITU Constitution and Convention**

SUP

RESOLUTION 147 (Antalya, 2006)

**Study on the management and functioning of the Union**

**SUP**

RESOLUTION 149 (Antalya, 2006)

**Study of definitions and terminology relating to building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies**

**SUP**

RESOLUTION 155 (Antalya, 2006)

**Establishment of a management and budget group of the Council**

**SUP**

RESOLUTION 156 (Antalya, 2006)

**Scheduling of conferences**