



WORKING GROUP OF THE PLENARY

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WORKING GROUP OF THE PLENARY

RESOLUTION 101 (Rev. ~~Busan, 2014~~ Guadalajara, 2010)

Internet Protocol-based networks

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (~~Guadalajara, 2010~~ Busan, 2014),

recalling

- a) Resolution 101 (Rev. ~~Antalya, 2006~~ Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
abis) Resolution 102, 130, 133, 180 (rev. Busan 2014) [agreed]
- 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;
b bis) the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, in its Statement (Geneva, 2014) on the implementation of WSIS outcomes and the WSIS Vision Beyond 2015, determined that one of the priority areas that must be addressed by the Post-2015 Development Agenda must be: “(...) Encouraging the full deployment of IPv6 to ensure the long-term sustainability of the addressing space, including in light of future developments in the Internet of Things”;
- 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~~ Dubai, 2014) 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~~ Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources;
- f) Recommendation ITU-T D.50, on general tariff principles – principles applicable to international Internet connection;
- g) Resolution 64 (~~Johannesburg, 2008~~ Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on IP address allocation and encouraging the facilitating the transition to and deployment of IPv6₇;
- h) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 68/302 on the review of WSIS;
- i) Opinion 1 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Promoting Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) as a long term solution to advance connectivity;
- j) Opinion 2 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Fostering an enabling environment for the greater growth and development of broadband connectivity;
- k) Opinion 3 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Supporting capacity building for the deployment of IPv6;
- l) Opinion 4 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on In support of IPv6 adoption and transition from IPv4
- m) Opinion 5 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Supporting multistakeholderism in Internet governance; and

n) Opinion 6 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Supporting operationalizing the enhanced cooperation process,

aware

a) that one of the purposes of the Union is to promote the extension of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;

b) that, in order to fulfil its purposes, the Union should, among other things, facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service,

considering

a) that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and especially the Internet, and future IP developments, continue to be an issue of crucial importance, as an important engine for growth in the world economy and prosperity in the twenty-first century;

b) that the ~~increased use of the~~ Internet ~~permits the introduction of~~introduces new additional applications in telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) services based on its highly advanced technology, e.g. ~~the utilization of,~~steady progress in adopting cloud computing, and e-mail and text messaging, voice over IP, video, and real-time TV (IPTV) over the Internet, ~~which has become commonplace,~~continue to record high levels of use, even though there are challenges regarding quality of service, uncertainty of origin, and the high cost of international connectivity;

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,

New addition - Proposed text by Argentina based on consultation

d) that broadband development and rising demand for Internet access being experienced particularly in developing countries lead to the need for affordable international Internet connectivity~~[and a fair apportionment of international costs to be achieved]OR[and competitive international interconnectivity prices];~~ [agreed]

e) Res. 23 of WTDC 2014 noted "that the composition of cost for operators, whether regional or local, is in part, significantly dependent on the type of connection (transit or peering) and the availability and cost of backhaul and long haul infrastructure", as it relates to developing countries, [agreed]

f) that Opinion 1 (Geneva, 2013) of the World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum deems that the establishment of Internet Exchange Points (IXP) is a priority to tackle connectivity problems, improve service quality, and increase network connectivity and resilience, and reduce interconnection costs, fostering competition and reducing interconnection costs; [agreed]

g) that results of studies on international internet connection costs, specially for developing countries, should continue to be examined in order to improve affordable internet connectivity; [agreed]

h) Resolution 1 "Special measures for landlocked developing countries (LLDC) and small-island developing States (SIDS) for access to international optical fibre networks" of the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT-12),[agreed]

considering further

a) that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) has made significant progress and carried out several studies on the promotion of infrastructure and the use of the Internet in developing countries under its ~~2002–2010 Hyderabad Istanbul~~ Action Plan, through human capacity building efforts such as its Internet training centre initiative, and through the outcomes of WTDC-14 ~~Dubai Action Plan~~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;~~ [agreed]

b) that studies are ongoing in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on IP-based network issues, including service interoperability with other telecommunication networks, numbering, signalling requirements and protocol aspects, security and infrastructure component costs, issues associated with the evolution to ~~next generation networks (NGN)~~, ~~including~~ the migration future networks and 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 continue to identify the global and regional activities related to IP-based networks with respect to, for example:

- i) infrastructure, interoperability and standardization;
- ii) Internet naming and addressing;
- iii) dissemination of information about IP-based networks and the implications of their development for ITU Member States, particularly the developing countries;

b) that significant work on IP-related issues and the future internet is being conducted within ITU and many other international bodies;

c) that the quality of service of IP-based networks should be consistent with ITU-T recommendations and other recognized international standards;

d) that it is in the public interest that IP-based networks and other telecommunication networks should be both interoperable and provide global reachability, bearing in mind c) above ~~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 and update their ~~[future]~~ work programmes on IP-based networks, [especially with respect to security of networks] and on migration to NGN and future networks, [agreed]

resolves

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations² involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

2 that ITU shall fully embrace the opportunities for telecommunication/ICT development that arise from the growth of IP-based services, in conformity with the ITU purposes and the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS, taking into account the quality and security of services and the affordability of international connectivity for developing countries, especially for LLDC and SIDS;

3 that ITU shall clearly identify, for its Member States and Sector Members and for the general public, the range of Internet-related issues that fall within the responsibilities incumbent on the Union under its basic texts and the activities in the WSIS outcome documents where ITU has a role;

4 that ITU shall continue to collaborate with other relevant organizations to ensure that growth in IP-based networks, along with and taking into consideration traditional networks, delivers maximum benefits to the global community, and shall continue to participate, as appropriate, in any directly related new international initiatives, such as 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;

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

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

² Including, but not limited to, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity.

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to prepare an annual report to the ITU Council with the appropriate input from Member States, Sector Members, the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, that provides a comprehensive summary both of the activities that ITU is already undertaking in regard to IP-based networks and any changes thereto, including the development of NGNs and future networks, and of the roles and activities of other relevant international organizations, describing their involvement in IP-based network issues; the report shall indicate the degree of cooperation between ITU and these organizations, drawing the required information wherever possible from existing sources, and containing concrete proposals on improving ITU activities and such cooperation, and shall be distributed widely among the Member States and Sector Members, the advisory groups of the three Sectors and other groups involved one month before the Council session;

2 based on this report, to continue collaborative activities related to IP-based networks, especially those related to the implementation of the relevant outcomes of the two phases of WSIS, Geneva 2003 and Tunis 2005, and to consider the WSIS+10 Statement, on the ITU coordinated High Level event on the implementation of the 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,~~

3 to submit a report, based on input from Member States and Sector Members, to the Council for its consideration on the need to convene the sixth WTPF at appropriate time pursuant to Resolution 2 (rev. Busan, 2014) [e.g. addressing IP-based networks and its evolution].

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instructs the Director of Telecommunication Development Bureau

to provide capacity building to developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, to connect the unconnected, including ITU Regional Offices providing necessary assistance to achieve this goal,

invites the Council

[to consider the above-mentioned report in *instructs the Secretary-General 3*, 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,] pending wtpf decision

Invites Member States [and sector members]

revised text from France – round 4

ALT. to participate, [in cooperation and collaboration, as appropriate, with [other] relevant organizations and fora with appropriate expertise], in the elaboration of technical Internet standards and the development of international Internet-related public policy in order to address

issues [identified in WSIS Action line C5 "Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs"],
[such as personal data protection, privacy, security and robustness of networks].

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-facilitate their participation in relevant ITU activities, and in any other relevant activities emanating from the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS. ~~as well as any other initiatives of entities involved in Internet governance~~ [agreed]

RESOLUTION 102 (Rev. ~~Guadalajara, 2010~~Busan, 2014)

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

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (~~Guadalajara, 2010~~Busan, 2014),

recognizing

- a) all relevant resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) all relevant outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS),
- c) relevant opinions of WTPF 2013
- d) the outcome documents of the ~~ITU-coordinated~~ WSIS+10 High-Level Event **[Iran to consult and propose text]**
- e) [work being carried out by CSTD]
[most relevant UNGA resolutions]
- c) Internet related activities of the ITU, undertaken within its mandate with respect to the implementation of this and other relevant ITU resolutions (RCC from resolves 1)

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 initiatives by the private sector, public sector, as well as public-private and regional initiatives continues to play a very important role in the expansion and development of the Internet, for example through investments in infrastructures and services; **[Uruguay to coordinate and come back with text]**
- 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 radiocommunication-related and telecommunication-related resource allocation systems and acts as a forum for policy discussion in this area;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[new proposal from Iran] that the integrity, stability, continuity and sustainability of the ccTLD, which is a sovereign right of each Member State, must be ensured

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 Council Working Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues (CWG-Internet) should continue its work on Internet-related public policy issues;
- e) that ITU can play a positive role by offering all interested parties a platform for encouraging discussions and for the dissemination of information on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU,
- f) the need to continue establishing Internet governance mechanisms at the global level, with equitable participation by the [with the involvement of all] the stakeholders according to their roles and responsibilities [. Delete rest], as indicated in § 35 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, including the internationalization of Internet governance functions and allocation and use of critical Internet resources, [Russian informal consultation on addition]

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);
- abis) the UNGA resolution A/68/302 on modalities on the overall review by the UN General Assembly of the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS;
- ater) the decision to convene the fifth World Telecommunication Policy Forum and the results of this forum in regard to issues related to Resolutions 101, 102 and 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), and taking into consideration Resolutions 47, 48, 49, 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and 64, 69 and 75 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA);

- b) that the ~~CWG-Internet Dedicated Group, 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~~1336, adopted by the ITU Council at its ~~2009-2011~~ session, which instructed the Secretary-General to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of the ~~Dedicated Group~~CWG Internet 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; _~~

c) Resolution 1336, adopted by the ITU Council at its 2011 session, which made the Dedicated Group into a Council Working Group (CWG-Internet), limited to Member States, with open consultation to all stakeholders and with terms of reference which include identifying, studying and developing matters related to international Internet-related public policy issues, including those issues identified in Council Resolution 1305 (2009);

d) Resolution 1344, adopted by the ITU Council at its 2012 session, which defined the modality of open consultation of CWG-Internet, and that this modality has been tested and allows all stakeholders on an equal and balanced opportunity to participate in the consultation process;

[pending till we receive results of consultations by Brazil]

e) that the CWG Internet shall include in its work all relevant decisions of this conference and all other resolutions relevant to the work of the group as stated in Council Resolution 1305 and the annex thereto,

ebis) the need to ~~conduct~~discuss Internet governance debates in an open and transparent manner, [UK to coordinate and come back with text]

Recalling

a) Opinion 6 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Supporting operationalizing the enhanced cooperation process;

b) ITU-T study group 3 activities related to Tariff and accounting principles including related telecommunication economic and policy issues;

c) ITU-D study group 1 activities related to policy, regulatory and technical aspects of the migration from existing networks to broadband networks in developing countries, including next-generation networks, m-services, OTT services and the implementation of IPv6,

[recalling -- further consultation being carried out by Saudi Arabia]

deeply concerned

a) about the international management of the Internet, where it shall involve all governments on an equal footing to carry out their roles and responsibilities for international Internet-related public policy issues;

b) about the lack of international Internet-related public policy, in particular those related to protection of privacy and personal information and data;

c) at the negative impact of mass surveillance as well as the collection of personal data on the sovereign right of states,

[further consultation being carried out in group coordinated by Russia]

concerned

a) about the use of the Internet as a means for the large-scale violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to personal privacy and protection of personal data, in contravention of both national legislation and international law, while at the same time undermining confidence in the conscientious governance and use of the Internet in the interests of all Member States;

b) that more than half of the world's population is still not connected to the Internet, and that the information and communication infrastructure, capacity and local content development requirements therefore need to continue to be addressed, especially in rural and remote areas;

c) about the lack of international legal norms, elaborated under the auspices of the United Nations, constituting uniform rules, with binding force for States and other stakeholders, for governance and use of the Internet, and the lack of a mechanism for settling disputes in the event of conflicts with national legislation;

d) that, owing to the lack of uniform international legal norms, it is not possible to ensure respect for human rights or safeguard the interests and rights of the various social strata or of States as a whole, and that this considerably reduces the level of confidence and security in use

of the Internet and could lead to its fragmentation;

e) that with the virtual exhaustion of the IPv4 address resource, many developing countries¹ are encountering difficulties in the transition from IPv4 to IPv6, owing to limited technical know-how in that sphere and a lack of the financial resources required for full-scale transition to IPv6;

f) that States, as the guarantors of the rights and freedoms of their respective populations, have thus far not enjoyed equitable participation in the multifaceted Internet governance model, including in the management of critical Internet resources,

[further consultation being carried out in group coordinated by Russia]

Resolves

1. to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations¹ involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community.

[RCC compromise text resolves 1 moved to recognizing]

~~1 — to endorse the outcomes of the Internet-related activities and efforts deployed by the General Secretariat and Sectors of ITU in pursuit of the implementation of this and other relevant ITU resolutions;~~ (moved to recognized new c) and reworded)

~~2 — that studies should continue on approaches, ways and means for implementing an international Internet-related public policy, including the provision of assistance to Member States, particularly developing and least developed countries, in meeting the challenges of Internet connectivity and development of an information and communication infrastructure;~~

~~3 — that strategies and regulatory principles need to be developed for internationalization of the Internet governance system so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community, assist Member States in implementing an international Internet-related public policy, and enhance ITU's role in the Internet governance process;~~

~~5 — that CWG-Internet, which is open to ITU Member States, shall continue its studies aimed at developing relevant proposals, with particular attention to the issues referred to in concerned above, as well as ways of achieving the equitable participation of all States in the development, governance and use of the Internet at the international level,~~ (change to new 2 and 3 below)

(Add new instead of RCC proposals 2,3 and 5 above)

2. to continue to undertake activities on international Internet related public policy issues within ITU mandate, including within the CWG-Internet, in collaboration and cooperation

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

¹ including, but not limited, to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity.

with relevant organizations and stakeholders, as appropriate, with special attention to the needs of developing countries (agreed)

3. to continue the CWG-Internet activities as listed in the relevant Council Resolutions (agreed)

instructs the Secretary-General

Option 1

~~1 — to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a report on ITU's activities pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Tunis Agenda and on the implementation of this resolution, with proposals regarding the need to develop and adopt internationally agreed principles and legal norms in the area of Internet governance and the desirability of bringing the matter before the United Nations General Assembly for a decision; (moved to existing 6)~~

Option 2

~~1 — 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, regarding the need to establish an international public policy in regard to Internet governance, through the development of appropriate principles, norms and rules designed to ensure the sustainability, reliability, security, stability and ongoing development of the Internet, taking into account the interests of all ITU Member States and, in particular, the concerns and needs of developing countries;~~

Option 3 (a combination of Options 1 and 2)

~~1 — to transmit the text of this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and also to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a report on ITU's activities pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Tunis Agenda and on the implementation of this resolution, with proposals regarding the need to develop and adopt internationally agreed principles and legal norms in the area of Internet governance and the desirability of bringing the matter before the United Nations General Assembly for a decision, with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations;~~

~~2 — to offer the United Nations and other concerned specialized organizations the Union's assistance and express ITU's interest in coordinating the process of establishing an international public policy in regard to Internet governance;~~

[Russia to carry out informal consultations on getting agreement]

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, and following Council endorsement to submit the report to the Secretary General of the United Nations (RCC moved from Option 1);

7 to continue to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of the ~~Dedicated Group~~ CWG-Internet to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to contribute to the ~~CWG-Internet Dedicated Group~~ concerning the activities undertaken by their Bureaux which are relevant to the work of the ~~group~~ Group;

2 to provide assistance, within the Union's expertise, and within available resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to Member States, if so requested, in order to achieve their stated policy objectives with respect to the management of Internet domain names and addresses, ~~and other Internet resources,~~ international Internet connectivity, within the remit of the ITU, in terms such as of capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure etc. 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~~ CWG-Internet, within their mandate;

3 to liaise and to cooperate with the regional telecommunication organizations pursuant to this resolution,

4 to collaborate with each other as appropriate to develop standards on regulatory, policy and technical aspects of OTT services, including treatment of and charging for OTT services,

[Saudi to consult and come back with text]

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, and relevant international organizations~~ on issues concerning Member States' ccTLDs and related experiences; **I**

4 to report annually to the Council, and also to WTSA, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to organize international and regional forums and carry out necessary activities, in conjunction with appropriate entities, ~~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 World telecommunication Telecommunication development-Development conference-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,

4 ~~to coordinate with the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and other relevant organizations involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future of the Internet in contributing to the development of voluntary guidelines and best practices for the design, installation and operation of Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) taking into account existing best common practices.~~ **[brazil/citel to consult and come back with text]**

~~instructs~~*invites the Council Working Group 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, (RCC consultation)*

~~1— to continue its studies aimed at the development of proposals on international public policy issues pertaining to governance and use of the Internet at the international level, with particular attention to the issues referred to in concerned above;~~

~~2— to take into account, in its work, resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, all resolutions of this conference and any other ITU resolutions having a bearing on international public policy issues pertaining to governance and use of the Internet;~~

[Russia to consult further] see 3 below

1 to consider and discuss the activities of the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux in relation to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to prepare ITU inputs into the above-mentioned activities as appropriate,

~~3 to continue to study and develop matters on international Internet related public policy issues, taking into account ITU and [UNGA] resolutions, relevant to the ITU mandate, [with particular attention to the issues referred to in concerned above;]~~ RCC to report

[4 to continue to hold open consultations with all stakeholders on implementation of an international Internet-related public policy;

~~5 to prepare its output documents on the basis of contributions received from ITU Member States, taking into account the proposals formulated by ITU's General Secretariat and Sectors within the scope of their responsibility, and, as appropriate, opinions expressed in the course of the open consultations with all stakeholders;]~~

~~6— to strive to ensure that its output documents include positions which, to the extent possible, reconcile the differences in the approaches reflected in the source material, or, in the event that those approaches cannot be reconciled, that they include the differing views and corresponding justifications;~~

~~6 alt. to apply the Rule 12 No. 5 of the Rules of Procedure of the Council on all outputs of the CWG Internet;~~

~~7 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects and to submit proposals as appropriate,~~

RCC to report

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;

[Brazil consulting and will come back with draft text]

2 taking into account annual reports presented by the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux, to take appropriate measures in order to contribute actively to international discussions and initiatives related to issues on international management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU;

3 to consider the reports of ~~CWG-Internet Dedicated Group~~ and take actions as appropriate;

4 to report to the 201~~8~~4 plenipotentiary conference on the activities undertaken and achievements on the objectives of this resolution, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

invites Member States

1 to participate in the discussions on international management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, and in the process towards enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, so that worldwide representation in the debates can be ensured;

2 to continue to participate actively in the discussions and development of public policy issues related to Internet resources, including international Internet connectivity, within the remit of the ITU, such as capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure and international Internet connectivity, within the remit of the ITU, in terms of capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure domain names and addresses, their possible evolution and the impact of new usages and applications, cooperating with the relevant organizations, and to contribute to the ~~Dedicated Group~~CWG-Internet and ITU study groups on related matters,

3 to protect their sovereignty from unlawful surveillance at the international level through the development of international Internet-related public policy,

[Text from France after consultation, also repeated in Res 101:]

Invites Member States [and sector members] to participate in the elaboration of technical internet standards [at appropriate fora] and the development of international internet related public policy [within the relevant organizations with appropriate expertise] [taking into account the respect for privacy and the protection of personal information and data].

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

RESOLUTION 133 (Rev. ~~Guadalajara, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

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

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(~~Guadalajara, 2010~~Busan, 2014),

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~~Dubai, 2012), on country code top-level domain names, and Resolution 48 (Rev. ~~Johannesburg, 2008~~Dubai, 2012), on internationalized domain names, and ongoing activities in ITU-T Study Group 16 in this regard;

b) the commitment of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) to advance the process for the introduction of multilingualism in a number of areas including domain names, e-mail, Internet addresses and keyword look-up;

c) the need to promote regional root servers and the use of internationalized domain names in order to overcome linguistic barriers to Internet access;

~~[d) past successful standardization activities undertaken by ITU-T with regard to the adoption of recommendations pertaining to non-Latin character sets for telex (five-character code) and data transfer (seven-character code), allowing the use of non-Latin character sets for national and regional telex and for data transfer at global, regional and international level.] proposed for deletion~~

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 continuing commitment to working earnestly towards multilingualization of the Internet, as part of ~~a~~the multilateral, transparent and democratic

process, involving governments and all other stakeholders, in their respective roles in implementation of this resolution,

d)- of the progress made by all stakeholders [in particular] through relevant organizations and entities in the introduction of IDNs.] [agreed]

e) of the significant progress made towards the provisions of Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) and the benefits of using non-latin character sets available on the Internet;

f) the progress made in providing multilingualism on the Internet,

emphasizing

a) that the current DNS has made progress in reflecting the diverse and growing language needs of all users while recognizing that more remains to be done~~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 Recommendation ITU-T 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 organizations¹ involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

- 1 to take an active part in all international discussions, initiatives and activities on the deployment and management of internationalized Internet domain names, in cooperation with relevant organizations, including WIPO and UNESCO,
- ~~2 to take any necessary action to ensure the sovereignty of ITU Member States with regard to Recommendation ITU-T E.164 numbering plans whatever the application in which they are used;~~
- 3 to ~~promote effectively the role of~~ encourage the ITU membership, ~~in the internationalization of as appropriate, to develop and deploy the internationalized~~ domain names in their respective language scripts using their specific character sets;
- 4 to support Member States in meeting the commitments of the Geneva Plan of Action and the Tunis Agenda in respect of internationalized domain names;
- 5 to make proposals, where appropriate, for achieving the aims of this resolution ~~as quickly as possible;~~
- ~~6 to [continue] [give priority to] any future the studies to be carried out by ITU-T as regards different non-Latin scripts;~~ ~~[TSB provided information on related work.] [agreed to delete]~~
- 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 ITU Council on the activities undertaken and achievements attained on this subject,

¹ including, but not limited to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity.

instructs the Council

to consider the activities of the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux with regard to the implementation of this resolution and to take necessary actions, as appropriate,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to take an active part in all international discussions and initiatives on the further development and deployment of internationalized Internet domain names, including the initiatives of relevant language groups, and to submit written contributions to ITU-T in order to help implement this resolution; [agreed]

~~2 — [to increase awareness at national and regional levels among all interested parties and to encourage their participation in toof the Union's work, and that of ITU-T in particular, and to invite the entity to collaborate and engaged in the development and deployment of internationalized domain names to cooperate with the Union and ITU-T with relevant organizations such as UNESCO, and other relevant organizations such as ICANN and regional ccTLD organizations in order to help implement this resolution;] [TSB provided information on related work.] [agreed to delete]~~

3 to urge all relevant entities working to develop and implement internationalized domain names in order to expedite their activities in this domain.

RESOLUTION 180 (~~Guadalajara, 2010~~ Rev. BUSAN, 2014)

Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (~~Guadalajara, 2010~~ Busan, 2014),

considering

- a) Resolution 64 (~~Johannesburg, 2008~~ Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, ~~which encourages regarding IP address allocation and facilitating the transition to and~~ the deployment of IPv6;
- b) Opinion 53 (~~Lisbon, 2009~~ Geneva, 2013) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on capacity building ~~in support of the adoption~~ for the deployment of IPv6;
- c) Opinion 4 (Geneva, 2013) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on support of IPv6 adoption and transition from IPv4;
- ~~ed~~ Resolution 63 (~~Hyderabad, 2010~~ Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6 in the developing countries;
- e) Resolution 101 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on Internet Protocol-based networks;
- f) Resolution 102 (Rev. Busan, 2014) 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,
- g) [the results of the ITU IPv6 Group, which has carried out the work that was assigned to it. [which concluded that "current IPv6 allocation policies and processes met the needs of stakeholders".]]

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, that every effort should be made to encourage and facilitate the transition to IPv6.
- [c) WTSA-12 Res. 64 noted "that many developing countries want the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to become a registry of IP addresses in order to give the developing countries the option of obtaining IP addresses direct from ITU, while other countries prefer to use the current system";] [RCC to come back]

d) that many developing countries¹ are experiencing some challenges today in the IPv4 to IPv6 transition process due to technical reasons.

noting

a) the decision taken by the Council at its 2009 session to set up an IPv6 working group (see Document CO9/93), [part of Saudi consultation]

b) the progress towards adoption of IPv6 that has been made over the last few years;

c) the ongoing coordination between ITU and relevant organizations on IPv6 capacity building in order to respond to the needs of Member States and Sector Members,

Recognizing

a new) that Internet Protocol (IP) addresses are fundamental resources needed for the development of IP-based telecommunication/ICT networks and for the world economy and prosperity;

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,

c) that accelerating the transition from IPv4 and deployment of IPv6 addresses is necessary in order to respond to global needs in this regard;

d) that the involvement of all stakeholders is crucial for a successful transition from IPv4 to IPv6;

e) that Technical experts are providing expert assistance for IPv6 transition and progress has been made

f) that there are countries that still need expert technical assistance for making this transition

resolves

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations¹ involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase [fulfil] the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community; ~~[keep existing]~~

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

¹ including, but not limited to, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity.

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-support~~ those Member States which, in accordance with the existing allocation policies, require ~~support-assistance~~ in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources, pursuant to relevant resolutions; ~~[agreed]~~

5 ~~that-to continue~~ the ~~IPv6-group-undertake-detailed~~ studies of IP address allocation ~~as requested by the Dedicated Group on international Internet related public policy issues,~~ both for IPv4 addresses and for IPv6 addresses, ~~in cooperation with other relevant organizations and other stakeholders based on their respective roles,~~

~~[6—to conduct a feasibility study, in consultation with the relevant bodies, and take the necessary action to enable ITU to become an Internet registry, in order to assist those Member States which require support in the management and allocation of IP addresses, especially developing countries,] [Bulgaria to consult] [agreed to delete]~~

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

1 to undertake and facilitate activities under *resolves* above in order that the relevant study groups of ~~the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)~~ and of the Telecommunication Development Sector can carry out the work;

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

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

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

5

To collect and disseminate best practices on coordination efforts taken by governments at national level in order to facilitate transition to IPv6. [agreed]

invites Member States

1 ~~through the knowledge gained in resolves 2,~~ to continue to promote specific initiatives at the national level, which foster interaction with governmental, private and academic entities and civil

society for the purposes of the information exchange necessary for the deployment of IPv6 in their respective countries;

2 to encourage, with support from the ITU regional offices, the 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, to encourage manufacturers to supply to the market customer premises equipment (CPE) that supports IPv6 in addition to IPv4,~~

~~[5 to raise awareness among service/content providers on the importance of making their services available over IPv6;]~~

instructs the Secretary-General

to ~~submit to ITU Council and~~ disseminate, as appropriate, ~~[progressive report(s)]~~ to the ITU membership, ~~ITU Council,~~ and the Internet community, ~~information on the progress achieved on~~ the implementation of this resolution; ~~[agreed]~~

| _____

ADD IAP/34A1/4

[\[Argentina to consult further and come back by noon on Sunday\]](#)

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION (BUSAN, 2014)

**PRESERVING AND PROMOTING MULTILINGUALISM ON THE INTERNET
FOR AN INTEGRATING AND INCLUSIVE INFORMATION SOCIETY
(Revised Document submitted by the delegation of Argentina)**

The Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014),

considering

- a) that the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union lists as one of its purposes: *“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 and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public”*;
- b) that the Constitution of the Union lists as another of its purposes *“to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society, by cooperating with other world and regional intergovernmental organizations and those nongovernmental organizations concerned with telecommunications”*;
- c) Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-12), Non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources;
- d) Resolutions 101 and 102 (Rev. Busan, 2014), of the Plenipotentiary Conference, 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;
- e) Resolution 133 (Rev. Busan, 2014), Roles of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names;
- f) Resolution 154 (Rev. Busan, 2014) on use of the six ITU official languages on an equal footing;
- g) Resolution 64 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this Conference, and Resolution 20 (Rev. Dubai, 2014),

Nondiscriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology facilities, services and related applications.

h) The Geneva Declaration of Principles, “Building the Information Society: a global challenge in the new Millennium”

considering further

a) that the mission of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITUD) falls within the more general framework of ITU's purposes, laid down in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, and is formulated as follows: "~~*The mission of the ITU Telecommunication 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/information and communication technology (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*~~";

b) that the Declaration of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Dubai, 2014), held under the theme “Broadband for Sustainable Development” in its paragraph 6 declared that *“building widespread telecommunication/ICT literacy as well as human and institutional capacity in the development and use of telecommunication/ICT networks, applications and services are key to enable people to access and contribute to information, ideas and knowledge. ... to take advantage of all facilities, such as schools, libraries, content providers, multipurpose community centres and public access points, in close partnership with all stakeholders. The development of multilingual digital content for software-based applications and the creation of local content as well as content in local languages by stakeholders will help foster an inclusive information society”*;

i) the Declaration of the WSIS +10 High Level Event, which recognized that challenges have emerged in the implementation of Action Lines and new challenges in the implementation of the Actions Lines beyond 2015: *“The need to protect and reinforce all human rights, and to recognize their importance to realize economic and social development, ensuring equal respect for and enforcement of all human rights online and offline”*; (...) *“A need for all education and lifelong learning opportunities for all members of society, using educational programmes, distance education and open educational resources (OER) and applications to build ICT competencies responsive to specific societal and user needs and to better enable and empower teachers, educators and learners”*; (...) *“The need to respect human diversity in all its forms, in particular, cultural and linguistic diversity as well as diversity of tradition, religious beliefs and convictions to develop measures and policies to safe guard endangered languages and preserve cultural and linguistic heritage, including by supporting multilingualism in the use of ICTs”*;

recognizing

a) Articles 19 and 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), to the effect that: *“Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers”, and “Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits;”*

b) Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), which impose specific obligations with regard to protection against discrimination as to sex, race, religion, or other forms of discrimination, which stipulates that: *“In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language”;*

c) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 47/135 of 18 December 1992, adopting the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, which proclaims that *“States shall protect the existence and the national or ethnic, religious and linguistic identity of the minorities within their respective territories and shall encourage conditions for the promotion of their identity”;*

d) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 35/201, adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1980, transmitting a Recommendation concerning the promotion and use of multilingualism and universal access to cyberspace;

e) The United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) Statement on universal access to basic communication and information services (1997), which asserts that *“The information and technology gap and related inequities between industrialized and developing nations are widening: a new type of poverty – information poverty – looms”;*

f) the report prepared in 2012 by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the Internet Society: *“The Relationship between Local Content, Internet Development, and Access Prices,” which indicates that **there is a strong correlation between the development of local network infrastructure and the growth of local content, that local content is growing in volume as a result of investment worldwide, and that its composition is changing and local content is no longer dominated by developed countries, but is more representative of the diversity of the world’s many cultures, languages, and communities***¹;

emphasizing

a) that the United Nations General Assembly has supported the role of the 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 Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, have been endorsed by the United Nations;

¹Report available at: <http://www.internetsociety.org/localcontent/>

b) the WSIS 2003 Declaration of Principles and its commitment to “build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, where everyone can create, access, utilize, and share information and knowledge”;

c) that the Internet is a subject of valid international interest and must flow from full multistakeholder cooperation, ~~with a duty to guarantee equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all, and guarantee stable and secure functioning of the Internet, having due regard for multilingualism,~~ on the basis of the outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

~~d) that the Geneva Declaration of Principles, “Building the Information Society: a global challenge in the new Millennium,” establishes as one of its fundamental principles, under paragraph B8 (Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content), that [t]he creation, dissemination and preservation of content in diverse languages and formats must be accorded high priority in building an inclusive Information Society, paying particular attention to the diversity of supply of creative work and due recognition of the rights of authors and artists. It is essential to promote the production of and accessibility to all content—educational, scientific, cultural or recreational—in diverse languages and formats. The development of local content suited to domestic or regional needs will encourage social and economic development and will stimulate participation of all stakeholders, including people living in rural, remote and marginal areas;~~

~~e) that that Declaration of Principles also asserts that “the preservation of cultural heritage is a crucial component of identity and self-understanding of individuals that links a community to its past. The Information Society should harness and preserve cultural heritage for the future by all appropriate methods, including digitization”;~~

f) that, furthermore, at the WSIS meeting in Geneva, UNESCO introduced its concept of Knowledge Societies, emphasizing plurality, diversity, and inclusion, and highlighting that the use of ICTs has to take into account universally recognized human rights, focusing on four principles: freedom of expression, universal access to information and knowledge, cultural and linguistic diversity, and quality education for all;

g) that the UNESCO Convention of 2005, “Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions,” stipulates that: “Equitable access to a rich and diversified range of cultural expressions from all over the world and access of cultures to the means of expressions and dissemination constitute important elements for enhancing cultural diversity and encouraging mutual understanding”;

h) that UNESCO has provided assistance to Member States in the implementation of the policy directives assembled in the recommendations for decision-makers, and carried out different

training activities in respect of universal access to information and on the promotion and use of multilingualism, in conjunction with the Organization of American States (OAS);

i) that the 2012 Paris OER (Open Educational Resources) Declaration recommends that States, within their capacities and authority, inter alia, foster awareness and use OER, facilitate enabling environments for use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs); foster strategic alliances for OER, and encourage the development and adaptation of OER in a variety of languages and cultural contexts;

j) the 2012 report of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development, which indicates that content and broadband-enabled services in local languages, as well as the capacities of local communities to create and share content, are important drivers of the use of broadband infrastructure by local population;

k) the 2013 report of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development, which presents a series of strategies that governments worldwide, in particular the developing countries and other entities interested in education, should adopt in order to derive maximum benefit from the advantages offered by ICTs, including promoting mobility of education and open educational resources, supporting the development of content adapted to local contexts and languages, etc., pointing to the need to create ecosystems of online educational applications and services with local and homegrown content,

bearing in mind

a) ~~a)~~ that International Mother Language Day was proclaimed of the General Conference of UNESCO in November 1999, and has been observed yearly since 2000 to promote all languages used by peoples of the world, and that the 2011 edition focused on the theme: "Information and communication technologies for the safeguarding and promotion of languages and linguistic diversity";

b) that UNESCO has signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the purpose of strengthening cooperation in the development and internationalization of the Internet

b) that, in the changing telecommunication/ICT environment, the ITU should remain an important ~~pre-eminent~~ intergovernmental organization where Member States, Sector Members and Associates work together to enable the growth and sustained development of telecommunication ~~and information networks and applications~~, and to facilitate universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging inclusive information society;

c) that the ITU has been encouraged to ~~deploying maximum efforts, in collaboration and coordination~~ coordinate with existing competent organizations in the field of Internet governance; ~~to bring the greatest possible benefit to the world community;~~

resolves

1. To endorse Resolution ~~82COM4/2~~, adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference of Dubai (WTDC, 2014), “Preserving and promoting multilingualism on the Internet for an inclusive information society.”

Resolves to instruct ~~the Secretary-General and~~ the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1. to, within the allocated resources in the Financial Plan and Biennial Budget continue working in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, especially UNESCO and relevant organizations², to ensure the preservation and promotion of multilingualism on the Internet by facilitating an exchange of national experiences and best practices ~~recommending the adoption of public policy measures~~ to ~~ensure~~ encourage the preservation and promotion of multiculturalism and multilingualism in the digital ecosystem of the Internet and associated services, to bring information and knowledge to people everywhere, with a view to ensuring universal access and bringing multilingual societies to life, and strengthening dialogue between cultures, openness and mutual understanding, tolerance towards others, etc.

2. to ensure that, in coordination with the United Nations and other relevant international organizations, that account is taken of this resolution in compiling data to measure ICTs for the construction of an integrating Information Society,

Invites the Member States and Sector Members, and academic institutions and other associates, as applies, to

1 pay special attention, in their regional, national, and local policies and strategies, to promoting sites that ensure and promote linguistic diversity and multilingualism in the digital ecosystem of the Internet;

2 submit contributions in the framework of the BDT to facilitate the effective implementation of this Resolution;

3 promote capacity-building for the preservation and promotion of multilingualism on the Internet ~~development of local digital content~~ in rural contexts and for vulnerable population groups in order to preserve multiculturalism and promote their regional and national integration;

Invites the Secretary-General

a) to bring this Resolution to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and to the Director-General of UNESCO, in an effort to promote increased cooperation and

² including, but not limited, to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity

coordination in their respective mandates and competencies for development policies, programs, and projects in order to make progress in linguistic diversity ~~and the Internet~~, in line with the principles of equitable access, functional equivalence, affordability, and universal design; fully harnessing the available tools, guidelines, and standards, ensuring the elimination of all forms of discrimination and digital exclusion.

| _____

ADD IAP/34A1/32

[agreed to revisit after Res. 102 discussions]

Draft New Resolution [IAP-7]

“Voluntary guidelines and best practices for designing, installing and operating Internet exchange points (IXP)”

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

- a) the stipulations in Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) regarding the implementation of regional initiatives, in which one refers to the need to coordinate and harmonize efforts to develop national, regional, inter-regional, and global telecommunication infrastructure;
- b) that Resolution 23 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) “*Internet access and availability in developing countries³ and general tariff principles for international Internet connection*” instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau to conduct studies on the cost structure of international Internet connectivity for developing countries, with emphasis on the influence and impact of connectivity modes (transit and peering), secure cross-border connectivity, and the availability and costs of the physical infrastructure of the backhaul and long-distance network;
- c) that one of the outputs of Objective 1 of the Dubai Action Plan (Dubai, 2014) is capacity building of members to develop and implement ICT strategies and policies, as well as to identify the methods and approaches for the development and rollout of infrastructure and applications;
- d) that the *declares* 9 clause of the Dubai Action Plan establishes that ITU-D Study Groups must continue contributing to the exchange of knowledge and creating capacity to be made available to the international community. To support this objective, cooperation between the three ITU sectors and with other organizations and groups of experts must be reinforced;
- e) that the *declares* 10 clause of the Dubai Declaration (WTDC-14) establishes that “*Building confidence, trust and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs is a priority, with a need for international cooperation and coordination between governments, relevant organizations, private companies and entities in building capacity and exchanging best practices for the development of related public policies and legal, regulatory and technical measures that address, inter alia, personal data protection and child online protection. Stakeholders should work together to ensure the reliability and security of ICT networks and services*”,

taking into account

- a) Supplement 2 of ITU-T Recommendation D.50 on “*Guidelines for reducing the costs of international Internet connectivity*” establishes that it is important to find ways and means to

³ This term includes least developed countries, small developing island States, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

reduce the cost of Internet subscriptions and proposes guidelines for reducing the costs of international Internet connectivity (IIC), among other things, by creating IXPs;

- b) 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;
- c) Opinion 1 of the 2013 ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum (Geneva, 2013) sets forth the vision of promoting Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) for national, regional and international network interconnection, as they can be an effective way of improving international Internet connection and reducing its costs;
- d) That, in the technical and operational aspects of installing and rolling out Internet Exchange Points (IXPs), many developing countries have stated the need for know-how and advisory services regarding the steps needed to design, install and operate IXPs,

observing

that ITU-T Recommendation D.50 on international Internet connection recommends that Administrations take appropriate measures nationally to ensure that parties (including operating agencies authorized by Member States) involved in the provision of international Internet connections negotiate and agree to bilateral commercial arrangements, or other arrangements as agreed between Administrations, enabling direct international Internet connections that take into account the possible need for compensation between them for the value of elements such as traffic flow, number of routes, geographical coverage and cost of international transmission, and the possible application of network externalities, amongst others,

instructs the Directors of the Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux

that, through the relevant Study Groups and in coordination with other relevant organizations involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future of the Internet, to contribute to the development of voluntary guidelines and best practices for the design, installation and operation of Internet Exchange Points (IXPs), taking into account existing best practices.

ADD PRG/74/1

Draft New Resolution [PRG-1]

Bridging the international connectivity divide

[\[Brazil and Paraguay to consult on paras of this resolution\]](#)

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

- a) Resolution 101 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on Internet Protocol-based networks;
- b) Resolution 139 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society;
- c) Goal 2, Inclusiveness – Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all, of the Strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;
- d) the commitment in Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on bridging the digital divide, "to carry out work from which all countries, especially the developing countries, may benefit, with a view to establishing international methods and specific mechanisms to strengthen international cooperation for bridging the digital divide, through connectivity solutions which support sustainable and affordable access to ICTs, and, in parallel, to continue to shorten the time-frames for implementation of the Digital Solidarity Agenda, beginning with the Geneva Plan of Action, the outcomes of the Connect the World summits, the Tunis Agenda and the strategic plan for the Union";
- e) Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC, on optimal integration of information and communication technologies;
- f) Resolution 77 (Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC, on broadband technologies and applications for greater growth and development of telecommunication/information and communication services and broadband connectivity;
- g) Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC, on implementation of regionally approved initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, which refers to the need to coordinate and harmonize efforts to develop telecommunication infrastructure at the national, regional, interregional and global levels;
- h) Resolution 23 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC, on Internet access and availability for developing countries¹ and charging principles for international Internet connection, which instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to undertake studies on the structure of international Internet connection costs for developing countries, with

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

emphasis on the influence and effects of the connection mode (transit and peering), secure cross-border connectivity and the availability and cost of backhaul and long-haul physical infrastructure;

i) Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

j) Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the WTSA, on non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources,

considering further

a) 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;

b) 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;

c) that the core competences of the International Telecommunication Union (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,

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, even prior to WSIS, in addition to ITU activities, various activities were being executed by many organizations and entities to bridge the digital divide;

c) that the developing countries have limited human and financial resources to cope with the ever-increasing technology gap;

d) that, in spite of the impressive growth and expansion in telecommunications/ICTs recorded in the African region since WTDC (Valletta, 1998), many areas of major concern still exist and considerable disparities persist in the region, and the digital divide continues to widen;

e) that, in spite of the impressive growth and expansion in telecommunications/ICTs recorded in the Americas region since WTDC (Valletta, 1998), many areas of major concern still exist and considerable disparities persist in the region, and the narrowing of the digital divide continues to be a priority,

aware

a) 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;

b) that Resolutions 30 (Rev. Busan, 2014) and 143 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference highlight that what countries need is for the digital divide to be bridged, as a fundamental goal;

noting

- a) that Recommendation ITU-T D.50, on international Internet connection, recommends that administrations take appropriate measures nationally to ensure that parties (including operating agencies authorized by Member States) involved in the provision of international Internet connections negotiate and agree to bilateral commercial arrangements, or other arrangements as agreed between administrations, enabling direct international Internet connections that take into account the possible need for compensation between them for the value of elements such as traffic flow, number of routes, geographical coverage and cost of international transmission, and the possible application of network externalities, amongst others;
- b) that in spite of the rapid growth of the Internet and IP-based international services, international Internet connections remain subject to agreements which, for the developing countries, have not achieved the required balance in regard to charges between developed and developing countries;
- c) that the composition of costs for operators, whether regional or local, is, in part, significantly dependent on the type of connection (transit, peering or indefeasible right of use) and the availability and cost of backhaul and long-haul infrastructure;
- d) that the cost of transit is an obstacle for development of the Internet in developing countries, especially landlocked developing countries;
- e) that in view of the fact that access to information and sharing and creation of knowledge contribute significantly to strengthening economic, social and cultural development, thus helping countries to reach the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, this process can be enhanced by removing barriers to universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to information;
- f) that continuing technical and economic development require ongoing studies in this area by the relevant ITU Sectors, in particular best practices for reducing the cost of international Internet connectivity (transit and peering);
- g) that efficient networks and costs enable increased traffic volumes, economies of scale and a shift from transit connections to peering arrangements where appropriate;
- h) that a reduction in the costs of international connectivity will stimulate access to and benefit from the Internet,

taking into account

- a) the commitment by ITU and its Member States to achieving the Millennium Development Goals;
- b) the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Geneva Plan of Action adopted at the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (Geneva, 2003) and the Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted at the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, 2005), and in particular § 27 and § 50 thereof, relating to international Internet connectivity;
- c) the four targets set by the Broadband Commission for Digital Development, in its report of September 2013, for making broadband universal and boosting affordability and uptake thereof, namely: making broadband policy universal; making broadband affordable; connecting homes to broadband; and getting people online;

d) *recognizing that g)* of the WTDC Dubai Declaration, which maintains that "despite all the progress made during past years, the digital divide still remains, and is compounded by disparities in access, use and skills between and within countries";

e) *therefore declares that 1* of the Dubai Declaration, which states that "promoting and making available affordable and accessible broadband infrastructure, with appropriate policy and strategy, is a fundamental enabling platform that fosters innovation and drives the development of national and global economies and the information society";

f) *therefore declares that 2* of the Dubai Declaration, in which it is stated that "access to affordable, reliable and secure telecommunication/ICT networks, including broadband, and to related services and applications, can facilitate economic, social and cultural development and implement digital inclusion through these means";

g) the output of Objective 1 of the WTDC Dubai Action Plan (DAP) regarding the strengthened capacity of members to develop and implement ICT strategies and policies as well as to identify methods and approaches for the development and deployment of infrastructure and applications;

h) Opinion 1 (Geneva, 2013) of the World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum (WTPF), which expresses the view that enabling the interconnection of international, national and regional networks through Internet exchange points (IXPs) may be an effective way to improve international Internet connectivity and to reduce the costs of such connectivity, with regulation only when necessary to promote competition, and invites Member States and Sector Members to work in a collaborative manner to achieve various objectives, including to promote public policies aimed at permitting the local, regional and international Internet network operators to interconnect through IXPs;

i) Supplement 2 to Recommendation ITU-T D.50, "Guidelines for reducing the costs of international Internet connectivity", which determines that it is important to find ways and means to reduce the cost of Internet subscriptions and proposes guidelines for reducing the cost of international Internet connectivity, including the establishment of Internet exchange points (IXPs), mirror sites, submarine cable rollout and local content,

taking into account further

a) *therefore declares that 9* of the Dubai Declaration, which establishes that "the ITU-D study groups should continue to contribute towards knowledge sharing and capacity building to be made available to the international community. In support of this objective, cooperation among the three ITU Sectors and with other organizations and expert groups should be further enhanced";

b) No. 196 of the Convention which provides that "the 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";

c) Resolution 81 (Dubai, 2012) of the WTSA, on strengthening collaboration,

recalling

a) § 18 of the Tunis Commitment, formulated during the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, 2005), in which it is stated that: "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) 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 information and communication technologies for socio-economic and cultural development, and Resolution 129 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the digital divide;
- c) Resolution 178 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role in organizing the work on technical aspects of telecommunication networks to support the Internet;
- d) Resolution 35 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the WTDC, on support for development of the African information and communication technology sector;
- e) Resolution 39 (Istanbul, 2002) of the WTDC, on the agenda for connectivity in the Americas and Quito Action Plan;
- f) the workshop on "Apportionment of revenues and international Internet connectivity", held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 23 to 24 January 2012, the studies presented carried out by TSB, and the report thereof;
- g) the First Regional Connectivity Forum for the Americas, held in Asunción, Paraguay, on 4 August 2014, and the report thereof,

resolves

to promote greater collaboration and cooperation between ITU and relevant organizations through cooperation agreements, so that, within the scope of its competence, ITU plays a greater role in:

- i) reducing the costs of international connectivity;
- ii) increasing the development of technologies or practices, both for submarine cable rollout at lesser cost and in order to augment the capacity of fibres and reduce latency,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

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 such as those indicated in Supplement 2 to Recommendation ITU-T D.50, 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,

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 2014-2018, to discuss policy, operational and technical issues on international connectivity, in accordance with this resolution and Resolution 23 of the WTDC;
- 2 to continue studies on the structure of international Internet connection costs for developing countries, with emphasis on the influence and effects of the connection mode (transit and peering), secure cross-border connectivity and the availability and cost of backhaul and long-haul physical infrastructure, as indicated in Resolution 23 of the WTDC, and to include studies on the development of technology or practices for submarine cable rollout at lesser cost,

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

to coordinate the studies on the structure of international Internet connection costs for developing countries between both Sectors in order to avoid duplication of effort and ensure the effective use of resources,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects;
- 2 to propose to the 2015 session of the Council that a special forum or workshop be convened under Resolution 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, during the first quarter of 2017, to discuss all the issues raised in this resolution, preferably collocated with other relevant major ITU events,

instructs the Council

to consider the Secretary-General's report and, when appropriate, undertake further steps, and to study the Secretary-General's proposal calling for a forum to address all issues related to this resolution,

invites the Member States

- 1 to make progress in the coordination of regional policies to reduce the costs of international Internet connectivity, agreeing on concrete measures resulting in better conditions for the developing countries, including, among other objectives, the application of preferential fees (taxes or rates) by transit countries to the international links of landlocked developing countries;
- 2 to apply the Tunis Agenda in this regard, in particular § 50 thereof,

urges service providers

to negotiate and agree to bilateral commercial arrangements enabling direct international Internet connections that take into account the possible need for compensation between them for the value of elements such as, inter alia, traffic flow, number of routes, geographical coverage and the cost of international transmission.

ADD IND/98/1

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [IND-1]

ITU's role in realizing Secure Information Society

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

considering

- a) that the ITU is playing an important role as facilitator of action line C5 for “Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs” in realizing Information Society;
- b) that it is the sovereign right of each state to regulate its telecommunication and having regard to the growing importance of telecommunication for the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all States as envisaged in the preamble of the Constitution of ITU;
- c) that the ITU has the mandate to coordinate with other international organizations and other institutions concerned with Telecom/ICT management and the exchange of information;
- d) that the WSIS outcomes envisage to guarantee the national interest and rights of the countries in a region in managing their resources, while maintaining global coordination in this area (paragraph 38 of Tunis Agenda);
- e) that the WSIS outcome seek to build confidence and security in the use of ICT by strengthening the trust framework in para 39;
- f) that WSIS outcome underscoring the security of information and networks specifically through para 38, 40, 46 and 50(d);
- g) that equitable, fair, just allocation, assignments and management of resources related to packet networks will be required for Telecom/ICT development and it requires the facilitation and collaboration among international, inter-governmental organizations and individual member states to ensure planning, implementation, monitoring and cooperation in its policies;
- h) that all future networks are likely to be packet based delivering several telecom services presently based on IP technology, becoming the base of future telecom necessitates ITU to contribute significantly in integration of services, standards and necessary coordination as the nodal intergovernmental agency specialized in ICTs;
- i) that Telecom/ICT management includes significant public policy issues, *inter alia*, naming and addressing, critical Telecom/ICT resources, security and safety of the Telecom/ICTs, and developmental aspects and issues pertaining to their use;
- j) that the present day telecom network use a special packet based protocol namely Internet Protocol (IP) which does not change the inherent functions of telecom network namely exchange of communication and information through the network;

k) that for proper functioning of a telecom network resources namely, among others, naming, numbering and addressing are necessary and public telecom network are managed by TSPs and interconnected with other networks including the end points, which in modern network are intelligent enough to run applications and services;

l) that private sector should play active role in day-to-day operations, and with innovation and value creation at the edges and a multi-stakeholder approach should be adopted, as far as possible, at all levels to improve the coordination of the activities of international and intergovernmental organizations and other institutions concerned with telecom network, including which is based on IP technology;

recognizing

a) with appreciation the ongoing work under SG17 of ITU-T on ICT Security Standards Roadmap and under other questions, and also noting with concern that there are several critical issues, which require to be addressed fully in view of mounting challenges;

b) that the ICT networks are important critical information infrastructure for any nation and for that matter as a global public good, the present and future telecom network should be reliable, robust, secure and trustworthy and ensuring security of ICT networks is sovereign right of Member States;

c) that for security and safety of Telecom/ICT services the member states need to develop appropriate legal, policy and regulatory measures, which need to be supported by technical capabilities of networks;

d) that it is important that routing of communication traffic in times of disaster, emergency and special needs to be governed in accordance of policies of member states and there is a need from technical and implementation perspective;

e) that the modern day packet networks, which at present have many security weaknesses, *inter alia*, camouflaging the identity of originator of the communication;

f) that even for local address resolution at times, system has to use resources outside the country which makes such address resolution costly and to some extent insecure from national security perspective;

g) that communication traffic originating and terminating in a country also many times flows outside the boundary of a country making such communication costly and to some extent insecure from national security point of view;

h) that IP addresses are distributed randomly, that makes the tracing of communication difficult,

resolves

to address these issues systematically considering their criticality to deliver ICT based services through public telecom networks in view of ITU's role in "Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs", fulfilling of which is a fundamental need in realizing Information Society,

instructs the Secretary General

- 1 to collaborate with all stakeholders including International and intergovernmental organizations, involved in IP addresses management to develop an IP address plan from which IP addresses of different countries are easily discernible and coordinate to ensure distribution of IP addresses accordingly;
 - 2 to collaborate with all the concerned stakeholders including International and intergovernmental organizations to develop policies for allocation, assignment and management of IP resources including naming, numbering and addressing which is systematic, equitable, fair, just, democratic and transparent and need to be adhered to by entities designated with the responsibilities of allocating or assigning resources and dealing with day-to-day technical and operational matters;
 - 3 to prepare reference plan for current and future telecom networks that addresses concerns of Member States including safety, robustness, resilience, routing in normal and exceptional cases and provide guidance on technical capabilities to developing countries;
 - 4 to develop and recommend public telecom network architecture which ensures effectively that address resolution for the traffic meant for the country, traffic originating and terminating in the country/region takes place within the country;
 - 5 to develop and recommend public telecom network architecture which ensures that effectively the traffic meant for the country, traffic originating and terminating in the country remains within the country;
 - 6 to develop and recommend a routing plan of traffic for optimizing the network resources that could effectively ensure the traceability of communication;
 - 7 to collaborate with all stakeholders involved in studying the weaknesses of present protocols used in telecom networks and develop and recommend secure, robust and tamper proof protocols to meet the requirements of future networks in view of the envisaged manifold increase in traffic and end devices in near future in the light of IoT and M2M needs;
 - 8 to submit an annual report on above to the ITU council.
-