



PLENARY MEETING

**Addendum 1 to
Document 69-E
10 September 2014
Original: English**

African Telecommunication Union Administrations

AFRICAN COMMON PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

CHAPTER V

Various Provisions Related to the Operation of Telecommunication Services

(MOD) AFCP/69A1/1

ARTICLE 36

Charges and Free Services

Reasons: in the French text: use of the word “*Tarifs*” instead of “*Taxes*”. **The English text is not affected.**

(MOD) AFCP/69A1/2

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The provisions regarding charges for telecommunications and the various cases in which free services are accorded are set forth in the Administrative Regulations.

Reasons: in the French text: use of the word “*Tarifs*” instead of “*Taxes*”. **The English text is not affected.**

ARTICLE 38

Monetary Unit

(MOD) AFCP/69A1/3

500

PP-98

In the absence of special arrangements concluded between Member States, the monetary unit to be used in the composition of accounting rates for international telecommunication services and in the establishment of international accounts shall be:

- either the monetary unit of the International Monetary Fund
- or the gold franc,

both as defined in the Administrative Regulations. The provisions for application are contained in Appendix 1 to the International Telecommunication Regulations.

Reasons: in the French text: use of “*tarif de répartition*” instead of “*Taxe de répartition*”. **The English text is not affected.**

MOD AFCP/69A1/4

DECISION 12 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~ REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Free online access to ITU publications

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

considering

- a) that Article 4 of the ITU Constitution defines the Administrative Regulations (i.e. the International Telecommunication Regulations and the Radio Regulations) as instruments of the Union, and that Member States are bound to abide by the provisions of those texts;
- b) Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing¹ and developed countries, which recognizes that the implementation of recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a basic step towards bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;
- c) Resolution 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, and Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) facilities and services, which notes that:
- modern telecommunication/ICT facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations;
 - ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;
 - limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities and services on which national telecommunication/ICT development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications/ICTs worldwide;
- d) Resolution 9 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on the participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management, which recognizes the importance of facilitating access to radiocommunication-related documentation in order to facilitate the task of radio-frequency spectrum managers;
- e) Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU recommendations in developing countries, which resolved to invite Member States and Sector Members to engage in activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations in developing countries;

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

- f) Council Decision 571 (modified 2014) on the free online access to the Rules of Procedures, Council Resolutions and Decisions and other publications of the Union;
- g) Results of Council Working Group on Human Resources according to Council Resolution no. 563 of 2012 to address the free access to the Union's publications emphasized in document CWG-FHR-3/15 which concluded that the ITU does not follow the same policy followed by other UN agencies in regard to access to their publications;
- h) that, according to Document C13/81, during the open free online access trial period, the income from sales of the Radio Regulations in paper and DVD format in 2012 increased by more than 60% comparing with sales in all formats (including online purchases) during the same time interval in 2008 – the year when the previous edition of the Radio Regulations was published;
- i) that free online access to the Radio Regulations to the general public as indicated in Documents C13/21, C13/81 and C14/21 had no negative financial impact in 2012 and 2013;
- fj) that free access to the basic texts of the Union helps to fulfil the core purposes of the Union, as defined in Article 1 of the Constitution;
- k) that the free online access to the documents related to the Rules of Procedures, Resolutions, Recommendations, and Decisions of the Union has a positive impact to entrench the principles of transparency and checks and balances that the Union works within its framework,

recognizing

- a) the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries, in participating in the activities of ITU-R study groups;
- b) the various actions taken by the Council since 2000 to allow some level of free online access to ITU recommendations and to the basic texts of the Union;
- c) numerous requests made by Member States and Sector Members with respect to free online access to ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations and to the basic texts of the Union and its Rules of Procedures;
- d) that, following Council Decision 542, which approved a trial period of free online access to ITU-T recommendations, there was an increase in downloads of more than 7 000 per cent, according to Document C07/32;
- e) that the Council approved, at its 2008 session, a trial period of free online access to ITU-R recommendations and the basic texts of the Union from January 2009 through June 2009;
- f) that, due to the success in increasing the number of downloads of ITU-R recommendations and the manageable financial implications in respect of the trial period mentioned in *recognizing d)* above, the Council approved, at its 2009 session, the extension of the free trial period until the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, which was extended once again to 2014, and postponed the decision on providing free access to ITU-R recommendations to the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- g) that the extension of the trial period of free online access to ITU-R recommendations until the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, approved by the Council at its 2009 session, and the positive results deriving from that decision indicate that providing free online access to ITU-R recommendations was successful in increasing the quantity of downloads of these recommendations and in improving awareness of and participation in the work carried out in ITU-R;

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

recognizing further

- a) that there is a general trend towards free online access to ICT-related standards;
- b) the strategic need to increase the visibility and availability of ITU outputs;
- c) that both of the objectives sought by the trial periods and the policies of free online access to ITU recommendations and the basic texts of the Union have been met, namely: ITU has achieved a great improvement in outreach, and the financial implications for ITU revenues were less than initially forecast;
- d) that free online access to the basic texts of the Union has a limited financial impact;
- e) that providing free online access to ITU-R recommendations facilitates awareness and participation of developing countries in the work of ITU-R;
- f) that, regarding the instruments of ITU that are intended to be incorporated in national law, Member States have *de facto* freedom to reproduce, translate and publish such texts on official government department websites as well as in official journals or equivalent publications, in accordance with their respective national law,

noting

- a) that increased involvement in ITU activities is a fundamental step towards enhanced capacity-building and ICT development potential in developing countries, which will lead to a reduction of the digital divide;
- b) that, in order to increase, improve and facilitate the participation of Member States and Sector Members from developing countries in ITU activities, these members need to be capable of interpreting and implementing ITU technical publications, the basic texts of the Union and the instruments of the Union;
- c) that an efficient way to ensure that developing countries have access to ITU publications is to provide them free of charge online,

noting further

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

decides

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

2 that paper copies of ITU-R recommendations, ITU-R reports, the basic texts of the Union, ~~and~~ the final acts of plenipotentiary conferences, the Administrative Regulations and Rules of Procedures, the ITU-R Handbooks on radio-frequency spectrum management and ITU publications concerning the use of telecommunications/ICTs for ensuring disaster preparedness, early warning,

rescue, mitigation, relief and response will continue to be charged for on the basis of a two-tier pricing policy, whereby Member States, Sector Members and Associates pay a price based on cost recovery, whereas all others, i.e. non-members, pay a "market price"²;

3 to confirm on a permanent basis the current policy on free online access to ITU-T Recommendations;²

4 to provide free online access to the International Telecommunication Regulations to the general public on a permanent basis;

5 to provide free online access to the Radio Regulations to the general public on a permanent basis;

6 to provide free online access to the Rules of Procedure to the general public on a permanent basis;

7 to provide free online access to Council Resolutions and Decisions to the ITU membership on a permanent basis;

8 to provide free online access to the ITU-R Handbooks on radio-frequency spectrum management³ to the general public on a permanent basis;

9 to provide free online access to ITU publications concerning the use of telecommunications/ICTs for ensuring disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response,

instructs the Secretary-General

to prepare a report on an ongoing basis on the effect of the free online access policy to the ITU publications on the sales of ITU publications (with the exception of the texts listed under *decides 1, 2 and 3 above*), software and databases, and to present this report to the Plenipotentiary Conference 2014, Council, detailing the following aspects:

- ~~— total sales per year, beginning 2007;~~
- ~~— comparison between sales of paper copies and of electronic copies, per year;~~
- ~~— sales by country and by member category;~~
- ~~— comparison of copies sold and not sold,~~

instructs the Council

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

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

3 to open the study of the issues related to free online access to ITU Documents to all ITU members and to submit a report to the next ITU Plenipotentiary conference.

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

³ These include the ITU R Handbooks on National Spectrum Management, Computer Aided Techniques for Spectrum Management, and Spectrum Monitoring.

MOD AFCP/69A1/5

RESOLUTION 21 (REV. ~~ANTALYA, 2006~~BUSAN, 2014)

~~Special Appropriate~~ **measures concerning alternative
calling procedures on international
telecommunication networks**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (~~Antalya, 2006~~Busan, 2014),

recognizing

- a) that each Member State has the sovereign right to allow or prohibit certain ~~or all forms of~~ alternative calling procedures ~~in order to avoid that may have~~ negative effects on or harm to its national telecommunication networks;
- b) the interests of developing countries;
- c) the interests of consumers and users of telecommunication services;
- ~~d) the necessity of identifying the origin of calls as one of the needs of national security, as well as for proper charging;~~
- ~~e) that some forms of alternative calling procedures may degrade the quality of service (QoS), quality of experience (QoE) and the performance of the public switched telephone network (PSTN),~~

considering

- a) that the use of some alternative calling procedures may adversely affect the economies of developing countries and may seriously hamper the efforts made by those countries to ensure the sound development of their telecommunication/information and communication technology networks and services;
- b) that some forms of alternative calling procedures may have an impact on traffic management and network planning and degrade the quality and performance of the public switched telephone network (PSTN);
- c) that the use of certain alternative calling procedures that are not harmful to networks may contribute to competition in the interests of consumers;
- d) that a number of relevant Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) recommendations ~~specifically particularly those of ITU-T Study Group 2 and 3 that~~ address, from several points of view, including technical and financial, the effects of alternative calling procedures (including call-back and refile) on the performance and development of telecommunication networks,

recalling

- a) Resolution 21 (Rev. ~~Marrakesh, 2002~~Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on alternative calling procedures on telecommunication networks, which:
- urged Member States to cooperate among themselves to resolve difficulties in order to ensure that national laws and regulations of ITU Member States are respected;
 - instructed ITU-T to accelerate its studies with a view to developing appropriate solutions and recommendations;
- b) Resolution 29 (Rev. ~~Florianópolis, 2004~~Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), ~~which in particular its resolves 1 and 2 that:~~
- ~~-1~~ administrations and recognized operating agencies (ROA) authorized by Member States should take, to the furthest extent practicable, all reasonable measures, within the constraints of their national law, to suspend alternative calling procedures which the methods and practices of call back which seriously degrade the quality and performance of the PSTN; such as constant calling (or bombardment or polling) and answer suppression;
 - ~~-2~~ administrations and ROAs operating agencies authorized by Member States should take a cooperative and reasonable approach to respecting the national sovereignty of others, and suggest guidelines for this collaboration;;
 - ~~—~~ further studies are required to evaluate the economic effects of call back on the effort of countries with economies in transition, developing countries, and especially least developed countries, for sound development of their local telecommunication networks and services, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the suggested guidelines for consultation on call back;
- c) Resolution 22 (Rev. ~~Doha, 2006~~Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, which is based on amendments to Resolutions 20 and 29 (Rev. ~~Florianópolis, 2004~~Dubai, 2012) of WTSA,

noting

the outputs of the World Telecommunications Development Conference WTDC-14 with respect of actions to be taken by the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau to support joint activities with ITU T Study Group 3 for assisting developing countries with accounting-rate reform and with ITU T Study Group 2 for determining international call origins and limiting misuse of international telecommunication numbering, addressing, naming and call-origin identification systems,

aware

- ~~a)~~ that, as at October 2006, 114 Member States had notified the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau that call back is prohibited on their territory;
- ~~ba)~~ that ITU-T has concluded that certain alternative calling procedures such as constant calling (or bombardment or polling) and answer suppression seriously degrade the quality and the performance of the PSTN;
- ~~eb)~~ that appropriate ITU-T study groups and ITU-D study groups are cooperating on issues related to alternative calling procedures, including refile, call-back, and telecommunication origin identification,

resolves

~~1~~ 1 to encourage administrations and ~~international telecommunication operators operating agencies authorized by Member States~~ to implement the ITU-T recommendations referred to in *considering d)* in order to limit the negative effects that, in some cases, ~~some forms of~~ alternative calling procedures have on developing countries;

2 to encourage administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States to take the appropriate measures to ensure acceptable level of quality of service (QoS), quality of experience (QoE), to ensure the delivery of International calling line identification (CLI) and origin identification (OI) information and to ensure the proper charging taking into account the relevant ITU Recommendations;

23 to request administrations and ~~international operators operating agencies authorized by Member States~~ which permit the use of alternative calling procedures on their territory in accordance with their national regulations to pay due regard to the decisions of other administrations and ~~international operators operating agencies authorized by Member States~~ whose regulations do not permit such services;

34 to request the appropriate ITU-T study groups, ~~particularly those of ITU-T Study Group 2 and 3, and ITU-D study groups~~, through contributions of Member States and Sector Members, to continue to study alternative calling procedures, such as refile and call-back, and issues related to origin identification ~~of origin (OI) and international calling line identification (CLI)~~, in order to take into account the importance of these studies as they relate to next-generation networks and network degradation,

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

1 to collaborate in the effective implementation of this resolution;

2 to collaborate so as to avoid overlap and duplication of effort in studying issues related to ~~refile, call-back and identification of origin~~ different forms of alternative calling procedures.

MOD AFCP/69A1/6

RESOLUTION 64 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~ BUSAN, 2014)

Non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology facilities, services and applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms

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

recalling

- a) the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society, ~~especially §§ 15, 18 and 19 of the Tunis Commitment, and §§ 90 and 107 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;~~
- b) Resolution 64 (Rev. ~~Antalya, 2006~~ Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) the outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, especially Resolutions 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology, 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications and 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on bridging the digital divide,

taking into account

~~*the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) for political, economic, social and cultural progress,*~~ a) the statement and Vision beyond 2015 preamble of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, Geneva (June 2014), “The evolution of the information society over the past 10 years is contributing towards, inter alia, the development of knowledge societies around the world that are based on principles of freedom of expression, quality education for all”, universal and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge, and respect for cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage. When mentioning the information society, we also refer to the above mentioned evolution and to the vision of inclusive knowledge societies;

b) the preamble and challenges chapters of statement of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, Geneva (June 2014), especially §§ 4 “We recognize and acknowledge that challenges on bridging the digital divide still remain unaddressed adequately and requires sustainable investments in ICT infrastructure and services, capacity building, facilitate know-how transfer, as well as to promote the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms”. And §§ 8 “The evolution of the information society over the past 10 years is contributing towards, inter alia, the development of knowledge societies around the world that are based on principles of freedom of expression, quality education for all, universal and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge, and respect for cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage. When mentioning the information society, we also refer to the above mentioned evolution and to the vision of inclusive knowledge societies”,

taking into account also

- a) that ITU plays an essential role in the promotion of global development of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, within the mandate of ITU, specifically with respect to Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 of the Tunis Agenda, in addition to participating in the implementation of other action lines, particularly Action Lines C7 and C8 of the Tunis Agenda;
- b) that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication/ICT facilities, permitting non-discriminatory access to these facilities and to modern telecommunication services and applications;
- c) that this access will help to bridge the digital divide,

taking into account further

the need to draw up proposals on issues determining a worldwide strategy for development of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, within the mandate of ITU, and to facilitate the mobilization of the necessary resources to that end,

noting

- a) that modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are established, in the main, on the basis of recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R);
- b) that ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;
- c) that limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide;
- ~~d) — Resolution 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology;~~
- ~~e) — Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications;~~
- fd)* the strategic plan for the Union set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. ~~Busan, 2014~~Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

recognizing

that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is impossible unless all countries participating in the work of the Union, without exception, have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, without prejudice to national regulations and international commitments within the competence of other international organizations,

resolves

- 1 to continue, within the mandate of ITU, fulfilling the need to promote non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and related

applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

2 that ITU should facilitate non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

3 that ITU should encourage to the greatest extent possible cooperation among the members of the Union on the question of non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations with a view to satisfying user demand for modern telecommunication/ICT services and applications,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

a) within their respective spheres of competence, to implement this resolution and achieve its goals;

b) within their respective role and mandate to consider implementing the WSIS+10 High-Level Event Outcomes (Geneva-2014) especially those related to transfer of know-how and technology and non-discriminatory access through conducting the needed activities in that regard,

invites the governments of the Member States of the Union Member States

1 to help telecommunication/ICT equipment manufacturers and providers of services and applications in ensuring that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations may be generally available to the public without any discrimination, and in facilitating applied research and technology transfer, as referred to in the WSIS+10 High-Level Event Outcomes (Geneva-2014);

2 to ~~cooperate with~~ explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination with one another in the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to cooperate and coordinate with the relevant organizations involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet to take the appropriate measures to adopt non-discriminatory access to ITU online services and materials for all ITU members;

2 to transmit the text of this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, on the issue of non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication and information technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT, services and related applications, within the mandate of ITU, as an important factor for world technological progress, and on applied research and technology transfer between Member States, on mutually agreed terms, as a factor that may help to bridge the digital divide.

MOD AFCP/69A1/7

RESOLUTION 70 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

**Gender mainstreaming in ITU and promotion of gender equality
and the empowerment of women through information
and communication technologies**

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

recalling

- a) the initiative taken by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) in adopting Resolution 7 (Valletta, 1998), transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), which resolved that a task force on gender issues be established;
- b) the endorsement of that resolution by the Plenipotentiary Conference in its Resolution 70 (Minneapolis, 1998), in which the conference resolved, *inter alia*, to incorporate a gender perspective in the implementation of all programmes and plans of ITU;
- c) Resolution 44 (Istanbul, 2002) of WTDC, converting the task force on gender issues into a working group on gender issues;
- d) Resolution 1187 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2001 session, on gender perspective¹ in ITU human resources management, policy and practice, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to allocate appropriate resources, within existing budgetary limits, to establish a gender perspective full-time dedicated staff;
- e) Resolution 2001/41 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), in which ECOSOC decided to establish, under the regular agenda item "Coordination, programme and other questions", the regular sub-item "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system" in order to, *inter alia*, monitor and evaluate achievements made and obstacles encountered by the United Nations system, and to consider further measures to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system;
- f) Resolution 55 (Florianópolis, 2004) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which encourages gender mainstreaming in the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector;

¹ "Gender perspective": Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality. (Source: Report of the Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality, third session, New York, 25-27 February 1998).

- g) Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006) of WTDC, endorsing a specific action plan for the promotion of gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies;
- h) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/289, on system-wide coherence, adopted on 21 July 2010, establishing the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, which will be known as "UN Women", with the mandate to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women;
- i) Resolution 1327, adopted by the Council at its 2011 session, on ITU's role in ICTs and the empowerment of women and girls;
- j) ECOSOC Resolution E/2012/L.8, on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, which welcomed the development of the UN System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNSWAP);
- k) Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on Mainstreaming a gender perspective in ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector activities;
- l) Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference on Mainstreaming a gender perspective for an inclusive and egalitarian information society;
- m) the preamble of the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes, reaffirming the importance of promoting and maintaining gender equality and women empowerment, guaranteeing the inclusion of women in the emerging global ICT society and taking into account the mandate of the newly established agency UN-WOMEN,

recognizing

- a) that society as a whole, particularly in the context of the information and knowledge society, will benefit from equal participation of women and men in policy-making and decision-making and equal access to communication services for both women and men;
- b) that information and communication technologies (ICTs) are tools through which gender equality and women's empowerment can be advanced, and are integral to the creation of societies in which both women and men can substantively contribute and participate;
- c) that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), namely the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, outlined the concept of the information society and that continued efforts must be undertaken in this context to bridge the gender digital divide;
- d) that the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes declared commitment to ensuring that the Information Society enables women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society and in all decision making processes;
- de)* that there are a growing number of women in the ICT field with decision-making power, including in relevant ministries, national regulatory authorities and industry, who could promote the work of ITU so as to encourage girls to choose a career in the field of ICT and foster the use of ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls;
- f) that there is a growing need to bridge the digital gender divide for women in rural and marginalized areas, who have been subject to traditional restrictions that boosts discrimination,

recognizing further

a) the progress achieved in raising awareness, both within ITU and among Member States, of the importance of integrating a gender perspective in all ITU work programmes and of increasing the number of women professionals in ITU, especially at the senior management level, while at the same time working towards the equal access of women and men to posts in the General Service category;

b) the successful establishment by ITU of an international "Girls in ICT" day to be held every year on the fourth Thursday of April;

~~b~~c) the considerable recognition given to the work of ITU in gender and ICT within the United Nations family of organizations,

considering

a) the progress made by ITU, and in particular the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in the development and implementation of actions and projects that use ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls, as well as in increasing awareness of the links between gender issues and ICTs within the Union and among Member States and Sector Members;

b) the results achieved by the Working Group on Gender Issues in promoting gender equality;

c) the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), for its part, conducted a study on women in telecommunication standardization, exploring the gender perspective and activities related to gender mainstreaming in ITU-T and TSB, in the interests of determining the degree to which women are active participants in all ITU-T activities,

noting

a) that there is a need for ITU to investigate, analyse and further understand the impact of telecommunication/ICT technologies on women and men;

b) that ITU should take the lead in establishing gender-relevant indicators for the telecommunication/ICT sector;

c) that more work needs to be done to ensure that the gender perspective is included in all ITU policies, work programmes, information dissemination activities, publications, study groups, seminars, workshops and conferences;

d) that there is a need to foster participation of women and girls in the ICT domain at an early age and to provide input for further policy developments;

e) the need for ICT tools and applications that can empower women and facilitate their access to the labour market in areas traditionally closed for them,

encourages Member States and Sector Members

1 to review and revise, as appropriate, their respective policies and practices to ensure that recruitment, employment, training and advancement of women and men alike are undertaken on a fair and equitable basis;

2 to facilitate the capacity building and employment of women and men equally in the telecommunication/ICT field including at senior levels of responsibility in telecommunication/ICT

administrations, government and regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations and in the private sector;

3 to review their policies related to the information society to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all activities;²

4 to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in ICT careers with special focus on rural women and girls during elementary, secondary and higher education, and lifelong learning;

5 to attract more women and girls to study in Computer Science and bring recognition to leaders in Technology who make an innovative change;

6 to encourage more women to take advantage of ICT opportunities to advance their businesses, and promote their possible contributions to economic recovery,

resolves

1 to endorse Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006), on promoting gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies;

2 to continue the work being done at ITU, and particularly in BDT, to promote gender equality in ICTs by recommending measures at the international, regional and national level on policies and programmes that improve socio-economic conditions for women, particularly in developing countries;

3 to accord high priority to the incorporation of gender policies in the management, staffing and operation of ITU;

4 to incorporate a gender perspective in the implementation of the ITU strategic plan and financial plan for ~~2012-2015~~ 2016-2019 as well as in the operational plans of the Bureaux and the General Secretariat,

instructs the Council

1 to continue and expand on the initiatives carried out over the past four years and to accelerate the gender mainstreaming process in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure capacity building and the promotion of women to senior-level positions;

2 to consider adopting the theme "Women and girls in ICT" to mark World Telecommunication and Information Society Day in ~~2012~~ 2015;

3 to consider that ITU, in close collaboration with relevant regional organizations, to take appropriate measures to establish regional women commissions that are dedicated to harness ICT to accelerate the promotion of gender equality and empower women and girls. Each commission shall annually identify specific actions in employment and economic activities, education, health and gender-based violence,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to ensure that the gender perspective is incorporated in the work programmes, management approaches and human resource development activities of ITU, and to submit an annual written report to the Council on progress made on gender mainstreaming in ITU, including statistics on gender by grade of ITU staff and participation of women and men in ITU conferences and meetings;

2 to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all ITU contributions to the implementation of WSIS action lines;

3 to give particular attention to gender balance for posts at the professional and particularly the higher levels in ITU and, when choosing between candidates who have equal qualifications for a post, taking into account geographical distribution (No. 154 of the ITU Constitution) and the balance between female and male staff, to give appropriate priority to gender balance;

4 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results and progress made on the inclusion of a gender perspective in the work of ITU, and on the implementation of this resolution;

5 to make efforts to mobilize voluntary contributions from Member States, Sector Members and others for this purpose;

6 to encourage administrations to give equal opportunities to male and female candidatures for elected official posts and for membership of the Radio Regulations Board;

7 to ~~encourage the launch of support~~ the "Global Network of women ICT decision-makers";

8 to announce a year-long call to action, with a focus on the theme "Women and girls in ICT",
instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to bring to the attention of other United Nations agencies the need to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education, including by ~~establishing continuing to conduct~~ an international "Girls in ICT" day, to be held every year on the fourth Thursday of April, when ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions are invited to organize an open day for girls;

2 to continue the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to make voluntary contributions to ITU to facilitate the implementation of this resolution to the fullest extent possible;

2 to establish and observe annually the international "Girls in ICT" day, to be held on the fourth Thursday of April, when ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions are invited to organize an open day for girls;

3 to actively support and participate in the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls;

4 to actively support and participate in the work of the "Global Network of women ICT decision-makers" aimed at promoting the work of ITU in using ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls, including by building partnerships and building synergies between existing networks at national, regional and international levels, as well as fostering successful strategies to improve gender balance at senior-level positions in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government, regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations, including ITU, and in the private sector;

5 to highlight the gender perspective in the Questions under study in the ITU-D study groups and the five programmes of the Hyderabad Action Plan;

- 6 to make systematic gender assessment of countries gender strategies and programs results and impacts;
- 7 to further develop internal tools and programming guidelines;
- 8 to cooperate with relevant international organizations who have a significant experience in mainstreaming gender into projects and programs.

MOD AFCP/69A1/8

RESOLUTION 139 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

Telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society

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

recalling

Resolution 139 (~~Antalya, 2006~~Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

recognizing

- a) that the social and economic underdevelopment of a large part of the world is one of the most serious problems affecting not only the countries concerned but also the international community as a whole;
- b) that there is a need to create opportunities for digital services in developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, taking advantage of the benefits of the revolution in information and communication technologies (ICTs);
- c) that the new architecture of telecommunication networks shows potential for offering more efficient and economic telecommunication and ICT services and applications, particularly for rural and remote areas;
- d) that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) highlighted that the ICT infrastructure is an essential foundation for an inclusive information society, and called for the commitment of all States to placing ICTs and ICT applications at the service of development;
- e) that the declarations of previous world telecommunication development conferences (WTDC) (Istanbul 2002, Doha 2006 ~~and~~, Hyderabad 2010 ~~and~~ Dubai 2014) have continued to affirm that ICTs and ICT applications are essential for political, economic, social and cultural development, that they play an important role in poverty alleviation, job creation, environmental

protection and the prevention and mitigation of natural and other disasters (in addition to the importance of disaster prediction), and that they must be placed at the service of development in other sectors; and that, therefore, opportunities offered by new ICTs should be fully exploited in order to foster sustainable development;

f) that Goal 2 in the strategic plan for the Union for ~~2008-2011 and likewise the fundamental goal of the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015~~ declare that the aim is for ITU to assist in ~~bridging the national, regional and international digital divide in ICTs and ICT applications by facilitating interoperability, interconnection and global connectivity of telecommunication networks and services, and by playing a leading role, within its mandate, in the multistakeholder participation process for follow-up and implementation of the relevant goals and objectives of WSIS~~ 2016-2019 focuses on bridging the digital divide and provide broadband for all, being committed to ensuring that everyone without exception benefits from telecommunication/ICTs, ITU will work to bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all. Bridging the digital divide focuses on global telecommunication/ICT inclusiveness, fostering telecommunication/ICT access, accessibility affordability and use in all countries and regions and by all peoples, including marginal and vulnerable populations, such as women, children, people with different income levels, Indigenous Peoples, older persons and persons with disabilities. Broadband has been recognized as a transformative technology with the potential to spark advances across all three pillars of sustainable development: economic prosperity, social inclusion and environmental sustainability. Providing affordable broadband connectivity, services and applications for all is essential to modern society, offering widely recognized social and economic benefits. The Union will be working towards providing broadband for all, so everyone can take advantage of these benefits;

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

h) that such activity by the Union has been increasing since the conclusion of WSIS and the adoption of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, particularly in relation to implementation and follow-up, in accordance with the strategic plan for the Union for ~~2008-2011-2016-2019~~ and the resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (~~Antalya, 2006~~Guadalajara, 2010),

recalling

a) Resolution 24 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of ITU in the development of world telecommunications, Resolution 31 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunication infrastructure and ICTs for socio-economic and cultural development, and Resolution 129 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the digital divide;

b) that the Union's World Telecommunication Development Report has highlighted the unacceptable imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications and the imperative and urgent need to remedy that imbalance;

c) that, in this context, the first WTDC (Buenos Aires, 1994), *inter alia*, called on governments, international agencies and all other parties concerned to accord, particularly in developing countries, an appropriate higher priority to investment and other related actions for the development of telecommunications;

d) that, since that time, WTDCs have established study groups, developed work programmes and approved resolutions to promote digital opportunities, highlighting the role of ICT in a number of areas;

e) that Resolutions 30 and 143 (Rev. ~~Guadalajara, 2010~~Busan, 2014) of this conference highlight that what countries need, as reflected in these two resolutions, is for the digital divide to be bridged, as a fundamental goal;

f) Resolution 143 (Rev. ~~Guadalajara, 2010~~Busan, 2014) of this conference;

g) Resolution 16 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC on "Special actions and measures for the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition", which calls upon other Member States and Sector Members to establish partnerships with these countries, either directly or through BDT, in order to bring increased investment into the ICT sector and to stimulate the modernization and expansion of networks in these countries in a bold attempt to reduce the digital divide and to achieve the ultimate goal of universal access in line with the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda,

endorsing

a) Resolution 37 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Dubai, 2014) of WTDC on this subject "Bridging the digital divide";

b) Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC on "Optimal integration of information and communication technologies";

c) Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA on "Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries",

considering

a) that, even with all the developments described above and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries ICTs and ICT applications are still not affordable to the majority of people, particularly those living in rural areas;

b) that each region, country and area must tackle its own specific issues regarding the digital divide, with emphasis on cooperation with others in order to benefit from experience gained;

c) that many countries do not have the necessary basic infrastructure, long-term plans, laws, regulations and such like in place for the development of ICT and ICT applications;

d) that the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition still face particular problems in bridging the digital divide,

considering further

a) that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are not only the consequence of economic growth, but a prerequisite for overall development, including economic growth;

b) that telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, are an integral part of the national, regional and international development process;

c) that recent progress, and particularly the convergence of telecommunication, information, broadcasting and computer technologies and services, are agents of change for the information age;

d) that there is a continuing need in most developing countries for investment in various development sectors, while giving priority to investment in the telecommunication/ICT sector, in view of the pressing need for telecommunications/ICTs to support growth and development in other sectors;

e) that, in this situation, national e-strategies should be linked to overall development goals and guide national decisions;

f) that it continues to be necessary to provide decision-makers with relevant and timely information on the role and general contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development plans;

g) that past studies undertaken at the initiative of the Union for assessing the benefits of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the sector have had a salutary effect in other sectors and are a necessary condition for their development,

stressing

a) the important role played by telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the development of e-government, labour, agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human rights, environmental protection, trade and transfer of information for social welfare, and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries;

b) that telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and applications are central to achieving the goal of digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to information,

mindful

a) that the Hyderabad-Dubai Declaration emphasized ~~the important role that governments, that~~ policy-makers and regulators should ~~play~~ continue to promote widespread, affordable access to telecommunications/ICTs, including Internet access, through fair, transparent, stable, predictable, and non-discriminatory, enabling ~~policy~~, legal and regulatory environments, including common approaches to conformance and interoperability that promote competition, increase consumer choices, foster continued technological and service innovation and ~~encourage~~ provide investment incentives at national, regional and international levels;

b) ~~that goals in the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 are aimed at enabling and fostering the growth and sustained development of telecommunication networks and services, at facilitating universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society, and at providing assistance to developing countries in order to bridge the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development~~ also it declares that the increased participation of developing countries in ITU activities to bridge the standardization gap is needed to ensure that they experience the economic benefits associated with technological development, and to better reflect the requirements and interests of developing countries in this area;

c) that goals in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 are aimed at inclusiveness – bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all, being committed to ensuring that everyone without exception benefits from telecommunication/ICTs, ITU will work to bridge the digital divide

and provide broadband for all. Bridging the digital divide focuses on global telecommunication/ICT inclusiveness, fostering telecommunication/ICT access, accessibility, affordability and use in all countries and regions and by all peoples, including marginal and vulnerable populations, such as women, children, people with different income levels, Indigenous Peoples, older persons and persons with disabilities. Broadband has been recognized as a transformative technology with the potential to spark advances across all three pillars of sustainable development: economic prosperity, social inclusion and environmental sustainability. Providing affordable broadband connectivity, services and applications for all is essential to modern society, offering widely recognized social and economic benefits. The Union will be working towards providing broadband for all, so everyone can take advantage of these benefits;

ed) that the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by WSIS recognized that policies that create a favourable climate for stability, predictability and fair competition at all levels should be developed and implemented in a manner that attracts more private investment in telecommunications and in ICT infrastructure;

de) that, in many ITU Member States, independent regulatory bodies have been established to deal with regulatory issues such as interconnection, determination of tariffs, licensing and competition, designed to promote digital opportunities at the national level,

appreciating

the various studies that have been carried out as part of the programme of technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union,

resolves

1 that implementation of Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010Dubai, 2014) should be followed up without delay;

2 that the Union should continue to organize, sponsor and conduct necessary studies in order to highlight, in a different and changing context, the contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development;

3 that the Union should continue to act as a clearing-house mechanism for the exchange of information and expertise in this regard, within the implementation of the Hyderabad-Dubai Action Plan and in partnership with other appropriate organizations, and implement initiatives, programmes and projects aimed at promoting access to telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications,

continues to invite

the administrations and governments of Member States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions and providers of telecommunication equipment and services and ICTs to extend their support for the satisfactory implementation of this resolution,

continues to encourage

all agencies responsible for development aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and regional and national development funds, as well as donor and recipient Member States of the Union, to continue to attach importance to ICTs in the development process and to accord a high priority for resource allocation to this sector,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to bring this resolution to the attention of all interested parties including, in particular, UNDP, IBRD, regional funds and national development funds for cooperation in implementing this resolution;
- 2 to report annually to the ITU Council on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution;
- 3 to arrange for the wide dissemination of the findings resulting from the activities carried out in accordance with this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Directors of the other Bureaux, as appropriate

- 1 to continue to assist the Member States and Sector Members in developing a pro-competitive policy and regulatory framework for ICTs and ICT applications;
- 2 to continue to assist Member States and Sector Members with strategies that expand access to telecommunication infrastructure, particularly for rural areas;
- 3 to evaluate models for affordable and sustainable systems for rural access to information, communications and ICT applications on the global network, based on studies of these models;
- 4 to continue to conduct, within available resources, case studies concerning telecommunications/ICTs in rural areas and, if appropriate, to deploy a pilot model using IP-based technology, or equivalent thereof in the future, to extend rural access;
- 5 to continue to support member states by providing experts database within the required field;
- 6 to continue to fund the necessary actions for bridging the digital divide for developing countries within available resources,

instructs the Council

- 1 to allocate adequate funds, within approved budgetary resources, for the implementation of this resolution;
- 2 to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of this resolution;
- 3 to submit a progress report on this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

invites Member States

to continue to undertake concerted action in order to achieve the objectives of Resolution 37 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Dubai, 2014), as was the case for Resolution 37 (Rev. ~~Doha, 2006~~Hyderabad, 2010), by supporting this resolution as revised at this conference.

MOD AFCP/69A1/9

RESOLUTION 146 (~~ANTALYA, 2006~~REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Review of the International Telecommunication Regulations

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(~~Antalya, 2006~~Busan, 2014),

recalling

Resolution 171 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on preparations for this conference on the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs),

considering

- a) that the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs) were last amended in Melbourne in 1988;
- b) that Resolution 121 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Council to establish a working group to study the ITRs and to prepare a report to the 2005 session of the Council for transmission to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);
- c) that the studies conducted by that working group of the Council did not result in a consensus regarding how to proceed (see PP-06/20(Rev.1)(Add.6));
- d) that treaty-level provisions are required with respect to international telecommunication networks and services;
- e) that the international telecommunication~~s~~ environment has significantly evolved, both from the technical and policy perspectives, and that it continues to evolve rapidly;
- f) that advances in technology have resulted in an increased use of IP-enabled infrastructure and relevant applications, presenting both opportunities and challenges for ITU Member States and Sector Members;
- g) that as technology evolves, Member States are evaluating their policy and regulatory approaches to ensure an enabling environment that fosters supportive, transparent, pro-competitive, and predictable policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks that provide appropriate incentives for investment in, and development of, the information society;
- h) that ITU can play an important role in facilitating a discussion of new and emerging issues, including those arising from the changing international telecommunication environment;⁷
- i) that the ITU Council Working Group in preparing for the 2012 World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT-12) held extensive discussions on the ITRs;
- j) that there have been wide consultations in all ITU regions, involving ITU Member States, ITU Sector Members, Associates and Academia and civil society groups, showing great interest in the revision of the ITRs;
- k) that many input documents were submitted by the ITU membership for consideration;
- l) that the outcome of WCIT-12 was not signed by a significant number of Member States,

recognizing

- a) Articles 13 and 25 of the ITU Constitution;
- b) No. 48 (Article 3) of the ITU Convention;
- c) that the ITRs are one of the pillars supporting ITU's mission;
- d) that 24 years elapsed between the approval of the ITRs and their review at this conference;
- e) that the ITRs consist of high-level guiding principles that should not require frequent amendments, yet in the fast-moving sector of telecommunications/ICTs need to be periodically reviewed,

further recognizing

the World Conference on International Telecommunications adopted Resolution 4 (Dubai, 2012) which calls for consideration of periodic review of International Telecommunications Regulations,

believing

- a) that, in order for ITU to maintain its pre-eminent role in global telecommunications, it must continue to demonstrate its capacity to respond adequately to the rapidly changing telecommunication environment;
- b) that there is a need to build broad consensus on what could appropriately be covered in the ITU treaty framework, within its standardization activities, and within its development activities;
- c) that it is important to ensure that the ITRs are reviewed ~~and, if deemed appropriate,~~ revised and updated in a timely-periodic manner in order to facilitate cooperation and coordination among Member States and to reflect accurately the relations between Member States, Sector Members, administrations and recognized operating agencies¹;
- ~~d) — that the World Telecommunication Policy Forum (WTPF) has historically provided an appropriate venue for discussing global and cross-sectoral issues of high concern to the ITU membership,~~

noting

~~1 — that the fourth WTPF convened by Decision 9 (Antalya, 2006) of this conference will provide an opportunity to study global and cross-sectoral issues of high concern to the ITU membership;~~

- a) that technological development and demand for services that require high bandwidth continue to increase;
- b) that the ITRs:
 - i) establish general principles on the provision and operation of international telecommunications;
 - ii) facilitate global interconnection and interoperability;
 - iii) promote efficiency, usefulness and availability of international telecommunication services,

2c) that further studies can take place in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), and, as may be required, in liaison with the other Sectors, with ITU-T as the focal point,

resolves

- 1 that a ~~review of the ITRs should be carried out~~ World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) should normally be convened every eight years;
- 2 that ITU-T should undertake a review of the existing ITRs, engaging with the other ~~Sectors-~~ sectors as may be required, with ITU-T as the focal point²;
- ~~3 — that the fourth WTPF should consider emerging telecommunication policy and regulatory issues, with respect to international telecommunication networks and services, for the purpose of understanding them and possibly developing opinions as appropriate;~~
- ~~4 — that WTPF should prepare reports and, where appropriate, opinions for consideration by Member States, Sector Members, relevant ITU meetings and the Council;~~
- ~~5 — that a world conference on international telecommunications (WCIT) be convened at the seat of ITU in 2012, on the basis of the recommendations arising from this process of review,~~

instructs the Council

- 1 to consider the reports on the above-mentioned matters and take actions, as appropriate;
- 2 to adopt the agenda and fix the dates of the next WCIT by ~~2011~~2018,

urges the three Sectors, ~~following the world telecommunication policy forum~~

each within its field of competence, to carry out any further necessary studies aimed at preparing for WCIT, and to participate in a series of regional meetings as required, in order to identify topics to be addressed by WCIT, within existing budgetary resources,

instructs the Secretary-General, following the above studies

to undertake the necessary preparatory arrangements for WCIT, in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures of ITU,

invites the membership

to contribute to the review of the ITRs and to the preparatory process of WCIT.

SUP **AFCP/69A1/10**

RESOLUTION 163 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Establishment of a Council working group on a stable ITU Constitution

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

Reasons: It is proposed to suppress Resolution 163 and propose a new resolution on the stable constitution of ITU.

MOD AFCP/69A1/11

RESOLUTION 167 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~REV. BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

considering

- a) the rapid technological change in the field of telecommunications and the associated policy, regulatory and infrastructure adaptations required at national, regional and global levels;
- b) the consequent need for the widest possible engagement of the ITU membership from around the world to address these matters in the work of the Union;
- c) that developments in technologies and facilities for the holding of electronic meetings and the further development of electronic working methods (EWM) will enable more open, rapid and easy collaboration between participants in the activities of ITU, which may be paperless;
- d) the key role of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) in providing support to EWM capabilities;
- e) the relevant difficulties and constraints specially with regard to the bandwidth availability, particularly in developing countries;
- f) that some activities and procedures associated with certain ITU meetings still require direct face-to-face participation by the Union's membership,

recalling

- a) Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on documents and publications of the Union, regarding the electronic availability of documents;
- b) Resolution 32 (Rev. ~~Johannesburg, 2008~~Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on strengthening electronic working methods in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the implementation of EWM capabilities and associated arrangements in the work of ITU-T;
- c) Resolution 73 (~~Johannesburg, 2008~~Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on information and communication technologies (ICTs) and climate change and, in particular, *recognizing* g) thereof concerning energy-efficient working methods,

recognizing

- a) the budgetary difficulty that delegates from many countries and, in particular developing countries, have in travelling to participate in face-to-face ITU meetings;
- b) that electronic participation will have significant benefits for the Union's membership, by reducing travel costs, and will facilitate wider participation in both the work of the Union and in meetings that require attendance;

c) that numerous ITU meetings are already available as audio and video webcasts and that use of videoconferencing, audioconference calls, real-time captioning and web-based collaboration tools for electronic participation in certain types of meetings have been advanced in meetings of the Sectors and the General Secretariat²;

d) that the current status of the Interactive Remote Participation (IRP) is taking the form of “remote intervention” rather than “remote participation”,

recognizing further

the important contribution of the use of ICTs and reduced travel to climate neutrality,

mindful

~~that some activities and procedures associated with certain ITU meetings still require direct face-to-face participation by the Union's membership,~~

noting

a) that, as an alternative to face-to-face meetings, there are benefits in utilizing electronic meetings to progress discussions;

b) that the existence of electronic meetings, with well-documented rules and procedures, will help ITU in widening the involvement of potential stakeholders, both member and non-member experts, particularly from developing countries, who are unable to participate in face-to-face meetings;

c) that electronic meetings may lead to increased efficiency of the activities of ITU and reduction of costs for all parties, for example by reducing the need for travel and reducing the need for printed copies of documents;

d) that there needs to be a coordinated and harmonized approach to the technology used,

noting further

a) that electronic working methods have made important contributions to the work of Sector groups, such as rapporteur groups, and of Council working groups, and that work, such as the development of texts, has been progressed in various parts of the Union through electronic communications;

b) that different modes of participation are suitable for different types of meetings;

c) the need to establish the role of hyperlinks, in particular in documents submitted to executive or deliberative organs for approval, and the related decision of the 2009 session of the Council¹;

d) the importance of having complete texts available at the time of approval,

emphasizing

a) that there is a need for procedures to ensure fair and equitable participation by all;

b) that electronic meetings can contribute to bridging the digital divide;

¹ Document C09/90, § 12.

c) that the implementation of electronic meetings is beneficial to ITU's role in leading the coordination on ICTs and climate change, and on accessibility,

resolves

a) that ITU should further develop its facilities and capabilities for remote participation by electronic means in appropriate meetings of the Union, including working groups created by the Council;

b) that final documents submitted for approval shall not contain hyperlinks other than, where appropriate, internal hyperlinks to documents or parts of documents that are stable and have already been approved by the competent organ of the Union, and that the inclusion of an internal hyperlink in a document submitted for approval should not result in implicit approval of the content of the hyperlink's target; rather, any approval must be explicit (this procedure is not applicable to study groups);

c) that ITU should continue to develop its electronic working methods concerning the development, distribution and approval of documents, and the promotion of paperless meetings;

d) that ITU should further develop its facilities and capabilities to facilitate the participation of People with Disabilities (PwDs) remotely in ITU meetings through, *inter alia*, Captioning for those with hearing impairments, Audio conferencing for the visually impaired, and Web conferencing for those with mobility challenges;

e) that the ad hoc working group that established has been established by the secretariats, to further study the impact of remote participation on existing working rules of procedure;

f) that TSB, in close collaboration with BDT, should provide facilities and capabilities for EWM at ITU meetings, workshops and training courses, and encourage participation of developing countries, by waiving, within the credits that the Council is empowered to authorize, any expenses for those participants, other than the local call or Internet connectivity charges,

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

1 to develop an action plan, to be considered by the Council at its 2011 session, for electronic participation in its working groups and related meetings that report to the Council, including the use of tools such as videoconferencing maintain the EWM Action Plan to address the legal, technical, security, and Financial implications of increasing the EWM capability of ITU;

2 to build upon trials for electronic meetings, in collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux, such that their subsequent implementation is technologically neutral, to the greatest extent possible, and cost effective, in order to allow broad participation satisfying the necessary security requirements;

3 to identify and review costs and benefits of the action items on a regular basis;

34 to involve the advisory groups in the evaluation of the use of electronic meetings and to develop further procedures and rules associated with electronic meetings, including the legal aspects;

45 to report to the Council on an ongoing basis on the developments made with regard to electronic meetings, in order to assess progress in their use within ITU;

56 to report to the Council on the feasibility of extending the use of languages in electronic meetings,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to take action, in consultation with the Sector advisory groups, in order to provide appropriate electronic participation or observation facilities in Sector meetings for delegates unable to attend face-to-face meetings.

MOD AFCP/69A1/12

RESOLUTION 175 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~REV. BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

recognizing

- a) Resolution 70 (~~Johannesburg, 2008~~Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) accessibility for persons with disabilities, and the current studies, initiatives and events on this issue undertaken by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and its study groups, in particular Study Group 2 and Study Group 16, in collaboration with the Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors (JCA-AHF);
- b) Resolution 58 (~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on access to ICT for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, based on the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) special initiative work carried out through studies conducted within the framework of Question 20/1 of ITU-D Study Group 1, commencing in September 2006 and proposing the wording of that resolution and, likewise, the ITU-D initiative on development of an e-accessibility toolkit for persons with disabilities, in collaboration and partnership with the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict);
- c) Article 12 of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITR), adopted by the World Conference on International Telecommunications (Dubai, 2012) (WCIT), which states that Member States should promote access for persons with disabilities to international telecommunication services, taking into account the relevant ITU T Recommendations;
- d) ongoing work in, the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), ITU-T and ITU-D to bridge the digital disability divide;-
- e) the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), calling for special attention to be given to persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities;

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

g) the outcomes of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Disability and Development (HLMDD) "Inclusive development and a society in which persons with disabilities are both agents and beneficiaries"; which highlighted the important role telecommunications and ICTs can play to enable a post-2015 disability-inclusive development framework;

h) the activities of the ITU T study groups in charge of ICT accessibility: ITU T Study Group 16 (Multimedia coding, systems and applications), which is the lead study group on telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities, and ITU T Study Group 2 (Operational aspects of service provision and telecommunication management) for the part relating to human factors,

considering

a) that the World Health Organization estimates that ten per cent of the world's population (more than 650 million people) are persons with disabilities, and that 80% of persons with disabilities live in developing countries, according to the program of the United Nations Development (UNDP); and that this percentage may increase due to factors such as the greater availability of medical treatment and longer life expectancy, and also because people may acquire disability through aging, accidents, wars and circumstances of poverty;

b) that women and girls with disabilities suffer from multiple manifestations of deprivation, where they are excluded on the basis of their gender and disability;

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

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

- i)* 9(2)(g) "*to promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet*";
- ii)* 9(2)(h) "*to promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost*";

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

recalling

a) the Geneva principles paragraphs 11, 13, 14 and 15, Tunis Commitment paras 20, 22 and 24, reaffirming the commitment to providing equitable access to information and knowledge for all, building ICT capacity for all and confidence in the use of ICTs by all, including youth, older persons,

women, indigenous and nomadic peoples, people with disabilities allowing the most fragile groups of citizens worldwide to become an integrated part of their economies and also raise awareness of the target actors on the existing ICTs solution (such as tolls as e-participation, e-government, e-learning applications, etc.) designed to make their everyday life better;

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

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

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

resolves

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

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

- 1 to coordinate accessibility-related activities between ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and entities where appropriate, in order to avoid duplication and to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities are taken into account;
- 2 to ~~consider the financial implications for ITU of providing~~ provide within the available resources accessible information through ICTs and access to ITU facilities, services and programmes for participants with visual, hearing or physical disabilities, including captioning at meetings, access to print information and the ITU website, access to ITU buildings and meeting facilities, and the adoption of accessible ITU recruitment practices and employment;
- 3 to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account when developing and progressing ITU work;
- 4 to consider expanding the fellowship programme in order to enable delegates with disabilities, within existing budgetary constraints, to participate in the work of ITU;
- 5 to identify, document and disseminate examples of best practices for accessibility in the field of telecommunications/ICTs among ITU Member States and Sector Members;
- 6 to work collaboratively on accessibility-related activities with ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in particular concerning awareness and mainstreaming of telecommunication/ICT accessibility standards and in developing programmes that enable developing countries to introduce services that allow persons with disabilities to utilize telecommunication/ICT services effectively;

- 7 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with other relevant organizations and entities, in particular in the interest of ensuring that ongoing work in the field of accessibility is taken into account;
- 8 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with disability organizations in all regions to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities are taken into account;
- 9 to review the current ITU services and facilities, including meetings and events, in order to make them available to persons with disabilities, and to endeavour to make the necessary changes to improve accessibility, where appropriate and economically feasible, pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/106;
- 10 to direct regional offices, in the light of their available resources, to organize regional competitions for the development of assistive technologies to enable persons with disabilities (taking into account the presence of developers with disabilities);
- 11 to develop an information system that provides database indicating the total number and needs for people with disabilities in each Member State, as much as possible, to enable both ITU and Member States to take these needs into consideration within the future plans, aiming at giving the required support to people with disabilities, especially in developing countries, in collaboration with relevant international agencies;
- ~~10~~12 to consider accessibility standards and guidelines whenever undertaking renovations or changing the use of space at a facility, so that accessibility features are maintained and additional barriers are not inadvertently implemented;
- ~~11~~13 to prepare a report for submission to each annual session of the Council on implementation of this resolution having regard to the budget allocated for this purpose;
- ~~12~~14 to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution,

invites Member States and Sector Members

- 1 to consider developing, within their national legal frameworks, guidelines or other mechanisms to enhance the accessibility, compatibility and usability of telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals, and to offer support to regional initiatives related to this issue;
- 2 to consider introducing appropriate telecommunication/ICT services in order to enable persons with disabilities to utilize these services on an equal basis with others, and to promote international cooperation in this regard;
- 3 to participate actively in accessibility-related activities/studies in ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, including participating actively in the work of the study groups concerned, and to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account;
- 4 to take into account *considering c) ii) and d) above*, and the benefits of cost affordability for equipment and services for persons with disabilities, including universal design;
- 5 to encourage the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of this resolution.

MOD AFCP/69A1/13

RESOLUTION 176 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 72 (~~Johannesburg, 2008~~Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF);
- b) Resolution 62 (~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to EMF;
- c) relevant resolutions and recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);
- d) that there is ongoing work in the three Sectors relating to human exposure to electromagnetic fields, and that liaison and collaboration between the Sectors and with other expert organizations are important, in order to avoid duplication of effort,

considering

- a) that the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) have the specialized health expertise and competence to assess the impact of radio waves on the human body;
- b) that ITU has expertise in calculating and measuring the field strength and power density of radio signals;
- c) the high cost of equipment used for measuring and assessing human exposure to EMF;
- d) that the considerable development in radio spectrum use has resulted in multiple sources of EMF emissions within any given geographic area;
- e) the urgent need for regulatory bodies in many developing countries to obtain information on EMF measurement methodologies in regard to human exposure to radio-frequency energy, in order to establish national regulations to protect their citizens;
- f) that guidelines on limits of exposure to EMF have been established by ICNIRP¹, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)² and the International Organization for

¹ Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz) – <http://www.icnirp.de/documents/emfgdl.pdf>.

² IEEE Std C95.1™-2005, IEEE standard for safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) and that many administrations have adopted national regulations based on these guidelines;

g) that most of the developing countries do not have the necessary tools to measure and evaluate the impact of Radio waves on the human body,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

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

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

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

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

3 to encourage Member States to conduct a periodic review to ensure that operating agencies authorised by Member States are following the ITU recommendations related to the exposure to EMF;

4 to encourage Member States to increase the national awareness of the guidelines recommended by relevant international organizations regarding the exposure to EMF,

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

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

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

Invites Member States

1 to take the appropriate measures to ensure compliance with guidelines produced by relevant international organizations with respect to exposure to EMF;

2 to implement sub-regional cooperation mechanisms for the acquisition of the needed equipment to measure EMF.

MOD AFCP/69A1/14

RESOLUTION 182 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~REV. BUSAN, 2014)

The role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment

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

recognizing

- a) Resolution 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the use of telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICTs) for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief;
- b) relevant resolutions of world radiocommunication conferences and radiocommunication assemblies, such as Resolution 646 (WRC-03), on public protection and disaster relief; Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-07), on radiocommunication resources for early warning, disaster mitigation and relief operation; or Resolution 673 (WRC-07), on the use of radiocommunication for Earth observation, in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO);
- c) Resolution 73 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on ICTs and climate change, which resulted from the successful work of the focus group created in 2007 by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to identify the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) in regard to this issue, and was adopted in response to the needs identified in the relevant contributions to WTSA-08 by the ITU regional groups;
- d) Resolution 66 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on ICT and climate change;
- e) Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response;
- ef) Resolution 54 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on ICT applications;
- fg) Resolution 1307 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2009 session, on ICTs and climate change;
- h) the outcomes of the Symposia on "ICTs and Climate Change", especially the Cairo Roadmap: "ICTs and Environmental Sustainability" adopted at the 5th ITU Symposium on ICTs and Climate Change, held in Egypt in November 2010. As well as the Roadmap adopted at the 6th ITU Symposium on ICTs and Climate Change, held in Ghana in July 2011;
- i) the outcomes of ITU-T Study Group 5 on environment and climate change;
- j) Luxor call to Action on "Building a Water Resource Efficient Green Economy", adopted at the ITU Workshop on ICT as an enabler for Smart Water Management held in Luxor, Egypt in April 2013,

recognizing further

- a) § 20 of Action Line C7 (E-environment) of the Geneva Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva, 2003), calling for the establishment of monitoring systems using ICTs to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries;
- b) Opinion 3 of the 2009 World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on ICT and the environment, which recognizes that telecommunications/ICTs can make a substantial contribution to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, and calls for formulating future inventions and efforts for effectively addressing climate change;
- c) the outcomes of the United Nations Climate Change conferences held in Indonesia in December 2007 and in Copenhagen in December 2009;
- d) the Nairobi Declaration on the Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste, and the adoption by the Ninth Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention of the Work Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste, focusing on the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

considering

- a) that the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions had risen by more than 70 per cent since 1970, having an effect on global warming, changing weather patterns, rising sea-levels, desertification, shrinking ice cover and other long-term effects;
- b) that climate change is acknowledged as a potential threat to all countries and needs a global response;
- c) that the consequences of developing countries' lack of preparation in the past have recently come to light, and that these countries will be exposed to incalculable dangers and considerable losses, including the consequences of rising sea levels for many coastal areas in developing countries;
- d) Programme 5 of the Hyderabad Action Plan for least developed countries, countries in special need (small island developing states, low-lying coastal countries and landlocked developing countries), emergency telecommunications and climate-change adaptation,

considering

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

- c) that remote-sensing applications on board satellites and other radiocommunication systems are important tools for climate monitoring, environmental observation, disaster prediction, detection of illegal deforestation, and detection and mitigation of the negative effects of climate change;
- d) the role ITU can play in promoting the use of ICTs to mitigate climate-change effects, and that the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 gives clear priority to combating climate change using ICTs;
- e) that the use of telecommunications/ICTs provides increased opportunities to reduce GHG emissions generated by non-ICT sectors through the utilization of telecommunications/ICTs in ways that replace services or increase efficiency of the sectors concerned,

aware

- a) that telecommunications/ICTs also contribute to emissions of GHG, a contribution which, although relatively small, will grow with the increased use of telecommunications/ICTs, and that the necessary priority must be given to reducing GHG emissions;
- b) that developing countries face additional challenges in addressing the effects of climate change, including natural disasters related to climate change,

bearing in mind

- a) that countries have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Protocol and have committed to reduce their emission levels of GHG to targets that are mainly set below their 1990 levels;
- b) that the countries that have submitted plans in response to the Copenhagen Accord have specified which steps they are prepared to take to reduce their carbon intensity in the current decade,

noting

- a) that the current ITU-T Study Group 5 is the lead ITU-T study group responsible for studies on methodologies for evaluating telecommunication/ICT effects on climate change, for publishing guidelines for using ICTs in an eco-friendly way, for studying energy efficiency of the power feeding systems, for studying ICT environmental aspects of electromagnetic phenomena, and for studying, assessing and analysing safe, low-cost social recirculation of telecommunication/ICT equipment through recycling and reuse;
- b) Question 24/2 of Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), on ICTs and climate change, adopted by WTDC-10;
- c) that ITU recommendations that focus on energy-saving systems and applications can play a critical role in the development of telecommunications/ICTs, by promoting the adoption of recommendations for enhancing the use of telecommunications/ICTs to serve as an effective cross-cutting tool to measure and reduce GHG emissions across economic and social activities;
- d) the leadership of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), in collaboration with the ITU membership, in continuing to support studies on the use of radiocommunication systems, including remote-sensing applications, to improve climate monitoring and disaster prediction, detection and relief;

- e) that there are other international bodies that are working on climate-change issues, including UNFCCC, and that ITU should collaborate, within its mandate, with those entities;
- f) that several countries have committed to a 20 per cent reduction in GHG emissions both in the ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors by 2020, against 1990 levels,

resolves

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

- 1 to continue and further develop ITU activities on telecommunications/ICTs and climate change in order to contribute to the wider global efforts being made by the United Nations;
- 2 to encourage energy efficiency of telecommunications/ICTs in order to reduce the GHG emissions produced by the telecommunication/ICT sector;
- 3 to encourage the telecommunication/ICT sector to contribute, through its own improvement of energy efficiency and in the use of ICTs in other parts of the economy, to an annual reduction in GHG emissions;
- 4 to report on the level that the ICT sector has contributed to the reduction of GHG emissions in other sectors through a reduction of their energy consumption by applying ICTs;
- 5 to promote awareness of the environmental issues associated with telecommunication/ICT equipment design and encourage energy efficiency and the use of materials in the design and fabrication of telecommunication/ICT equipment in order to promote a clean and safe environment;
- 6 to include, as a priority, assistance to developing countries so as to strengthen their human and institutional capacity in promoting the use of telecommunications/ICTs to tackle climate change, as well as in areas such as the need for communities to adapt to climate change, as a key element of disaster-management planning,

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

- 1 to formulate a plan of action for the role of ITU, taking into account all relevant ITU resolutions, in conjunction with other relevant expert bodies/groups, and taking into account the specific mandate of the three ITU Sectors;
- 2 to ensure that the relevant ITU study groups responsible for ICTs and climate change implement the plan of action referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux 1* above;
- 3 to liaise with other relevant organizations in order to avoid duplication of work and optimize the use of resources;
- 4 to ensure that ITU organizes workshops, seminars and training courses in developing countries at the regional level for the purpose of raising awareness and identifying key issues in order to generate best-practice guidelines;
- 5 to continue taking appropriate measures within the Union to contribute to the reduction of the carbon footprint (e.g. paperless meetings, videoconferences, etc.);

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

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

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux, within the purview of their mandates

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

2 to help in the promotion of research and development:

- to improve the energy efficiency of ICT equipment
- to measure climate change
- to mitigate the effects of climate change
- to adapt to the effects of climate change;

3 to launch pilot projects aimed at bridging the gap on environmental sustainability issues in particular in developing countries; and gauge the needs of the developing countries in the field of ICT, the Environment and climate change;

4 to support the development of reports on ICTs, the environment and climate change taking into consideration relevant studies in particular the ongoing work of ITU-D Study Group 2 Q22-1/2 and Q24/2 and ITU-D Study Group 1 Q24/1 related to, *inter alia*, ICTs and Climate Change and to assist affected countries with utilizing relevant applications for disaster preparedness, mitigation and response, and management of telecommunications/ICT waste;

5 to organize, in close collaboration among all three Bureaux, workshops and seminars for developing countries, to raise awareness and identify their particular needs and challenges on environment and climate change issues;

6 to assist developing countries to undertake proper assessment of the size of e-waste;

7 to assist developing countries to conduct studies on the possibilities of establishing e-waste recycling facilities;

8 to assist the developing countries to initiate pilot projects to achieve the environmental sound management of e-waste through e-waste collection, dismantling, refurbishment, and recycling;

9 to assist developing countries in initiating projects that achieve the sustainable smart management of water;

10 to assist developing countries to initiate projects on disaster prediction, detection, monitoring response and relief,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

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

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

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

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

- i) demonstrate ITU leadership in GHG reductions and energy savings in the ICT sector;
- ii) ensure that ITU actively leads in the application of ICTs in other industries and contributes to the reduction in GHG emissions,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

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

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

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

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

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

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

7 to integrate the use of ICTs as an enabling tool to address the effects of climate change in combating the effects of Climate change into national adaptation and mitigation plans;

8 to address the environmental indicators, conditions and standards into their national ICT plans.

ADD AFCP/69A1/15

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [AFCP-1]

Extension Term of the Council Working Group on the Stable Constitution

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

considering

- a) Resolution 163 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the establishment of a Council Working Group on a Stable ITU Constitution (CWG-STB-CS);
- b) the work carried out by the CWG-STB-CS in five meetings over the period between June 2011 and April 2013, in accordance with the terms of reference outlined in the Annex to Resolution 163;
- c) the complex legal issues arising from the discussions in the CWG which will require decision by a plenipotentiary conference, including the following:
 - whether the Stable Constitution should be a new treaty or an amendment to the current Constitution;
 - whether the General Provisions and Rules should be regrouped, under a single document, with the General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union;
 - the nature, binding effect and order of precedence (hierarchy) of the General Provisions and Rules, which could be set forth in a new article of the stable Constitution;
 - possible unintended consequences of requiring compliance with the General Provisions and Rules;
 - whether all financial provisions included in Article 28 of the current Constitution should remain in the stable Constitution;
 - what amendment procedures would apply to the stable Constitution and to the General Provisions and Rules, respectively;
- d) the lack of consensus on a number of issues in the CWG on the provisions which are of a fundamental and constitutional nature, and those which are of a procedural and functional character,

recognizing

- a) that the number of Member States of the Union which participated in the meetings of the CWG was limited;
- b) that not many Member States have expressed views or made submissions to the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference on how to handle the legal questions identified by the CWG-STB-CS,

noting

- a) that any proposal for an amendment to the Constitution, pursuant to Article 55, shall be submitted not later than eight months prior to the opening date fixed for the plenipotentiary conference;

b) that, given the limited duration of plenipotentiary conferences to three weeks, it would be extremely difficult to reach consensus on a new stable Constitution, as was envisaged by Resolution 163, Guadalajara, in the absence of a general agreement on an approach and methodology for the precise text of the new Constitution, as well as the related instruments discussed in the CWG-STB-CS,

resolves

1 that the Council Working Group on a stable ITU Constitution, open to all Member States of the Union, continue its work, based on the terms of reference as outlined in the Annex to this Resolution, and augmented by the list of issues raised, but not resolved, including those outlined in considering c) above, during the course of the deliberations of the Group;

2 that annual reports on the progress of work should be submitted to each Council session beginning in 2015, with a final report submitted to the Council session in 2017,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

to participate in and support the activities of CWG-STB-CS,

invites Member States

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

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

ANNEX

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

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

- 1 To examine the provisions of the current ITU Constitution and those of the current ITU Convention, without proposing modifications to their text, and carry out studies of these provisions in order to prepare the draft of the stable Constitution and the draft of another "document/convention"; the latter would not be subject to the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession stipulated in Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution.
- 2 To this effect, CWG-STB-CS shall:
 - 2.1 Examine the provisions of the Constitution and Convention, including those amendments approved by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference, in order to identify those provisions which are of a stable and fundamental nature and should continue to be of a stable and fundamental nature in the future;
 - 2.2 Consolidate and include all provisions identified under § 2.1 above in a document labelled "Draft stable Constitution", which will be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as stipulated in Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution;
 - 2.3 Consolidate and include the remaining provisions contained in the current Constitution and the current Convention, including those amendments approved by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference, not identified as being of a stable and fundamental nature, nor identified as being of a continued/permanent stable and fundamental nature as a result of the activities carried out under § 2.1 above in another "document/convention". This "document/convention", would not be subject to the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as stipulated in Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution.
- 3 To suggest consequential changes to the draft stable Constitution and the draft "document/convention" as a result of actions taken when performing the tasks contained in §§ 2.2 and 2.3 above, together with corresponding cross references, in a separate section of the report, for consideration and required action by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference, as appropriate.
- 4 To study and develop views on the questions raised by the Council Working Group (2010-2013) as necessary in order to develop the Stable Constitution and the other/convention documents.
- 5 To seek contributions and comments from Member States.
- 6 To prepare, pursuant to resolves 2 of this resolution, the annual and final reports for submission to the 2015, 2016 and 2017 sessions of the ITU Council.

ADD AFCP/69A1/16

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [AFCP-2]

Non-discriminatory access to online Services and Applications used by ITU

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

recalling

- a) the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society;
- b) Resolution 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology facilities and services;
- c) Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications;
- d) that ITRs 2012 recognized the right of access as Human Rights,

taking into account

the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) for increasing the participation of developing countries in ITU events,

taking into account also

- a) that ITU plays an essential role in the promotion of online applications and tools and makes sure that all ITU material and services are available equally to all member states;
- b) that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication/ICT facilities, permitting non-discriminatory access to these facilities and to modern telecommunication services and applications;
- c) that this access will help to bridge the digital divide,

taking into account further

the need to make a global commitment to foster equitable access to online information and services,

noting

- a) that modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are established, in the main, on the basis of recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Development Sector (ITU-D);
- b) that limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-T, ITU-R and ITU-D recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide,

recognizing

that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is not possible unless all member countries of the Union, without exception, have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications, without prejudice to national regulations, traditions and customs, and national sovereignty,

resolves

- 1 that ITU should facilitate non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;
- 2 that ITU should encourage to the greatest extent possible cooperation among the members of the Union on the question of non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations with a view to satisfying user demand for modern telecommunication/ICT services and applications,

Instructs the Secretary General of the ITU

- 1 to prepare and publish the list of online services and applications that are not accessible as complains received from ITU member states;
- 2 to take the appropriate measures to adopt non- discriminatory access to ITU online services and materials;
- 3 to coordinate with other UN agencies to foster the usage of available telecommunication/ICT tools and facilities by all peoples;
- 4 to liaise with other organizations in order to adopt telecommunication/ICT facilities that can be accessed to all without restrictions and discrimination due to ethnic, geographical, political or other factors;
- 5 to transmit the text of this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, on the issue of non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication and information technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT services and related applications, within the mandate of ITU, being an important factor for world technological progress as a factor that may help to bridge the digital divide;
- 6 within their respective spheres of competence, to implement this resolution and achieve its goals,

invites Member States of the Union

- 1 to adopt national policies that promote regional traffic exchange and discourage discriminatory access;
- 2 to cooperate with one another in the implementation of this resolution.

ADD AFCP/69A1/17

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [AFCP-3]

Global flight tracking

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

- a) that determination of position of commercial aircraft and reporting this information to air traffic control centres represents an important element of aviation safety and security;
- b) that the recent loss of Flight MH370 has spurred worldwide discussions on how to provide rapidly an appropriate response to facilitate global flight tracking and ITU should be responsive to this type of expectations;
- c) that ICAO has developed Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) for systems enabling position determination and tracking of aircraft for air traffic control;
- d) that one of these systems is in operation using geostationary satellites in the mobile-satellite service in the bands 1 545-1 555 MHz and 1 646.5-1 656.5 MHz and provides coverage globally, except in polar regions;
- e) that some other systems are currently in operation using a frequency allocation to the aeronautical mobile (R) service (AM(R)S) in the band 960 – 1 164 MHz, involving transmissions from aircraft and terrestrial stations on the ground within line-of-sight and consequently do not provide flight tracking in polar, oceanic and remote areas;
- f) that one approach to extending the coverage of such terrestrial systems to provide worldwide coverage would be to use uplinks from aircraft stations to satellites, which would require a frequency allocation to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service (AMS(R)S) in the Earth-to-space direction of transmission;
- g) that such operations would not require changes in existing aircraft equipment and parameters, thus minimizing impact on incumbent users;
- h) that during WRC-12 the requirement for consideration of an allocation to a satellite service for this purpose was not anticipated, and therefore no agenda item was pursued to have this matter considered at WRC-15;
- i) that ICAO, in its special meeting on global flight tracking, Montréal, 12-13 May 2014, encouraged the ITU to take action, at the earliest opportunity, to provide the necessary spectrum allocations as emerging aviation needs are identified. This includes spectrum for satellite and other radiocommunication services used for safety of life aviation applications;
- j) that ICAO further encouraged ITU to place this on the Agenda for the upcoming ITU World Radiocommunication Conference 2015;
- k) that the Expert Dialogue on real-time monitoring of flight data, Kuala Lumpur, 26-27 May 2014, encouraged ITU to continue to study and address current and future spectrum requirements for flight tracking and real-time flight data monitoring and make appropriate allocations at upcoming world radiocommunication conferences, including the conference in 2015;

l) that the first satellites to support such tracking in the 960 – 1164 MHz band will be launched in 2015,

considering further

a) that since WRC-12, some satellite operators have been considering the inclusion of necessary payloads on their new generation satellite systems to enable global flight tracking, using the reception of emissions from aircraft stations;

b) that the relevant ITU-R studies are on-going, in particular on sharing between future AMS(R)S systems and existing systems of other services in the frequency bands under consideration,

noting

that in accordance with Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, the Union shall in particular promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services,

resolves to request the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference

to consider the spectrum requirements for global flight tracking and real-time flight data monitoring and take appropriate action, including possible frequency allocations to satellite services used for safety of life aviation applications, limited to systems that operate in accordance with recognised international aeronautical standards,

directs WRC-15

to place this item on its agenda in accordance with CV 119.
