
PLENARY MEETING

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Brazil (Federative Republic of)

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ADD B/75/1

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [B-1]

Procedures for the election of Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux

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

considering

- a) that the procedures to be followed for the election of Member States to the Council, elected officials, and members of the Radio Regulations Board are established by Chapter III of the Rules of Procedure of Conferences, Assemblies and meetings of the Union;
- c) that there are no provisions on the procedures prior to the elections except for the dates for submissions of the candidatures and the obligation to provide the curriculum vitae of the candidate in the form of a contribution document to PP;
- d) that one of the basic principles in ITU is equitable geographical and gender distribution of posts for all levels of staff, elected and appointed;
- e) that candidates for these positions have to be announced at least twenty eight days prior to the PP;
- f) that it is desirable to improve transparency and accountability for the elections in the Union,

recognizing

that it is common practice in some United Nations agencies to established procedures for election where candidates provide their views to the general public by all possible means,

resolves

that candidates to the posts of Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General and Directors of the Bureaux should present their programmes, visions on priorities and biographies in an open and interactive session prior to the opening session of the Council that precedes each Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reasons: Brazil proposes this Resolution in order to improve the election process in the ITU. Brazil recognizes the efforts of candidates who promote various events throughout the months preceding the elections and disseminates campaign material containing their biographies and views on the positions for which they are applying. Brazil supports such initiatives and encourages everyone to follow their example, and appreciates the fact that the elections in the ITU are held in a direct manner, without filters by any instance of the Union.

Such initiatives, however, while significant, do not reach all members and do not allow for a more open and thorough dialogue on the ideas of candidates, as in other international organizations.

Brazil believes that the election process in the Union can improve from the point of view of the presentation of the candidates, so that Member States are able to make the best possible decision regarding candidatures that will define the future of the Union.

MOD **B/75/2**

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

Special measures concerning ~~alternative-calling-inappropriate~~ 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 ~~alternative-calling-inappropriate~~ procedures on international telecommunication networks in order to avoid 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,

considering

- a) that the use of some inappropriate procedures on international telecommunication networks such as 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-inappropriate~~ procedures on international telecommunication networks 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 inappropriate procedures such as fraudulent misappropriation and misuse of national telephone numbers and country codes are harmful, resulting in loss of revenue and taxes as well as degradation of quality of service;

~~e)~~ that a number of relevant Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) recommendations specifically 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, 2002Antalya, 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, 2004Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which resolves that:

- administrations and recognized operating agencies (ROA) should take all reasonable measures, within the constraints of their national law, to suspend alternative calling procedures which seriously degrade the quality and performance of the PSTN;
- administrations and ROAs should take a cooperative and reasonable approach to respecting the national sovereignty of others;
- 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) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, which is based on amendments to Resolutions 20 and 29 (Rev. Florianópolis, 2004) of WTSA,

d) Resolution 61 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on countering and combating misappropriation and misuse of international telecommunication numbering resources, which resolves to invites the Member States:

- to ensure that ITU-T E.164 numbering resources are used only by the assignees and only for the purposes for which they were assigned, and that unassigned resources are not used;
- to endeavour to ensure that operating agencies authorized by Member States Release routing information to duly authorized agencies in cases of fraud, in accordance with national law;
- to encourage administrations and national regulators to collaborate and share information on fraudulent activities related to misappropriation and misuse of international numbering resources , and to collaborate to counter and combat such activities,

aware

a) that, as at October 2006, 114 Member States had notified the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau that call-back is prohibited on their territory;

b) 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;

c) that appropriate ITU-T study groups are cooperating on issues related to ~~alternative calling~~ appropriate procedures on international telecommunication networks, including refile, call-back, and telecommunication origin identification, and issues related to number misappropriation and misuse,

resolves

1 to encourage administrations and international telecommunication operators to implement the ITU-T recommendations referred to in *considering ~~de~~* in order to limit the negative effects that, in some cases, alternative calling procedures have on developing countries;

2 to request administrations and international operators 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 whose regulations do not permit such services;

3 to request the appropriate ITU-T 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~~ identification of origin and issues related to number misappropriation and misuse, 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 and number misappropriation and misuse.

Reasons: The recent growing access to international telecommunication networks has brought many side effects related to the inappropriate use of the networks, such as fraudulent misappropriation, and misuse of national telephone numbers, country codes and alternative calling procedures. These practices are harmful, since they cause losses on operator's revenues.

Thus, considering Resolution 61 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) on countering and combating misappropriation and misuse of international telecommunication numbering resources, this revision aims to update Resolution 21 with other kinds of inappropriate activities, besides alternative calling procedures, instructing ITU-T study groups to give special attention on the issues related to number misappropriation and misuse.

MOD **B/75/3**

RESOLUTION 22 (REV. ANTALYA, 2006 BUSAN, 2014)

**Apportionment of revenues in providing
international telecommunication services**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union ([Antalya, 2006](#)[Busan, 2014](#)),

considering

- a) the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) for the social and economic development of all countries;
- b) ITU's continued leading role in stimulating the universal development of telecommunications/ICT;
- c) the increasing imbalance, under the current circumstances, between developed and developing countries, in terms of economic growth and technological progress;
- d) that the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development, in its report "The Missing Link", recommended, *inter alia*, that Member States should consider setting aside a small portion of revenues from calls between developing and industrialized countries to be devoted to telecommunications in developing countries;
- e) that Recommendation D.150 of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), which provides for the apportionment of accounting revenues from international traffic between terminal countries, in principle on a 50/50 basis, has been amended to provide for sharing in a different proportion where there are differences in the costs of providing and operating telecommunication services, although ITU-T has not obtained any information on its implementation;
- f) Resolution 3 (Melbourne, 1988) adopted by the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference;
- g) that ITU, in pursuance of Resolution 23 (Nice, 1989) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and as a follow-up to the recommendation in "The Missing Link", carried out a study of the costs of providing and operating international telecommunication services between developing and industrialized countries and established that the cost of providing telecommunication services is much higher in developing countries than in developed ones, and this remains the case;
- h) that ITU-T has conducted the necessary studies for completion of Recommendation D.140 which establish the principles of cost-oriented accounting rates and accounting-rate shares in each relation;
- i) [Resolution 23 \(Rev. Dubai, 2014\) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference \(WTDC\), on Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection](#),

recognizing

- a) that the continuing 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 the development of telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and services is a precondition for social and economic development;
- c) that inequalities in access to telecommunication facilities globally result in a widening of the gap between the developed and the developing world in terms of economic growth and technological progress;
- d) that the trend is towards falling costs of international telecommunication transmission and switching, contributing towards a lowering of accounting-rate levels, especially between

developed nations, but that the conditions for lowering rates are not uniformly present throughout the world;

e) that raising telecommunication network quality and telephone access levels to developed-country levels throughout the world would assist significantly in achieving economic equilibrium and in diminishing existing call and cost imbalances;⁷²

f) that Internet service providers (ISPs) of developing countries have voiced their concern that international Internet connection agreements have not struck the balance that is needed with respect to charging between developed and developing countries;

g) that carrier costs are an obstacle to Internet development in developing countries;

h) that a rise in international Internet connection costs shall lead to lags in Internet access and benefits;

recalling

a) the relevant resolutions of various development conferences, especially their declarations on the recognition of the need to pay special attention to the requirements of the least developed countries when devising development cooperation programmes;

b) the recommendation in “The Missing Link” that Member States should consider a rearrangement of their international traffic accounting procedures in relations between developing and industrialized countries such that a small proportion of call revenue be used for development purposes;

c) Recommendation 3 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which recommends that developed countries take into account requests for favourable treatment made by developing countries in service, commercial or other relations in telecommunications, thus helping to achieve the desired economic equilibrium conducive to a relaxation of present world tensions;⁷²

d) Recommendation ITU-T D.50, on general tariff principles – principles applicable to international Internet connection, recommends that administrations take appropriate measures nationally to ensure that parties involved in the provision of international Internet connections take into account the possible application of network externalities;

noting

a) that the concept of network externalities may apply to international traffic between developing and developed countries;

b) that information regarding the concept of network externalities and its possible application to international traffic may be found in an ITU-T Report;

c) that if the concept of network externalities were found to apply, it might be appropriate, subject to certain conditions being fulfilled, for the apportionment of accounting revenues to be on a basis other than 50/50, with the higher proportion being payable by the developed country to take account of the value of the network externalities;

d) that ITU-T is studying the applicability of network externalities to international traffic,

resolves to urge the Telecommunication Standardization Sector

1 to ~~expedite complement~~ its work on ~~completing its study~~ on the concept of network externalities for ~~international traffic in relation to both fixed and mobile services~~ international Internet connections;

2 to ~~follow up~~continue its work on developing the appropriate costing methodologies for ~~both fixed and mobile services~~international Internet connections;

3 to agree on transitional arrangements which may allow for some flexibility, taking into account the situation of the developing countries and the rapidly changing international telecommunication environment;

4 to take into consideration the interests of all users of telecommunications as a high priority,
invites administrations of the Member States

1 to make available to the General Secretariat all the information necessary for the implementation of this resolution;

2 to contribute to the work of ITU-T on network externalities, with a view to completing the required studies, taking due account of the legitimate interests of all involved parties,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to monitor and report to the Council on progress achieved,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to submit a report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Council

1 to review achieved results, and to take all necessary measures so as to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this resolution;

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

Reasons: The revision of charging principles between developed and developing countries for international Internet connection is imperative to keep promoting the internet access and benefits in developing countries.

Thus, this revision mainly aims to instruct ITU-T to work on the concept of network externalities for international Internet connections and also develop appropriate costing methodologies for them. Additionally, the revision proposes some updates in the text, including references to outputs of last WTDC and deleting references to the work on the concept of network externalities and costing methodologies for international traffic in relation to both fixed and mobile services, since this work was already completed by ITU-T SG 3.

MOD B/75/4

RESOLUTION 130 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

**Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence
and security in the use of information and
communication technologies**

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 130 (Rev. ~~Antalya, 2006~~Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 69 (~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the creation of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs), particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;
- c) that ITU Council Resolution 1305, adopted at its 2009 session, identified the security, safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet as public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU;
- d) that the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 68/167, on the right to privacy in the digital age, affirms, inter alia, "that the same rights the people have off line must also be protected on line, including the right to privacy",

considering

- a) the crucial importance of information and communication infrastructures and their applications to practically all forms of social and economic activity;
- b) that, with the application and development of information and communication technologies (ICTs), new threats from various sources have emerged that have had an impact on confidence and security in the use of ICTs by all Member States, Sector Members and other stakeholders, including all users of ICTs, and on the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all Member States, and that threats to and vulnerabilities of networks continue to give rise to ever-growing security challenges across national borders for all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, while noting in this context the strengthening of ITU's role in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the need to further enhance international cooperation and develop appropriate existing national, regional and international mechanisms (for example, agreements, best practices, memorandums of understanding, etc);
- c) that the ITU Secretary-General has been invited to support the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber-Threats (IMPACT), the Forum for Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST) and other global or regional cybersecurity projects, as appropriate, and all countries, particularly developing countries, have been invited to take part in their activities;
- d) the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA);

e) that, in order to protect these infrastructures and address these challenges and threats, coordinated national, regional and international action is required for prevention, preparation, response and recovery from computer security incidents, on the part of government authorities, at the national (including the creation of national CIRTs), and sub-national levels, the private sector and citizens and users, in addition to international and regional cooperation and coordination, and that ITU has a lead role to play within its mandate and competencies in this field;

f) the need for continual evolution in new technologies to support the early detection of, and coordinated and timely response to, events or incidents compromising computer security, or computer network security incidents that could compromise the availability, integrity and confidentiality of critical infrastructures in ITU Member States, and for strategies that will minimize the impact of such incidents and mitigate the growing risks and threats to which such platforms are exposed,

recognizing

a) that the development of ICTs has been and continues to be instrumental for the growth and development of the global economy, underpinned by security and trust;

b) that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) affirmed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the great importance of multistakeholder implementation at the international level, and established Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs), with ITU identified in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society as moderator/facilitator for the action line, and that this task has been carried out by the Union in recent years, for example under GCA;

c) that the ITU coordinated WSIS+10 High Level Event reaffirmed the building of confidence and security in the use of ICTs, notably on topics such as personal data protection, privacy and robustness of networks, as well as supporting and encouraging stakeholder, in their respective roles and responsibilities, to work together for the continued evolution of the ICTs to address known weaknesses and to increase capability, while maintain full interoperability and stability, as priority areas in the implementation of WSIS Beyond 2015;

ed) that WTDC-10-14 has adopted the Hyderabad-Dubai Action Plan and its Objective 3, , in particular, output 3.1 on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, Programme 2, on cybersecurity and ICT applications and IP based network related issues, which identifies cybersecurity as a priority activity of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and defines activities to be undertaken by BDT; and has also adopted Resolution 45 (HyderabadDubai, 20102014), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, calling on the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the next plenipotentiary conference for consideration and required action, as appropriate; and Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them; and that moreover, a national IP-based public network security centre for developing countries is under study by Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

de) that, to support the creation of national CIRTs in Member States where these are needed and are currently absent, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSAs) adopted Resolution 58 (Johannesburg, 2008Dubai, 2012), on encouraging the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries; and WTDC-10 adopted Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

ef) § 15 of the Tunis Commitment, which states that: "*Recognizing the principles of universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations, the need to take into account the level of social and economic development of each country, and respecting the development-oriented aspects of the information society, we underscore that ICTs are effective tools to promote peace, security and stability, to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law, at national, regional and international levels. ICTs can be used to promote economic growth and enterprise development. Infrastructure development, human capacity building, information security and network security are critical to achieve these goals. We further recognize the need to effectively confront challenges and threats resulting from use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security. It is necessary to prevent the abuse of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights*", and that the challenges created by this misuse of ICT resources have only continued to increase since WSIS;

g) that the ITU coordinated WSIS+10 High Level Event identified several challenges in the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines that still remain and would need to be addressed beyond 2015, among them the need to call upon States to take steps to avoid and to refrain from taking any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the need to increase the awareness of all stakeholders of the ethical dimension in the of ICTs and the ethical challenges of emerging technologies and the Information Society, including regarding the protection of personal data and privacy;

fh) that Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at the national, regional and international levels, may require assistance from ITU in establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, on request from these Member States, while noting that there are a number of regional and international initiatives which may support these countries in elaborating such legal measures;

gi) Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

hj) the relevant outcomes of WTSA-0812, notably:

- i) Resolution 50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008Dubai, 2012), on cybersecurity;
- ii) Resolution 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008Dubai, 2012), on countering and combating spam;

i) that Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010Rev. Dubai, 2014) provides for the establishment of CIRTs,

aware

a) that ITU and other international organizations, through a variety of activities, are examining issues related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including stability and measures to combat spam, malware, etc., and to protect personal data and privacy;

b) that ITU-T Study Group 17, Study Groups 1 and 2 of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and other relevant ITU study groups continue to work on technical means for the security of information and communication networks, in accordance with Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008Dubai, 2012) and Resolutions 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010Dubai, 2014) and 69 (Hyderabad, 2010Rev. Dubai, 2014);

c) that ITU has a fundamental role to play in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

~~d) — that Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009), on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs, invites ITU to pursue, principally on the basis of membership contributions and direction, further initiatives and activities, in close partnership with other concerned national, regional and international entities and organizations, consistent with Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, and all other relevant ITU resolutions;~~

d) that the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) promotes international cooperation aimed at proposing strategies for solutions to enhance confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

e) that ITU-D Study Group 1 continues to carry out the studies called for in ITU-D Question ~~22-1/13/2~~ (Securing information and communications networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity), which has been reflected in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/211,

noting

a) that, as an intergovernmental organization with private-sector participation, ITU is well-positioned to play an important role, together with other relevant international bodies and organizations, in addressing threats and vulnerabilities, which affect efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

b) §§ 35 and 36 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles and § 39 of the Tunis Agenda, on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

c) that although there are no universally agreed upon definitions of spam and other terms in this sphere, spam was characterized by ITU-T Study Group 2, at its June 2006 session, as a term commonly used to describe unsolicited electronic bulk communications over e-mail or mobile messaging (SMS, MMS), usually with the objective of marketing commercial products or services;

d) the Union's initiative concerning IMPACT and FIRST;

~~e) — that BDT Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan was adopted with the understanding of the delegations to WTDC-10 that BDT does not draft laws,~~

bearing in mind

~~the work of the ITU established by Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 58 (Johannesburg, 2008); Resolutions 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and 69 (Hyderabad, 2010); BDT Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan; the relevant ITU T Questions on technical aspects regarding the security of information and communication networks; and ITU-D Question 22-1/1,~~

resolves

1 to continue to give this work high priority within ITU, in accordance with its competences and expertise;

~~2 — to give high priority to the work in ITU described under *bearing in mind* above, in accordance with its competences and areas of expertise, while being mindful of the need to avoid duplicating work among the Bureaux or the General Secretariat or work which more appropriately falls within the mandates of other intergovernmental and relevant international bodies;~~

2 to support a human rights based approach to cybersecurity to foster a proper balance between security and privacy, and in this regard encourage ITU to work closely with other bodies/agencies within the United Nations, including but not limited to UNESCO, UNODC and HRC, taking into account the specific mandates and areas of expertise of the different agencies;

3 that ITU shall focus resources and programmes on those areas of cybersecurity within its core mandate and expertise, notably the technical and development spheres, and not including areas related to Member States' application of legal or policy principles related to national defence, national security, content and cybercrime, which are within their sovereign rights, although this does not however exclude ITU from carrying out its mandate to develop technical recommendations designed to reduce vulnerabilities in the ICT infrastructure, nor from providing all the assistance that was agreed upon at WTDC-10, including ~~Programme Objective 3 2~~ activities such as "~~Strengthened capacity of assisting Member States~~ Strengthened capacity of Member States to incorporate and implement cybersecurity policies and strategies into nation-wide ICT plans, as well as, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats legislation" and in activities under Question ~~22-1/13/2~~,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to continue to review:

- i) the work done so far in the three Sectors, under the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda initiative and in other relevant organizations, and initiatives to address existing and future threats in order to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, such as the issue of countering spam, which is growing and on the rise;
- ii) the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution, with ITU continuing to play a lead facilitating role as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5, with the help of the advisory groups, consistent with the ITU Constitution and the ITU Convention;

2 consistent with Resolution 45 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~ Dubai, 2014) to report on memoranda work towards the preparation of a document relating to a possible memorandum of understanding (MoU) between countries, as well as existing forms of cooperation, providing, including the legal analysis of the MoU and its status, scope of and applications of these cooperative mechanisms, among interested Member States, to strengthen cybersecurity and combat cyberthreats, in order with a view to enabling Member States to identify whether additional memoranda or mechanisms are required protect developing countries and any country interested in acceding to this possible MoU, with the outcome of the meeting to be submitted to the Council session in 2011 for its consideration and any action, as appropriate;

3 to facilitate access to tools and resources, within the available budget, required for enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs for all Member States, consistent with WSIS provisions on universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations;

4 to continue to maintain the cybersecurity gateway as a way to share information on national, regional and international cybersecurity-related initiatives worldwide;

5 to encourage further strengthening of the trust and security framework with complementary and mutually reinforcing initiatives in the fields of security in the use of ICTs, with initiatives or guidelines with respect to rights to privacy, data and consumer protection;

~~56~~ to report annually to the Council on these activities and to make proposals as appropriate;

~~67~~ to further enhance coordination between the study groups and programmes concerned,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to intensify work within existing ITU-T study groups in order to:

- i) address existing and future threats and vulnerabilities affecting efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, by developing reports or recommendations, as appropriate,

with the goal of implementing the resolutions of WTSA-~~0812~~, particularly Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. ~~Johannesburg, 2008Dubai, 2012~~) and 58 (~~Johannesburg, 2008Rev. Dubai, 2012~~), allowing work to begin before a Question is approved;

- ii) seek ways to enhance the exchange of technical information in these fields, promote the adoption of protocols and standards that enhance security, and promote international cooperation among appropriate entities;
- iii) facilitate projects deriving from the outcomes of WTSA-~~0812~~, in particular:
 - a) Resolution 50 (Rev. ~~Johannesburg, 2008Dubai, 2012~~), on cybersecurity;
 - b) Resolution 52 (Rev. ~~Johannesburg, 2008Dubai, 2012~~), on countering and combating spam;

2 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions and joint coordination activity groups, and, by invitation, through written contributions from relevant organizations,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to develop, consistent with the results of WTDC-~~10-14~~ and pursuant to Resolution 45 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010Dubai, 2014~~), Resolution 69 (~~Hyderabad, 2010Rev. Dubai, 2014~~) and ~~Programme 2Objective 3~~ in the ~~Hyderabad-Dubai~~ Action Plan, the project for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity and combating spam in response to the needs of developing countries, in close collaboration with the relevant partners;

2 upon request, to support ITU Member States in their efforts to build capacity, by facilitating Member States' access to resources developed by other relevant international organizations that are working on national legislation to combat cybercrime; supporting ITU Member States' national and regional efforts to build capacity to protect against cyberthreats/cybercrime, in collaboration with one another; consistent with the national legislation of Member States referred to above, assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at national, regional and international levels; establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, taking into the account the work of the relevant ITU-T study groups and, as appropriate, other relevant organizations; establishing organizational structures, such as CIRTs, to identify, manage and respond to cyberthreats, and cooperation mechanisms at the regional and international level;

3 to provide the necessary financial and administrative support for this project within existing resources, and to seek additional resources (in cash and in kind) for the implementation of this project through partnership agreements;

4 to ensure coordination of the work of this project within the context of ITU's overall activities in its role as moderator/facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5, and to eliminate any duplication regarding this important subject with the General Secretariat and ITU-T;

5 to coordinate the work of this project with that of the ITU-D study groups on this topic, and with the relevant programme activities and the General Secretariat;

6 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions;

7 to report annually to the Council on these activities and make proposals as appropriate,

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

each within the scope of his responsibilities:

- 1 to implement relevant resolutions of both WTSA-08-12 and WTDC-1014, including Programme 2 Objective 3 on providing support and assistance to developing countries in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;
- 2 to identify and promote the availability of information on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, specifically related to the ICT infrastructure, for Member States, Sector Members and relevant organizations;
- 3 without duplicating the work under ITU-D Question 22-1/13/2, to identify best practices in establishing CIRTs, to prepare a reference guide for the Member States and, where appropriate, to contribute to Question 22-1/13/2;
- 4 to cooperate with relevant organizations and other relevant international and national experts, as appropriate, in order to identify best practices in the establishment of CIRTs;
- 5 to take action with a view to new Questions being examined by the study groups within the Sectors on the establishment of confidence and security in the use of ICT;
- 6 to support strategy, organization, awareness-raising, cooperation, evaluation and skills development;
- 7 to provide the necessary technical and financial support, within the constraints of existing budgetary resources, in accordance with Resolution 58 (Johannesburg, 2008 Rev. Dubai, 2012);
- 8 to mobilize appropriate extrabudgetary resources, outside the regular budget of the Union, for the implementation of this resolution, to help developing countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

pursuant to his initiative on this matter:

- 1 to propose to the Council, taking into account the activities of the three Sectors in this regard, an action plan to strengthen the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;
- 2 to cooperate with relevant international organizations, including through the adoption of MoUs, subject to the approval of the Council in this regard, in accordance with Resolution 100 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

requests the Council

to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

invites Member States

- 1 to consider joining appropriate competent international and regional initiatives for enhancing national legislative frameworks relevant to the security of information and communication network;
- 2 to support the Global Cybersecurity Index initiative and other evidence-based approaches to cybersecurity, in order to promote government strategies and publicize efforts across industries and sectors,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

- 1 to contribute on this subject to the relevant ITU study groups and to any other activities for which the Union is responsible;
- 2 to contribute to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs at the national, regional and international levels, by undertaking activities as outlined in § 12 of the Geneva Plan of Action, and to contribute to the preparation of studies in these areas;
- 3 to promote the development of educational and training programmes to enhance user awareness of risks in cyberspace.

Reasons: This key Resolution on strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies should be updated in order to reflect the significant developments in the framework of the United Nations on defining the right to on-line privacy in the digital age.

Furthermore, Brazil recognizes the significant contributions on this issue that have been provided by the WSIS+10 High Level Event and draw attention to the present and future work of the ITU, as reflected in the Dubai Action Plan (WTDC-14).

MOD B/75/5

RESOLUTION 153 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

Scheduling of Council sessions and plenipotentiary conferences

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

considering

- ~~a) — Decision 7 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which instructed the ITU Council, *inter alia*, to establish a group of specialists to report on the "effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of the management and administration of the Union as a whole";~~
- ~~b) — the presentation to the 2003 session of the Council by the Group of Specialists (GoS), containing a series of recommendations which identified a number of improvements that could be made to the management of the Union, and which resulted in the adoption of Council Resolution 1216 outlining various implementation strategies;~~
- ~~c) — that GoS, in its recommendation 2 relating to the process for preparation and review of the budget, recommended that the budget preparation time should be lengthened in order to allow this process to take place, and that consideration should be given to convening the Council no earlier than September each year, so that the budget would be ready and audit reports from the preceding year would be available for review;~~
- ~~d) — that recommendation 2 of the Group of Specialists (GoS) has been implemented, to the extent practicable,~~
- a) that according to item 62A of the ITU Convention, Council shall "(...) in the last but one ordinary session of the Council before the next plenipotentiary conference, initiate the preparation of a draft new strategic plan for the Union, drawing upon input from Member States, Sector Members and the Sector advisory groups, and produce a coordinated draft new strategic plan at least four months before that plenipotentiary conference";
- b) that, since 1992, plenipotentiary conferences have been held in the last quarter of the calendar year;
- c) that since its first edition in 2000, world telecommunication standardization assemblies (WTSA) have been held in the third or last quarter of every even year in between plenipotentiary conferences;
- d) that the ITU Telecom World annual events are normally being held in the last quarter of the calendar year;
- e) that since its first edition in 1994, the world telecommunication development conference (WTDC) is normally held in the first or second quarter of the same year as the plenipotentiary conference,

recognizing

- ~~a) — that the plenipotentiary conference is normally held in the last quarter of the calendar year and that this schedule impacts on the dates of the Council session;~~

~~b) — that the world telecommunication development conference (WTDC) is normally held in the first or second quarter of the same year as the plenipotentiary conference;~~

~~ea) that it is preferable to have a gap of five to six months between the plenipotentiary conference and WTDC;~~

~~d) — that scheduling the Council earlier in the calendar year in which the plenipotentiary conference is held would improve the linkage between the strategic, financial and operational plans, and the budget and other activities to be carried out by the Council;~~

~~b) that in order for Council to comply most effectively with 62A of the ITU Convention, its session prior to the year of the plenipotentiary conference should be held as early as possible, allowing additional time for the preparation of draft strategic and financial plans for the following year;~~

~~c) that Council decides on critical issues pertinent to the organization of all conferences, assemblies, meetings and events of the Union;~~

~~d) that the external auditor's reports on the Union's finances should normally be available to the Council in due time prior to its sessions;~~

~~e) the need to consider major religious periods as set out in Resolution 111 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,~~

recognizing further

~~a) — that the date of the ordinary session of the Council is not fixed within a plenipotentiary cycle;~~

~~b) — that the Council tends to meet in, or close to, the second quarter of the calendar year;~~

~~c) — that the external auditor's reports on the Union's finances should normally be available to the Council in due time prior to its sessions;~~

~~d) — that scheduling the ordinary session of the Council during the last quarter of the calendar year would make the review of finances more effective;~~

~~e) — the need to consider major religious periods as set out in Resolution 111 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,~~

~~a) that since 1997, the majority of Council sessions were held in the second/third quarter of the year, including the 2012 (July), 2013 (June) and 2014 (May) sessions, and that Council 2015 is scheduled to be held in May/2015;~~

~~b) that the Council working group for the elaboration of the draft strategic and financial plans of the Union for 2016-2019, created in June 2013, held two meetings in June and November 2013, which would have been impossible had Council held its 2013 Session in the last quarter,~~

convinced

~~a) that a predictable schedule of Council sessions in the same quarter every year would enable the general secretariat, the three sectors and the ITU membership to prepare more accordingly and, by allowing a regular interval in between sessions, would also be beneficial to the scheduling of meetings of the several Council working groups;~~

~~b) that the second quarter of the calendar year is a feasible period to schedule regular Council sessions in a predictable and planned fashion,~~

resolves

- 1 that plenipotentiary conferences shall, in principle, be held in the last quarter of the year;
- 2 that the Council shall, in principle, hold its ordinary session in the ~~final~~ second quarter of each year, ~~except for the year in which the plenipotentiary conference is held, during which the final Council session is to be held and~~ five to six months before the beginning of the plenipotentiary conference, subject to taking into consideration the timing of WTDC in that year, unless otherwise decided by the Council,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, proposing further improvements, as appropriate,

instructs the Council

- 1 at each session, to schedule its three following sessions in May/June/July of the following three years;
- 2 to take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution and report to future plenipotentiary conferences on possible improvements in the implementation of this resolution.

Reasons: Res. 153 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) establishes that Council sessions should be held in the last quarter of the year, with the exception of years in which plenipotentiary conferences are held. The last three Council sessions, however, were held in the second quarter of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Brazil is of the opinion that Council sessions should be held in the same quarter every year and scheduled for three years in advance, to lend predictability and to enable better planning and preparation for the sessions, both for the ITU and its members. It would also create a regular one year interval in between Council sessions, which would enable council working groups to better schedule their meetings.

Council working groups created to support the plenipotentiary conference, such as the Council working group for the elaboration of the draft strategic and financial plans of the Union, would have more time to implement their terms of reference and to successfully achieve their objectives.

Council sessions should not overlap with the major conferences and assemblies of the Union and with the ITU Telecom World events, which have traditionally been scheduled outside of the second quarter of the calendar year.

The timeframe of delivery of the external audit and the IMAC reports shall also be taken into account, to allow Council to discuss these reports in the same year that they are elaborated. Scheduling three Council sessions in advance would possibly enable the external auditors and IMAC to provide their reports timely for Council sessions to be held in May, but Brazil leaves this assumption to be confirmed at PP-14.

MOD B/75/6

RESOLUTION 174 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~REV. BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

aware

- a) that technological innovation driven by information and communication technologies (ICTs) has significantly modified the ways in which people access telecommunications;
- b) that the illicit use of ICTs could have a detrimental impact on a Member State's infrastructure, national security and economic development;
- c) that the definition of "telecommunication", as stated in the ITU Constitution, reads as follows: "*Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems*",

reaffirming

- a) Resolutions 55/63 and 56/121 of the United Nations General Assembly, which established the legal framework on countering the criminal misuse of information technologies;
- b) Resolution 57/239 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity;
- c) Resolution 58/199 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of essential information infrastructures;
- d) Resolution 41/65 of the United Nations General Assembly, on principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from outer space;
- e) Resolution 68/167 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the right to privacy in the digital age, which affirms, inter alia, "that the same rights the people have off line must also be protected on line, including the right to privacy",

considering

- a) that, in the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (Geneva, 2003) supported the activities of the United Nations to prevent the potential use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security, and that it is necessary to prevent the use of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights (§ 36, WSIS Geneva Declaration of Principles);
- b) that Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Geneva Plan of Action stipulates the following: "*Governments, in cooperation with the private sector, should prevent, detect and respond to cybercrime and misuse of ICTs by: developing guidelines that take*

into account ongoing efforts in these areas; considering legislation that allows for effective investigation and prosecution of such misuse; promoting effective mutual assistance efforts; strengthening institutional support at the international level for preventing, detecting and recovering from such incidents; and encouraging education and raising awareness",

considering further

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 130 (Rev. ~~Antalya, 2006~~ Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;
- b) Resolution 102 (Rev. ~~Antalya, 2006~~ Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;
- c) Resolution 71 (Rev. ~~Antalya, 2006~~ Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, in particular strategic goal 43: "Developing tools, based on contributions from the membership, to promote end-user confidence, and to safeguard the efficiency, security, integrity and interoperability of networks" "Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from telecommunication/ICT development", which establish Union focus on enhancing the sustainable and safe use of telecommunication/ICTs, in close collaboration with other organizations and entities";
- d) Resolutions 1282 and 1305 of the ITU Council, the latter of which listed issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet among the main tasks of the role of the ~~Dedicated Group~~ Council Working Group in identifying international Internet-related public policy issues;
- e) Resolution 45 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~ Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam;
- f) the ~~Hyderabad Declaration~~ Dubai Action Plan adopted by WTDC, in particular ~~Programme 2 (Cybersecurity, ICT applications and IP based network related issues)~~ Objective 3 (Enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and roll-out of relevant applications and services);
- g) Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. ~~Johannesburg, 2008~~ Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on cybersecurity and countering and combating spam,

recognizing further

- a) that global cooperation and collaboration between the international organizations are necessary in order to address and prevent the illicit use of ICTs;
- b) the moderating and facilitating role assigned to the Union under Action Line C5 as referred to above,

noting

- a) the importance of ICTs, including telecommunications, for the social and economic development of countries, especially developing countries, through the creation of new public services that facilitate public access to information and enhanced transparency within public

administrations and can be helpful for the monitoring and observation of climate change, the management of natural resources and reduction of the risk of natural disasters;

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

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

to take the necessary measures in order to:

- i) raise the awareness of Member States regarding the adverse impact that may result from the illicit use of information and communication resources;
- ii) maintain the role of ITU to cooperate within its mandate with other United Nations bodies in combating the illicit use of ICTs,

requests the Secretary-General

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

invites Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders

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

invites the Secretary-General

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

invites Member States

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

Reasons: This revision aims to update Resolution 174 (Guadalajara, 2010) with the results of the recent discussions regarding international public policy issues relating to the risk of illicit use of information and communication technologies that have been held at the United Nations and at WTDC-14. In this regard, we reaffirm Resolution 68/167 of the United Nations General Assembly and also recall Dubai Action Plan Objective 3 (Enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and roll-out of relevant applications and services). Additionally, an update of the Resolution has been made, with relevant text brought in line with the terms of the previous Plenipotentiary Conference.

MOD B/75/7

RESOLUTION 180 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6

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

considering

- a) Resolution 64 (~~Johannesburg, 2008~~Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, ~~which encourages regarding IP address allocation and facilitating the transition to and~~ the deployment of IPv6;
- b) Opinion 53 (~~Lisbon, 2009~~Geneva, 2013) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on capacity building ~~in support of the adoption for the deployment~~ of IPv6;
- c) Opinion 4 (Geneva, 2013) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on support of IPv6 adoption and transition from IPv4;
- ~~ed)~~ Resolution 63 (~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6 in the developing countries;
- e) Resolution 101 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on Internet Protocol-based networks;
- f) Resolution 102 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses,

considering further

- a) that the Internet has become a leading factor in social and economic development and a vital tool for communication and technological innovation, creating a major paradigm shift in the telecommunication and information technology sector;
- b) that in view of the imminent exhaustion of IPv4 addresses and in order to ensure the stability, growth and development of the Internet, specific actions must be ~~defined taken~~ for the transition to IPv6; without further delays,

noting

- c) the ~~decision taken~~ results of the IPV6 working group, that was established by the Council at its 2009 session ~~to set up an IPv6 working group (see Document CO9/93) as well as related discussions in WTSA-12,~~

recognizing

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

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

c) that the fastest possible transition from IPv4 and migration to and deployment of IPv6 addresses available to all countries is necessary in order to respond to global appeals and needs in this regard;

d) that the involvement of all stakeholders, such as governments, Internet community, network operators, service and content providers, manufactures and consumers is crucial for a successful transition from IPv4 to IPv6;

~~b~~e) that governments play ~~an important part a~~ key role as catalyst for the ~~transition to IPv6,~~ adoption of IPv6 by network operators, equipment manufacturers, service/content providers and also the consumers;

f) that there are a number of developing countries that still need expert technical assistance for making this transition, despite the partial progress made in some countries,

resolves

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 while assisting those Member States that require support in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources, to monitor the current allocation mechanisms (including the equitable

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

distribution of addresses) for ITU Member States or Sector Members, and to identify and point out any underlying flaws in the current allocation mechanisms;

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

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

invites Member States

1 ~~through the knowledge gained in resolves 2,~~ to continue to promote specific initiatives at the national level, which foster interaction with governmental, private and academic entities and civil society for the purposes of the information exchange necessary for the deployment of IPv6 in their respective countries;

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

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

4 to ensure, ~~in the actions they carry out regarding communication and computer equipment,~~ that the necessary measures are taken so that new manufacturers supply to the market customer premises equipment has (CPEs) with IPv6 capacity, as for instance assessing the IPv6 support in the conformance and interoperability tests, ~~taking into consideration a necessary period for the transition from IPv4 to IPv6,~~

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

6 to foster cooperation among service/content providers and other relevant stakeholders to accelerate the transition period and ease it's impacts on all involved in the transition,

instructs the Secretary-General

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

Reasons: Although relevant network operators have deployed the support of IPv6 addresses on their networks, most of the customer premises equipment (CPEs) and Content/Service providers still use IPv4 addresses to connect to the internet.

With the imminent exhaustion of IPv4 addresses, in order to ensure the stability, growth and development of the Internet, specific actions must be taken by all stakeholders, such as governments, Internet community, network operators, the service and content providers, manufactures and consumers, to guarantee the transition to IPv6 without further delays. In this sense, Brazilian administration believes that governments play a key role as catalyst for the adoption of IPv6 by network operators, equipment manufacturers, content/service providers and also the consumers;

Additionally, there are a number of developing countries that still need expert technical assistance for this transition, despite the partial progress made in some other countries. ITU, collaborating

closely with the relevant international recognized partners in the Internet community (e.g., regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and others), can help in the deployment of IPv6.

The revision to Res. 180 aims to reflect the premises above and discussions at previous ITU conferences, such as World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Dubai, 2012), World Telecommunication Policy Forum (Geneva, 2013) and World Telecommunication Development Conference (Dubai, 2014).
