

PLENARY MEETING

**Addendum 1 to
Document 80-E
6 October 2014
Original: English**

**Member States of European Conference of Postal and
Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)**

EUROPEAN COMMON PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ECP #	Title
ECP 1	Revision to Resolution 101: Internet Protocol-based networks
ECP 2	Revision to Resolution 102: 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
ECP 3	Revision to Resolution 133: Role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names
ECP 4	Revision to Decision 11: Creation and management of Council working groups
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ECP 7	Revision to Resolution 119: Methods to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Radio Regulations Board
ECP 8	New Resolution on strengthening the role of ITU with regard to transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities
ECP 9	Revision to Resolution 169: Admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union
ECP 10	Revisions to Resolution 140 – ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
ECP 11	Revision to Resolution 179: ITU's role in child online protection
ECP 12	Revision to Resolution 182 related to climate change and suppression of Resolution 35
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ECP 17	Revision to Resolution 70: Gender mainstreaming in ITU, promotion of gender equality and the social and economic empowerment of women through information and communication technologies
ECP 18	New Resolution on empowerment of youth through information and communication technologies

ECP-1: Revision to Resolution 101: Internet Protocol-based networks

The main objective of the revisions is to ensure that the BDT provides capacity building to developing and least developed countries with regard to connect the unconnected, including better use of ITU Regional Offices in achieving this goal.

MOD EUR/80A1/1

RESOLUTION 101 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~ BUSAN, 2014)

Internet Protocol-based networks

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 101 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), especially §§ 27 c) and 50 d) of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, relating to international Internet connectivity;
- c) No. 196 of the ITU Convention, which stipulates that telecommunication standardization study groups shall pay due attention to the study of Questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries at both the regional and international levels;
- d) Resolution 23 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection;
- e) Resolution 69 (~~Johannesburg, 2008~~ Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources;
- f) Recommendation ITU-T D.50, on general tariff principles – principles applicable to international Internet connection;
- g) Resolution 64 (~~Johannesburg, 2008~~ Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6_{7i};
- h) United Nations General Assembly 2nd Committee process on the review of WSIS;
- i) Opinion 1 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Promoting Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) as a long term solution to advance connectivity;
- j) Opinion 2 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Fostering an enabling environment for the greater growth and development of broadband connectivity;
- k) Opinion 3 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Supporting capacity building for the deployment of IPv6;
- l) Opinion 4 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on In support of IPv6 adoption and transition from IPv4

m) Opinion 5 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Supporting multistakeholderism in Internet governance; and

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

aware

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

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

considering

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

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

c) that current and future IP-based networks and future IP developments will continue to introduce dramatic changes in the way we acquire, produce, circulate and consume information,

considering further

a) that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) has made significant progress and carried out several studies on the promotion of infrastructure and the use of the Internet in developing countries under its ~~2002 Istanbul~~ 2010 Hyderabad Action Plan, through human capacity building efforts such as its Internet training centre initiative, and through the outcomes of ~~WTDC-0614 – Dubai Action Plan~~, which endorsed the continuation of these studies, ~~and called on ITU-D to give assistance to developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, to set up high-speed backbone networks for the Internet, as well as national, subregional and regional access points for the Internet;~~

b) that studies are ongoing in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on IP-based network issues, including service interoperability with other telecommunication networks, numbering, signalling requirements and protocol aspects, security and infrastructure component costs, issues associated with the evolution to ~~next generation networks (NGN), including future networks and~~ the migration from existing networks to NGNs, ~~and implementation of the requirements of Recommendation ITU-T D.50;~~

c) that the general cooperation agreement between ITU-T and the Internet Society (ISOC)/Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), as referred to in Supplement 3 to the ITU-T Series A recommendations, continues to exist,

recognizing

- a) that IP-based networks have evolved to a widely accessible medium used for global commerce and communication, and there is therefore a need to continue to identify the global activities related to IP-based networks with respect to, for example:
 - i) infrastructure, interoperability and standardization;
 - ii) Internet naming and addressing;
 - iii) dissemination of information about IP-based networks and the implications of their development for ITU Member States, particularly the developing countries;
- b) that significant work on IP-related issues and ~~the future~~ internet¹network is being conducted within ITU and many other international bodies;
- c) that the quality of service of IP-based networks should be consistent with ITU-T recommendations and other recognized international standards;
- d) that it is in the public interest that IP-based networks and other telecommunication networks should be both interoperable and provide, ~~at a minimum, the level of quality of service provided by traditional networks, consistent with ITU-T recommendations and other recognized international standards~~ global reachability,

requests the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

to continue its collaborative activities on IP-based networks with ISOC/IETF and other relevant ~~recognized~~ organizations, in respect of interconnectivity with existing telecommunication networks and migration to NGN and future networks,

requests the three Sectors

to continue to consider their future work programmes on IP-based networks and on migration to NGN and future networks,

resolves

- 1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations^{2,1} involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, ~~in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as~~ to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;
- 2 that ITU shall fully embrace the opportunities for telecommunication/ICT development that arise from the growth of IP-based services, in conformity with the ITU purposes and the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS, taking into account the quality and security of services;
- 3 that ITU shall clearly identify, for its Member States and Sector Members and for the general public, the range of ~~Internet related non-content related~~ Internet issues that fall within the

~~¹ e.g. ITU-T Kaleidoscope event on *Beyond the Internet? – Innovations for future networks and services*, held in Pune, India in December 2010~~

^{2,1} 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.

responsibilities incumbent on the Union under its basic texts and the activities in the WSIS outcome documents where ITU has a role as an action line facilitator and WSIS coordinator;

4 that ITU shall continue to collaborate with other relevant organizations to ensure that growth in IP-based networks, along with and taking into consideration traditional networks, delivers maximum benefits to the global community, and shall continue to participate, as appropriate, ~~in any directly related new international initiatives, particularly the recent initiative~~ in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the United Nations Broadband Commission formed for this purpose;

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

2 based on this report, to continue collaborative activities related to IP-based networks, especially those related to the implementation of the relevant outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

~~3 to propose to the 2011 session of the Council that a special forum under Resolution 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference or workshop be convened in the first quarter of 2013 to discuss all the issues raised in this resolution and also in Resolutions 102 and 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, preferably collocated with other relevant major ITU events;~~

invites the Council

to consider the above-mentioned report and take into account comments, if any, made by the advisory groups of the three Sectors through their respective Bureau Directors on implementation of this resolution and, when appropriate, undertake further steps, ~~and to study the Secretary-General's proposal calling for a forum under Resolution 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) or workshop to address all issues related to this resolution and to Resolutions 102 and 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,~~

instructs the Director of Telecommunication Development Bureau

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

invites Member States and Sector Members

- 1 to participate in, and follow the progress of, the current work of the Sectors of the Union;
- 2 to increase awareness at national, regional and international level among all interested non-governmental parties and to encourage their participation in relevant ITU activities, ~~and~~ in any other relevant activities emanating from the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS as well as any other initiatives of entities involved in Internet governance.

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ECP-2: Revision to Resolution 102: 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

Main objectives of this ECP are to ensure that ITU works with all stakeholders in a collaborative and equal basis, and ensures that all documents related to Internet governance should be made accessible to all stakeholders without password protection, including those related to CWG Internet.

MOD EUR/80A1/2

RESOLUTION 102 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

recognizing

- a) all relevant resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) all relevant outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);
- c) Opinion 1 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Promoting Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) as a long term solution to advance connectivity;
- d) Opinion 2 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Fostering an enabling environment for the greater growth and development of broadband connectivity;
- e) Opinion 3 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Supporting capacity building for the deployment of IPv6;
- f) Opinion 4 (Geneva 2013) of WTPF on In support of IPv6 adoption and transition from IPv4
- g) Opinion 5 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF on Supporting multistakeholderism in Internet governance; and

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

i) The examples of enhanced cooperation that were identified by the CSTD working Group on Enhanced Cooperation,

considering

a) that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broad approach to the issues of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the efforts of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;

b) that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and the Internet, taking into account the requirements, features and interoperability of next-generation networks (NGN) and future networks, are of crucial importance as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;

c) that the development of the Internet is essentially market-led and driven by private and government initiatives;

d) that the private sector continues to play a very important role in the expansion and development of the Internet, for example through investments in infrastructures and services;

e) that management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names and addresses must fully reflect the geographical-global nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders;

f) the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and that the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, have been endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;

g) that the management of the Internet is a subject of valid international interest and must flow from full international and multistakeholder cooperation on the basis of the outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

h) that, as stated in the WSIS outcomes, all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the existing Internet and its future development and of the future internet, and that the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders is also recognized,

recognizing further

a) that ITU is dealing with technical and policy issues related to IP-based networks, including the existing Internet and evolution to NGN as well as studies into the future internet;

b) that ITU performs worldwide coordination of a number of radiocommunication-related and telecommunication-related resource allocation systems and acts as a forum for policy discussion in this area;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

emphasizing

a) that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations in accordance with §§ 35 a)-e) of the Tunis Agenda;

b) that the role of governments includes providing a clear, consistent and predictable legal framework, in order to promote a favourable environment in which global ICT networks are interoperable with Internet networks and widely accessible to all citizens without any discrimination and to ensure adequate protection of public interests in the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

c) that WSIS recognized the need for enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues;

d) that ITU, for its part, has started the process towards enhanced cooperation as one of the relevant organizations referred to in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, and that the Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues should continue its work on Internet-related public policy issues;

e) that ITU can play a positive role by offering all interested parties a platform for encouraging discussions and for the dissemination of information on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU,

noting

a) ~~the decision to convene the fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum and the results of this forum, in particular Opinion 1 in regard to public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, and taking into consideration Resolutions 47, 48, 49, 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 64, 69 and 75 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly~~

~~(WTSA)the UNGA resolution A/68/302 on modalities on the overall review by the UN General Assembly of the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS;~~

b) ~~that the Dedicated Group, as an integral part of the Council Working Group on WSIS (Resolution 75 (Johannesburg, 2008)), Council Working Group on international Internet related public policy issues (CWG Internet) has furthered the objectives of that resolution regarding public policy issues pertaining to the Internet;~~

c) Resolution ~~1305~~1336, adopted by the ITU Council at its ~~2009-2011~~ session, which instructed the Secretary-General to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of the ~~Dedicated Group~~CWG Internet to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes;

~~d) — that the Dedicated Group would be more efficient in its role if it became autonomous and directly responsible to the Council;~~

~~ed)~~ that the ~~Dedicated Group~~CWG Internet shall include in its work all relevant decisions of this conference and all other resolutions relevant to the work of the group as stated in Council Resolution 1305 and the annex thereto;²

~~e)~~ the need to conduct Internet governance debates in an open and transparent manner,
resolves

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

1 that ITU should work with all stakeholders¹ on a cooperative, collaborative and reciprocal basis in order to contribute to the multistakeholder Internet governance for the greater benefit of global users;

2 that all ITU documents related to Internet governance issues shall be accessible to all stakeholders without password protection,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to take a significant collaboration role in international discussions and initiatives on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, taking into account future developments of the Internet, the purposes of the Union and the interests of its membership as expressed in its instruments, resolutions and decisions;

2 to take the necessary steps for ITU to continue to play a facilitating role in the coordination of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, as expressed in §35 d) of the Tunis

~~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.~~

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.

Agenda, interacting as ~~necessary~~ appropriate with other intergovernmental organizations in these domains;

3 in line with § 78 a) of the Tunis Agenda, to continue to contribute as appropriate to the work of IGF, ~~should the mandate of the IGF be extended by the 2010 session of the United Nations General Assembly;~~

4 to continue to take the necessary steps for ITU to play an active and constructive role in the process towards enhanced cooperation as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda;

5 to continue to take the necessary steps in ITU's own internal process towards enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, involving all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities;

6 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects and to submit proposals as appropriate;

7 to ~~continue to disseminate, as appropriate,~~ publish without password protection, the documents and reports of the Dedicated Group to CWG Internet, so that all relevant international organizations and stakeholders ~~actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes can collaborate fully,~~

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

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

2 to provide assistance, within the Union's expertise, and within available resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to Member States, if so requested, in order to achieve their stated policy objectives with respect to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources, and with respect to Internet-related public policy issues, as stated in the annex to Council Resolution 1305, which identifies the role of the Dedicated Group, within their mandate;

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

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to ensure that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) performs its role in technical issues, and to continue to contribute ITU-T expertise and to liaise and cooperate with appropriate entities on issues related to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, such as IP version 6 (IPv6), ENUM and IDNs, as well as any other related technological developments and issues, including facilitating appropriate studies on these issues by relevant ITU-T study groups and other groups;

2 in accordance with ITU rules and procedures, and calling upon contributions from the ITU membership, to continue to play a facilitating role in coordination and assistance in the development of public policy issues pertaining to Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU and their possible evolution;

3 to work with Member States, ~~and Sector Members,~~ recognizing the activities of other appropriate entities, and relevant international organizations on issues concerning Member States' ccTLDs and related experiences;

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

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to organize international and regional forums and carry out necessary activities, in conjunction with appropriate entities, for the period ~~2010-2014~~2016-2019, to discuss policy, operational and technical issues on the Internet in general, and on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU in particular, including with regard to multilingualism, for the benefit of Member States, especially for developing countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition, taking into consideration the content of the relevant resolutions of this conference, including this resolution, in addition to the content of the relevant resolutions of the ~~2010~~2014 ~~World~~ ~~Telecommunication~~ ~~Development~~ ~~Conference~~ (WTDC);

2 to continue promoting, through the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector programmes and study groups, the exchange of information, fostering debate and the development of best practices on Internet issues, and to continue to play a key role in outreach by contributing to capacity building, providing technical assistance and encouraging the involvement of developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, in international Internet forums and issues;

3 to continue reporting annually to the Council and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group, and also to WTDC, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

invites the ~~Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues, as an integral part of the Council Working Group on the World Summit on the Information Society~~CWG Internet,

1 to consider and discuss openly with all interested stakeholders the activities of the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux in relation to the implementation of this resolution;

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

instructs the Council

1 ~~to revise its appropriate resolutions to make the Dedicated Group into a Council working group (CWG), limited to Member States, with open consultation to all stakeholders to ensure that all stakeholders are able to contribute to and participate in the ITU CWG Internet to ensure maximum collaboration for the benefit of the global community;~~

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

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

4 to report to the ~~2014-2018~~ ~~Plenipotentiary~~ ~~Conference~~ on the activities undertaken and achievements on the objectives of this resolution, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

invites Member States

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

2 to continue to participate actively in the discussions and development of public policy issues related to Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, their possible evolution and the impact of new usages and applications, cooperating with the relevant organizations, and to contribute to the Dedicated Group CWG Internet and ITU study groups on related matters,

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

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ECP-3: Revision to Resolution 133: Revision to Resolution 133: Role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names

The main objectives of the ECP are:

- for the ITU to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and cooperation with other International organisations and;
- to reflect that the multistakeholder model has allowed a successful introduction of a major programme of International Domain Names (IDNs), including non-latin character sets.

MOD EUR/80A1/3

RESOLUTION 133 (REV. GUADALAJARA, 2010BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

recalling

~~Resolution 133 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on this subject,~~

considering

the ~~provisions of Resolutions 101 and 102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on~~ ITU's role within a multistakeholder environment with regard to international public policy issues

pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses,

recalling further

- a) the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), as defined in resolutions adopted at the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008), including, *inter alia*, Resolution 47 (Rev. ~~Johannesburg, 2008~~Dubai, 2012), on country code top-level domain names, and Resolution 48 (Rev. ~~Johannesburg, 2008~~Dubai, 2012), on internationalized domain names, and ongoing activities in ITU-T Study Group 16 in this regard;
- b) the commitment of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) to advance the process for the introduction of multilingualism in a number of areas including domain names, e-mail, Internet addresses and keyword look-up;
- c) the ~~need to promote regional root servers and the use of~~benefits that internationalized domain names ~~are bringing in order~~ to overcome linguistic barriers to Internet access;
- d) ~~past successful standardization activities undertaken by ITU-T with regard to the adoption of recommendations pertaining to non-Latin character sets for telex (five character code) and data transfer (seven character code), allowing the use of non-Latin character sets for national and regional telex and for data transfer at global, regional and international level,~~

aware

- a) of the continuing progress towards integration of telecommunications and the Internet;
- b) that Internet users are generally more comfortable reading or browsing through texts in their own language and that, for the Internet to become more widely available to a large number of users, it is necessary to make the Internet (DNS system) available in non-Latin based scripts, taking into account the progress recently made in this regard;
- c) that, recalling the results of WSIS and resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), there should be a continuing commitment to working earnestly towards multilingualization of the Internet, as part of a multilateral, transparent and democratic process, involving governments and all stakeholders, ~~in their respective roles in implementation of this resolution, in partnership, and that multistakeholder model has allowed a major programme of the introduction of IDNs within gTLDs and ccTLDs;~~
- d) of the significant progress made towards the provisions of Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) and the benefits of using non-latin character sets available on the Internet;
- e) the progress made in providing multi-lingualism on the Internet,

emphasizing

- a) ~~that the current the success that coordinating the~~ domain name system ~~does not fully reflect~~has had in moving towards reflecting the diverse and growing language needs of all users;
- b) that internationalized Internet domain names, and more generally information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the Internet, must be widely accessible to all citizens without regard to gender, race, religion, country of residence or language;
- c) that Internet domain names should not privilege any country or region of the world to the detriment of others, and should take into account the global diversity of languages;

~~d) — the role of ITU to assist its membership in promoting the use of their language scripts for domain names, as it has done in the past in relation to telex and data transfer;~~

ed) that, recalling the results of WSIS and the needs of linguistic groups, there is an urgent need to:

- advance ~~the process~~ for the introduction of multilingualism in a number of areas, including domain names, e-mail addresses and keyword look-up;
- implement programmes that allow for the presence of multilingual domain names and content on the Internet and the use of various software models in order to fight against the linguistic digital divide and to ensure that everyone can participate in the emerging new society;
- strengthen cooperation between relevant bodies for the further development of technical standards and to foster their global deployment,

recognizing

~~a) — the existing role and sovereignty of ITU Member States with respect to allocation and management of their country code numbering resources as enshrined in Recommendation ITU-T E.164;~~

ba) that there are a number of challenges with regard to intellectual property and the deployment of internationalized domain names, and adequate solutions should be explored;

eb) the role played by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) with regard to dispute resolution for domain names;

ec) the role played by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) with regard to promoting cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content;

ed) that ITU enjoys close cooperation with both WIPO and UNESCO;

e) the role played by technical community and other stakeholders to advance the introduction of multilingualism in IDNs;

f) that it is paramount to maintain global interoperability as domain names expand to include non-Latin character sets,

resolves

to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations[‡] involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community that ITU should work with all stakeholders on a cooperative, collaborative and reciprocal basis in order to contribute to the multistakeholder Internet governance for the greater benefit of global users,

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

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

- 1 to take an active part in all international discussions, initiatives and activities on the deployment and management of internationalized Internet domain names, in cooperation with relevant organizations, including WIPO and UNESCO,
- 2 ~~to take any necessary action to ensure the sovereignty of ITU Member States with regard to Recommendation ITU-T E.164 numbering plans whatever the application in which they are used~~ explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations¹ involved in the development of IP-based networks and future Internet;
- 3 ~~to promote effectively the role of~~ encourage the ITU membership, ~~in the internationalization of as appropriate, to develop and deploy the internationalized~~ domain names in their respective language scripts using their specific character sets;
- 4 to support Member States in meeting the commitments of the Geneva Plan of Action and the Tunis Agenda in respect of internationalized domain names;
- 5 ~~to make proposals, where appropriate, for achieving the aims of this resolution as quickly as possible;~~
- 6 ~~to give priority to the studies carried out by ITU-T as regards different non-Latin scripts;~~
- 75 to bring this resolution to the attention of WIPO and UNESCO, which is facilitator for implementation of WSIS Action Line C8, stressing the concerns and requests for assistance of Member States, in particular the developing countries, with regard to internationalized (multilingual) domain names, and their insistence on help from the Union in this field, in order to ensure Internet use and advancement across language barriers, thereby increasing the international use of the Internet;
- 86 to report annually to the ITU Council on the activities undertaken and achievements attained on this subject,

instructs the Council

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

invites Member States and Sector Members

- 1 to take an active part in all international discussions and initiatives on the development and deployment of internationalized Internet domain names, including the initiatives of relevant language groups, ~~and to submit written contributions to ITU-T in order to help implement this resolution;~~
- 2 to increase awareness at national and regional levels among all interested parties ~~and to encourage their participation in to~~ the Union's work, and that of ITU-T in particular, ~~and to invite the entity to collaborate and~~ engaged in the development and deployment of internationalized domain names ~~to cooperate with the Union and ITU-T with relevant organizations such as UNESCO, ICANN and regional ccTLD organizations~~ in order to help implement this resolution;

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.

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

* * * * *

ECP-4: Revision to Decision 11: Creation and management of Council working groups

The main objective of proposed revisions is to ensure that working groups of the ITU dealing with Internet-related issues shall be open to all interested stakeholders. Europe believes that open discussions on internet would bring additional value and insights to the Union. Furthermore, Europe is of the position that all internet-related discussions should take place in multistakeholder, open and transparent manner.

MOD EUR/80A1/4

DECISION 11 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Creation and management of Council working groups

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

considering

- a) that the purposes of the Union are set out in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;
- b) that Article 7 of the Constitution states that the Council acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) that Article 10 of the Constitution states that, in the interval between plenipotentiary conferences, the Council shall act, as governing body of the Union, on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter;
- d) that Resolution 71 (Rev. ~~Guadalajara, 2010~~Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, identifies key issues, goals, strategies and priorities for the Union as a whole, for each of the Sectors and for the General Secretariat;
- e) that Council Resolution 1333 contains Guiding principles for the Creation, management and termination of Council working groups,

considering further

- a) that the current Council and working group schedule has caused considerable strain on Member State and Sector Member resources;
- b) that the constraints of the world economic situation also serve to further increase the growing demands placed on the activities of the Union and to highlight the limited resources available from Member States and Sector Members;

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

decides

1 that the Council should decide to create working groups based on key issues, goals, strategies and priorities identified in Resolution 71 (Rev. ~~Guadalajara, 2010~~Busan, 2014)¹;

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

3 that all working groups shall be open to all Member States and Sector Members;

4 that working groups dealing with Internet-related issues shall be open to all interested stakeholders;

~~35~~ that the Council should decide the leadership of the working groups;

~~46~~ that the Council should, ~~based on criteria to be adopted at its ordinary 2011 session,~~ decide on the termination of working groups, according to circumstances under which termination is appropriate, including completion of the tasks under their mandate, changing requirements, the need to avoid duplication of effort, and budgetary reasons;

~~57~~ that, to the extent possible, the Council should integrate working group meetings into the agenda and time allocation of the annual sessions of the Council.

* * * * *

ECP-5: New Decision on access to ITU documents

The main purpose of this new decision is to provide public access to all ITU documents, unless where disclosure would cause potential harm to a legitimate private or public interest that outweighs the benefits of accessibility. Furthermore, the Decision instructs the Secretary General to develop a policy on public access to ITU documents.

Europe believes that providing free access to documents promotes transparency and accountability and will result in increased involvement of all stakeholders in the work of ITU.

ADD EUR/80A1/5

DRAFT NEW DECISION [EUR-1]

Access to ITU Documents

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

¹ taking into account the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

considering

- a) Council Decision 563, which requested the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources to review the ITU document access policy to determine the extent to which documents should be made publicly accessible;
- b) the Study conducted by the ITU Secretariat comparing document access policies at the ITU with those in the U.N. and Specialized Agencies, which demonstrates that the ITU lags substantially behind those entities in making documents publicly available,

noting

- a) the decisions to allow public access to the basic texts of ITU, the administrative regulations and other documents;
- b) the positive experiences of the free access to documents at WTPF, including the preparation for the Forum;
- c) the policies in other Specialized Agencies regarding document access policy,

believing

that making ITU documents available to the general public will:

- promote transparency and accountability,
- by providing accurate and timely information, increase the involvement of all stakeholders in the work of ITU,

noting further

- a) that the content of certain documents may be confidential, and that disclosure of the content would cause potential harm to a legitimate private or public interest that outweighs the benefits of accessibility;
- b) that there is a need to establish clear and specific rules for exceptions to the public access based on the content,

decides

- 1 that the ITU should provide public access to all documents; unless where disclosure would cause potential harm to a legitimate private or public interest that outweighs the benefits of accessibility;
- 2 that the information should be posted on the ITU website;
- 3 that clear and specific exceptions to the public access to documents should be established including an appeals process;
- 4 that exceptions should be based on the content of the document and may include personal information; information related to legal, disciplinary or investigative matters; information that would compromise safety and security; commercial information; where disclosure would cause potential harm to a legitimate private or public interest that outweighs the benefits of accessibility,

instructs the Secretary General

- 1 to develop a policy on public access to ITU documents consistent with this Decision;
- 2 to present the policy to Council 2015 for consideration and approval.

* * * * *

ECP-6: New resolution on International standards for real-time global flight tracking for safety of life aviation applications

The main purpose of this new resolution is to ask WRC-15 to address the issue of real-time global flight tracking for safety of life aviation applications. The proposed Resolution does not prejudge any decision that may be adopted by WRC-15.

ADD EUR/80A1/6

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [EUR-1]

International standards for real-time global flight tracking for safety of life aviation applications

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 global flight tracking, demonstrating the complexity of the issue and the need to undertake coordinated actions by various organizations, including the ITU, within the scope of their respective mandates;
- c)* that the increase in the volume of air traffic expected until the early 2020s, entailing the risk of dangerous situations, due to the greater number of planes in airspace and the narrower distances between them, needs to be properly addressed by the monitoring of flight data;
- d)* that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has developed Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) for systems enabling position determination and tracking of aircraft for air traffic control;
- e)* 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;
- f)* ICAO further encouraged ITU to place this on the Agenda for the upcoming ITU World Radiocommunication Conference 2015;

g) 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;

h) that the Expert Dialogue on real-time monitoring of flight data, Kuala Lumpur, 26-27 May 2014, stressed the need for international standards, policies and regulations, as well as harmonized spectrum, to ensure worldwide interoperability and compatibility, and to optimize costs through economies of scale;

noting

1) 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;

2) and that pursuant to Article 40 of the ITU Constitution, International telecommunication services must give absolute priority to all communications concerning safety of life at sea, on land, in the air and in outer space;

resolves to request the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference

to consider the issue of real-time global flight tracking for safety of life aviation applications and, if appropriate, take action, taking into account ITU-R studies, recognised international aeronautical standards and a specific report from the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau;

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to report to WRC-15 on the issue of real-time global flight tracking including all relevant studies within ITU-R.

* * * * *

ECP-7: Revision to Resolution 119: Methods to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Radio Regulations Board

Introduction

The Radio Regulations Board (RRB) plays an essential role in the Radio Regulation's development, monitoring and enforcement. In the recent years, the increasing number of various radio uses as well as the augmentation of the number of countries having or seeking access to orbit/spectrum resources have led and will continue to lead to an increase of the disputes that are submitted to the RRB.

Europe considers the RRB as an essential organ of the Union. In light of its ever-increasing importance for a fair and rational application of the Radio Regulations, some of its procedures and working methods could be improved to further the RRB's role and credibility.

Proposals

Europe proposes to strengthen the legal basis of RRB decisions and to improve the overall RRB governance. More specifically, Europe proposes:

- To clarify the conditions under which the RRB will reconsider a previous decision,
- To prevent conflicts of interest related to the RRB members.

Conditions for reconsideration of a previous RRB decision

Because World Radio Conferences, which are the supreme ITU organ when it comes to resolve a dispute related to the application of the Radio Regulations, are only held every 3 to 5 years, administrations cannot wait such a period to challenge a decision taken by the RRB. Therefore recent years have seen an increasing number of cases being reopened in the RRB. While means of making appeal to RRB decisions should be a right for administrations, it may be beneficial to clarify the conditions for reconsideration of a previous RRB decision. Currently there seems to be no clear or consistent practice.

Since implementation of such appeal process by the RRB (for example, by revision of the Rules of Procedure, Part C) may not be in conformity with RR No. 14.6, two proposals are made: the PP-14 will instruct the WRC to establish a procedure for review of decision of the RRB (RR No. 14.6) between the WRCs, if an administration disagrees with the Board's decision, and, for cases not relevant to RR No. 14.6, the proposed modified Resolution includes provisions instructing the RRB to document the appeal process in its working methods (see section C of the Rules of Procedures).

Guidelines on the number and timing of appeals may be also necessary to be included: it is suggested that an administration should only be able to appeal a decision once and should do it at the subsequent meeting.

Preventing conflicts of interest

The current practice of the RRB prevents conflicts of interests related to nationality because RRB Members are supposed not to take part to debates related to their own country (see No. 98 of the ITU Constitution "...each member of the Board shall refrain from intervening in decisions directly concerning the member's own administration...").

No. 93 of the ITU Constitution indicates that the RRB members shall be "thoroughly qualified in the field of radiocommunications and possessing practical experience in the assignment and utilization of frequencies." No. 98 of the ITU Constitution recalls that "[i]n the exercise of their Board duties, the members of the Radio Regulations Board shall serve, not as representing their respective Member States nor a region, but as custodians of an international public trust. (...)". De facto, both objectives are not so easy to meet in practice because competent candidates are almost naturally working in the field of radiocommunications and have therefore potentially other interests than their role as RRB members.

Nos. 99 and 100 of the ITU Constitution already contemplate this difficulty and clearly state that:

"(...)

99 2) No member of the Board shall request or receive instructions relating to the exercise of his duties for the Union from any government or a member thereof, or from any public or private organization or person. Members of the Board shall refrain from taking any action or from participating in any decision which may be incompatible with their status defined in No. 98 above.

100 3) Member States and Sector Members shall respect the exclusively international character of the duties of the members of the Board and refrain from attempting to influence them in the performance of their Board duties.

(...)”

To enact these two provisions and give additional assurance that no conflict of interest raises concerning the participation of an RRB member in a decision, the proposed modified Resolution requires that the RRB members make a declaration of interests, not only regarding their nationality but also concerning their business interests. This practice is already implemented for the five elected officials of the ITU as well as for a number of civil servants of the ITU staff. It is also implemented for IMAC members and Appendix A of Resolution 162 on IMAC was used as an example to draft the proposals related to the declaration of interests of RRB members.

This measure will improve the credibility of the RRB decisions, therefore also reducing the number of appeals.

MOD EUR/80A1/7

RESOLUTION 119 (REV. ~~ANTALYA, 2006~~BUSAN, 2014)

**Methods to improve the efficiency and effectiveness
of the Radio Regulations Board**

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

recalling

a) Resolution 119 (~~Marrakesh, 2002~~Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) that the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2003) (WRC-03) introduced important amendments to Article 13 of the Radio Regulations, including two new important additions in Nos 13.0.1 and 13.0.2, and that the same conference also introduced amendments to the working methods of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB),

considering

a) that WRC-03 considered that further improvements are both possible and necessary in order to ensure a high degree of transparency in the Board's work;

b) that WRC-03 introduced improvements to the working methods of the Board on the basis of Resolution 119 (Marrakesh, 2002), such as, *inter alia*, inclusion of the reasons for every RRB decision in the summary of decisions;

- c) the continued importance of efficient and effective RRB working methods in meeting the requirements of the Radio Regulations and in preserving the rights of Member States;
- d) the continued concerns expressed by some Member States at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and at this conference in regard to transparency and efficiency of the RRB's working methods;
- e) that, since RRB has an important role to consider appeals by Member States as prescribed in the Radio Regulations, appropriate facilities and resources are necessary for it to continue discharging its responsibilities expeditiously,

recognizing

the importance that the Union attaches to the RRB's activities,

resolves to instruct the Radio Regulations Board

1 to continue to review periodically its working methods and internal processes and develop appropriate changes in its methods and decision-making processes and their overall effectiveness in order to attain a higher degree of transparency, and report the results to the next WRC through the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR);

2 to continue to include in the summary of its decisions (No. 13.18 of the Radio Regulations):

- the reasons for each decision taken by the Board;
- comments received from administrations on the Rules of Procedure;

this summary of decisions, including the associated reasons, shall be published by circular letter and on the RRB website;

3 to continue to give advice to WRC and regional radiocommunication conferences, at an appropriate time, on difficulties in the application of any regulatory provision in force as well as those under discussion at the conference;

4 to prepare the necessary input to the report of the Director of BR to the next WRC in accordance with Nos 13.0.1 and 13.0.2 of the Radio Regulations with respect to the implementation of the above-mentioned provisions;

5 to schedule its meetings with a view to facilitating consideration and action by administrations in accordance with No. 13.14 of the Radio Regulations;

6 to ensure that the RRB is free of any real or perceived conflict of interest by implementing the mechanism of signing an annual declaration and statement of private, financial and other interests by each member of the RRB (see Appendix to this Resolution);

7 to document the appeal process of an RRB decision in its internal arrangements and working methods as published in the Rules of Procedures, in cases not covered by the section requests the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference below,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to continue to provide to RRB:

- detailed explanations from BR on matters to be considered at Board meetings;
- any relevant information from appropriate staff within BR,

calls upon all Member States

to continue to provide all necessary assistance and support to RRB members individually, and the Board as a whole, in carrying out their functions,

invites the ~~2007 and subsequent~~ world radiocommunication conferences

to review, and to continue developing, principles, applied or to be applied by RRB in the preparation of new Rules of Procedure in accordance with Article 13 of the Radio Regulations, with particular attention to Nos 13.0.1 and 13.0.2 thereof,

requests the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference

to develop a procedure for review of a decision of the RRB taken under No. 14.6 of the Radio Regulations between the WRCs, if an administration disagrees with the Board's decision,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to continue to make available the necessary facilities and resources for RRB members in conducting their meetings;
- 2 to continue to facilitate the recognition of the status of RRB members pursuant to No. 142A of the ITU Convention;
- 3 to provide the necessary logistical support, such as computer hardware and software, to RRB members from developing countries, if required, in order to perform their duties as Board members,

further instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the ~~2007~~2015 session of the Council, to subsequent sessions of the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on actions taken pursuant to this resolution and the results thereof.

APPENDIX TO RESOLUTION 119

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
Radio Regulations Board (RRB)
Declaration & Statement of Private, Financial
and Other Interests Form

1. Details

Name

2. Private, financial or other Interests (tick appropriate box)

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

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

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

3. Private, financial or other Interests of family members* (tick appropriate box)

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

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

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

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

Signature

Name

Date

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

5. Declaration

I declare that:

- As a member of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB), I am aware of my responsibilities under No. 99 of the ITU Constitution:
 - 99 2) No member of the Board shall request or receive instructions relating to the exercise of his duties for the Union from any government or a member thereof, or from any public or private organization or person. Members of the Board shall refrain from taking any action or from participating in any decision which may be incompatible with their status defined in No. 98 of the ITU Constitution.

I declare that:

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

Signature

Name

Date

**Declaration & Statement of Private,
Financial and Other Interests Form**
(Appendix A, page 4/4)

6. Declaration of consent by immediate family member to disclosure of their personal, financial and other interests

If you ticked the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Step 7.

This declaration is to be completed by the immediate family member/s of the RRB member where the RRB member considers that the personal, financial and other interests of the family member/s could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions he/she is taking or the advice he/she is giving in the course of his/her membership of RRB.

Family member name _____

Relationship to RRB member _____

RRB member name _____

Signature

Name of immediate family member

Date

7. Submit this form

Once completed and signed, this form should be sent to the Chairman of the ITU Council.

* * * * *

ECP-8: New Resolution on strengthening the role of ITU with regard to transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

Introduction

ITU Member States rely more and more on satellite technologies for a range of activities (Earth exploration, telecommunications, navigation, etc.)

The United Nations General Assembly has recently adopted Resolution 68/50 “Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities” (5 December 2013). This Resolution elaborates on a report prepared by a Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities (see report A/68/189 submitted to the Sixty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly). The Group noted “the role of ITU in the management of the radio frequency spectrum and geostationary orbital slots. In the context of transparency and confidence-building measures, the ITU Radiocommunication Bureau plays a key role in addressing harmful radio-frequency interference, as provided for in article 45 of the ITU Constitution and article 15 of the ITU Radio Regulations. The Group also noted the importance of commitments to establish and implement policies and procedures to minimize any form of harmful radio-frequency interference” (see §17 of the Report).

Proposals

As part of a possible response from the International Telecommunication Union to Resolution 68/50 “Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities” adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, Europe proposes that the Plenipotentiary Conference adopts a Resolution aimed at strengthening the role of ITU with regard to transparency and confidence-building measures in Outer Space activities. In order to promote knowledge dissemination, capacity building and sharing of best practices, the intention is that there should be regular meetings of experts on this topic: such meetings would allow Member States, interested Sector Members, Associates and Academia to share their views. It is envisaged the current means of the ITU (e.g. World/Regional Radiocommunication Seminars, dedicated BR workshops) should serve as the basis for organizing such meetings of experts.

Europe also proposes some specific actions:

- instruct the Radiocommunication Bureau to further its efforts and actions to get access to existing monitoring earth stations through Cooperation agreements (it should be noted that all the necessary legal instruments for such access already exist in Article 16 of the Radio Regulations);
- initiate and maintain a database on cases of harmful interference affecting satellite systems.

Europe understands that these activities will fall within the normal budget of the Radiocommunication Bureau and will not entail any increase of satellite cost recovery fees.

ADD EUR/80A1/8

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [EUR-2]

Strengthening the role of ITU with regard to Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 68/50 “Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities” adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 5 December 2013;
- b) The report A/68/189 of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities transmitted to the Sixty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly,

noting

- a) that the United Nations General Assembly has requested the United Nations Secretary-General to circulate the report to all other relevant entities and organizations of the United Nations system in order that they may assist in effectively implementing the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, as appropriate;
- b) that the United Nations General Assembly has encouraged relevant entities and organizations of the United Nations system to coordinate, as appropriate, on matters related to the recommendations contained in the report,

considering

- a) that ITU Member States rely more and more on satellite technologies for a range of activities such as Earth exploration, telecommunications, navigation, etc.;
- b) that reliable satellite applications are increasingly becoming an integral part of national and international infrastructures;
- c) that users who rely on satellite services as well as their providers have a legitimate expectation that those services operating through satellite systems, which have been established in accordance with the Radio Regulations, will be able to operate without experiencing interference or disruption,

recognizing

- a) that the use and development of space-based infrastructure for ICTs is acknowledged in WTDC Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai 2014) as a key part of the action needed for bridging the digital divide as regards affordability, resilience and reliability, with further endorsement through Resolution 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010);
- b) that §1 of Article 45 of the Constitution (No. 197) indicates that “All stations, whatever their purpose, must be established and operated in such a manner as not to cause harmful interference to the radio services or communications of other Member States or of recognized operating agencies, or of other duly authorized operating agencies which carry on a radio service, and which operate in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations”;
- c) that Article 15 of the Radio Regulations contains, *inter alia*, the procedure to be followed in a case of harmful interference;
- d) that Article 16 of the Radio Regulations sets up the principles for implementing international monitoring,

resolves

to encourage the dissemination of knowledge, capacity building and the sharing of best practices in the use and development of space-based infrastructure, with the objectives of improving connectivity in the provision of communications and access to information, facilitating disaster preparedness, rescue, relief and recovery, remote sensing of the Earth’s resources and environmental threats, and bridging the digital divide, through a range of initiatives including but not limited to:

- instituting coordination mechanisms within and outside the Union, such as regular meetings of experts that would allow Member States, interested Sector Members, Associates and Academia to share their views;
- improving confidence and security in the reliability and availability of satellite networks and systems;
- improving the means to detect, record, resolve and prevent harmful interference affecting satellite networks and systems,

invites the Council

to monitor the operation of the Cooperation Agreements related to the use of existing monitoring earth stations, as regards participation, costs and effectiveness;

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to encourage all Member States and Sector Members to participate in the consideration of these matters;
- 2 to submit a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the contribution made by the Union in responding to General Assembly Resolution 68/50 on transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to encourage all Member States and Sector Members to contribute to the consideration of these matters, especially through providing ITU-R and ITU-T with advice on how transparency and confidence building in the development of spaced-based infrastructure can assist in meeting the objectives of the WTDC Dubai Declaration (Dubai, 2014) and Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014),

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

- 1 to further its efforts and actions to get access to existing monitoring earth stations through Cooperation Agreements with Member States, which participate in the international monitoring system;
- 2 to take the necessary steps to maintain a database on cases of harmful interference affecting satellite operation in consultation with Member States and Sector Members, in particular satellite notifying administrations and satellite operators;
- 3 to coordinate activities, as necessary, with the Directors of the other two Bureaux;
- 4 to include progress in these matters in future Reports of the Director to World Radiocommunication Conferences, in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention,

resolves to invite ITU-R

to develop appropriate ITU-R Recommendations including methodology of measurement by space monitoring earth station used under such Cooperation Agreements,

urges administrations

to actively contribute to the studies and actions taken in response to this Resolution and to encourage all parties concerned at their national level, especially satellite operators, to participate in the relevant fora.

* * * * *

ECP-9: Revision to Resolution 169: Admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union

Europe has examined Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010) and proposes the necessary amendments in order to reflect the success of the participation of academia, universities and their associated research establishments in the work of the three ITU Sectors and Europe believes that their participation should be enabled on a permanent basis.

MOD EUR/80A1/9

RESOLUTION 169 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~ REV. BUSAN, 2014)

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

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

recalling

Resolution 71 (~~Johannesburg, 2008~~ Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly,

considering

a) that academia, universities and their associated research establishments are not mentioned in Article 19 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union nor in any other provisions of the Basic Instruments of the Union;

a**b**) that the trial period of the participation of academia, universities and their associated research establishments in the three Sectors of the Union will, as authorized in resolves 1 of Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010), has proved to be successful and of benefit to the work of the ITU Sectors, particularly as these bodies address developments in modern technology within ITU's field of competence, while having a future vision allowing modern technologies and applications to be addressed in timely fashion;

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

noting

a) that a comprehensive analysis of the current methodologies for the participation of Sector Members, Associates has been initiated in ITU pursuant to Resolution 158 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010),

resolves

1 to admit academia, universities and their associated research establishments concerned with the development of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) to participate in the work of the three ITU Sectors, pursuant to the provisions of this Resolution, without the need for any amendment to Articles 2 and 3 of the ITU Constitution, ~~for a trial period until the next plenipotentiary conference and Article 19 of the Convention or any other provision of the Convention;~~

~~2 — to set the level of the financial contribution for such participation at one sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries¹ for defraying Union expenses;~~

~~3² that acceptance of applications for participation shall be conditional on the support of the Member States of the Union to which the bodies belong, the application and approval process for Academia, other than mentioned in resolves 1 above, should be the same as for Associate on the condition that this shall not constitute an alternative for those bodies currently listed with the Union as Sector Members or Associates,~~

instructs the Council

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

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

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

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

~~5¹ to implement this resolution and fix the annual fee based on the proposed amount of one sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries~~
level of the financial contribution for such participation at one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries¹ for defraying Union expenses;

~~6² to calculate the financial contributions and the conditions for admission on an ongoing basis, and report to the next plenipotentiary conference,~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

* * * * *

ECP-10: Revisions to Resolution 140 – ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

The main objective of this ECP is to propose changes that reflect the processes that have been undertaken in the past four year since PP-10 on a WSIS+10 review, and to delete duplicative or superfluous text and to ensure that Resolution 140 is as precise as it can be.

MOD EUR/80A1/10

RESOLUTION 140 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which achieved its aims in regard to the holding of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);
- b) Resolution 113 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on WSIS;
- c) Decision 8 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU input to the WSIS Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action and the information document on ITU activities related to the Summit,

recalling further

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

considering

- a) the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of WSIS and the WSIS+10 High Level Event;
- b) that the core competences of ITU in the fields of information and communication technologies (ICTs) – assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information – are of crucial importance for building the information society, as stated in § 64 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles;
- c) that the Tunis Agenda stated that "*each UN agency should act according to its mandate and competencies, and pursuant to decisions of their respective governing bodies, and within existing approved resources*" (§ 102 (b));
- d) the establishment of a United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the request of the Summit, with the main objective of coordinating substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations' implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and that ITU is a permanent member of UNGIS, and shares a rotating chairmanship thereof;
- ~~e) — that ITU, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are playing lead facilitation roles in the multistakeholder implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda, as called upon by WSIS;~~
- ~~f) — that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Lines C2 (Information and communication infrastructure) and C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Tunis Agenda, and a potential partner for a number of other action lines, as identified by WSIS;~~
- ~~g) — that the parties involved in implementing the Summit outcomes agreed, in 2008, to designate ITU as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C6 (Enabling environment), for which it had previously acted only as a co-facilitator;~~
- h) that the ITU is given specific responsibility for maintaining the WSIS stocktaking database (§ 120 of the Tunis Agenda);
- i) that ITU is capable of providing expertise relevant to the Internet Governance Forum as demonstrated during the WSIS process (§ 78a of the Tunis Agenda);
- j) that ITU has, *inter alia*, specific responsibility to study and report on international Internet connectivity (§§ 27 and 50 of the Tunis Agenda);
- k) that ITU has a specific responsibility to ensure rational, efficient and economic use of, and equitable access to, the radio-frequency spectrum by all countries, based on relevant international agreements (§ 96 of the Tunis Agenda);
- ~~l) — that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015;~~
- m) that "*building an inclusive development-oriented information society will require unremitting multistakeholder effort... Taking into account the multifaceted nature of building the Information Society, effective cooperation among governments, private sector, civil society and United Nations and other international organizations, according to their roles and responsibilities and leveraging on their expertise, is essential*" (§ 83 of the Tunis Agenda),

considering further

- a) that ITU plays a ~~fundamental~~ role in providing global perspectives on the development of the information society;
- b) the need for ITU and other International organizations to seek to cooperate and coordinate their activities where necessary for the global good;
- ~~bc)~~ the need for ITU to evolve constantly in response to changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and, in particular, in respect of evolving technologies and new regulatory challenges;
- ~~ed)~~ the needs of developing countries, including in the areas of building telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, strengthening confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICT and implementation of the other WSIS goals;
- ~~de)~~ the desirability of using ITU's resources and expertise in a way which takes account of the rapid changes in the telecommunication environment and of the WSIS outcomes;
- ~~ef)~~ the need to carefully deploy the Union's human and financial resources in a manner consistent with the priorities of the membership and cognizant of budgetary constraints, and the need to avoid duplication among the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;
- ~~fg)~~ that the full involvement of the membership, including Sector Members, as well as other stakeholders, is critical to successful ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes;
- ~~gh)~~ that the strategic plan for the Union for ~~2012-2015~~2016-2019 set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. ~~Guadalajara, 2010~~Busan, 2014) of this conference contains a commitment to the implementation of the relevant WSIS outcomes, in response to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment and its effects on the Union;
- ~~hi)~~ that the Council Working Group on WSIS (WG-WSIS) has proven to be an effective mechanism for facilitating Member State inputs on the role of ITU in implementing WSIS outcomes, as envisaged by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Antalya, 2006, Guadalajara, 2010);
- ~~ij)~~ that the ITU Council has approved roadmaps for Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;
- ~~jk)~~ that the international community is invited to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes;
- ~~kl)~~ that ITU is capable of providing expertise in the field of statistical work by developing ICT indicators, using appropriate indicators and benchmarking to track global progress, and measuring the digital divide (§§ 113-118 of the Tunis Agenda),

taking into account

- a) that WSIS acknowledged that multistakeholder participation is essential to the successful building of a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented information society;
- b) the nexus between issues of telecommunication development and those of economic, social and cultural development, as well as its impact on social and economic structures in all Member States;
- c) § 98 of the Tunis Agenda, which encourages strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders and welcomes, in that respect, the ITU-led Connect the World initiative;

- ~~d) — that, in recent decades, progress in natural science, mathematics, engineering and technology has formed the basis for ICT innovations and convergence that are bringing the benefits of the information society to an increasing number of people around the world;~~
- ~~e) — that the ITU Secretary General created the ITU WSIS Task Force, chaired by the Deputy Secretary General, in order to fulfil, among others, the instructions handed down to the Secretary General in Resolution 140 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;~~
- ~~f) the outcomes of the two WSIS forums hosted WSIS forums in 2011, 2012 and 2013, as well as WSIS+10 High Level Event (as extended version of WSIS Forum 2014) coordinated by ITU in May 2009 and May 2010 June 2014;~~
- ~~g) the ITU report "WSIS+510" on ITU's WSIS implementation and follow-up activities for the five ten years 2005-2010 2015,~~

noting

~~that there is currently no definition of the term "information and communication technologies (ICT)", which is widely used in documents of the United Nations, ITU and other organizations, including the WSIS outcomes,~~

endorsing

- a) Resolution 30 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~ Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);
- b) Resolution 139 (Rev. ~~Guadalajara, 2010~~ Busan, 2014) of this conference;
- ~~c) — the relevant results of the 2010 session of the ITU Council, including Resolution 1282 (Rev. 2008);~~
- ~~dc) programmes, activities and regional activities established by WTDC-104 with the objective of bridging the digital divide;~~
- ~~ed) the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS and the WSIS Task Force;;~~
- ~~f) — Resolution 75 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on ITU T's contribution in implementing the outcomes of WSIS, and the establishment of a Dedicated Group on international Internet related public policy issues as an integral part of WG-WSIS,~~

bearing in mind

~~the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS and the WSIS Task Force,~~

recognizing

- a) the importance of ITU's role and participation in UNGIS, as a permanent member, and sharing a rotating chairmanship;
- b) ITU's commitment to the implementation of the goals and objectives of WSIS, as one of the most important goals for the Union;
- c) that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252 A/68/302 on modalities for the overall review of WSIS outcomes, decided to conduct an overall review of the

implementation of the ~~Summit~~ WSIS outcomes by a two day high level meeting of the UN General Assembly in December 2015,

resolves

- 1 that ITU should play a leading facilitating role in the implementation process, along with UNESCO and UNDP, as stated in § 109 of the Tunis Agenda;
- 2 that ITU should continue to play a lead facilitation role in the WSIS implementation process, as a moderator/facilitator for implementing Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;
- 3 that ITU should continue carrying out those activities that come within its mandate, and participate with other stakeholders, as appropriate, in the implementation of Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C7, C8, C9 and C11 and all other relevant action lines and other WSIS outcomes, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 4 that ITU should continue to adapt itself, taking into account technological developments and its potential to contribute significantly to building an inclusive information society;
- 5 to ~~express its satisfaction with~~ submit to the December 2015 UN GA overall review high level meeting the successful outcomes of the ~~Summit, in which the expertise and core competence of ITU were noted several times~~ ITU coordinated WSIS+10 High Level Event elaborated through its Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform;
- ~~6 — to express its thanks to the staff of the Union, the host countries and WG-WSIS for their efforts in the preparation of both phases of WSIS, as well as all members of ITU actively involved in implementing the WSIS outcomes;~~
- ~~7~~ 6 that there is a need to integrate the implementation of the Hyderabad-Dubai Action Plan, and in particular Resolution 30 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010Dubai, 2014), and relevant resolutions of plenipotentiary conferences, with the multistakeholder implementation of the WSIS outcomes;
- ~~8~~ 7 that ITU should, within available resources, continue to maintain the current public WSIS stocktaking database, as one of the valuable tools for assisting with the follow-up of WSIS, as instructed in § 120 of the Tunis Agenda;
- ~~9~~ 8 that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) shall give high priority to building information and communication infrastructure (WSIS Action Line C2), this being the physical backbone for all e-applications, calling also upon Programme 1 and the ITU-D study groups-Dubai Declaration and Dubai Action Plan to do the same;
- ~~10 — that ITU should complete the report on the implementation of WSIS outcomes concerning ITU in 2014,~~
- 9 to endorse the following outcome documents of the WSIS+10 High Level Event:
 - WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes;
 - WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS beyond 2015,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

- 1 to take all necessary measures for ITU to fulfil its role, as outlined in *resolves* 1, 2, and 3 above, in accordance with the appropriate roadmaps;

2 to continue to coordinate, with the ~~Coordination Committee~~ WSIS Task Force, the activities related to WSIS implementation for implementing *resolves* 1, 2, and 3 above, with the aim of avoiding duplication of work among the ITU Bureaux and the ITU General Secretariat;

3 to continue to raise public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities and provide broader access to the Union's resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging information society;

4 to formulate specific tasks and deadlines for implementing the action lines referred to above, and incorporate them in the operational plans of the General Secretariat and the Sectors;

5 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects, including their financial implications;

~~6 to prepare and submit a final and comprehensive report on the ITU activities for WSIS implementation to the next plenipotentiary conference in 2014,~~

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to ensure that concrete objectives and deadlines for WSIS activities are developed and reflected in the operational plans of each Sector,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to follow, as soon as possible and in accordance with Resolution 30 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~ Dubai, 2014), a partnership approach in ITU-D activities related to its roles in the implementation and follow-up of the WSIS and WSIS+10 High Level Event outcomes, in accordance with the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention, and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council,

requests the Council

1 to oversee ITU's implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, to make resources available as appropriate;

2 to oversee ITU's adaptation to the information society, in line with *resolves* 4 above;

3 to maintain WG-WSIS, in order to facilitate membership input and guidance on the ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes and to elaborate, in collaboration with other Council working groups, proposals to the Council that may be necessary for adapting ITU to its role in building the information society, with the assistance of the WSIS Task Force, these proposals possibly including amendments to the Constitution and the Convention;

~~4 to elaborate through the Sector study groups and submit a working definition of the term "ICT" to the Council and working groups of the Council, for possible transmission to the next plenipotentiary conference;~~

~~5 to take into account the relevant decisions of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to mid-term assessment of implementation of the WSIS outcomes process;~~

~~6 to modify Resolution 1282 adopted by the Council at its 2008 session to establish a working group of the Council for the Dedicated Group on international Internet related public policy issues, open only to Member States with open consultation to all stakeholders;~~

~~7 to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,~~

invites Member States, ~~Sector Members and Associates~~ and all stakeholders

1 to participate actively in implementing WSIS and WSIS+10 High Level Event outcomes, contribute to the WSIS Forum and WSIS stocktaking database maintained by ITU, WSIS Project Prizes and participate actively in the activities of WG-WSIS and in ITU's further adaptation to the information society;

2 to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes,

resolves to express

its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Governments of Switzerland and Tunisia for having hosted the two phases of the Summit in close collaboration with ITU, UNESCO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and other relevant United Nations agencies.

* * * * *

ECP-11: Revision to Resolution 179: ITU's role in child online protection

The purpose of this proposal is to update the Resolution and to ensure that all stakeholders are able to contribute to and participate in the ITU CWG COP. Europe believes that all documents related to child online protection issues should be publicly accessible without password protection. In consequence, adoption of this approach would help to ensure maximum collaboration in implementing this resolution.

MOD EUR/80A1/11

RESOLUTION 179 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~REV. BUSAN, 2014)

ITU's role in child online protection

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

recognising

a) Resolution 67 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in child online protection;

b) Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, which references child online protection,

considering

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

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

- c) that children are among the most active participants online;
- d) that parents, guardians and educators ~~are not always aware of children's activities on the Internet~~ who have responsibility for children's activities may need guidance on protecting children online;
- e) that child online protection initiatives always consider the empowerment of the child online and have due regard to an equal balancing of children's rights to be protected from harm as well as their civil and political rights;
- ef) that there is an urgent need and global demand for sharing best practice to enable the protection of children from exploitation and exposure to danger and deception when using the Internet or information and communication technology (ICT), ~~given that these innocent children represent the future of humankind;~~
- fg) the growing development, diversification and spread of access to ICTs worldwide, in particular the Internet, and the increasingly widespread use thereof by children, at times with no control or guidance;
- gh) that, in order to address the issue of cybersecurity protection for children, it is critical that proactive measures ~~be taken~~ are available for those that are responsible for children in order to protect children online at ~~an~~ a national, regional or international level;
- hi) the requirement for a multistakeholder approach in order to promote social responsibility in the ICT sector so as to effectively make use of the variety of tools available to build confidence in the use of ICT networks and services, reducing the risks ~~identified~~ for children;
- ij) that child online protection is a subject of valid international global interest and shall be listed in the priorities of the world community's global agenda;
- jk) that child online protection involves ~~an~~ a national, regional and international collaborative network, in conjunction with other United Nations agencies and partners, for action to promote the online protection of children ~~worldwide~~ by providing guidance on a safe online behaviour;
- k) ~~that several governments and regional organizations are actively promoting and working towards creating a safe Internet environment for children;~~

recalling

- a) the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and all relevant United Nations resolutions regarding child protection and child online protection;
- b) that, within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the States Parties undertook to protect the child from all forms of exploitation and sexual abuse, and for that purpose, in particular, to take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent a) the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; b) the exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; c) the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials (Article 34);
- c) Article 16 of the United Nations' Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) on the protection against interference with the child's privacy and correspondence and attacks on his or her honour or reputation;

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

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

~~f)~~ the UN Human Rights Council Resolution adopted on June 5, 2012 which stressed that “the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online.”;

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

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

~~gh)~~ that ~~Resolution 1305 adopted by the 2009 session of the Council, on the role of the Dedicated Group in identifying international Internet related public policy issues, has in its Annex 1 identified the Council Working Group on International Internet related public policy issues, whose role was established by the 2009 session of the Council, consulted on protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation to understand how, as one of the public policy issues that, it falls~~ within the scope of ITU's work on international Internet-related public policy matters;

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

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

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

~~recognizing recalling further~~

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

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

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

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

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

~~e) the need of international cooperation in the multistakeholder environment,~~

taking into account

~~a)~~ the ~~discussions and observations made~~ information exchanged at the meetings of the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection (CWG-COP);

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

resolves

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

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

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

requests the Council

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

2 to ensure that all stakeholders are able to contribute to and participate in the ITU CWG COP to ensure maximum collaboration in implementing this resolution,

instructs the Secretary-General

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

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

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

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

4 to ensure that all documents related to child online protection issues are publicly accessible without password protection;

5 to continue to disseminate the documents and reports of the CWG COP to all international organizations and stakeholders involved in such matters, so that they can collaborate fully,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to ~~carry out the activities for ensuring report annually, as appropriate, to the Council on the implementation of Resolution 67 (Hyderabad, 2010 Rev. Dubai, 2014), and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council;~~

2 to collaborate closely with CWG-COP, ~~with the aim of avoiding and CWG on International Internet related public policy issues, to avoid~~ duplication of efforts and ~~maximizing to gain the best possible outputs , through the work on the relevant ITU-D study questions and the regional initiatives~~ relevant to protecting children online,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

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

invites Member States

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

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

invites Sector Members

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

* * * * *

ECP-12: Revision to Resolution 182 related to climate change and suppression of Resolution 35

Plenipotentiary Resolution 182 was drafted in Guadalajara, and reflected the ITU's approach at that time to the issues associated with Climate Change. Since 2010 the knowledge and understanding of Climate Change and the role that the ITU plays in the associated issues has evolved. This evolution of knowledge and understanding is reflected in the proposals to amend the text of the Plenipotentiary Resolution 182.

As a consequence of the proposed changes, it is also proposed to suppress Resolution 35 (Kyoto 1994).

MOD EUR/80A1/12

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);~~

~~*eb)* Resolution 73 (Johannesburg, 2008Rev. Dubai, 2012) 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;~~

~~*dc)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on ICT and climate change;~~

~~*ed)* Resolution 54 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on ICT applications;~~

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

- f) Resolution 646 (Rev. WRC-12), on public protection and disaster relief;
- g) Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-12), on radio communication resources for early warning, disaster mitigation and relief operation;
- h) Resolution 673 (Rev. WRC-12), on the use of radio communication for Earth observation, in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO),

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,~~
- d) the outcome document adopted by Rio+20, entitled “The Future We Want”, reflecting the renewed commitment to advancing sustainable development and achieving environmental sustainability;
- e) the outcome documents adopted under the remits of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), reflecting the need to close the pre-2020 gap by intensifying technical work,

considering

- a) that Working Group III of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated in its 5th report in 2014 calculated 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 have continued to rise by 2.2% per year from 2000 to 2010 despite the introduction of mitigation policies;
- b) that climate change is acknowledged as a potential threat to all countries having an effect on global warming, changing weather patterns, rising sea-levels, desertification, shrinking ice cover and other long-term effects and needs a Telecommunications/information and communication technologies can contribute to the 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~~c) Programme Objective 5 of the Hyderabad-Dubai 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 to “Enhance environmental protection, climate change adaptation and migration and disaster management efforts through telecommunications/Information and communication technologies”,

considering further

a) that telecommunications/ICTs play an important and significant role in protecting the environment and in promoting through varied activities in monitoring, observing -detecting, responding and mitigating the various threats to climate change and to disaster prediction and relief utilising innovative and sustainable development activities at presenting relatively 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 the role ITU can play in assisting Member States in the use of ICTs to monitoring, observing detecting, responding and mitigating the various threats to climate change and to disaster prediction and relief and that the strategic plan for the Union gives clear priority to combating climate change using ICTs;

c) that telecommunications/ICTs also contribute to climate change through GHG and other emissions, and that the necessary priority must be given to reducing GHG emissions and energy consumption;

d) 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;

e) 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,

~~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 195 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 at or 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 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), is the lead ITU-T study group on ICTs and climate change 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 reusetackling e-waste issues, and energy efficiency of the power feeding system;~~

~~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;~~

~~eb) 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;~~

~~fc) 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 levelsthat the development and deployment of telecommunication/information and communication technologies has resulted in innovative outcomes, including but not limited to better energy management, recognition of the contribution of all life-cycle of telecommunication/information and communication technologies on climate change, and the benefits that accrue from a comprehensive deployment of telecommunication/information and communication technologies,~~

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 best practice and guidance on all aspects of telecommunications/ICTs and climate change, and disaster management planning in order to contribute to the wider ~~global~~ efforts being made by member states and the United Nations to contribute positively to further preventing and combating the effects of climate change;
- 2 ~~to~~ encourage energy efficiency of telecommunications/ICTs in order to reduce the GHG emissions produced directly by the telecommunication/ICT sector and indirectly by other sectors;
- 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 such equipment to promote a clean and safe environment energy efficiency;
- 5 promote the use of materials in the design and fabrication of telecommunication/ICT equipment that contribute across the life-cycle of the equipment to 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~~ promote the benefits that accrue to the environment and society from the use of sustainable telecommunication/information and communication equipment and services in bridging the standardisation gap,

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 Sector~~ 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;
- 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~~ appropriate organisations in activities related to climate change, 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~~ to report on the level that the ICT sector has

contributed to the reduction of GHG and other emissions in other sectors through a reduction of their energy consumption;

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

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

76 to submit this resolution and other appropriate outcomes of the ITU activities and contribute 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;~~

21 to help in the promotion of ~~research and development~~ best practice and guidelines:

– 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,

~~– to enable telecommunications/information and communication technologies contribute to disaster prediction, mitigation and relief,~~

instructs the Director of the Development Bureau

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 to combat climate ;change using ICTs

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

1 to ensure the widespread use of radio communications for mitigation of negative effects of climate change, natural and man-made disasters by:

i) urging the ITU-R Study Groups to accelerate their work, particularly In the areas of disaster prediction, detection, mitigation and relief;

ii) continuing the development of new technologies such as Intelligent Transport Systems to support or supplement advanced public protection and disaster relief applications;

2 to highlight the importance of using effective measures to predict, alert and otherwise mitigate the effects of natural disasters through the coordinated and effective use of radiofrequency spectrum

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

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

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

SUP EUR/80A1/13

RESOLUTION 35 (KYOTO, 1994)

**Telecommunication support
for the protection of the environment**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

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ECP-13: Revision of Resolution 130: Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies

Europe has examined Resolution 130 (Guadalajara, 2010) and proposes the necessary amendments taking into account WTSA-12 and WTDC-14.

MOD EUR/80A1/14

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,

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 WTDC-~~1014~~ has adopted the [Hyderabad-Dubai](#) Action Plan and its Programme 2, on cybersecurity and ICT applications and IP-based network related issues, which identifies cybersecurity as a priority activity of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and defines activities to be undertaken by BDT; and has also adopted Resolution 45 ([Hyderabad, 2014Rev. Dubai, 2014](#)), 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, 2010~~Rev. 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);

d) that, to support the creation of national CIRTs in Member States where these are needed and are currently absent, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) adopted Resolution 58 (~~Johannesburg, 2008~~Rev. Dubai, 2012), on encouraging the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries; and WTDC-~~1014~~ adopted Resolution 69 (~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

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

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

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

h) the relevant outcomes of WTSA-~~0812~~, notably:

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

i) that Resolution 69 (~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Rev. 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;
- e) that ITU-D Study Group 1 continues to carry out the studies called for in ITU-D Question 22-1/1 (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~~[14](#) that BDT does not draft laws,

bearing in mind

the work of the ITU established by Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. [Johannesburg, 2008Dubai, 2012](#)) and 58 ([Johannesburg, 2008Rev. Dubai, 2012](#)); Resolutions 45 (Rev. [Hyderabad, 2010Dubai, 2014](#)) and 69 ([Hyderabad, 2010Rev. Dubai, 2014](#)); BDT Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan; the relevant ITU-T Questions on technical aspects regarding the security of information and communication networks; and ITU-D Question 22-1/1,

resolves

- 1 to continue to give this work high priority within ITU, in accordance with its competences and expertise;
- 2 to give high priority to the work in ITU described under *bearing in mind* above, in accordance with its competences and areas of expertise, while being mindful of the need to avoid duplicating work among the Bureaux or the General Secretariat or work which more appropriately falls within the mandates of other intergovernmental and relevant international bodies;
- 3 that ITU shall focus resources and programmes on those areas of cybersecurity within its core mandate and expertise, notably the technical and development spheres, and not including areas related to Member States' application of legal or policy principles related to national defence, national security, content and cybercrime, which are within their sovereign rights, although this does not however exclude ITU from carrying out its mandate to develop technical recommendations designed to reduce vulnerabilities in the ICT infrastructure, nor from providing all the assistance that was agreed upon at WTDC-1014, including Programme 2 activities such as "assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats" and in activities under Question 22-1/1,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

- 1 to continue to review:
 - i) the work done so far in the three Sectors, under the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda initiative and in other relevant organizations, and initiatives to address existing and future threats in order to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, such as the issue of countering spam, which is growing and on the rise;
 - ii) the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution, with ITU continuing to play a lead facilitating role as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5, with the help of the advisory groups, consistent with the ITU Constitution and the ITU Convention;
- 2 consistent with Resolution 45 (Rev. [Hyderabad, 2010](#)[Dubai, 2014](#)) ~~to work towards the preparation of a document relating to a possible memorandum of understanding (MoU), including the legal analysis of the MoU and its scope of application, among interested Member States, to strengthen cybersecurity and combat cyberthreats, in order to protect developing countries and any country interested in acceding to this possible MoU, with the outcome of the meeting to be submitted to the Council session in 2011 for its consideration and any action, as appropriate to report on memoranda of understanding (MoU) between countries, as well as existing forms of cooperation, providing analysis of their status, scope and applications of these cooperative mechanisms to strengthen cybersecurity and combat cyberthreats, with a view to enabling Member States to identify whether additional memoranda or mechanisms are required;~~
- 3 to facilitate access to tools and resources, within the available budget, required for enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs for all Member States, consistent with WSIS provisions on universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations;
- 4 to continue to maintain the cybersecurity gateway as a way to share information on national, regional and international cybersecurity-related initiatives worldwide;
- 5 to report annually to the Council on these activities and to make proposals as appropriate;

6 to further enhance coordination between the study groups and programmes concerned,
instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

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

- i) address existing and future threats and vulnerabilities affecting efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, by developing reports or recommendations, as appropriate, with the goal of implementing the resolutions of WTSA-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-1014 and pursuant to Resolution 45 (Rev. [Hyderabad, 2010Dubai, 2014](#)), Resolution 69 ([Hyderabad, 2010Rev. Dubai, 2014](#)) and Programme 2 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-~~0812~~ and WTDC-~~1014~~, including Programme 2 on providing support and assistance to developing countries in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to identify and promote the availability of information on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, specifically related to the ICT infrastructure, for Member States, Sector Members and relevant organizations;

3 without duplicating the work under ITU-D Question 22-1/1, to identify best practices in establishing CIRTs, to prepare a reference guide for the Member States and, where appropriate, to contribute to Question 22-1/1;

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

to consider joining appropriate competent international and regional initiatives for enhancing national legislative frameworks relevant to the security of information and communication network,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

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

* * * * *

ECP-14: Revision to Resolution 162: Independent Management Advisory Committee

Europe has examined Resolution 162 (Guadalajara, 2010) and proposes the necessary amendments establishing IMAC on a permanent basis without changing its Terms of Reference and its two appendices as contained in the Annex of Resolution 162.

MOD EUR/80A1/15

RESOLUTION 162 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~ REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Independent management advisory committee

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

considering

the recommendation of the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of the United Nations organizations and multilateral financial institutions on the establishment of effective and independent audit committees,

recalling

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

reaffirming

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

recognizing

- a) that the establishment of an independent management advisory committee contributes to effective oversight and governance of an organization;
- b) that an independent management advisory committee is a governance tool and does not duplicate the financial audit functions of either the internal or the external auditor;
- c) that the established practice among international institutions is that an independent management advisory committee serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the governing body and the head of the agency in fulfilling their oversight and governance responsibilities,

noting

~~the reports by the Chairman of the Council Group on the Financial Regulations and other related financial management issues (Group FINREGS) (Documents C10/28 and WG-RG-18/2) Council Decision 565 (C11) appointing five independent experts as members of the IMAC to serve for a term of four years,~~

noting further

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

resolves

to ~~approve the terms of reference for establish~~ the ITU Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC) ~~on a permanent basis according to the terms of reference~~ contained in the annex to this resolution,

instructs the Council

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

1 to appoint, at its first ordinary session following the 2014 plenipotentiary conference, and after that every four year, five independent experts as members of the IMAC to serve for a term of four years;

2 to consider the annual reports and recommendations of the IMAC and take appropriate action.

Terms of reference for the ITU Independent Management Advisory Committee

Purpose

- 1 The Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), as a subsidiary body of the ITU Council, serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the Council and the Secretary-General in fulfilling their governance responsibilities, including ensuring the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, risk management and governance processes. IMAC must add value and must assist in strengthening accountability and governance functions of the Council and the Secretary-General.
- 2 IMAC will provide advice to the Council and ITU management, on:
 - a) the quality and the level of financial reporting, governance, risk management, monitoring and internal controls in ITU;
 - b) the actions taken by ITU management on audit recommendations;
 - c) the independence, effectiveness and objectivity of the internal and external audit functions; and
 - d) how to strengthen the communication among stakeholders, external and internal auditors and ITU management.

Responsibilities

- 3 The responsibilities of IMAC are:
 - a) Internal audit function: to advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of the internal audit function and the appropriateness of the independence of the internal audit function.
 - b) Risk management and internal controls: to advise the Council on the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, including ITU's risk management and governance practices.
 - c) Financial statements: to advise the Council on issues arising from the audited financial statements of ITU, and letters to management and other reports produced by the external auditor.
 - d) Accounting: to advise the Council on the appropriateness of accounting policies and disclosure practices and assess changes and risks in those policies.
 - e) External audit: to advise the Council on the scope and approach of the external auditor's work. IMAC may provide advice on the appointment of the external auditor, including the costs and scope of the services to be provided.
 - f) Evaluation: to review and advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of ITU's evaluation function.

Authority

- 4 IMAC shall have all the necessary authority to fulfil its responsibilities, including free and unrestricted access to any information, records or staff (including the internal audit function) and the external auditor, or any business contracted by ITU.
- 5 The Head of the ITU internal audit function and the external auditor will have unrestricted and confidential access to IMAC, and vice versa.

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

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

Composition

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

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

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

11 To the greatest extent possible:

- a) no more than one member of IMAC shall be from the same geographical region; and
- b) membership of IMAC shall be balanced, with individuals from developed and developing countries, in terms of public- and private-sector experience, and in terms of gender.

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

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

- a) finance and audit;
- b) organization governance and accountability structure, including risk management;
- c) law;
- d) senior-level management;
- e) the organization, structure and functioning of the United Nations and/or other intergovernmental organizations; and
- f) a general understanding of the telecommunication/ICT industry.

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

Independence

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

16 Members of IMAC shall:

- a) not hold a position or engage in any activity that could impair their independence from ITU or from companies that maintain a business relationship with ITU;
- b) not currently be, or have been within the three years prior to appointment on IMAC, employed or engaged in any capacity by ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation, or have an immediate family member (as defined by the ITU Staff

Regulations and Staff Rules) working for or having a contractual relationship with ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation;

- c) be independent of the United Nations Panel of External Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit; and
- d) not be eligible for any employment with ITU for at least three years immediately following the last day of their tenure on IMAC.

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

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

Selection, appointment and term

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

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

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

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

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

Meetings

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

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

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

27 The Secretary-General, the External Auditor, the Chief of the Administration and Finance Department, the Head of the internal audit function and the Ethics Officer, or their

representatives, shall attend meetings when invited by IMAC. Other ITU officials with functions relevant to the items on the agenda may likewise be invited.

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

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

Reporting

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

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

Administrative arrangements

32 Members of IMAC will provide services pro bono. In accordance with the procedures applying to appointed staff of ITU, members of IMAC:

- a) shall receive a daily subsistence allowance; and
- b) those not resident in the Canton of Geneva or neighbouring France shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses, to attend IMAC sessions,

33 The ITU secretariat will provide secretariat support to IMAC.

APPENDIX A

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

1. Details
Name _____
2. Private, financial or other Interests (tick appropriate box)
<input type="checkbox"/> I have no personal, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.
<input type="checkbox"/> I have personal, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.
<input type="checkbox"/> I have no personal, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC. However, I have decided to provide my current personal, financial or other interests.

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>		
<hr/>		
Signature	Name	Date

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

5. Declaration		
<p>I declare that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• As a member of the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), I am aware of my responsibilities under its Terms of Reference:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– to disclose, and take reasonable steps to avoid, any conflict of interest (real or apparent) in connection with my membership of IMAC; and– not to make improper use of (a) inside information or (b) my duties, status, power or authority, in order to gain, or seek to gain, a benefit or advantage for myself or for any other person. <p>I declare that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I have read the IMAC Terms of Reference and understood the requirement for me to disclose any private, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.• I undertake to immediately inform the Chairman of IMAC (who shall inform the Chairman of the Council) of any changes to my personal circumstances or work responsibilities that could affect the contents of this disclosure and to provide an amended disclosure/s using this pro forma.• I undertake to disclose any private, financial or other interests of my immediate family that I am aware of, should circumstances arise in which I consider that they could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my official duties.• I understand that this would require the consent of the family member to the collection by ITU of personal information and a declaration that he/she is aware of the purpose for which the personal information has been collected, the legislative requirements authorizing the collection and the third parties to whom the personal information may be disclosed, and consents.		
<hr/>		
Signature	Name	Date

**Declaration & Statment of Private,
Financial and Other Interests Form
(Appendix A, page 4/4)**

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

APPENDIX B

Proposed process for selection of members of the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC)

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

- a) The Secretary-General shall:
- i) invite ITU Member States to nominate individuals who are deemed to possess exceptional qualifications and experience;
 - ii) place in international, reputable magazines and/or newspapers, and on the Internet, a call for expressions of interest from suitably qualified and experienced individuals, to serve on IMAC.

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

- b) A selection panel shall be formed comprising six Council members representing the Americas, Europe, CIS, Africa, Asia and Australasia and the Arab States.
- c) The selection panel shall, taking into account the IMAC terms of reference (ToR) and the confidential nature of the selection process, review and consider the applications received and create a shortlist of candidates whom it may wish to interview. The selection panel will be assisted, as required, by the ITU secretariat.
- d) The selection panel shall then propose to the Council a list of the best-qualified candidates, equal to the number of vacancies on IMAC. In the event a vote is taken by the selection panel on whether (a) candidate(s) shall be included in the list of candidates to be proposed to the Council and ends in an equal number of votes, the Chairman of the Council shall have the deciding vote.

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

- e) The Council shall consider the recommendation to appoint the individuals to IMAC.
- f) The selection panel will also create and retain a pool of suitably qualified candidates for consideration by the Council if required in order to fill a vacancy arising for any reason (e.g. resignation, incapacity) during a term of IMAC.
- g) In order to observe the principle of rotation, and upon expiration of the trial period, the positions shall be re-advertised every four years, if considered appropriate by the Council, using the selection process set out in this appendix. The pool of suitably qualified candidates referred to in subparagraph f) shall also be refreshed using that same selection process.

* * * * *

ECP-15: CEPT position on ITU Stable Constitution and suppression of Resolution 163

The objective of ECP is to suppress Resolution 163 (Guadalajara, 2010).

EUROPEAN POSITION ON ITU STABLE CONSTITUTION

EUR/80A1/16

No change to the General Structure of the Basic Instrument of the Union as prescribed in Article 4 of the Constitution.

EUR/80A1/17

No change to the Status of the Constitution and the Convention

**CONSTITUTION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION**

CHAPTER I

Basic Provisions

NOC EUR/80A1/18

ARTICLE 4

Instruments of the Union

SUP EUR/80A1/19

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),

* * * * *

ECP-16: Revision to Resolution 72: Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU

The purpose of the proposed amendments to Resolution 72 is to further increase the transparency of the finances of the Union, in line with the purposes of this resolution.

MOD EUR/80A1/20

RESOLUTION 72 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU

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

considering

- a) the adoption of Recommendation 11 (Valletta, 1998) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, highlighting the need for financial and operational planning to be considered for implementation on an ITU-wide basis by the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) that, in the strategic plan for the Union for ~~2004-2007~~2016-2019, as one of the priorities of ITU, operational planning ~~was~~ extended to the three Sectors and the General Secretariat as a mechanism for increasing accountability and transparency and enhancing the linkage between this management tool and the strategic, planning and budgeting process,

recognizing

- a) that the process by which progress in achieving the objectives of ITU can be measured could be considerably enhanced through the linkage of strategic, financial and operational plans which set out the activities planned to be undertaken during any given four-year period;
- b) that operational and financial plans for ITU should set out the activities of the Union, the objectives of those activities and the associated resources, and could be effectively utilized, *inter alia*:
 - to monitor progress in the implementation of the programmes of the Union;
 - to enhance the capacity of the membership to evaluate, using performance indicators, progress in the achievement of programme activities;
 - to improve the efficiency of these activities;
 - to ensure transparency, particularly in the application of cost recovery;
 - to promote complementarity between the activities of ITU and those of other relevant international and regional telecommunication organizations;
- c) that the introduction of operational planning and its effective linkage to strategic and financial planning may make changes in the Financial Regulations necessary in order to elaborate the relationships between the corresponding documents and to harmonize presentation of the information they contain;

- d) that an effective and specific oversight mechanism is required in order to enable the ITU Council adequately to audit progress in linking the strategic, operational and financial functions and to assess the implementation of operational plans;
- e) that, in order to assist Member States in developing proposals to conferences, the secretariat should be invited to prepare guidelines for identifying the criteria to be applied in assessing the financial implications, and to distribute the guidelines in a form of circular letters by the Secretary-General or the Directors of the Bureaux;
- f) that Member States, in taking into account the guidelines prepared by the secretariat, should, to the extent practicable, include relevant information in an annex to their proposals, in order to allow the Secretary-General/Directors of the Bureaux to identify the probable financial implications of such proposals,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

- 1 to identify particular measures and elements, which should be considered indicative and not exclusive, to be included in the operational plan, that will assist the Union in implementing the strategic and financial plans and enable the Council to review their implementation;
- 2 to review the Financial Regulations of the Union, taking into account the views of Member States and the advice of the Sector advisory groups, and to make appropriate proposals for consideration by the Council in the light of *recognizing c) and d) above*;
- 3 to each prepare their consolidated plans reflecting the linkages between strategic, financial and operational planning, for annual review by the Council;
- 4 to assist Member States in preparing estimates of the costs of their proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union;
- 5 to contribute to the transparency of the ITU by publishing details of all costs incurred in the use made of or in the deployment of external human resources in delivering the requirements agreed by the ITU membership;

56 to provide to conferences and assemblies the necessary information from the full range of new financial and planning mechanisms available in order to allow a reasonable estimate of the financial implications of their decisions to be made, including, to the extent practicable, cost "estimates" for any proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union, taking into account the provisions of Article 34 of the ITU Convention,

instructs the Council

- 1 to evaluate progress in linking the strategic, financial and operational functions and in implementing operational planning, and to take steps as appropriate to achieve the objectives of this resolution;
- 2 to take the necessary action to ensure that the future strategic, financial and operational plans will be prepared in line with this resolution;
- 3 to prepare a report, with any appropriate recommendations, for consideration by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference,

urges Member States

to liaise with the secretariat at an early stage in developing proposals with financial implications so that the work plan and associated resource requirements can be identified, and to the greatest extent practicable, included in such proposals.

* * * * *

ECP-17: Revision to Resolution 70: Gender mainstreaming in ITU, promotion of gender equality and the social and economic empowerment of women through information and communication technologies

The purpose of the proposed amendments to Resolution 70 is to update it and further underline the potential of information and communication technologies for the empowerment of women.

MOD EUR/80A1/21

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

Gender mainstreaming in ITU, ~~and~~ promotion of gender equality and the social and economic 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 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC on Mainstreaming a gender perspective for an inclusive and egalitarian information society;

~~de)~~ Resolution 1187 adopted by the ITU Council at its 80 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;

ef) Resolution 80A1/41 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;

h) Resolution E/2012/L.8 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) 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);

~~f) — Resolution 55 (Florianópolis, 2004) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which encourages gender mainstreaming in the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector;~~

i) Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on Mainstreaming a gender perspective in ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector activities;

gj) Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006) of WTDC, endorsing a specific action plan for the promotion of gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies;

k) Resolution 1327, adopted by the Council at its 2011 session, on ITU's role in ICTs and the empowerment of women and girls;

hl) 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,

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",

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).

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 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;
- e) that there is a growing need to bridge the digital divide for women especially in rural and remote areas;

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;
- c) the recent launch of Gender Equality Mainstreaming-Technology (GEM-TECH) Award, as a special award of ITU and UNWOMEN for outstanding performance and role models in gender equality and mainstreaming in the area of ICTs;
- bd) 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 fact that ICTs play an important role in the promotion of education, career development and work opportunities, as well as for social and economic development of women,

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) that there is a need for ICT tools and applications that can empower women, so as to 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,
- 4 to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education, as well as lifelong learning,

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 as well 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 20122016,

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 continue to support the gender mainstreaming in cooperation with other relevant organizations through special initiatives like Gender Equality Mainstreaming-Technology (GEM-TECH) Award, co-organized by ITU and UNWOMEN;

34 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;

45 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;

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

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

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

89 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 further develop internal tools and programming guidelines in the area of promotion of gender equality in the use of ICTs;
- 7 to provide access to telecommunications/ICTs and provide up-to-date training for women on ICT use;
- 8 to foster collaboration with civil society and the private sector in order to provide specialized training for women;
- 9 to nominate on an annual basis deserving organizations and individuals for the Gender Equality Mainstreaming-Technology (GEM-TECH) Award.

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ECP-18: New Resolution on empowerment of youth through information and communication technologies

The purpose of proposed new resolution is to highlight a positive impact of ICTs on youth.

ADD EUR/80A1/22

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [EUR-3]

Empowerment of youth through information and communication technologies

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 76 (Dubai, 2014) of WTDC on promoting information and communication technologies among young women and men for social and economic empowerment;

b) the Tunis Commitment of the 2005 phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, reaffirming Member States' commitment to empowering young people as key contributors to building an inclusive information society in order to actively engage youth in innovative ICT-based development programmes and widen opportunities for youth to be involved in e-strategy processes;

c) the BYND 2015 Global Youth Summit, held in Costa Rica in September 2013 led by ITU, which brought together some 700 participants and over 3 000 young people around the world who logged in virtually to contribute their ideas to shape the sustainable development agenda in the post-2015 era;

d) that the world's youth have set priorities for the post-2015 development agenda in their "Costa Rica Declaration", as an outcome of the Global Youth Summit, which have been presented for consideration to the UN General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session;

e) the fact that the United Nations Secretary-General has put "youth" as a priority in his Agenda and included youth employment, entrepreneurship and education as overall goals through the System-Wide Action Plan on Youth,

recognizing

a) that youth are digital natives and the best promoters of ICTs;

b) that ICTs are tools through which youth can substantively contribute to, participate in and leverage their social and economic development,

c) that in summer 2014 , ITU has launched #PP14Youth initiative aiming to build on the successful experiences of the BYND2015 Summit, held in San José, Costa Rica in September 2013;

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 youth;

b) the fact that ICTs play an important role in the promotion of education, career development and work opportunities, as well as for social and economic development of youth;

c) the fact that ITU, through the Global Youth Summit, engaged a worldwide community to gather their opinions and ideas on how technology can contribute to a better world and shape the post-2015 development agenda;

noting

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

b) that there is a need to foster participation of youth in the ICT domain at an early age and to provide input for further policy developments,

c) that ICT tools and applications can facilitate career opportunities for youth;

encourages Member States and Sector Members

1 to review and revise, as appropriate, their respective policies and practices to ensure recruitment, employment, training and advancement of youth through ICTs;

- 2 to promote career opportunities in the telecommunication/ICT field including 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 youth perspective in all activities,
- 4 to attract more youth to study in Computer Science and bring recognition to leaders in Technology who make an innovative change;
- 5 to encourage youth to take advantage of ICT opportunities to advance their development, and promote their possible contributions to economic development,

resolves

- 1 to continue the work being done at ITU, and particularly in BDT, to help empower youth through ICTs by promoting policies that improve socio-economic conditions for youth, particularly in developing countries;
- 2 to accord high priority to the incorporation of youth policies in the management, staffing and operation of ITU;
- 3 to incorporate a youth perspective in the implementation of the ITU strategic plan and financial plan for 2016-2019 as well as in the operational plans of the Bureaux and the General Secretariat,
- 4 to promote partnerships with academia concerned with youth development programmes;
- 5 where appropriate, to include a youth dimension in ITU Study Questions,

instructs the Council

to build on the initiatives carried out over the past four years and to accelerate the youth empowerment in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure capacity building and the promotion of youth;

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to continue to ensure that the youth 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;
- 2 to ensure the inclusion of a youth perspective in all ITU contributions to the implementation of WSIS action lines;
- 3 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results and progress made on the inclusion of a youth perspective in the work of ITU, and on the implementation of this resolution;
- 4 to bring this Resolution to the attention of the United Nations Secretary-General in an effort to promote increased coordination and cooperation for development policies, programmes and projects that link ICTs to the promotion and empowerment of youth;

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to continue the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of youth, and to report on an annual basis to the Council on the progress made

invites Member States and Sector Members

- 1 to actively support and participate in the work of ITU in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of youth;
- 2 to promote up-to-date training for youth on ICT use;
- 3 to foster collaboration with civil society and the private sector in order to promote specialized training for young innovators,
- 4 to further develop tools and programming guidelines in the area of promotion of youth and their social and economic empowerment;
- 5 to cooperate with relevant international organizations who have experience in youth economic empowerment into projects and programs;

encourages Member States

- 1 to share best practices on national approaches targeting the use of ICTs for the social and economic development of youth;
 - 2 to develop strategies for using ICTs as a tool for the educational, social and economic development of youth;
 - 3 to promote ICTs for youth empowerment and involvement in the decision-making processes of the ICT sector;
 - 4 to support ITU activities in field of ICTs for the social and economic development of youth.
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