

PLENARY MEETING

Document 98(Rev.1)-E  
2 November 2014  
Original: English

**India (Republic of)**

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION

ITU'S ROLE IN IMPROVING NETWORK FUNCTIONALITIES FOR EVINCING TRUST AND  
CONFIDENCE IN IP BASED TELECOM NETWORKS

ADD IND/98/1

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [IND-1]

**ITU's role in Improving Network Functionalities for Evincing Trust and Confidence  
in IP based Telecom Networks**

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

*recalling,*

- a) Resolution 101 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on IP-based networks, in which Member States resolved to vest ITU with the mandate to collaborate and coordinate with relevant organizations involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet;
- b) Resolution 102 (Rev. Guadalajara 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;
- c) Resolution 130 (Rev. Guadalajara 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies,

*recalling further,*

- a) Paragraph 39 of the Tunis Agenda, on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs by strengthening the trust framework;
- b) Paragraph 46 of the Tunis Agenda, on ensuring respect for privacy and the protection of personal information and data;
- c) Action Line C5 of the Geneva Plan of Action, on Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs in realizing Information Society, of which ITU is the sole coordinator;
- d) the ongoing work under SG17 of ITU-T on ICT Security Standards Roadmap and under other questions, and SG13 on Next Generation Networks,

*recognizing,*

- a) that equitable, fair and just allocation and assignments of resources related to packet networks are necessary for telecom/ICT development, and require facilitation and collaboration among relevant organizations and member states for planning, implementation, monitoring and cooperation in its policies;
- b) that for proper functioning of a telecom network, resources namely, among others, naming, numbering and addressing are necessary;
- c) that, Council Resolution 1305, identified public policy issues related to International Internet (telecom/ICT management), such as security, safety, continuity, sustainability, and robustness of the Internet (telecom/ICTs), and Council Resolution 1336 adopted at its 2011 session established a working group of the council on Internet Public Policy (CWG- Internet) whose terms of reference are to identify, study and develop matters related to International Internet Public related issues included in Council Resolution 1305;
- d) that for security and safety of telecom/ICT services, member states need to develop appropriate legal, policy and regulatory measures, which need to be supported by technical capabilities of networks;
- e) that the private sector should play an active role in day-to-day operations, innovation and value creation;
- f) that a multi-stakeholder approach should be adopted, to the extent possible, at all levels to improve the coordination of activities of international and inter-governmental organizations and other institutions involved in telecom/ICT networks based on IP technology,

*considering,*

- a) that all future networks are likely to be packet-based, delivering several telecom services presently based on IP technology;
- b) that modern day packet networks at present have many security weaknesses, including those relating to records of network transactions;
- c) that at times, even for local address resolution, the system has to use resources outside the country, which makes such address resolution costly and to some extent insecure, and may result in violation of privacy by other State, even without any recourse to address the privacy violation issue citing non applicability of privacy protection laws to non-citizens or by having different laws for citizens and non-citizens;

d) that at times, communication traffic originating and terminating in a country also flows outside the boundary of a country making such communication costly and to some extent insecure, and may result in violation of privacy even without any recourse to address the privacy violation issue citing non applicability of privacy protection laws to non-citizens or by having different laws for citizens and non-citizens;

e) that IP addresses are not contiguously distributed, which makes the tracing of communication difficult in case of need as per national laws;

*resolves,*

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

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunications Standardization Bureau,*

1 to undertake study in collaboration with relevant organisations<sup>1</sup> involved in the development of IP-based networks and future networks:

- a) to explore the development of naming and numbering system from which the naming and numbering of different countries are easily discernible;
- b) to develop principles for allocation, assignment and management of IP resources including naming, numbering and addressing which is systematic, equitable, fair, just, democratic and transparent;
- c) to make recommendations on network capability which ensure effectively that address resolution for the traffic originating and intended to be terminated by the user in the same country/region takes place within the country/region;

2 to undertake study in collaboration with relevant organisations<sup>1</sup> involved in the development of IP-based networks to recommend a system that ensures effectively that traffic originating and intended to be terminating in the same country remains within the country;

3 to undertake study in collaboration with relevant organisations<sup>1</sup> involved in the development of IP-based to recommend effective ways for maintaining faithful records of transactions through the network;

4 to undertake study in collaboration with all stakeholders involved to study the weaknesses of present protocols used in telecom networks, and develop and recommend secure, robust and tamper-proof protocols to meet the requirements of future networks in view of the envisaged manifold increase in traffic and end-devices in the near future in the light of IoT and M2M needs,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

to participate actively in the discussions around these issues and to make contributions.

---

<sup>1</sup> 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.