

COMMITTEE 4

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WORKING GROUP OF THE PLENARY

FIRST SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY
WORKING GROUP OF THE PLENARY TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

The following texts have been adopted and are submitted to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

Action	Title
MOD	RESOLUTION 30
	RESOLUTION 135
	RESOLUTION 136
	RESOLUTION 183
ADD	DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [WG-PL/1]

Musab ABDULLA
Chairman, Working Group of the
Plenary

Annex: 14 pages

MOD WGPL/121/1

RESOLUTION 30 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

Special measures for the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition

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

considering

- a)* United Nations resolutions on programmes of action for the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition,
- b)* Resolution 68/198 of the United Nations Assembly on information and communication technologies for development;
- c)* Resolution 68/220 of the United Nations Assembly on science, technology, and innovation for development;
- d)* Resolution 135 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the present Conference on ITU's role in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries and in implementing relevant national, regional and interregional projects,

recognizing

the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) for the development of the countries concerned,

having noted

- ~~*a)* former Resolution 49 (Doha 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on special measures for LDCs and SIDS;~~
- ~~*a)* Resolution 16 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC and the Hyderabad Action Plan, which provide for extending these measures to include LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition on special actions and measures for the least-developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition;~~
- ~~*b)* Programme 5 of the Hyderabad Action Plan for LDCs, countries in special need, emergency telecommunications and climate change adaptation Outcome 4.4 of Objective 4 of the Dubai Action Plan for concentrated assistance to the LDCs, SIDS and the LLDCs;~~
- c)* Resolution 1 (Dubai, 2012) of the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) on special measures for landlocked developing countries and small island developing states for greater access to international fibre-optic networks,

concerned

- a) that the number of LDCs remains high despite the progress that has been made in recent years and that it is necessary to address the situation;
- b) that the challenges confronting LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition continue to pose a threat to the development agenda of these countries;
- c) that LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs are vulnerable to devastation caused by natural disasters and lack the resources needed to respond effectively to such disasters;
- d) because the geographical location of the SIDS and LLDCs is an obstacle to international connectivity of the telecommunication networks with these countries,

aware

that improvement of the telecommunication networks and their international interconnectivity in these countries will give an impetus towards social and economic recovery ~~insertion~~ and overall development, and provide the opportunity to create knowledge societies,

recalling

former Resolution 49 (Doha 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on special measures for LDCs and SIDS,

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

- 1 to continue to review the state of telecommunication/ICT services in LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, so identified by the United Nations and needing special measures for the development of telecommunications/ICTs, and to identify areas of critical weakness requiring priority action;
- 2 to ~~propose~~ continue submitting to the ITU Council concrete measures intended to bring about genuine improvements and ~~provide~~ effective assistance to these countries, from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other sources of finance;
- 3 to work towards providing the necessary administrative and operational structure for identifying the needs of these countries and for proper administration of the resources appropriated for LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, ~~which account for nearly half of the number of developing countries in the Union;~~
- 4 to propose new and innovative measures, as well as partnerships or alliances with other international and regional bodies, that may generate additional funds or joint projects to be used for telecommunication/ICT development in these countries, in order to get benefits from the opportunities that financial mechanisms offer ~~for addressing in using~~ ICT for development ~~issues,~~ as stated in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;
- 5 to report annually on this matter to the Council,

instructs the Council

- 1 to consider the above-mentioned reports and take appropriate action so that the Union may continue to display its keen interest and cooperate actively in the development of telecommunication/ICT services in these countries;

2 to make appropriations for this purpose from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and any other sources of finance, and promote partnerships among all stakeholders in this regard;

3 to keep the situation under constant review and to report on this matter to the next plenipotentiary conference,

encourages least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition

to continue ~~giving according~~ high priority to telecommunication/ICT activities and projects that promote overall socio-economic development, including those that make it possible to improve international connectivity conditions, by adopting ~~technical~~ cooperation activities funded from bilateral or multilateral sources, ~~as this will be off~~ for the benefit to the wider population;

invites the Member States

to cooperate with the LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs, and countries with economies in transition in promoting and supporting regional, subregional, multilateral and bilateral projects and programs for the development of telecommunications / ICTs and the integration of telecommunication infrastructure making it possible to improve international connectivity conditions.

MOD WGPL/121/2

RESOLUTION 135 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

ITU's role in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries¹, and in implementing relevant national, regional and interregional projects

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 135 (~~Antalya, 2006~~ Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 34 (Rev. ~~Guadalajara, 2010~~Busan, 2014) of this conference, on assistance and support to countries in special need for rebuilding their telecommunication sector;
- c) relevant resolutions of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (~~Hyderabad, 2010~~)— especially Resolution 17 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Dubai, 2014) ~~and its annexes, the Dubai Action Plan~~ on implementation of initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels approved by the six² regions; Resolution 32 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on international and regional cooperation on regional initiatives; and Resolution 34 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Dubai, 2014), on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technology in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response – as well as the provisions of the ~~five programmes~~outputs adopted by the conference and their linkage with those resolutions,

considering

- a) the development goals which require that telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) be accessible to humanity as a whole, especially the peoples of developing countries;
- b) the accumulated and advanced experience of ITU in implementing the above-mentioned resolutions;
- c) the tasks assigned to ITU as regards Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, and required participation by ITU in implementing other action lines that depend on the availability of telecommunications/ICTs, in agreement with the United Nations agencies that collaborate in implementing these action lines;
- d) the continued success achieved by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in its partnerships to implement many development ~~programmes~~ actions, including developing telecommunication/ICT networks in several developing countries;

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

² Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia-Pacific, Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe.

- e) the ~~Hyderabad-Dubai~~ Action Plan and the necessary optimization of resources to achieve the proposed goals;
- f) the actions undertaken to implement Resolution 157 (~~Antalya, 2006~~Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening of the project execution function in ITU,
- g) Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the three ITU Sectors on matters of mutual interest;
- h) that technological advances in telecommunication systems are enabling sustainable and affordable access to information and knowledge through the provision of highly connected communications services (broadband) of broad coverage (regional or global scope),so that countries can be connected directly, rapidly, and reliably;
- i) that broadband satellite and radiocommunication services in turn are providing highly connected, rapid, reliable, and cost efficient communications solutions in both metropolitan and rural and remote areas, efficiently complementing fiber optic and other technologies and serving as a fundamental driver of economic and social growth of countries and regions;
- j) that it is deemed relevant to deepen collaboration and interrelated work among the different ITU Sectors with a view to carrying out studies and activities, including capacity-building, for better advice and technical assistance to developing countries for optimal resource use and the execution of national, regional, and interregional projects,

resolves

- 1 that ITU should:
 - i) continue to coordinate efforts for the harmonization, development and enhancement of telecommunications/ICTs throughout the world towards building the information society, and to take appropriate measures to adapt itself to the trends in the telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development environment;
 - ii) ~~renew~~ maintain contacts with the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to revise the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), with a view to ~~implementing the continued implementation of~~ Action Line C7 in the Tunis Agenda relating to education and cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
 - iii) contribute, in its areas of competence, to the evolution of the integrating Information Society, through, among other things, creation of Knowledge Societies worldwide based on principles such as freedom of expression, equality, quality education for all, with the aim of ensuring equitable access to telecommunication/ICTs, information and knowledge, and respect for linguistic and cultural diversity and cultural heritage.
- 2 that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) shall:
 - i) continue to provide highly qualified technical experts to offer advice in subjects of importance to developing countries, on an individual and collective basis, and to ensure adequate expertise through recruitment or short-term contracts, as appropriate;
 - ii) continue cooperating with financing sources, whether under the United Nations system, UNDP or other financing arrangements, and multiplying partnerships with Member States,

Sector Members, financial institutions and international and regional organizations, to finance the activities related to the implementation of this resolution;

- iii) continue its Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, based on financial contributions, expert services or any other form of assistance, to help better meet the requests of developing countries in the telecommunication/ICT field as far as possible;
- iv) take into account, when establishing the above-mentioned actions, previous national or regional connectivity plans, so that the actions carried out give effect to the priority aspects of these plans and the impact of the action undertaken in essential aspects serves the achievement of national, regional and ITU goals; if the administrations do not have these plans, the projects may also consider developing them,

1. promote and facilitate collaborative actions with the different Sectors of the Union in order to carry out studies and interrelated activities to complement the use of telecommunication technologies and systems so as to achieve optimal use of resources, including orbital resources and associated spectrum resources, and to improve access to and the connectivity of telecommunication/ICT networks and systems to address the telecommunication needs of developing countries.

2. promote collaborative activities in coordination with the different Sectors of the Union to create and build capacities so as to deepen and provide universal access to knowledge of optimal use of telecommunication resources, including orbital resources and associated spectrum resources, and to increase access to and the connectivity of telecommunication/ICT systems and networks included in national and regional telecommunication projects and plans.

invites regional and international financial organizations and agencies, equipment providers, operators, and all potential partners

to consider the possibility of ensuring complete or partial financing to implement cooperation programmes for developing telecommunications/ICTs, including the regionally approved initiatives under the Dubai Action Plan and Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010/Dubai, 2014),

instructs the Secretary-General

to submit an annual detailed report to the ITU Council on the results of the implementation of this resolution, including any recommendations which the Secretary-General may deem necessary, in agreement with the Director of BDT, to enhance the impact of this resolution,

invites the Council

to review the results achieved and to take all necessary steps to expedite the implementation of this resolution in the best possible way.

MOD WGPL/121/3

RESOLUTION 136 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

The use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) in the service of humanitarian assistance;
- b) Resolution 182 (Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment;
- c) Resolution 34 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technology in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response;
- ~~d)~~ Resolution 66 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on Information and Communication technology and climate change;
- ~~e)~~ Resolution 48 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on strengthening cooperation among telecommunication regulators;
- ~~ef)~~ Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-~~0712~~) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations;
- ~~fg)~~ Resolution 646 (WRC-~~0312~~) of WRC, on public protection and disaster relief;
- ~~gh)~~ Resolution 673 (WRC-~~0712~~) of WRC, on radiocommunication use for Earth observation applications;
- ~~i)~~ Article 5 of the International Telecommunication Regulations on the safety of human life and the priority of telecommunications;
- ~~hj)~~ the emergency telecommunication/ICT coordination mechanisms established by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,

taking into account

Resolution 60/125, on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in March 2006,

noting

- a) § 51 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), on the use of ICT applications for disaster prevention;
- b) § 20 (c) of the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS, on e-environment, which calls for the establishment of monitoring systems, using ICTs, to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries, least developed countries and small economies;
- c) § 30 of the Tunis Commitment adopted by WSIS, on disaster mitigation;
- d) § 91 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by WSIS, on disaster reduction;
- e) the effective coordination work of the Partnership Coordination Panel for Telecommunication for Disaster Relief and Mitigation, led by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector;
- f) the work of the ITU-R and ITU-T study groups in adopting Recommendations that provide technical information on satellite and terrestrial radiocommunication systems and wired networks and their role in disaster management, including important Recommendations pertaining to the use of satellite networks in times of disasters;
- g) the work of the ITU-T study groups in developing and adopting Recommendations for priority/preferential emergency telecommunications and emergency telecommunication services (ETS), including consideration of use of both terrestrial and wireless telecommunication systems during emergencies,

considering

- a) the devastation suffered from disasters including but not limited to tsunamis, earthquakes and storms around the world, particularly in developing countries that may suffer disproportionately due to a lack of infrastructure and, therefore, have the most to gain from information on the subject of disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;
- b) ~~the potential of that~~ modern telecommunications/ICTs play an important role in early warning of disasters and to facilitate disaster prevention, mitigation, and relief and recovery efforts;
- c) the ongoing cooperation between ITU study groups and other standards development organizations dealing with emergency telecommunications, alert and warning systems;
- d) Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference referring to strengthening coordination and cooperation between ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D in matters of mutual interest;
- e) that Article 5 of the International Telecommunication Regulations, establishes that safety of life telecommunications, such as distress telecommunications, shall be entitled to transmission as of right and, where technically practicable have absolute priority over all other telecommunications, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Constitution and Convention and taking due account of the ITU-T's relevant recommendations;
- f) the need to plan for immediate availability of telecommunication services in emergency or disaster situations in affected areas or regions, through primary or back up telecommunication

systems, including those which may be movable or portable, to minimize impacts and facilitate relief operations;

g) that satellite services among other radiocommunication services may constitute a reliable platform for public safety, especially in natural disasters when existing terrestrial networks are often disrupted, and are highly useful for the coordination of humanitarian assistance by governments agencies and other humanitarian entities,

recognizing

a) the activities being undertaken at the international and regional levels within ITU and other relevant organizations to establish internationally agreed means for the operation of systems for public protection and disaster relief on a harmonized and coordinated basis;

b) the ongoing development by ITU, in coordination with the United Nations and other United Nations specialized agencies, of guidelines for applying the international content standard for all-media public warning in all disaster and emergency situations;

c) the contribution of the private sector, in the prevention, mitigation and relief of emergency and disaster situations, which is proving to be effective;

d) the need for a common understanding of the network infrastructure components required to provide rapidly installed, interoperable, interworking, robust telecommunication capabilities in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations;

e) the importance of working towards the establishment of standards-based monitoring and worldwide early-warning systems, based on telecommunications/ICTs, that are linked to national and regional networks and that facilitate emergency disaster response all over the world, particularly in high-risk regions;

f) the importance of redundancy, infrastructure resilience, and the availability of energy supply when planning disaster situations;

fg) the role that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector can play, through such means as the Global Symposium for Regulators and the ITU-D study groups, in collecting and disseminating a set of national regulatory best practices for telecommunication/ICT facilities for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief;

h) that private and public networks include various public safety and group communications features which can play a key role in emergency and disaster preparedness, prevention, mitigation and relief situations,

convinced

a) that an international standard for communication of alert and warning information can assist in the provision of effective and appropriate humanitarian assistance and in mitigating the consequences of disasters, in particular in developing countries;

b) that there is need to train rescue and relief agencies, as well as the general public, in the use of modern communication technologies to strengthen both disaster preparedness and response,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to continue their technical studies and to develop recommendations, guidelines and standards, through the relevant ITU study groups, with advice from Advisory Groups, concerning technical and operational implementation, as necessary, of advanced solutions to meet the needs

of public-protection and disaster-relief telecommunications/ICTs, taking into account the capabilities, evolution and any resulting transition requirements of existing systems, particularly those of many developing countries, for national and international operations;

2 to conduct training programs, workshops, and capacity building for trainers of relevant organisations and entities, especially in developing countries, on technical and operational aspects of networks and their use, for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations;

23 to support the development of robust, comprehensive, all-hazards emergency and disaster prediction, detection, early-warning, mitigation and relief systems, at national, regional and international levels, including monitoring and management systems involving the use of telecommunications/ICTs (e.g. remote sensing), in collaboration with other international agencies, in order to support coordination at the global and regional level;

34 to promote implementation by appropriate alerting authorities of the international ~~content~~ standard for all-media public warning, in concert with ~~ITU ongoing development of~~ guidelines ~~by all ITU Sectors developed through the relevant ITU study groups~~ for application to all disaster and emergency situations ~~through the relevant ITU study groups~~;

45 to continue to collaborate with organizations that are working in the area of standards for emergency telecommunications/ICTs and for communication of alert and warning information, in order to study the appropriate inclusion of such standards in ITU's work and their dissemination, in particular in developing countries;

6 to analyze on-going work in all sectors of ITU, regional entities and other expert organizations -and promote joint activities to avoid duplication of efforts and resources in the development, use and interworking of public and private Telecommunications/ICT, including radiocommunication and satellite systems, in times of emergencies and disaster relief operations in response to natural disasters;

7 to assist Member States in enhancing and strengthening the use of all available communication systems, including satellite, amateur radio and broadcasting services in the event of the disruption of both conventional power supply, and telecommunications networks,

8 to support the work of the relevant study groups in the development of reports and recommendations regarding radio-frequency spectrum requirements for disaster management,

encourages Member States

1 in emergency and disaster relief situations, to satisfy temporary needs for spectrum in addition to what may be normally provided for in agreements with the administrations concerned, while seeking international assistance for spectrum coordination and management, in accordance with the legal framework in force in each country;

2 to work in close collaboration with the Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux, and other Member States, while taking into account as well as emergency telecommunication/ICT coordination mechanisms of the United Nations, in the development and dissemination of tools, procedures and best practices for the effective coordination and operation of telecommunications/ICTs in disaster situations;

3 to facilitate the use by emergency organizations of both existing and new technologies, systems and applications and solutions (satellite and terrestrial), to the extent practicable, in order to satisfy interoperability requirements and to further the goals of public protection and disaster relief;

4 to develop and support national and regional centres of excellence for research, pre-planning, equipment pre-positioning and deployment of telecommunication/ICT resources for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief coordination;⁷

5 to adopt and promote policies that encourage public and private operators to invest in the development and building of Telecommunications/ICTs, including radiocommunication and satellite systems for early warning systems and the management of emergencies;

6 to take appropriate measures to ensure that all operators inform local and roaming users in a timely manner and at no cost, numbers in use to contact emergency services;

7 to explore the possibility of introducing a globally harmonized emergency number to supplement existing domestic emergency numbers taking into account the relevant ITU-T Recommendations,

invites the Secretary-General

1. to inform the United Nations and, in particular the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, of this resolution;

2. to coordinate the activities conducted by the Union's Sectors in line with *resolves* 5, in order to ensure the most effective action possible by the ITU in this matter.

MOD WGPL/121/4

RESOLUTION 183 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health

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

considering

a) the definition of e-health made by Resolution 58/28 of the World Health Assembly, Geneva 2005 as "... *the cost-effective and secure use of information and communications technologies in support of health and health-related fields, including health-care services, health surveillance, health literature, and health education, knowledge and research*";

b) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) (Doha, 2006) recommended that ITU continue to study the potential of using telecommunications for e-health in order to meet the needs of developing countries;

c) ~~Resolution 65 (Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on improving access to healthcare services by using information and communication technologies (ICTs)~~ Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on Information and communication technology applications, which merged Resolution 54 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), Resolution 65 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and Resolution 74 (Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC;

d) Resolution 78 (Dubai, 2012) of WTSA on information and communication technology applications and standards for improved access to e-health services,

considering further

a) that the World Health Organization (WHO) and ITU have a key role to promote stronger coordination among the key players in all technical areas of e-health standardization;

b) the need to provide effective, efficient and patient-safe clinical care using e-health ICTs;

c) that e-health applications and telecommunication/ICT applications supporting them are already extensive, but far from fully optimized and integrated;

d) the importance of maintaining momentum so that the potential advantages of telecommunication/ICT technologies in the healthcare sector are supported by appropriate regulatory, legal and policy frameworks in both the telecommunication and the health sectors,

recognizing

a) the ongoing work of Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) through Question 14-3/2, on information and telecommunications for e-health;

b) that there are European regional initiatives to share best practices in the implementation of e-applications, including e-health;

c) that healthcare ICT standards was considered a high-interest subject by the Global Standards Collaboration (GSC-13);

- d) that healthcare ICT standards need to be adapted, as necessary, to fit the context of each Member State, and that this requires a strengthening of capacity building and support;
- e) the ongoing work in ITU-D to bridge the digital e-health divide;
- f) the publication under ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 14-2/2 entitled "Mobile e-health solutions for developing countries";

g) the ongoing work in Study Group 16 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) through Question 28/16 "Multimedia framework for e-health applications", including interoperability on e-health devices, services and technology platforms;

h) the work of the ITU-T Focus Group on Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communications, which is considered to be a key enabler of applications and services across a broad range of vertical markets such as health care,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

1 to give priority consideration to the expansion of telecommunication/ICT initiatives for e-health in the work of ITU and to coordinate e-health-related activities between the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), ITU-D and other relevant organizations;

2 to continue and further develop ITU activities on telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health in order to contribute to the wider global efforts concerning e-health,

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

1 to identify and document examples of best practice for e-health in the field of telecommunication/ICT for dissemination among ITU Member States and Sector Members;

2 to report information and developments to Member States through an appropriate mechanism;

3 to coordinate on e-health-related activities with ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, and in particular to promote awareness, mainstreaming and capacity building in the creation of telecommunication/ICT e-health standards, reporting findings to the ITU Council as appropriate;

4 to work collaboratively on e-health-related activities with WHO and other organizations external to the ITU, which have a mandate to address health issues, as well as ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D and, in particular, develop programmes that enable developing countries to introduce e-health services safely and effectively,

invites Member States

to consider developing appropriate legislation, regulations, standards, codes of practice and guidelines to enhance the development and application of e-health telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals,

encourages Member States and Sector Members

to participate actively in e-health-related studies in ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D through contributions and by other appropriate means.

ADD **WGPL/121/5**

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [WG-PL/1] (BUSAN, 2014)

Implementation of Smart Africa Manifesto

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

considering

- a) that at its 22nd Ordinary Session, it was decided that the African Union General Assembly “ENDORSES the key outcomes of the Transform Africa Summit hosted by H.E. Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda in October 2013 which adopted the SMART Africa Manifesto highlighting the need to place ICT at the centre of national socio-economic development agenda and SMART Africa Alliance as implementation framework”;
- b) Resolution 30 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on special measures for the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), LLDCs and countries with economies in transition;
- c) the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;
- d) the outcome of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS),

recalling

- a) the Connect Africa Summit Goals adopted by African Heads of State present on 29–30 October 2007, which reflect the challenges and opportunities in the Africa Region;
- b) the creation of the multi-stakeholder SMART Africa Alliance and a Governance Board consisting of Presidents of Rwanda (Chair), Senegal, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Gabon, South Sudan and Mali, African Union and ITU to oversee the implementation of the manifesto;
- c) the implementation of such quick-wins as the SMART Africa Scholarship fund to address the gap in ICT expertise through African Centers of Excellence,

resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to provide technical expertise to carry out feasibility studies, projects management and support for the implementation of the Smart Africa Manifesto,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to engage the different UN agencies to support various components of the Smart Africa programmes, in areas within their scope and mandate;
- 2 to implement measures aimed at mobilizing financial and in-kind support, from governments, private sector and other partners,

invites Member States

to cooperate with African Countries in promoting regional, sub-regional, multilateral and bilateral projects and programmes for the implementation of the Smart Africa Manifesto.