

**COMMITTEE 4**

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**WORKING GROUP OF THE PLENARY**

**THIRD 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.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Title</b>
MOD	RESOLUTION 123
	RESOLUTION 137
	RESOLUTION 174
ADD	DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [WG-PL/4]
ADD	DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [WG-PL/5]

Musab ABDULLA  
Chairman, Working Group of the  
Plenary

**Annex: 18 pages**

MOD      WGPL/132/1

RESOLUTION 123 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

**Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries**

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

*recalling*

Resolution 123 (Rev. ~~Antalya, 2006~~Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*considering*

- a) that "the Union shall in particular facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service" (No. 13 in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution);
- b) that, in connection with the functions and structure of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), in Article 17, the Constitution indicates that those functions shall be "..., bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, to fulfil the purposes of the Union...";
- c) that, ~~under~~ the strategic plan for the Union for ~~2012-2015~~, ITU-T is to work to "~~provide support~~2016-2019 approved by means of Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan 2014) and assistance to Annexes, includes under the objectives of ITU-T to "promote the active participation of the membership, in particular developing countries in, in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T Recommendations) with a view to bridging the standardization gap in relation with standardization matters, information and communication network infrastructure"";
- d) that, one of the strategic goals of the Union for ~~2016-2019~~ is "~~Inclusiveness – Bridge the digital divide and applications, and relevant training materials for capacity building, taking into account the characteristics of the telecommunication environment of the developing countries"~~, considering provide broadband for all";

*noting further*

- a) that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted ~~Resolutions 17, 44, 53 and 54~~Resolution 54 to assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- b) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted Resolution 47 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Dubai, 2014), which calls for activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of recommendations of ITU-T and of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) in developing countries, and Resolution 37 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Dubai, 2014), which recognizes the need to create digital opportunities in developing countries,

*recalling*

that the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) emphasize efforts to overcome the digital divide and development divides,

~~noting~~ *considering*

the following ~~goals~~ *outcomes* for ITU-T in the strategic plan for the Union for ~~2012-2015~~ *2016-2019*, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. ~~Guadalajara, 2010~~ *Busan, 2014*) of this conference:

- 1 Increased participation in the ITU-T standardization process, including attendance of meetings, submission of contributions, taking leadership positions and hosting of meetings/workshops, especially from developing countries,

*considering further*

focus on the following activities is still needed:

- to develop interoperable, non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T recommendations);
- to assist in bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;
- to extend and facilitate international cooperation among international and regional standardization bodies;

~~and the following strategic goal of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) in the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010):~~

- to provide assistance to developing countries in bridging the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development,

*recognizing*

- a) the continued shortage of *skilled* human resources in the standardization field in developing countries, resulting in a low level of developing-country participation in ITU-T and ITU-R meetings, in spite of the improvement observed in such participation lately, and, consequently, in the standards-making process, leading to difficulties when interpreting ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;
- b) ongoing challenges relating to capacity building, in particular for developing countries, in the light of rapid technological innovation and increased convergence of services;
- c) the moderate level of participation by representatives of developing countries in ITU standardization activities, whether through lack of awareness of these activities, difficulties in accessing information, lack of training for human talent in standardization-related matters, or lack of financial resources to travel to meeting sites, which are factors with impact in terms of widening the existing knowledge gap;
- d) that technological needs and realities vary from country to country and region to region, and in many cases developing countries do not have opportunities or mechanisms to make them known;
- e) that for developing countries at the initial stage of introducing and/or switching to a new technology, it is important to have guidelines for the new technology in question that can be used to develop a national standard, which would make it possible to introduce or switch to the new technology in a timely manner;

f) that in implementation of the provisions of the Annex to Resolution 44 (Rev. ~~Johannesburg, 2008~~) and of Resolutions 17, 53 (Dubai, 2012) and of Resolution 54 (Rev. ~~Johannesburg, 2008~~) (Dubai, 2012), ITU actions have been carried out through ITU-T to assist in reducing the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

g) the importance for developing countries of developing guidelines regarding the implementation of ITU recommendations pursuant to Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014);

h) the need for high-quality, demand-driven international standards, which should be developed rapidly in line with the principles of global connectivity, openness, affordability, reliability, interoperability and security;

i) the emergence of key technologies, enabling new services and applications and promoting the building of the information society, which must be taken into account in the work of ITU-T;

j) cooperation and collaboration with other standardization bodies and relevant consortia and fora are key to avoiding duplication of work and achieving efficient use of resources,

*taking into account*

a) that developing countries could benefit from improved capability in the application and development of standards;

b) that ITU-T and ITU-R activities and the telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) market could also benefit from better involvement of developing countries in standards-making and standards application;

c) that initiatives to assist in bridging the standardization gap are intrinsic to, and are a high priority task of, the Union;

d) that although ITU is making efforts to reduce the standardization gap, major disparities in knowledge and management of standards remain between developing and developed countries;

e) Resolution 7 (Rev. Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly “Telecommunication development, including liaison and collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector”, which resolves that Director of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG) and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau shall continue to cooperate actively with the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau in identifying and implementing means facilitating developing countries to participate in the Study Group’s activities;

f) that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted Resolutions 32, 33, 44 and 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), all of which share the clear objective of contributing to bridge the standardization gap between developing and developed countries by means of:

- 1 providing installations, facilities and capacities in electronic working methods (EWM) in the ITU-T meetings, workshops and training courses, especially for developing countries in order to promote their participation;
- 2 intensify the participation of the ITU Regional Offices in the activities of the TSB, in order to promote and coordinate standardization activities in their regions to apply the relevant parts of this Resolution, and to initiate campaigns aimed at encouraging the affiliation to the ITU of new Sector Members, Associates and academic institutions from developing countries;

- 3 invite the new regions and Member States to create regional groups within the sphere of the ITU-T Study Groups, and to create corresponding regional standardization bodies in order to work closely with the Study Groups and the TDAG;

g) Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC on “Bridging the Digital Divide”, which aims at the establishment of international methods and mechanisms that strengthen international cooperation to bridge the digital divide by means of studies, projects and joint activities with the ITU-R that endeavor to build capacities for the efficient use of satellite orbit/spectrum resources to provide satellite services, seeking affordable access to satellite broadband and to facilitate network connectivity between different zones, countries, and regions, especially in developing countries, in accordance with the Geneva Action Plan and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

h) Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the WTDC on “Enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU Recommendations in developing countries, including conformance and interoperability testing of systems manufactured on the basis of ITU Recommendations”, which invited the Member States and Sector Members to continue participating in the activities to improve the application of the ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations in the developing countries, and instructs the Directors of the TSB and the BDT, in close collaboration, to encourage the participation of developing countries in training courses, workshops and seminars by means of scholarship grants,

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

- 1 to work closely with each other on the follow-up and implementation of this resolution, as well as Resolution ITU-R 7 (Geneva, 2007) of the Radiocommunication Assembly, Resolutions 17, 44 and 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), and Resolutions 32, 33, 44 and 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, Resolutions 37 and 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, and Resolution 7 of the Radiocommunication Assembly (Rev. Geneva, 2012) in order to step up actions intended and to reduce the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

- 2 to maintain a close coordination mechanism among the three Sectors at the regional level for bridging the digital divide, through activities ~~of~~ carried out by the ITU regional offices to that end;

- 3 to provide developing countries with assistance to enhance capacity building in the standardization field, including through collaboration with the relevant academic institutions;

- 4 to identify ways and means to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the meetings of the three Sectors of ITU and the dissemination of information on standardization;

- 45 to further collaborate with the relevant regional organizations and support their work in this area;

- 56 to strengthen the ~~reporting~~ mechanisms to prepare and submit reports on the implementation of the action plan associated with Resolution 44 (Rev. ~~Johannesburg, 2008~~ through, for example, Dubai, 2012) taking into account the annual operational plans of each Bureau;

- 7 to promote the timely development of guidelines for developing countries on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations, particularly those related to priority standardization issues

including the introduction and switchover to new technologies, as well as the preparation and application of the ITU Recommendations,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

to make voluntary contributions (financial and in kind) to the fund for bridging the standardization gap, as well as to undertake concrete actions to support ITU's actions and the initiatives of its three Sectors and its regional offices in this matter.

MOD      WGPL/132/2

RESOLUTION 137 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~ BUSAN, 2014)

**Next-generation network deployment in developing countries<sup>1</sup>**

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

*recalling*

Resolution 137 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*considering*

a) that, as stated in § 22 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), a well-developed information and communication network infrastructure and applications, adapted to regional, national and local conditions, easily accessible and affordable, and making greater use of broadband and other innovative technologies, where possible, can accelerate the social and economic progress of countries, and the well-being of all individuals, communities and peoples, and that this is covered by Action Line C2, expanded to include Action Line C6;

b) that the existence, at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, of coherent telecommunication networks and services for the development of national, regional and international economies is a very important element in the improvement of the social, economic and financial situation of Member States,

*welcoming*

the ~~efforts made by ITU in paying attention to the interests of developing countries (cf. Resolution 17 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008)<sup>44</sup> (Rev. Dubai, 2012)~~ of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), and annexes to Resolution 17 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~ Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC)),

*noting*

a) that developing countries are still being challenged by rapid change of technologies and service convergence trends;

b) ongoing shortages of resources, experience and capacity building within developing countries in planning and deploying and operating networks, ~~in particular especially~~ next-generation networks (NGN), ~~and the delay in implementing and adopting NGNs in developed countries,~~

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

*recalling*

- a) the efforts and collaboration of the three Bureaux to continue enhancing work aimed at providing information and advice on subjects of importance to developing countries for the planning, organization, development and operation of their telecommunication systems;
- b) that technical knowledge and experience of great value to the developing countries is also obtainable from the work of the ITU Radiocommunication (ITU-R), Telecommunication Standardization (ITU-T) and Telecommunication Development (ITU-D) Sectors;
- c) that, in accordance with Resolution 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) ~~of this conference~~, the provisions in all ITU documents relating to developing countries shall be extended to apply adequately to the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

*recognizing*

- a) that the developing countries have limited human and financial resources to cope with the ever-increasing technology gap;
- b) that the existing digital divide is liable to be aggravated further with the emergence of new technologies, including post-NGNs, and if developing countries are not able to introduce NGNs fully and in a timely manner;
- c) that one of the most important expected outcomes of the introduction of NGNs for developing countries is the reduction of operating costs relating to the operation and technical maintenance of network infrastructure,

*taking into account*

- a) that, for countries, especially developing countries and many developed countries, that have already invested heavily in the traditional public switched telephone network, it is a pressing task for them to conduct a smooth migration from existing networks to NGNs;
- b) that NGNs are ~~considered a~~ potential tools to meet the new challenges facing the telecommunication industry, and NGN deployment and standards development activities are essential for developing countries, especially for their rural areas where the majority of the population live;
- c) that many developing countries have largely invested in deployment of NGN networks to provide advanced services but still not be able to exploit and operate effectively;
- d) that the migration of legacy network to NGN will affect the point of interconnections, quality of service and other operational issues; this will also have its effect on costs to the end user;
- ee) that countries can benefit from NGNs, which can facilitate the delivery of a wide range of advanced information and communication technology (ICT)-based services and applications for building the information society, resolving difficult issues such as the development and implementation of systems for public protection and disaster relief, especially telecommunications for early warning and the dissemination of emergency information;
- ef) that the challenge, as perceived by WSIS, is to harness the potential of ICTs and ICT applications for promoting the development goals of the Millennium Declaration, namely the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting



gender equality and empowerment of women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and so forth,

*resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux*

1 to continue and consolidate their efforts on NGN and future networks<sup>2</sup> deployment studies, ~~and~~ standards-development, training activities, and sharing best practices on business model evolution and operational aspects, particularly especially for those designed for rural areas and for bridging the digital divide and the development divide;

2 to coordinate studies and programmes under the ~~Next-Generation Network Global Standards Initiative (NGN GSI) of~~ ITU-T Study Group 13 on Future Networks and of the Global Network Planning initiatives (GNPi) of ITU-D; coordinate ongoing work being carried out by study groups and the relevant programmes as defined in HyderabadDubai Action Plan of WTDC-~~1014~~, to assist the membership in deploying NGN effectively, ~~particularly ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 26 and the activities of BDT Programme 1,~~ especially in conducting a smooth migration from existing telecommunication infrastructures to NGNs; ~~and~~ seek appropriate solutions to expedite affordable ~~NGN~~ deployment in rural areas, taking into consideration the successes of several developing countries in migrating and operating to these networks, and benefiting from the experience of these countries,

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

1 to take appropriate action in order to seek support and financial provision sufficient for the implementation of this resolution, within available financial resources, including financial support through partnership agreements;

2 to highlight the importance and benefits of NGN development and deployment to other United Nations specialized agencies and financial institutions,

*instructs the Council*

to consider the reports and proposals made by the Secretary-General and the three Bureaux relating to the implementation of this resolution, making the appropriate linkage with the operative paragraphs of Resolution 44 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, and to take appropriate action so that the Union continues to pay attention to addressing the needs of developing countries,

*invites all Member States and Sector Members*

1 to undertake concrete actions, to support ITU's actions and to develop their own initiatives in order to implement this resolution;

2 to strengthen cooperation between developed and developing countries, and among developing countries themselves, in improving national, regional and international capabilities in the implementation of NGNs, especially in regard to NGN planning, deployment, operation and maintenance, and the development of NGN-based applications, especially for rural areas, taking into consideration also development in the near future, in order to handle future networks.

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<sup>2</sup> See the work of the ITU-T Study Group 13 Focus Group on future networks.

MOD      WGPL/132/3

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

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

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

*aware*

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

*reaffirming*

- a) Resolutions 55/63 and 56/121 of the United Nations General Assembly, which established the legal framework on countering the criminal misuse of information technologies;
- b) Resolution 57/239 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity;
- c) Resolution 58/199 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of essential information infrastructures;
- d) Resolution 41/65 of the United Nations General Assembly, on principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from outer space;
- e) Resolution 68/167 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the right to privacy in the digital age;
- e) Resolution 68/243 of the United Nations General Assembly, on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security,

*considering*

- a) that, in the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (Geneva, 2003) supported the activities of the United Nations to prevent the potential use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security, and that it is necessary to prevent the use of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights (§ 36, WSIS Geneva Declaration of Principles);

b) that Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Geneva Plan of Action stipulates the following: "Governments, in cooperation with the private sector, should prevent, detect and respond to cybercrime and misuse of ICTs by: developing guidelines that take into account ongoing efforts in these areas; considering legislation that allows for effective investigation and prosecution of such misuse; promoting effective mutual assistance efforts; strengthening institutional support at the international level for preventing, detecting and recovering from such incidents; and encouraging education and raising awareness",

*considering further*

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

*recalling*

a) Resolution 130 (Rev. ~~Antalya, 2006~~ Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

b) Resolution 102 (Rev. ~~Antalya, 2006~~ 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 71 (Rev. ~~Antalya, 2006~~ Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, in particular strategic goal 4: "~~Developing tools, based on contributions~~3: "Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from telecommunication/ICT development", which establish Union focus on enhancing the membership, to promote end-user confidence, sustainable and to safeguard the efficiency, security, integrity safe use of telecommunication/ICTs, in close collaboration with other organizations and interoperability of networks"; entities";

d) Resolutions 1282 and 1305 of the ITU Council, the latter of which listed issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet among the main tasks of the role of the Dedicated Group in identifying international Internet-related public policy issues;

~~e) — Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam;~~

~~f) — the Hyderabad Declaration adopted by WTDC, in particular Programme 2 (Cybersecurity, ICT applications and IP-based network-related issues);~~

~~g) — Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008 Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on cybersecurity and countering and combating spam;~~

~~f) that WTDC-14 adopted Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, and ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 3/2, on securing information and communication networks: Best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity,~~

*recognizing further*

a) that global cooperation and collaboration between ~~the~~ Member States, international organizations and all other stakeholders, are necessary in order to address and prevent the illicit use of ICTs;

b) the moderating and facilitating role assigned to the Union under Action Line C5 as referred to above;<sup>72</sup>

c) that sharing information at global level on relevant security measures and practices is of particular value to developing countries in mitigating the effects of illicit uses of ICTs,

*noting*

a) the importance of ICTs, including telecommunications, for the social and economic development of countries, especially developing countries, through the creation of new public services that facilitate public access to information and enhanced transparency within public administrations and can be helpful for the monitoring and observation of climate change, the management of natural resources and reduction of the risk of natural disasters;

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

*resolves to instruct the Secretary-General*

to take the necessary measures in order to:

i) raise the awareness of Member States regarding the adverse impact that may result from the illicit use of information and communication resources;

ii) maintain the role of ITU to cooperate within its mandate with other United Nations bodies in combating the illicit use of ICTs;<sup>72</sup>

iii) inform the Secretary General of the United Nation about the activities undertaken by ITU in implementing this resolution and relevant ITU recommendations in this regards

iv) continue to raise awareness, within the mandate of the ITU, of the need to mitigate the risks and related threats posed by illicit use of ICTs, and continue to promote cooperation among appropriate international and regional organizations

*requests the Secretary-General*

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

*invites the Council*

when carrying out its activities, to take into account relevant ITU activities/initiatives related to combating threats caused by the illicit use of telecommunication/ICTs, as appropriate,

*invites Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders*

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

*invites the Secretary-General*

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

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

*instructs the Secretary-General*

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

*invites Member States*

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

**ADD**      **WGPL/132/4**

**DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [WG-PL/4]**

**Empowerment of youth through telecommunication/information and communication technology**

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

*considering*

- a) that youth under the age of 25 account for 42.5 per cent of the world's population as of 2014, and constitute the most active population in use of the Internet;
- b) that youth, in many developed and developing countries, face disproportionate exposure to poverty and unemployment;
- c) that youth have their right to achieve full economic, social and digital inclusion;
- d) that information and communication technology (ICT) is a tool through which youth can substantively contribute to, participate in and leverage their social and economic development;
- e) that youth are digital natives and the best promoters of ICT;
- f) that ICT tools and applications can facilitate career opportunities for youth,

*recalling*

- a) that ICT is one of the fifteen priority areas identified under the World Program of Action for Youth adopted by the UN General Assembly through Resolution 62/126;
- b) [Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union;]
- c) Resolution 76 (Dubai, 2014) of WTDC on promoting information and communication technologies among young women and men for social and economic empowerment;
- d) 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;
- e) the BYND 2015 San José Declaration, which highlights employment and entrepreneurship, education, political inclusion, cybersecurity, health and environmental sustainability as the areas young people feel are most impacted through increased access to ICT, and which was formally recognized by the 68<sup>th</sup> United Nations General Assembly;

*recognizing*

- a) 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;

- b) the annual “Kaleidoscope” academic essay competition organized by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), targeting young ICT scientists, researchers and engineers;
- c) the ITU TELECOM World “Young Innovators” Competition hosted annually since 2011;
- d) ITU’s coordination of the annual “Girls in ICT Day”, which encourages young women to seek careers in ICT;
- e) the progress made by ITU, and in particular the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in the development and implementation of actions and projects that use ICT for the economic and social empowerment of youth;
- f) the substantive work of the BDT on digital inclusion related to youth, including research and analysis, especially BDT’s statistical monitoring and reporting on disaggregated ICT data by age;
- g) that ITU’s support to the United Nations Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth, its active involvement in the United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development and contribution to the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Youth;
- h) the Young ICT Policy Leaders initiative launched at PP-14, which gives young professionals the opportunity to participate, through national delegations, in ITU events and conferences,

*resolves*

- 1 that ITU continue to engage with youth in outreach, through communications, capacity building and research, from the perspectives of digital inclusion;
- 2 that ITU promote innovation, entrepreneurship and skills development, in order to provide tools for self-empowerment of youth and their satisfactory participation in the digital economy and all aspects of society;
- 3 that ITU should promote partnerships with academia for the purpose of youth development;
- 4 to accord high priority to the incorporation of young professionals in the human resources and operations of ITU;
- 5 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;
- 6 to maintain 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;
- 7 that there is a need for ITU to investigate, analyse and further understand the impact of telecommunication/ICT technologies on youth;
- 8 to maintain the ITU TELECOM World Young Innovators Competition on a yearly basis;
- 9 that all activities foreseen in this resolution should fall within the existing financial resources of the Union;
- 10 to note that age groups of youth shall be defined on a case-by-case basis depending on the nature of ITU activities,

*instructs the Council*

- 1 to build on the initiatives carried out over the past four years and to accelerate youth empowerment in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure capacity building and promotion of youth;
- 2 to consider involving youth in the celebrations of ITU 150th anniversary and in the World Telecommunication and Information Society Day in accordance with Resolution 68 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) and launching a special recognition award for youth with outstanding contributions in the field of ICT,

*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 report to the next ITU 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;
- 3 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 ICT to the promotion and empowerment of youth;
- 4 to ensure coordination of ITU activities so as to avoid duplication and overlap between three ITU sectors where possible;
- 5 to strengthen the role of Academia within the structures of the Union, to increase the value for Academia and youth when engaging with ITU,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to continue the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICT for the economic and social empowerment of youth;
- 2 to maintain regular monitoring, reporting and research on the uptake and use of ICT by youth, including the provision of disaggregated data by gender and information on behavioral aspects that may be harmful and dangerous,

*instructs the Directors of Bureaux*

to continue to explore ways and means of involving young professionals in work of the Bureaux,

*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 that have experience in youth economic empowerment into projects and programs,

*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 telecommunication/ICT;

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 attract more youth to study science, technology, engineering and math (STEM);

4 to encourage youth to take advantage of ICT opportunities to advance their development and promote innovation and economic development at a national and an international level,

*invites Member States*

1 to share best practices on national approaches targeting the use of ICT for the social and economic development of youth;

2 to develop strategies for using ICT as a tool for the educational, social and economic development of youth;

3 to promote ICT for youth empowerment and involvement in the decision-making processes of the ICT sector;

4 to support ITU activities in field of ICT for the social and economic development of youth;

5 to consider adopting a youth delegate program for inclusion of youth delegates, taking into account gender balance, in a country's official delegation to the major Conferences of ITU for raising awareness and knowledge and promoting interests among youth,

*invites Academia*

1 to continue providing the necessary structures for effective engagement with youth, through access to information, fellowships and recognition for participation in ITU activities;

2 to support networks of youth so that they may act as community-based hubs and innovation centres for providing input to ITU's intellectual processes;

3 to involve young lecturers and researchers as well as students in relevant ITU activities and empower their effective participation in such, including through capacity building.

**ADD**      **WGPL/132/5**

**DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [WG-PL/5]**

**To promote efforts for capacity building on Software Defined Networking (SDN) in developing countries**

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

*recalling*

- a)* Resolution 77 (Dubai, 2012) of World Telecom Standardization Assembly, on Standardization work in ITU-T for software-defined networking;
- b)* Resolution 123 (Rev. Busan, 2014) on Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- c)* Resolution 135 (Rev. Busan, 2014) 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;
- d)* Resolution 137 (Rev. Busan, 2014) on Next-generation network deployment in developing countries;
- e)* Resolution 139 (Rev. Busan, 2014) on Telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society,

*recalling further*

- a)* Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- b)* Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on Enhancing participation of telecommunication operators from developing countries;
- c)* Resolution 73 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on Information and communication technologies, environment and climate change;
- d)* JCA on SDN under ITU-T TASG (JCA-SDN) established in June 2013 to coordinate the work carried out by ITU-T SG11, SG13 and other involved expert groups,

*considering*

- a)* that the SDN technology may provide operators with several advantages including increased flexibility, and agility along with simplified operations;
- c)* that the SDN may allow optimization, customization, improvement of resource utilization, and thereby may reduce the operational and capital costs,

*further considering*

- a)* that SDN may bring new services at reduced operational and capital expenditure;

- b) that developing countries may require migration plan from existing networks to SDN based networks so that benefits of SDN may be reaped by developing countries without much delay with respect to deployments in developed countries;
- c) that capacity building for SDN in developing countries will also be needed to be planned from beginning to create awareness of benefits of SDN;
- d) that involvement & participation of developing countries in formulating standardization of SDN will help bridge standardization gap,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

- 1 to conduct workshops, with other relevant organizations, for capacity building on SDN so that gap in technology adoption in developing countries may be bridged at early stages of implementation of SDN based networks;
  - 2 to collect and disseminate best practices for integrating, and migrating from legacy networks to SDN based networks in developing countries;
  - 3 to coordinate with the Director of the Telecommunication Standardisation Bureau (TSB) in regards to the actions related to instructs 1 and 2.
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