

**FIFTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY
COMMITTEE 4 TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for **first reading**:

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Chairman, Committee 4

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MOD B5/139/1

RESOLUTION 25 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Strengthening the regional presence

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

considering

- a)* the benefits to the population of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the need to promote their greater availability in developing countries¹;
- b)* that the development of national and regional telecommunication/ICT infrastructures assists in narrowing the national and global digital divides;
- c)* the commitment of the ITU Member States to promoting access to telecommunications/ICTs at affordable prices, with special attention to the most disadvantaged,

bearing in mind

- a)* Resolution 123 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- b)* Resolution 5 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on enhanced participation by developing countries in the activities of the Union;
- c)* Resolution ITU-R 48 (Rev. Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly, on strengthening the regional presence in the radiocommunication study group work;
- d)* Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- e)* Resolution 57 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) on matters of mutual interest;

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

f) the 2009 United Nations Joint Inspection Unit report, which made a number of recommendations on ways to improve the ITU regional presence,

recognizing

a) the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries with stringent budgetary constraints in participating in the activities of ITU;

b) the outcome indicators for the objectives and the revised key performance indicators (KPIs) for the outputs as elaborated by the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) following instructions by WTDC-14,

c) that regional offices are an extension of ITU as a whole, and that, therefore, ITU capacity to hold electronic meetings as provided for by Resolution 167 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference will serve to build up the effectiveness of the Union's activities, including project implementation as set forth in Resolution 157 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

convinced

a) that the regional presence is a tool of ITU for working as closely as possible with its membership, serving as a channel for disseminating information on its activities, developing closer ties with regional and subregional organizations and providing technical assistance to countries in special need;

b) of the importance of continuing to strengthen coordination between the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) and the General Secretariat;

c) that the regional and area offices enable ITU to be more aware of and more responsive to the specific needs of the regions;

d) that resources are limited, and that efficiency and effectiveness are therefore key considerations for activities to be undertaken by ITU, as well as of the need to consolidate the technical expertise and knowledge of the human resources assigned to regional and area offices;

e) that, to be effective, the regional presence must have the necessary level of authority to meet the diverse requirements of the membership;

f) that adequate online access between headquarters and the field offices significantly enhances technical cooperation activities;

g) that all relevant electronic information available at headquarters should also be available to regional offices;

h) that full engagement and commitment from the regional and area offices is fundamental for the successful implementation of the strategic plan for the Union and the Dubai Action Plan,

noting

- a) the role that should be assumed by the ITU regional offices in executing projects related to the regional initiatives and the need to promote greater collaboration with the regional telecommunication organizations;
- b) that both the Plenipotentiary Conference and the ITU Council have endorsed the principle that regional and area offices should be entrusted with clear and specific functions;
- c) that there should be greater cooperation among BDT, the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat in order to encourage participation by the regional offices in their respective spheres;
- d) that there is a need for ongoing evaluation of the staffing requirement for regional and area offices,

noting also

that regional and area offices represent the presence of the entire Union, that their activities should be linked to ITU headquarters and should reflect the coordinated objectives of all three Sectors, and that regional activities should enhance the effective participation of all members in ITU work,

resolves

- 1 to continue the review of the strengthening of ITU regional presence in the interval between two consecutive plenipotentiary conferences;
- 2 to strengthen the functions of the regional offices so that they can play a part in the implementation of programmes and projects in the framework of the regional initiatives, within the resources allocated by the financial plan;
- 3 that regional offices play a key role in facilitating discussions on regional matters and the dissemination of information and results of activities of all three Sectors of the Union, while avoiding the duplication of such functions with headquarters;
- 4 that the regional and area offices shall be empowered to make decisions within their mandate, while the coordination functions and the balance between ITU headquarters and the regional and area offices should be facilitated and improved;
- 5 that the regional and area offices should contribute, to the extent practicable, *inter alia*, to the annual four-year rolling operational plans of the General Secretariat and of the three Sectors, with content specific to each regional and area office, linked to the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 and the Dubai Action Plan, then set up and continue to publish the annual plan/events on the ITU website for implementation;
- 6 that regional and area offices shall actively engage in the implementation of the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, in particular with respect to the four strategic goals, all sectoral and intersectoral objectives and following up on the accomplishment of the strategic targets;

7 that regional and area offices shall actively engage in the implementation of the Dubai Action Plan, in particular with respect to the five objectives and their respective outcomes, the 15 outputs and the 30 regional initiatives;

8 that the regional and area offices shall actively engage in the realization of the outcomes, indicators and KPIs as identified by the Dubai Action Plan and by TDAG;

9 that cooperation between the ITU regional and area offices, relevant regional organizations and other international organizations dealing with development and financial matters should continue to be improved, in the interests of optimizing the use of resources and avoiding duplication, and that Member States should be kept updated through BDT, where necessary, in order to ensure that their needs are being met in a coordinated and consultative fashion;

10 that the regional offices shall be fully involved in the organization of regional events/meetings/conferences, in close collaboration with the General Secretariat, the relevant Bureau(x) and the regional organizations, in order to increase efficiency in the coordination of such events, avoid duplication of events/topics and derive benefit from synergy between the Bureaux and regional offices;

11 that, for the effective performance of their duties, regional offices must have sufficient resources, within the resources allocated by the financial plan, including the technological platforms to hold electronic meetings and utilize electronic working methods (EWM) with their respective Member States;

12 that sufficient resources have to be made available in order for BDT to be able to operate effectively in the interests of narrowing the telecommunication gap between the developing and developed countries, thereby supporting endeavours towards bridging the digital divide, and that, accordingly, the regional offices should, in coordination with ITU headquarters, take measures with a view to implementing the objectives as set out in the Dubai Action Plan;

13 that the objectives and outcomes identified in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, along with the four-year rolling operational plans of the General Secretariat and the three Sectors and the evaluation criteria identified in the Annex to this resolution, shall be used to evaluate the regional presence, and, where regional and area offices do not meet the agreed evaluation criteria, the ITU Council should assess the reasons and take the necessary corrective actions that it considers appropriate, in consultation with the countries concerned,

instructs the Council

1 to continue to include the regional presence as an item on the agenda of each session of the Council in order to examine its evolution and adopt decisions for its continuing structural adaptation and operation, with the aim of fully meeting the requirements of the Union's membership and giving effect to the decisions adopted at meetings of the Union, and of consolidating the coordination and complementary aspects of activities between ITU and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations;

- 2 to allocate the appropriate financial resources within the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 3 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made in implementing this resolution;
- 4 to analyse the performance of regional and area offices based on the report of the Secretary-General, the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, the four-year rolling operational plans of the General Secretariat and the three Sectors and the evaluation criteria identified in the Annex to this resolution, and to take appropriate measures for improving the ITU regional presence;
- 5 to analyse the report on the results of the satisfaction survey to be conducted by the Secretary-General;
- 6 to continue to consider further implementation of the recommendations from the 2009 JIU report (Council Document C09/55);

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to facilitate the task of the Council by providing all necessary support for strengthening the regional presence as described in this resolution;
- 2 to adapt, where necessary, the prevailing terms and conditions of host-country agreement(s) to the changing environment in the respective host country, after prior consultations with concerned countries and the representatives of the regional intergovernmental organizations of the affected countries;
- 3 to take into consideration the elements for evaluation contained in annex to this resolution;
- 4 to submit each year to the Council a report on the regional presence containing, for each specific regional office, detailed information on how the goals and objectives identified in the strategic plan for 2016-2019 and the four-year rolling operational plans of the General Secretariat and the three Sectors are being delivered in the context of the results-based management framework; the report should include detailed information on:
 - i) staffing, including number of staff members and category of employment;
 - ii) finances, including budget allocated to the offices and expenditure per objective and output, in accordance with the Dubai Action Plan;
 - iii) new developments, such as any extension of activities of the three Sectors, outcomes of projects, including regional initiatives, events/meetings/conferences and regional preparatory meetings, and attraction of new Sector Members, in coordination with regional intergovernmental organizations;
- 5 to suggest appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of ITU's regional presence, including evaluation by JIU or by referring it to any other independent entity, taking into account the elements set out in the annex to this resolution;

6 to conduct, once every four years, within the existing financial resources, a survey of the level of satisfaction of Member States, Sector Members and regional telecommunication organizations with ITU's regional presence, and to present the results in a report to the session of Council prior to each plenipotentiary conference,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to implement the following measures for further strengthening the regional presence:

- i) to expand and strengthen the regional and area offices by identifying functions which could be decentralized and implementing them as soon as possible;
- ii) to review the internal administrative procedures pertaining to the work of the regional offices, with a view to their simplification and transparency and enhancement of work efficiency;
- iii) to assist countries in implementing the regional initiatives defined in the Dubai Action Plan, in accordance with Resolution 17 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC;
- iv) to establish clear procedures for consulting Member States, in order to prioritize the consolidated regional initiatives and keep Member States informed on project selection and funding;
- v) to solicit specialized input from the regional and area offices to better inform decision-making and address the crucial needs of the ITU membership in the region;
- vi) to provide the regional and area offices with greater flexibility, including, but not limited to:
 - functions relating to the dissemination of information, provision of expert advice and hosting of meetings, courses and seminars;
 - any functions and tasks that may be delegated to them relating to the preparation and implementation of their allocated budgets;
 - ensuring their effective participation in discussions on the future of the Union and on strategic issues concerning the telecommunication/ICT sector,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in close consultation with the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to take the necessary measures for further strengthening of the regional presence, as described in this resolution, and measures to ensure that BR and TSB activities are effectively covered in the regional and area offices;

2 to support the evaluation of the effectiveness of the ITU's regional presence, taking into account the elements set out in the annex to this resolution;

3 to review and determine the appropriate posts, including permanent posts, in regional and area offices, and provide specialized staff on an as-needed basis to meet particular needs;

4 to fill in a timely manner the vacant posts in the regional and area offices, where appropriate, planning staff availability and giving due consideration to the regional distribution of staff positions;

5 to ensure that the regional and area offices are given sufficient priority among the activities and programmes of the Union as a whole, and that, to supervise the implementation of funds-in-trust projects and projects financed from the ICT Development Fund, they have the required autonomy, the decision-making authority and the appropriate means;

6 to take the necessary measures to improve the exchange of information between headquarters and field offices;

7 to strengthen the human resource capabilities and provide the regional and area offices with a measure of flexibility in terms of the recruitment of professional staff as well as support staff;

instructs the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to continue cooperating with the Director of BDT in enhancing the ability of the regional and area offices to provide information on their Sectors' activities, as well as the necessary expertise, to strengthen cooperation and coordination with the relevant regional organizations and to facilitate the participation of all Member States and Sector Members in the activities of the three Sectors of the Union.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 25 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Elements for evaluation of the ITU regional presence

The evaluation of ITU's regional presence should be based on the functions assigned to its regional offices under Annex A: "Generic activities expected of the regional presence" of Resolution 1143 adopted by the ITU Council at its 1999 session, in *resolves* 2 to 13 of Resolution 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and in other pertinent decisions.

The evaluation of the regional presence should take into account, but not be limited to, the following elements:

- a) the extent of fulfilment of the provisions of Resolution 25 (Rev. Busan, 2014) by BDT, the General Secretariat and the other two Bureaux, as appropriate;
- b) how further decentralization could ensure greater efficiency at lower cost, taking into consideration accountability and transparency;
- c) a survey, once every four years, of the level of satisfaction of Member States, Sector Members and regional telecommunication organizations with ITU's regional presence;
- d) the extent of possible duplication between the functions of ITU headquarters and the regional offices;
- e) the degree of autonomy in decision-making currently accorded to regional offices, and whether greater autonomy could enhance their efficiency and effectiveness;

- f) the effectiveness of collaboration between the ITU regional offices, regional telecommunication organizations and other regional and international development and financial organizations;
- g) how regional presence and the organization of activities in the regions can enhance the effective participation of all countries in ITU work;
- h) the resources currently made available to the regional offices for reducing the digital divide;
- i) the identification of functions and powers that might be assigned to the regional presence in implementing the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;
- j) the optimal structure of the ITU regional presence, including the location and number of regional and area offices.

In preparing this evaluation, input should be sought from Member States and Sector Members which benefit from ITU's regional presence, as well as from the regional offices, from regional and international organizations and from any other relevant entities.

A report on the process and methodology of carrying out this survey should be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council at its 2015 session. The Council should then consider the appropriate course of action to be taken, with a view to reporting to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference on the matter.

MOD B5/139/2

RESOLUTION 94 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Auditing of the accounts of the Union

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

considering

a) that the External Auditor for the years 2010 and 2011, member of the United Nations Panel of External Auditors, and appointed by the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland, audited the Union's accounts for the years 2010 and 2011 most carefully, competently and accurately;

b) that, following an open, fair and transparent selection and appointment process, the Italian Supreme Court of Audit, appointed for a term of four years by the ITU Council at its 2012 session, audited the accounts for the years 2012 and 2013 most carefully, competently and accurately,

recognizing

that only the Plenipotentiary Conference can make the decision regarding the appointment of the external auditor,

resolves to express

its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland and to the Italian Supreme Court of Audit for the auditing of the Union's accounts,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to bring this resolution to the notice of the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland and of the President of the Italian Supreme Court of Audit;
- 2 to propose to the Council a renewal of the mandate of the Italian Supreme Court of Audit, or initiate, if considered appropriate by the Council, tendering arrangements for the selection of the external auditor, and to report back to the Council;
- 3 to publish on an annual basis and after their consideration by the Council, the reports of the external auditor, on a publicly accessible page of the Union's website.

MOD B5/139/3

RESOLUTION 123 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Bridging the standardization gap between developing¹ and developed countries

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

recalling

Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

noting

- 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 ITU 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 the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, approved by means of Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan 2014) of this conference, and its annexes, includes under the objectives of ITU-T to "promote the active participation of the membership, in particular developing countries, in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T recommendations) with a view to bridging the standardization gap";
- d) that one of the strategic goals of the Union for 2016-2019 is "Inclusiveness – Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all",

noting further

- a) that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) adopted Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) to assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- b) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) adopted Resolution 47 (Rev. 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. Dubai, 2014), which recognizes the need to create digital opportunities in developing countries,

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

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,

considering

the following outcome for ITU-T in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014):

- 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

that 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;
- to provide assistance to developing countries in bridging the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/information and communication technology (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. Dubai, 2012) and of Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, 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) of WTSA and Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC;
- 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 forums 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/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 ITU-R 7 (Rev. Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA), on telecommunication development, including liaison and collaboration with ITU-D, which resolves that 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 (BDT) in identifying and implementing means of facilitating the participation of developing countries in study group activities;

- f) that WTSA adopted Resolutions 32, 33, 44 and 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), all of which share the clear objective of contributing to bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries by means of:
- i) providing installations, facilities and capacities in electronic working methods (EWM) in ITU-T meetings, workshops and training courses, especially for developing countries in order to promote their participation;
 - ii) intensifying the participation of the ITU regional offices in the activities of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (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 ITU of new Sector Members, Associates and Academia from developing countries;
 - iii) inviting 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 ITU-D study groups and TDAG;
- g) Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of 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 ITU-R which seek to build capacities in efficient use of the satellite orbit/spectrum resource for the provision of satellite services, with a view to achieving affordable access to satellite broadband and facilitating network connectivity between different areas, countries and regions, especially in the developing countries, in accordance with the WSIS Geneva Action Plan and Tunis Agenda;
- h) Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of 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 Member States and Sector Members to continue to engage in activities to enhance the application of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations in developing countries, and instructs the Directors of TSB and BDT, in close collaboration, to encourage the participation of developing countries in training courses, workshops and seminars by means of fellowships,

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 Resolutions 32, 33, 44 and 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, Resolutions 37 and 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC and Resolution ITU-R 7 (Rev. Geneva, 2012) of RA, 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 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 academia;
- 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;
- 5 to further collaborate with the relevant regional organizations and support their work in this area;
- 6 to strengthen the mechanisms for preparing and submitting reports on the implementation of the action plan associated with Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, taking into account the four-year rolling 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 of and switchover to new technologies, as well as the preparation and application of 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 B5/139/4

RESOLUTION 137 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Next-generation network deployment in developing countries¹

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

recalling

Resolution 137 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) 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

Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), and the annexes to Resolution 17 (Rev. 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, deploying and operating networks, especially next-generation networks (NGN),

¹ 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 the Plenipotentiary 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 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 invested significantly in the deployment of NGN networks to provide advanced services, but are still unable to exploit and operate them effectively;
- d) that the migration of legacy networks to NGN will affect point of interconnection, quality of service and other operational aspects, which will also have an effect on costs to the end user;

e) 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;

f) 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 networks² deployment studies, standards development, training activities and the sharing of best practices on business model evolution and operational aspects, especially for those networks designed for rural areas and for bridging the digital divide and the development divide;

2 to coordinate studies and programmes under ITU-T Study Group 13 on future networks and 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 Dubai Action Plan of WTDC-14, to assist the membership in deploying NGN effectively, especially in conducting a smooth migration from existing telecommunication infrastructures to NGNs; and seek appropriate solutions to expedite affordable deployment in rural areas, taking into consideration the successes of several developing countries in migrating to and operating 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,

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

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. Dubai, 2012) 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.

MOD B5/139/5

RESOLUTION 144 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Availability of model host-country agreements in advance for conferences and assemblies of the Union held away from Geneva

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

recalling

- a) the relevant provisions of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, particularly:
- sections 1, 2 and 3 of Chapter I thereof concerning the holding of conferences and assemblies when there is an inviting government; and
 - section 12 of Chapter II thereof concerning the setting up of committees;
- b) the relevant provisions of Article 5 of the ITU Convention concerning duties and responsibilities of the General Secretariat, and particularly No. 97, which provides that the Secretary-General shall provide, where appropriate in cooperation with the inviting government, the secretariat of conferences of the Union;
- c) Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which considers that there are advantages in holding certain conferences and meetings in countries other than the headquarters country;
- d) that Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) resolves that invitations to hold conferences and assemblies of the Union away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government agrees to defray the additional expenditure involved;
- e) that Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) resolves that invitations to hold development conferences and meetings of the study groups of the Sectors away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government provides at least adequate premises and the necessary furniture and equipment free of charge, except that in the case of developing countries¹ equipment need not necessarily be provided free of charge by the host government, if the government so requests;
- f) that Resolution 175 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference resolves to take account of persons with disabilities in the work of ITU,

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

considering

- a) that the conferences and assemblies of the Union have high importance due to the powers conferred on them and the effects they have;
- b) that it is important to remove barriers that limit the participation of persons with disabilities;
- c) that webcasting and captioning are invaluable tools, which benefit persons with disabilities and specific needs;
- d) that the precise place and exact dates of conferences and assemblies must be fixed in accordance with the provisions of Articles 1 and 3 of the Convention, following consultations with the inviting government;
- e) that the decision to accept an invitation to hold a conference or assembly of the Union away from Geneva is usually taken by the Council;
- f) that preparations for conferences and assemblies require extensive work, which includes various installations and facilities as well as the planning and organization of logistic services in a timely fashion for the smooth functioning of the conference or assembly;
- g) that, when there is an inviting government, the General Secretariat defines the conditions and requirements of the conference or assembly in a host-country agreement and annexes thereto,

considering, however

- a) that past and current experience demonstrates that host-country agreements show significant variations not only from one conference or assembly to another, but also for different host countries;
- b) that host-country agreements and their annexes require the inviting government to deploy the necessary financial and human resources for the preparatory work;
- c) that requirements for the inviting governments usually differ from the facilities provided by ITU for conferences and assemblies held and organized by ITU in Geneva, resulting in additional effort and expenditures;
- d) that the conditions attached to host-country agreements and annexes thereto are of significance in the decision-making process of a government considering whether to invite and host a conference or assembly of the Union;
- e) that the availability of the texts of the host-country agreement and annexes thereto well in advance of a conference or assembly will not only increase transparency but also will serve as a measure for the Union to accept the invitation and for the governments to take a decision on an invitation to hold a conference or assembly;
- f) that, as things stand at present, finalization of the complete text of the host-country agreement and its annexes takes a long time, which in turn leaves the inviting government very little time to not only complete the domestic ratification procedures but also fulfil all the commitments and requirements laid down in the above-mentioned texts,

recognizing

national sovereignty and the different national laws of the Member States,

resolves

that model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, taking into account the needs of persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs, including accessible facilities, arrangements for webcasting facilities and captioning (including transcripts of the captioning) when convening conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, as articulated in Chapter II, Section 12 ("Setting up of committees") of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, considering the financial and technical limitations, shall be provided at least two years before the proposed date of any conference or assembly, in order to facilitate the work of Member States wishing to offer to host the conference or assembly under well-defined conditions,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to prepare model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, for each of the conferences and assemblies of the Union, at least two years before the proposed date of the conference or assembly;
- 2 to submit the model of host-country agreements and the annexes thereto to the Council, for consideration and adoption of any measures that may be appropriate;
- 3 to provide the model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, to the Member States before any decision is taken concerning the selection of the host country for the conference or assembly,

instructs the Council

to review and adopt, at its first session after they have been made available, model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure and arrangements for webcasting facilities and captioning (including transcripts of the captioning) for each of the conferences and assemblies of the Union, and to adopt any measures that may be appropriate.

MOD B5/139/6

RESOLUTION 154 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing

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

recalling

- a) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 67/292, on multilingualism;
- b) Resolution 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- d) Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- e) Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- f) Resolution 165 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- g) Resolution 168 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

reaffirming

the fundamental principle of equal treatment of the six official languages, as enshrined in Resolutions 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) and 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), on the use of the six languages on an equal footing,

noting with satisfaction and appreciation

- a) the steps taken so far to implement Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) as from 1 January 2005 and Resolution 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010);
- b) the progress made in the successful implementation of Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) and resulting efficiencies and economies;
- c) the progress made in the implementation of Resolution 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) in regard to alignment of working methods and optimization of staffing levels in the six languages, linguistic unification of databases for definitions and terminology and centralizing editing functions;
- d) ITU participation in the International Annual Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications (IAMLADP),

recognizing

- a) that translation is an essential element of the work of the Union that enables a common understanding among the entire ITU membership on the important issues under discussion;

- b) the importance of maintaining and improving the multilingual content of services required by the universal character of United Nations system organizations, as called for in the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit report on *Multilingualism in the United Nations System* (Document JIU/REP/2002/11);
- c) that, notwithstanding the successful implementation of Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002), for various reasons the switchover to six languages cannot be achieved overnight, and a "transition period" to full implementation is inevitable;
- d) the work accomplished by the ITU Council Working Group on Languages, as well as the work by the secretariat to implement the working group's recommendations as agreed by the Council at its 2009 session, in particular with regard to the unification of linguistic databases for definitions and terminology and the centralization of editing functions, the integration of the terminology database for Arabic, Chinese and Russian as well as harmonizing and unifying working procedures in the six language services,

recognizing further

the budget constraints facing the Union,

resolves

to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing and to provide interpretation and the translation of ITU documentation, although some work in ITU (for example working parties, regional conferences) might not require the use of all six languages,

instructs the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux

to present annually to the Council and to the Council Working Group on Languages (CWG-LANG), beginning in 2015, a report containing:

- evolution of the budget for translation of documents to the six official languages of the Union since 2010, taking into consideration variations in the volumes of translation services provided in each year;
- procedures adopted by other international organizations inside and outside of the United Nations system and benchmark studies on their costs of translation;
- initiatives undertaken by the General Secretariat and the three Bureaux to increase efficiencies and cost savings on the implementation of this resolution and comparison with the evolution of the budget since 2010;
- alternative translation procedures feasible to be adopted by ITU and their advantages and disadvantages;
- progress made on the implementation of measures and principles for translation and interpretation adopted by the Council in its 2014 session,

instructs the Council

- 1 to analyse the adoption by ITU of alternative translation procedures, in order to reduce translation and typing expenses in the budget of the Union, while maintaining or improving the current quality of translation and the correct use of technical telecommunication terminology;
- 2 to analyse, including through the use of appropriate indicators, application of the updated measures and principles for interpretation and translation adopted by the Council at its 2014 session, taking into consideration the financial constraints, and bearing in mind the ultimate objective of full implementation of treatment of the six official languages on an equal footing;
- 3 to pursue and monitor appropriate operational measures, such as:
 - to continue review of ITU documentation and publication services with a view to eliminating any duplication and to creating synergies;
 - to facilitate the timely and simultaneous delivery of high-quality and efficient language services (interpretation, documentation, publications and public-information materials) in the six languages, in support of the Union's strategic goals;
 - to support optimum levels of staffing, including core staff, temporary assistance and outsourcing, while ensuring the required high quality of interpretation and translation;
 - to continue implementation of judicious and efficient use of information and communication technologies in language and publications activities, taking into consideration experience gained by other international organizations and best practices;
 - to continue to explore and implement all possible measures to reduce the size and volume of documents (page-limits, executive summaries, material in annexes or hyperlinks), and achieve greener meetings, when justified, without affecting the quality and content of the documents to be translated or to be published, and bearing clearly in mind the need to comply with the United Nations system objective of multilingualism;
 - as a matter of priority, to take, to the extent practicable, all necessary measures for equitable use of the six languages on the ITU website in terms of multilingual content and user-friendliness;
- 4 to monitor the work carried out by the ITU secretariat in regard to:
 - completion of the Arabic language terminology projects approved by the Council, using the funds already allocated for this purpose;
 - merging all existing databases for definitions and terminology into a centralized system, with proper measures for its maintenance, expansion and updating;

- completion and maintenance of the ITU database for telecommunication/ICT terminology and definitions, with particular emphasis on any and all language(s), in particular Arabic, for which a terminology deficit persists;
 - providing the six language service units with the necessary qualified staff and tools to meet their requirements in each language;
 - enhancing ITU's image and the effectiveness of its public-information work, making use of all six languages of the Union, in, among other things, publishing ITU News, creating ITU websites, organizing Internet broadcasting and archiving of recordings, and issuing documents of a public-information nature, including announcements of ITU TELECOM events, e-flashes and such like;
- 5 to maintain the Council Working Group on Languages, in order to monitor progress and report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution;
- 6 to review, in collaboration with the Sector advisory groups, the types of material to be included in output documents and translated;
- 7 to continue to consider measures to reduce, without sacrificing quality, the cost and volume of documentation as a standing item, in particular for conferences and assemblies;
- 8 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this resolution,
- invites Member States and Sector Members*
- 1 to ensure that the different language versions of documents and publications are utilized, downloaded and purchased by the corresponding language communities, for the sake of maximizing their benefit and cost-effectiveness;
- 2 to submit their contributions and inputs sufficiently early before the beginning of conferences and assemblies and to contain their size and volume to the greatest extent possible.

MOD B5/139/7

RESOLUTION 174 (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 (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;
- f) 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. 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. 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. Busan, 2014) of this conference, in particular strategic goal 3: "*Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from telecommunications/ICT development*", which establish Union focus on enhancing the sustainable and safe use of telecommunication/ICTs, in close collaboration with other organizations and entities";

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

e) Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on cybersecurity and countering and combating spam;

f) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, and ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) Study Group 2 Question 3/2, on securing information and communication networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity,

recognizing

a) that global cooperation and collaboration between 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;

c) that sharing information at global level on relevant security measures and practices is of particular value to developing countries¹ in mitigating the effects of illicit use 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;

iii) inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations about the activities undertaken by ITU in implementing this resolution and relevant ITU recommendations in this regard;

iv) continue to raise awareness, within the mandate of 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,

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

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 telecommunications/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 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 B5/139/8

RESOLUTION WG-PL/4 (BUSAN, 2014)

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 terms of use of the Internet;
- b) that youth, in many developed and developing countries¹, face disproportionate exposure to poverty and unemployment;
- c) that youth have the 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 Programme of Action for Youth adopted by the United Nations 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 the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on promoting ICTs among young women and men for social and economic empowerment;

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

- 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 San José Declaration of the BYND 2015 Global Youth Summit, 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 68th session of the United Nations General Assembly;

recognizing

- a) that in summer 2014, ITU launched the #PP14Youth initiative, aiming to build on the successful experiences of the BYND 2015 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 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) 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 its contribution to the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Youth;
- h) the Young ICT Policy Leaders initiative launched at this conference, 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's 150th anniversary and in World Telecommunication and Information Society Day in accordance with Resolution 68 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and launching a special recognition award for young people who make 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 ITU Council on progress made;
- 2 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;
- 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, and to increase the value of engaging with ITU for Academia and youth,

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 behavioural aspects that may be harmful and dangerous,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to continue to explore ways and means of involving young professionals in the 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 through projects and programmes,

encourages Member States and Sector Members

1 to review and revise, as appropriate, their respective policies and practices to ensure the 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 as well as in the private sector;

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

4 to encourage youth to take advantage of ICT opportunities to advance their development and promote innovation and economic development at national and 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 programme for the inclusion of young 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 interest in ICT 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 youth networks 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 therein, including through capacity building.

ADD B5/139/9

RESOLUTION WG-PL/5 (BUSAN, 2014)

To promote efforts for capacity building on software-defined networking in developing countries¹

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

bearing in mind

- a) Resolution 77 (Dubai, 2012) of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on standardization work in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) for software-defined networking (SDN);
- b) Resolution 123 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- c) Resolution 135 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on ITU's role in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs), in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries, and in implementing relevant national, regional and interregional projects;
- d) Resolution 137 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on next-generation network deployment in developing countries;
- e) Resolution 139 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on telecommunications/ICTs to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society,

recalling

- a) Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- b) Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on enhancing participation of telecommunication operators from developing countries;
- c) Resolution 73 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on ICTs, environment and climate change;
- d) the Joint Coordination Activity on SDN under the ITU-T Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (JCA-SDN) established in June 2013 to coordinate the work carried out by ITU-T Study Groups 11 and 13 and other expert groups involved,

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

considering

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

considering further

- a) that SDN may usher in new services at reduced operational and capital expenditure;
- b) that developing countries may require migration plans from existing networks to SDN-based networks, so as to reap the benefits of SDN without much delay in relation to deployments in developed countries;
- c) that capacity building for SDN in developing countries will also need to be planned from the outset in order to create awareness of the benefits of SDN;
- d) that the involvement and participation of developing countries in formulating the standardization of SDN will help bridge the standardization gap,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

- 1 to conduct workshops, with other relevant organizations, for capacity building on SDN, so that the gap in technology adoption in developing countries may be bridged at the 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 Standardization Bureau (TSB) in regard to the actions referred to in *instructs* 1 and 2.

ADD B5/139/10

RESOLUTION COM5/2 (BUSAN, 2014)

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

Resolution 68/50, on transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 5 December 2013, together with the associated Report A/68/189,

noting

Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on bridging the digital divide,

considering

- a) that ITU Member States rely, *inter alia*, on reliable space radiocommunication services, such as the Earth exploration-satellite service, radiocommunication satellite services, the radionavigation-satellite service and the space research service;
- b) that one of the strategic goals of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector is “to ensure interference-free operations of radiocommunication systems by implementing the Radio Regulations and regional agreements, as well as updating these instruments in an efficient and timely manner through the processes of world and regional radiocommunication conferences”,

taking into account

Articles 15 and 16 of the Radio Regulations,

resolves

to encourage the dissemination of information, capacity building and the sharing of best practices in the use and development of radiocommunication satellite networks/systems, with the objectives of, *inter alia*, bridging the digital divide and enhancing the reliability and availability of the above-mentioned satellite networks/systems,

invites the ITU Council

to consider and review any proposed cooperation agreements on the use of satellite monitoring facilities consistent with the objectives of this resolution, in light of their strategic and financial implications, within the budgetary limitations of the Union,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to encourage all Member States to consider these matters in the context of Resolution 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014),

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

1 to promote access to information, upon request by administrations concerned, related to satellite-monitoring facilities, in order to address cases of harmful interference in accordance with Article 15 of the Radio Regulations, through cooperation agreements referred to under *invites the ITU Council* above, within the budgetary limitations of the Union, in order to implement the objectives of this resolution;

2 to continue taking action to maintain a database on cases of harmful interference, reported in accordance with relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations and in consultation with Member States concerned;

3 to coordinate activities, if necessary, with the Directors of the Telecommunication Development Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau;

4 to report on the implementation of this resolution as appropriate,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to participate in the activities related to the implementation of this resolution.
