

**ELEVENTH 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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Dr Imad HOBALLAH  
Chairman, Committee 4

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MOD B11/159/1

RESOLUTION 64 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

**Non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information  
and communication technology facilities, services and applications,  
including applied research and transfer of technology,  
and e-meetings, on mutually agreed terms**

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

*recalling*

- a) the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), especially §§ 15, 18 and 19 of the Tunis Commitment, and §§ 90 and 107 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;
- b) Resolution 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) the outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), especially Resolutions 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology, 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) facilities, services and related applications and 37 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on bridging the digital divide;
- d) the WSIS+10 High-Level Event outcomes (Geneva, 2014), especially those related to transfer of know-how and technology and to non-discriminatory access by conducting the needed activities in that regard;
- e) Resolution 167 (Busan, 2014) of this conference, on strengthening ITU capabilities for electronic meetings and means to advance the work of the Union, which emphasizes that there is a need for procedures to ensure fair and equitable participation by all;
- f) Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference,

*taking into account*

- a) the importance of telecommunications/ICTs for political, economic, social and cultural progress;
- b) the preamble and challenges chapters of the Statement adopted by the WSIS+10 High-Level Event (Geneva, 2014), especially §§ 4 and 8,

*taking into account also*

- a) that ITU plays an essential role in the promotion of global development of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, within the mandate of ITU, specifically with respect to Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 of the Tunis Agenda, in addition to participating in the implementation of other action lines, particularly Action Lines C7 and C8 of the Tunis Agenda;
- b) that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication/ICT facilities, permitting non-discriminatory access to these facilities and to modern telecommunication services and applications;
- c) that this access will help to bridge the digital divide,

*taking into account further*

the need to draw up proposals on issues determining a worldwide strategy for development of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, within the mandate of ITU, and to facilitate the mobilization of the necessary resources to that end,

*emphasizing*

that fair and equitable e-participation of Member States in ITU meetings will bring considerable benefits by facilitating and widening the scope for participation in ITU work and meetings,

*noting*

- a) that modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are established, in the main, on the basis of recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R);
- b) that ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;
- c) that limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide;
- d) Resolution 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology;
- e) Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications;
- f) the strategic plan for the Union set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference,

*recognizing*

- a) that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is impossible unless all countries participating in the work of the Union, without exception, have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, without prejudice to national regulations and international commitments within the competence of other international organizations,
- b) that the need to ensure the access of Member States to international telecommunication services should be reaffirmed;
- c) Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly,

*resolves*

- 1 to continue, within the mandate of ITU, fulfilling the need to endeavour to ensure non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and related applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;
- 2 that ITU should facilitate non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;
- 3 that ITU should encourage to the greatest extent possible cooperation among the members of the Union on the question of non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations with a view to satisfying user demand for modern telecommunication/ICT services and applications,

*instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux*

within their respective spheres of competence, to implement this resolution and achieve its goals,

*invites Member States*

- 1 to refrain from taking any unilateral and/or discriminatory actions that could impede technically another Member State from having full access to the Internet, within the spirit of Article 1 of the ITU Constitution and the WSIS principles;
- 2 to help telecommunication/ICT equipment manufacturers and providers of services and applications in ensuring that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations may be generally available to the public without any discrimination, and in facilitating applied research and technology transfer, considering where relevant the WSIS+10 High-Level Event outcomes (Geneva, 2014);

3 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination with one another in the implementation of this resolution,

*instructs the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Directors of the three Bureaux*

1 to compile and distribute a list of available online services and applications relevant to ITU activities and identify those that cannot be accessed, based on information received from ITU Member States;

2 to take appropriate measures and steps to promote broad participation, as far as practical, to ensure the fair and equitable participation of all members in ITU online services and applications;

3 to cooperate and coordinate with the relevant organizations to take the appropriate measures to promote access to ITU online services and materials for all ITU members;

4 to report to the ITU Council on the implementation of this resolution,

*further instructs the Secretary-General*

to transmit the text of this resolution, including its recommendations, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, on the issue of non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication and information technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT, services and related applications, within the mandate of ITU, as an important factor for world technological progress, and on applied research and technology transfer between Member States, on mutually agreed terms, as a factor that may help to bridge the digital divide.

**MOD B11/159/2**

**RESOLUTION 130 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)**

**Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence  
and security in the use of information and  
communication technologies**

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

*recalling*

- a)* United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 68/198, on information and communication technologies (ICTs) for development;
- b)* UNGA Resolution 68/167, on the right to privacy in the digital age;
- c)* UNGA Resolution 68/243, on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security;
- d)* UNGA Resolution 57/239, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity;
- e)* the outcome documents of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, containing the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015;
- f)* Resolution 174 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;
- g)* Resolution 181 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- h)* Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam;
- i)* Resolution 140 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;
- j)* Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on the creation of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs), particularly for developing countries<sup>1</sup>, and cooperation between them;
- k)* that ITU Council Resolution 1305, adopted at its 2009 session, identified the security, safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet as public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU,

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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.

*considering*

- a) that the ITU-coordinated WSIS+10 High-Level Event reaffirmed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, as mentioned in relevant paragraphs of the WSIS+10 outcome documents (Geneva, 2014);
- b) the crucial importance of information and communication infrastructures and their applications to practically all forms of social and economic activity;
- c) that, with the application and development of ICTs, new threats from various sources have emerged, that have had an impact on confidence and security in the use of ICTs by all Member States, Sector Members and other stakeholders, including all users of ICTs, and on the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all Member States, and that threats to and vulnerabilities of networks continue to give rise to ever-growing security challenges across national borders for all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, while noting in this context the strengthening of ITU's role in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the need to further enhance international cooperation and develop appropriate existing national, regional and international mechanisms (for example, agreements, best practices, memorandums of understanding, etc.);
- d) that the ITU Secretary-General has been invited to support the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber-Threats (IMPACT), the Forum for Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST) and other global or regional cybersecurity projects, as appropriate, and all countries, particularly developing countries, have been invited to take part in their activities;
- e) the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA), which encourages international cooperation aimed at proposing strategies for solutions to enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs;
- f) that, in order to protect these infrastructures and address these challenges and threats, coordinated national, regional and international action is required for prevention, preparation, response and recovery from computer security incidents, on the part of government authorities, at the national (including the creation of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs)), and sub-national levels, the private sector and citizens and users, in addition to international and regional cooperation and coordination, and that ITU has a lead role to play within its mandate and competencies in this field;
- g) the need for continual evolution in new technologies to support the early detection of, and coordinated and timely response to, events or incidents compromising computer security, or computer network security incidents that could compromise the availability, integrity and confidentiality of critical infrastructures in ITU Member States, and for strategies that will minimize the impact of such incidents and mitigate the growing risks and threats to which such platforms are exposed;

- h) that the number of cyberthreats and cyberattacks is growing, as is dependence on the Internet and other networks that are essential for accessing services and information;
- i) that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) has adopted around 300 standards relating to building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies;
- j) the final report on Question 22-1/1 (Securing information and communication networks: Best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity) of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D),

*recognizing*

- a) that the development of ICTs has been and continues to be instrumental for the growth and development of the global economy, underpinned by security and trust;
- b) that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) affirmed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the great importance of multistakeholder implementation at the international level, and established Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs), with ITU identified in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society as moderator/facilitator for the action line, and that this task has been carried out by the Union in recent years, for example under GCA;
- c) that WTDC-14 has adopted the Dubai Action Plan and its Objective 3, in particular Output 3.1, on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, which identifies cybersecurity as a priority activity of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and defines the main areas of work to be undertaken by BDT; and has also adopted Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, calling on the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the next plenipotentiary conference for consideration and required action, and to report the results of these main areas of work to the Council and to the Plenipotentiary Conference in 2018, as appropriate; and Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation among them;
- d) that, to support the creation of national CIRTs in Member States where these are needed and are currently absent, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) adopted Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on encouraging the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries; and WTDC-14 adopted Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), on the creation of national CIRTs, including CIRTs responsible for government-to-government cooperation, particularly for developing countries, cooperation among them, and the importance of coordination among all relevant organizations;



- e) § 15 of the Tunis Commitment, which states: "*Recognizing the principles of universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations, the need to take into account the level of social and economic development of each country, and respecting the development-oriented aspects of the information society, we underscore that ICTs are effective tools to promote peace, security and stability, to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law, at national, regional and international levels. ICTs can be used to promote economic growth and enterprise development. Infrastructure development, human capacity building, information security and network security are critical to achieve these goals. We further recognize the need to effectively confront challenges and threats resulting from use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security. It is necessary to prevent the abuse of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights*", and that the challenges created by this misuse of ICT resources have only continued to increase since WSIS;
- f) that the ITU-coordinated WSIS+10 High-Level Event identified several challenges in the implementation of the WSIS action lines that still remain and that will need to be addressed beyond 2015;
- g) that Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at the national, regional and international levels, may require assistance from ITU in establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, on request from these Member States, while noting that there are a number of regional and international initiatives which may support these countries in elaborating such legal measures;
- h) Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs;
- i) the relevant outcomes of WTSA-12, notably:
- i) Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on cybersecurity;
  - ii) Resolution 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on countering and combating spam,
- aware*
- a) that ITU and other international organizations, through a variety of activities, are examining issues related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including stability and measures to combat spam, malware, etc., and to protect personal data and privacy;
- b) that ITU-T Study Group 17, Study Groups 1 and 2 of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and other relevant ITU study groups continue to work on technical means for the security of information and communication networks, in accordance with Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and Resolutions 45 and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014);

- c) that ITU has a fundamental role to play in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;
- d) that ITU-D Study Group 2 continues to carry out the studies called for in ITU-D Question 3/2 (Securing information and communications networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity), which has been reflected in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/211;
- e) that ITU is also assisting developing countries in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and supporting the establishment of CIRTs, including CIRTs responsible for government-to-government cooperation, and the importance of coordination among all relevant organizations;
- f) that Council Resolution 1336, adopted at its 2011 session, established a working group of the Council on international Internet-related public policy issues (CWG-Internet), whose terms of reference are to identify, study and develop matters related to international Internet-related public policy issues, including those issues identified in Council Resolution 1305 (2009) such as security safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet;
- g) that WTDC-14 adopted Resolution 80 (Dubai, 2014), on establishing and promoting trusted information frameworks in developing countries to facilitate and encourage electronic information exchanges between economic partners;
- h) of Article 6, on security and robustness of networks, and Article 7, on unsolicited bulk electronic communications, of the International Telecommunication Regulations adopted by the World Conference on International Telecommunications (Dubai, 2012),

*noting*

- a) that, as an intergovernmental organization with private-sector participation, ITU is well-positioned to play an important role, together with other relevant international bodies and organizations, in addressing threats and vulnerabilities, which affect efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs;
- b) §§ 35 and 36 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles and § 39 of the Tunis Agenda, on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;
- c) that although there are no universally agreed upon definitions of spam and other terms in this sphere, spam was characterized by ITU-T Study Group 2, at its June 2006 session, as a term commonly used to describe unsolicited electronic bulk communications over e-mail or mobile messaging (SMS, MMS), usually with the objective of marketing commercial products or services;
- d) the Union's initiative concerning IMPACT and FIRST,

*bearing in mind*

the work of the ITU established by Resolutions 50, 52 and 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012); Resolutions 45 and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014); Objective 3 of the Dubai Action Plan; the relevant ITU-T Questions on technical aspects regarding the security of information and communication networks; and ITU-D Question 3/2,

*resolves*

- 1 to continue to give this work high priority within ITU, in accordance with its competences and expertise, including promoting common understanding among governments and other stakeholders of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs at national, regional and international level;
- 2 to give high priority to the work of ITU described under bearing in mind above, in accordance with its competencies and areas of expertise, and to continue to work closely, as appropriate, with other relevant bodies/agencies within the United Nations and other relevant international bodies, taking into account the specific mandates and areas of expertise of the different agencies, while being mindful of the need to avoid duplicating work between organizations and among the Bureaux or the General Secretariat;
- 3 that ITU shall focus resources and programmes on those areas of cybersecurity within its core mandate and expertise, notably the technical and development spheres, and not including areas related to Member States' application of legal or policy principles related to national defence, national security, content and cybercrime, which are within their sovereign rights, although this does not however exclude ITU from carrying out its mandate to develop technical recommendations designed to reduce vulnerabilities in the ICT infrastructure, nor from providing all the assistance that was agreed upon at WTDC-14, including Objective 3 and in activities under Question 3/2;
- 4 to contribute to further strengthening the trust and security framework, consistent with the ITU's role as lead facilitator of WSIS Action Line C5, taking into account Resolution 140 (Rev. Busan, 2014),

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

- 1 to continue to review:
  - i) the work done so far in the three Sectors, under the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda and in other relevant organizations and initiatives to address existing and future threats in order to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, such as the issue of countering spam, which is growing and on the rise;
  - ii) the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution, with ITU continuing to play a lead facilitating role as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5, with the help of the advisory groups, consistent with the ITU Constitution and the ITU Convention;

- 2 consistent with Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai 2014), to report to the Council on activities within ITU and other relevant organizations and entities to enhance cooperation and collaboration, regionally and globally, to strengthen building confidence and security in the use of ICTs of Member States in particular, developing countries, taking into account any information provided by Member States, including information on situations within their own jurisdiction that could affect this cooperation;
- 3 consistent with Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), to report on memoranda of understanding (MoU) between countries, as well as existing forms of cooperation, providing analysis of their status, scope and how these cooperative mechanisms can be applied to strengthen cybersecurity and combat cyberthreats, with a view to enabling Member States to identify whether additional memoranda or mechanisms are required;
- 4 to facilitate access to tools and resources, within the available budget, required for enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs for all Member States, consistent with WSIS provisions on universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations;
- 5 to continue to maintain the cybersecurity gateway as a way to share information on national, regional and international cybersecurity-related initiatives worldwide;
- 6 to report annually to the Council on these activities and to make proposals as appropriate;
- 7 to further enhance coordination between the study groups and programmes concerned,  
*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau*
- 1 to intensify work within existing ITU-T study groups in order to:
  - i) address existing and future threats and vulnerabilities affecting efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, by developing reports or recommendations, as appropriate, with the goal of implementing the resolutions of WTSA-12, particularly Resolutions 50, 52 and 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), allowing work to begin before a Question is approved;
  - ii) seek ways to enhance the exchange of technical information in these fields, promote the adoption of protocols and standards that enhance security, and promote international cooperation among appropriate entities;

iii) facilitate projects deriving from the outcomes of WTSA-12, in particular:

- a) Resolution 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on cybersecurity;
- b) Resolution 52 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on countering and combating spam;

2 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions and joint coordination activity groups, and, by invitation, through written contributions from relevant organizations,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 consistent with the results of WTDC-14 and pursuant to Resolutions 45 and 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), Resolution 80 (Dubai, 2014) and Objective 3 of the Dubai Action Plan, to support ongoing regional and global cybersecurity projects, and to encourage all countries to take part in these activities;

2 upon request, to support ITU Member States in their efforts to build capacity, by facilitating Member States' access to resources developed by other relevant international organizations that are working on national legislation to combat cybercrime; supporting ITU Member States' national and regional efforts to build capacity to protect against cyberthreats/cybercrime, in collaboration with one another; consistent with the national legislation of Member States referred to above, assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at national, regional and international levels; establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, taking into the account the work of the relevant ITU-T study groups and, as appropriate, other relevant organizations; establishing organizational structures, such as CIRTs, to identify, manage and respond to cyberthreats, and cooperation mechanisms at the regional and international level;

3 to provide the necessary financial and administrative support for these projects within existing resources, and to seek additional resources (in cash and in kind) for the implementation of these projects through partnership agreements;

4 to ensure coordination of the work of these projects within the context of ITU's overall activities in its role as moderator/facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5, and to eliminate any duplication regarding this important subject with the General Secretariat and ITU-T;

5 to coordinate the work of these projects with that of the ITU-D study groups on this topic, and with the relevant programme activities and the General Secretariat;

6 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions;

7 to support ITU Member States in the development of their national and/or regional cybersecurity strategies toward building national capabilities for dealing with cyberthreats in accordance with the principles of international cooperation, consistent with Objective 3 of the Dubai Action Plan;

8 to report annually to the Council on these activities and make proposals as appropriate,  
*further instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

each within the scope of his responsibilities:

1 to implement relevant resolutions of both WTSA-12 and WTDC-14, including the programme described in Output 3.1 of Objective 3 of the Dubai Action Plan, on providing support and assistance to developing countries in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

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

3 without duplicating the work under ITU-D Question 3/2, to identify best practices in establishing CIRTs, to prepare a reference guide for the Member States and, where appropriate, to contribute to Question 3/2;

4 to cooperate with relevant organizations and other relevant international and national experts, as appropriate, in order to identify best practices in the establishment of CIRTs;

5 to take action with a view to new Questions being examined by the study groups within the Sectors on the establishment of confidence and security in the use of ICT;

6 to identify and document practical steps to strengthen security in the use of ICTs internationally, based on widely accepted practices, guidelines and recommendations that Member States can choose to apply to improve their ability to combat cyberthreats and attacks and to strengthen international cooperation in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, taking into account the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) and within the available financial resources;

7 to support strategy, organization, awareness-raising, cooperation, evaluation and skills development;

8 to provide the necessary technical and financial support, within the constraints of existing budgetary resources, in accordance with Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012);

9 to mobilize appropriate extrabudgetary resources, outside the regular budget of the Union, for the implementation of this resolution, to help developing countries,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

pursuant to his initiative on this matter:

- 1 to report to the Council, taking into account the activities of the three Sectors, on the implementation and effectiveness of the action plan to strengthen the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;
- 2 to cooperate with relevant international organizations, including through the adoption of MoUs, subject to the approval of the Council in this regard, in accordance with Resolution 100 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*requests the Council*

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

*invites Member States*

- 1 to consider joining appropriate competent international and regional initiatives for enhancing national legislative frameworks relevant to the security of information and communication networks;
- 2 to closely collaborate in strengthening regional and international cooperation, taking into account Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014), with a view to enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs, in order to mitigate risks and threats;
- 3 to support ITU initiatives on cybersecurity, including the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI), in order to promote government strategies and the sharing of information on efforts across industries and sectors;
- 4 to inform the Secretary General of relevant activities related to this resolution regarding confidence and security in the use of ICTs,

*invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates*

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

**MOD B11/159/3**

**RESOLUTION 140 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)**

**ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and in the overall review by United Nations General Assembly of their implementation**

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

- a) Resolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which achieved its aims in regard to the holding of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);
- b) Resolution 113 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on WSIS;
- c) Decision 8 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU input to the WSIS Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action and the information document on ITU activities related to the Summit;
- d) Resolution 172 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes,

*recalling further*

- a) the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, all of which were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;
- b) the outcomes of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), referring to the role of ICTs for sustainable development;
- c) the Ministerial Round Table held at the WSIS Forum 2013;
- d) the WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015, adopted at the ITU-coordinated WSIS+10 High-Level Event (Geneva, 2014);
- e) Resolution 68/302 of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), on modalities for the overall review by the General Assembly of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes,

*considering*

- a) that ITU plays a fundamental role in providing global perspectives on the development of the information society;
- b) the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of WSIS and its coordination of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event;



- c) that the core competences of ITU in the fields of information and communication technologies (ICTs) – assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information – are of crucial importance for building the information society, as stated in § 64 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles;
- d) that the Tunis Agenda stated that "each UN agency should act according to its mandate and competencies, and pursuant to decisions of their respective governing bodies, and within existing approved resources" (§ 102 (b));
- e) the establishment of a United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the request of the Summit, with the main objective of coordinating substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations' implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and that ITU is a permanent member of UNGIS, and shares a rotating chairmanship thereof;
- f) that ITU, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are playing lead facilitation roles in the multistakeholder implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda, as called upon by WSIS;
- g) that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Lines C2 (Information and communication infrastructure), C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) and C6 (Enabling environment) of the Tunis Agenda, and a potential partner for a number of other action lines, as identified by WSIS;
- h) that the ITU is given specific responsibility for maintaining the WSIS stocktaking database (§ 120 of the Tunis Agenda);
- i) that ITU is capable of providing expertise relevant to the Internet Governance Forum as demonstrated during the WSIS process (§ 78a of the Tunis Agenda);
- j) that ITU has, inter alia, specific responsibility to study and report on international Internet connectivity (§§ 27 and 50 of the Tunis Agenda);
- k) that ITU has a specific responsibility to ensure rational, efficient and economic use of, and equitable access to, the radio-frequency spectrum by all countries, based on relevant international agreements (§ 96 of the Tunis Agenda);
- l) that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,
- m) the results of the meeting of the 68th session of the United Nations General Assembly (2014), on overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes in December 2015 (UNGA Resolution 68/302);

n) that "*building an inclusive development-oriented information society will require unremitting multistakeholder effort... Taking into account the multifaceted nature of building the Information Society, effective cooperation among governments, private sector, civil society and United Nations and other international organizations, according to their roles and responsibilities and leveraging on their expertise, is essential*" (§ 83 of the Tunis Agenda),

*considering further*

- a) that ITU and other international organizations should continue to cooperate and coordinate their activities where necessary for the global good;
- b) the need for ITU to evolve constantly in response to changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and, in particular, in respect of evolving technologies and new regulatory challenges;
- c) the needs of developing countries<sup>1</sup>, including in the areas of building telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, strengthening confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICT and implementation of the other WSIS goals;
- d) the desirability of using ITU's resources and expertise in a way which takes account of the rapid changes in the telecommunication environment and of the WSIS outcomes, taking into account the outcomes of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, which will be reviewed under the UNGA overall review to take place in December 2015;
- e) the need to carefully deploy the Union's human and financial resources in a manner consistent with the priorities of the membership and cognizant of budgetary constraints, and the need to avoid duplication among the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;
- f) that the full involvement of the membership, including Sector Members, as well as other stakeholders, is critical to successful ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes;
- g) that the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference contains a commitment to the implementation of the relevant WSIS outcomes in response to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment and its effects on the Union, as well as the priority areas to be addressed in implementing the WSIS outcomes beyond 2015, subject to the outcomes of the UNGA overall review;
- h) that the Council Working Group on WSIS (WG-WSIS) constitutes an effective mechanism for facilitating Member State inputs on the role of ITU in implementing WSIS outcomes, as envisaged by the plenipotentiary conferences (Antalya, 2006 and Guadalajara, 2010);
- i) that the ITU Council has approved roadmaps for Action Lines C2, C5 and C6, which have been updated and made available on the web, as well as WSIS-related activities, which have been included in the ITU Operational Plans for 2015-2018;

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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.

- j) that the international community is invited to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes;
- k) that ITU is capable of providing expertise in the field of statistical work by developing ICT indicators, using appropriate indicators and benchmarking to track global progress, and measuring the digital divide (§§ 113-118 of the Tunis Agenda),

*noting*

- a) the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum, organized annually by ITU in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNESCO and UNDP, and the holding of the 10-year review event of WSIS entitled "Towards Knowledge Societies for Peace and Sustainable Development", coordinated by UNESCO in Paris in 2013;
- b) the establishment of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development at the invitation of the Secretary-General of ITU and the Director-General of UNESCO, taking note of the "Broadband targets for 2015", which aim to make broadband policy universal and to increase affordability and uptake in support of internationally agreed development goals, including the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

*taking into account*

- a) that WSIS acknowledged that multistakeholder participation is essential to the successful building of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society;
- b) the nexus between issues of telecommunication development and those of economic, social and cultural development, as well as its impact on social and economic structures in all Member States;
- c) § 98 of the Tunis Agenda, which encourages strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders and welcomes, in that respect, the ITU-led Connect the World initiative;
- d) that, in recent decades, the ICT landscape has dramatically changed progress in natural science, mathematics, engineering and technology: rapid innovation, diffusion and uptake of mobile technologies and improved access to the Internet have greatly expanded the gamut of opportunities that ICTs offer to promote inclusive development and bring the benefits of the information society to an increasing number of people around the world;
- e) that UNGIS proposes that "in collaboration with other stakeholders, the UN system should seek to take full advantage of ICTs in addressing the development challenges of the 21st century and to recognize them as cross-cutting enablers for the achievement of all three pillars of sustainable development" and states that "the potential of ICTs as key enablers of development, and as critical components of innovative development solutions, is fully recognized in the Post-2015 Development Agenda";

- f) the outcomes of the ITU-coordinated WSIS+10 High-Level Event, based on the Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform, together with other UN agencies and inclusive of all WSIS stakeholders, which was conducted as an extended version of the WSIS Forum, under the mandates of the participating agencies and on a consensus basis;
- g) that the ITU Secretary-General created the ITU WSIS Task Force, chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General, in order to fulfil, among others, the instructions handed down to the Secretary-General in Resolution 140 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- h) the outcomes of the WSIS Forums held in 2011, 2012 and 2013, as well as the WSIS+10 High-Level Event (as an extended version of the WSIS Forum 2014) coordinated by ITU, held in Geneva in June 2014;
- i) the ITU report entitled "*WSIS+10 Report: ITU's Ten Year Contribution to the WSIS implementation and follow-up (2005-2014)*", outlining WSIS-related activities of the Union,
- endorsing*
- a) Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) in implementing the WSIS outcomes;
- b) Resolution 139 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;
- c) the relevant results of the 2011-2014 sessions of the ITU Council, including Resolution 1332 (Rev. 2011) and 1334 (Rev. 2013);
- d) programmes, activities and regional activities established by WTDC-14 with the objective of bridging the digital divide;
- e) the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS and the WSIS Task Force;
- f) Resolution 75 ( Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on ITU-T's contribution in implementing the outcomes of WSIS,
- recognizing*
- a) the importance of ITU's role and participation in UNGIS, as a permanent member, and sharing a rotating chairmanship;
- b) ITU's commitment to the implementation of the goals and objectives of WSIS, as one of the most important goals for the Union;
- c) that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 68/302, on the modalities for the overall review of WSIS outcomes, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes in December 2015,
- resolves*
- 1 that ITU should play a leading facilitating role in the implementation process, along with UNESCO and UNDP, as stated in § 109 of the Tunis Agenda;

- 2 that ITU should continue to coordinate WSIS Forums, World Telecommunication and Information Society Day (WTISD), WSIS Project Prizes and maintain the WSIS Stocktaking database, subject to the outcomes of the UNGA overall review in December 2015;
- 3 that ITU should continue to play a lead facilitation role in the WSIS implementation process, as a moderator/facilitator for implementing Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;
- 4 that ITU should continue carrying out those activities that come within its mandate, and participate with other stakeholders, as appropriate, in the implementation of Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C7, C8, C9 and C11 and all other relevant action lines and other WSIS outcomes, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 5 that ITU should continue to adapt itself, taking into account technological developments and its potential to contribute significantly to building an inclusive information society and to the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
- 6 that, when continuing its WSIS-related activity, ITU should take into consideration the outcomes of the UNGA overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes in 2015;
- 7 to express its satisfaction with the successful outcomes of the Summit, in which the expertise and core competence of ITU were noted several times;
- 8 to express its satisfaction with the successful outcomes of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event to review implementation of WSIS outcomes, at which the importance of collaboration among United Nations agencies, governments and relevant stakeholders was noted several times;
- 9 to express its satisfaction and appreciation for ITU's efforts to initiate and coordinate the WSIS+10 Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform (MPP) and WSIS+10 High-Level Event in close collaboration with other relevant United Nations agencies and relevant stakeholders;
- 10 to express its satisfaction and appreciation for the efforts and contributions of other relevant United Nations agencies and all other stakeholders during the WSIS+10 MPP and the WSIS+10 High-Level Event;
- 11 to endorse the following outcome documents of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event:
  - WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes;
  - WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS beyond 2015;
- 12 to submit to the December 2015 UNGA Overall Review the successful outcomes of the ITU-coordinated WSIS+10 High-Level Event elaborated through its MPP;
- 13 to express its thanks to the staff of the Union, the host countries and WG-WSIS for their efforts in the preparation of both phases of WSIS (Geneva, 2003 and Tunis, 2005) and the WSIS+10 High-Level Event (Geneva, 2014), as well as all members of ITU actively involved in implementing the WSIS outcomes;

14 that ITU, in coordination with UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP, contribute on the issue of ICT for development in the debate on the Post-2015 Development Agenda arranged by the United Nations General Assembly, taking into consideration the WSIS+10 High-Level Event outcome documents, with a focus on bridging the digital divide through sustainable development;

15 that there is a need to integrate the implementation of the Dubai Action Plan, and in particular Resolution 30 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, and relevant resolutions of plenipotentiary conferences, with the multistakeholder implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

16 that ITU should, within available resources, continue to maintain the current public WSIS stocktaking database, as one of the valuable tools for assisting with the follow-up of WSIS, as instructed in § 120 of the Tunis Agenda;

17 that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) shall give high priority to building information and communication infrastructure (WSIS Action Line C2), this being the physical backbone for all e-applications, having regard to the Dubai Declaration and Objective 2 of the Dubai Action Plan and calling upon the ITU-D study groups to do the same;

18 to endorse the WSIS+10 Report: ITU's Ten Year Contribution to the WSIS Implementation and Follow-up (2005-2014);

19 that UNGA be encouraged to consider the WSIS+10 High-Level Event outcome documents, which were developed through the MPP, which takes stock of the progress made in the implementation of the Geneva 2003 outcomes and addresses potential ICT gaps and areas for continued focus, as well as addressing challenges, including bridging the digital divide, and harnessing ICTs for development;

20 that ITU should submit a progress report on the implementation of WSIS outcomes concerning ITU to the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in 2018,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to present to UNGA, within the modalities established by UNGA Resolution 68/302, the *WSIS+10 Report: ITU's Ten Year Contribution to the WSIS Implementation and Follow-up (2005-2014)*, which was provided as an input to the Committee on Science and Technology Development (CSTD) review;

2 to support ITU's role in implementing the WSIS outcomes and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, as established by Member States;

3 to submit the WSIS+10 High-Level Event outcome documents as a contribution to the UNGA overall review in 2015;

4 to prepare a report on the UNGA overall review of WSIS at the first Council session after the latter's adoption,

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

- 1 to take all necessary measures for ITU to fulfil its role, as outlined in *resolves* 1, 2, 3, and 4 above, in accordance with the appropriate roadmaps;
- 2 to continue to coordinate, with the WSIS Task Force, the activities related to WSIS implementation for implementing *resolves* 1, 2, 3, and 4 above, with the aim of avoiding duplication of work among the ITU Bureaux and the ITU General Secretariat;
- 3 to continue to raise public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities and provide broader access to the Union's resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging information society;
- 4 to formulate specific tasks and deadlines for implementing the action lines referred to above, and incorporate them in the operational plans of the General Secretariat and the Sectors;
- 5 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects, including their financial implications;
- 6 to prepare and submit a progress report on the ITU activities for WSIS implementation to the next plenipotentiary conference in 2018, taking into account the UNGA overall review in December 2015;
- 7 to ensure that the ITU participates actively, provision of its expertise and competency, in the UNGA overall review, in accordance with the modalities established by UNGA Resolution 68/302,

*instructs the Directors of the Bureaux*

to ensure that concrete objectives and deadlines (using results-based management processes) for WSIS activities are developed and reflected in the operational plans of each Sector,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

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

*requests the Council*

- 1 to oversee, consider and discuss, as appropriate, ITU's implementation of the WSIS outcomes and related ITU activities, and, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, to make resources available as appropriate;
- 2 to oversee ITU's adaptation to the information society, in line with *resolves* 5 above;

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

4 to take into account the relevant decisions of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to the overall review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

5 to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention;

6 to take all necessary measures, as appropriate, in follow-up to the results of the UNGA overall review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

7 to encourage the participation of the ITU membership and other relevant stakeholders in ITU's activities that support WSIS implementation, as appropriate,

*invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia*

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

2 to participate actively in the preparatory process for the UNGA overall review of the WSIS outcomes, according to the rules and procedures of UNGA, and to promote ITU's activities in this regard and the outcomes of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event;

3 to support, through relevant UN processes, the creation of synergies and institutional linkages between WSIS and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, so as to continue strengthening the impact of ICT for sustainable development;

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

5 to continue to contribute information on their activities to the public WSIS stocktaking database maintained by ITU;

6 to contribute to and closely collaborate with the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development as an international, multistakeholder initiative to improve the availability and quality of ICT data and indicators, particularly in developing countries,



*resolves to express*

- 1 its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Governments of Switzerland and Tunisia for having hosted the two phases of the Summit in close collaboration with ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and other relevant United Nations agencies;
- 2 its appreciation for the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, coordinated and hosted by ITU and co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP with the engagement of other United Nations agencies.

**MOD B11/159/4**

**RESOLUTION 150 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)**

**Approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 2010-2013**

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

*considering*

- a)* No. 53 of the ITU Constitution;
- b)* the report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference in Document PP-14/65, relating to the financial management of the Union during the years 2010-2013, and the report of the Administration and Management Committee of this conference (Document PP-14/150),

*resolves*

to give its final approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 2010-2013.

**MOD B11/159/5**

## RESOLUTION 179 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

### **ITU's role in child online protection**

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

*recognizing*

- a) Resolution 67 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) in child online protection;
- b) Resolution 45 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam,

*considering*

- a) that the Internet plays a very important role in the provision of education for children, enriching the curriculum and helping to bridge language and other barriers between the children of all nations;
- b) that the Internet has become a major platform for many different kinds of educational, cultural and entertainment activities for children;
- c) that children are among the most active participants online;
- d) that parents, guardians and educators who have responsibility for children's activities may need guidance on protecting children online;
- e) that child online protection initiatives always consider the empowerment of the child online and have due regard to an equal balancing of children's right to be protected from harm and their civil and political rights;
- f) that there is an urgent need and global demand for the protection of children from exploitation and exposure to danger and deception when using the Internet or information and communication technology (ICT);
- g) the growing development, diversification and spread of access to ICTs worldwide, in particular the Internet, and the increasingly widespread use thereof by children, at times with no control or guidance;
- h) that, in order to address the issue of cybersecurity for children, it is critical that proactive measures be taken in order to protect children online at national, regional or international level;
- i) the requirement for international cooperation and continued application of a multistakeholder approach in order to promote social responsibility in the ICT sector so as to effectively make use of the variety of tools available to build confidence in the use of ICT networks and services, reducing the risks for children;

- j)* that child online protection is a subject of valid international global interest and is listed in the priorities of the world community's global agenda;
- k)* that child online protection involves a national, regional and international collaborative network, in conjunction with other United Nations agencies and partners, for action to promote the online protection of children by providing guidance on safe online behaviour;

*recalling*

- a)* the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and all relevant United Nations resolutions regarding child protection and child online protection;
- b)* that, within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the States Parties undertook to protect the child from all forms of exploitation and sexual abuse, and for that purpose, in particular, to take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent a) the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; b) the exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; c) the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials (Article 34);
- c)* that, pursuant to Article 10 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (New York, 2000) on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the States Parties shall take all necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism; and shall also promote international cooperation and coordination between their authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations and international organizations;
- d)* UN Human Rights Council Resolution 20/8, adopted on 5 July 2012, which stresses that "the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online";
- e)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), in the Tunis Commitment of 2005 (§ 24), recognized the role of ICTs in the protection of children and in enhancing the development of children, urging Member States to strengthen action to protect children from abuse and defend their rights in the context of ICTs, emphasizing that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration; accordingly, the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society (§ 90 q)) set forth the commitment to using ICTs as a tool to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, by, *inter alia*, incorporating regulatory, self-regulatory and other effective policies and frameworks to protect children and young people from abuse and exploitation through ICTs into national plans of action and e-strategies;

f) that the Council Working Group on International Internet-related Public Policy Issues (CWG-Internet), whose role was established by the 2009 session of the Council, held an open consultation on protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation in order to understand how, as one of the public policy issues, it will be discussed within the scope of CWG-Internet;

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

h) that, during the 2012 WSIS Forum held in Geneva, a meeting was held with associates of the Child Online Protection (COP) initiative, at which it was agreed to work closely with the Family Online Safety Institute (FOSI) and the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) to provide necessary assistance to Member States,

*recalling further*

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

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

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

d) that, despite technical difficulties that have made it impossible to establish a single globally harmonized number, as provided for in Supplement 5 to Recommendation ITU-T E.164 (11/2009), the contributions that the different study groups of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) can make are very important in identifying practical solutions and tools to facilitate access to child online protection hotlines worldwide,

*taking into account*

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

b) the need to continue working at global, regional and national levels to find available technological, managerial and organizational solutions to protect children online, along with innovative applications to make it easier for children to communicate with child online protection helplines;

c) the activities undertaken by ITU in the area of child online protection at the national, regional and international levels;

- d) the activities undertaken by many countries in recent years;
- e) the call of the world's youth at the BYND2015 Global Youth Summit (San José, Costa Rica, 2013) for Member States to develop policies to make online communities safe and secure,

*resolves*

- 1 that ITU should continue the COP initiative as a platform to raise awareness and share best practice on child online safety issues;
- 2 that ITU should continue providing assistance and support to Member States, especially developing countries<sup>1</sup>, in developing and implementing roadmaps for the COP initiative;
- 3 that ITU should continue to coordinate the COP initiative, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders,

*requests the Council*

- 1 to maintain CWG-COP, in order to facilitate the membership's input and guidance on ITU's role in child online protection;
- 2 to facilitate the contribution and participation of all relevant stakeholders in the work of the CWG-COP to ensure maximum collaboration in implementing this resolution;
- 3 to encourage CWG-COP to conduct one-day online consultations for youth prior to its meetings to listen to their views and opinions on different matters related to child online protection;
- 4 to continue to make output documents related to child online protection issues publicly accessible without password protection,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

- 1 to continue identifying those activities that are carried out by other United Nations organizations in this domain and to coordinate with them appropriately, with the objective of establishing partnerships to maximize and synergize efforts in this important area;
- 2 to coordinate ITU efforts with other United Nations agencies and entities concerned with this issue, in order to contribute to existing global repositories with useful information, statistics and tools concerning child online protection;
- 3 to continue the coordination of ITU activities with other similar initiatives being undertaken at the national, regional and international levels, in order to eliminate possible overlaps;

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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.

- 4 to bring this resolution to the attention of other COP members and of the United Nations Secretary-General, with the aim of increasing the engagement of the United Nations system in child online protection;
- 5 to submit a progress report on the results of implementation of this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference;
- 6 to continue to disseminate the documents and reports of CWG-COP to all international organizations and stakeholders involved in such matters, so that they can collaborate fully;
- 7 to encourage Member States and Sector Members to submit best practices on issues of child online protection,

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

- 1 to continue to coordinate those activities that relate to the implementation of child online protection with respect to the effective application of *resolves* 1, 2 and 3 above, in order to avoid overlapping among the activities of the ITU Bureaux and the General Secretariat;
- 2 to work on enhancing the COP page on the ITU website to make it more informative for all users, within the available resources,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to report to the Council annually, as appropriate, on the implementation of Resolution 67 (Rev. Dubai, 2014);
- 2 to collaborate closely with CWG-COP and CWG-Internet in order to avoid duplication of effort and to gain the best possible outputs through the work on the relevant ITU-D study questions and the regional initiatives relevant to protecting children online;
- 3 to coordinate with other similar initiatives being undertaken at national, regional and international level with the objective of establishing partnerships to maximize efforts in this important area;
- 4 to assist developing countries in drawing the greatest possible attention to the problem of child online protection;
- 5 to disseminate the guidelines created by ITU, in collaboration with COP partners, through the ITU regional offices and relevant entities;
- 6 to consider the needs of children with disabilities in current and future awareness campaigns undertaken in coordination with the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) and in cooperation with relevant stakeholders and interested countries,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau*

- 1 to encourage the study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), within the framework of their specific competencies and considering new technological developments, to explore the possibility of identifying practical solutions and tools that facilitate access to child online protection hotlines worldwide and to encourage Member States, for the time being, to foster the allocation of a telephone number on a regional basis for this purpose;

2 to encourage ITU-T Study Group 2 to continue exploring the option of introducing a single global telephone number in the future, for child online protection;

3 to assist ITU-T study groups in their various activities related to child online protection, to be performed, as appropriate, in collaboration with other relevant bodies,

*invites Member States*

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

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

3 to exchange information on the current state of legislative, organizational and technical measures in the area of child online protection;

4 to consider establishing frameworks for national child online protection;

5 to foster the allocation of specific numbers to service communications dedicated to child online protection;

6 to support the collection and analysis of data and statistics on child online protection to help design and implement public policies and allow comparisons between countries;

7 to establish mechanisms for collaboration among government offices and institutions working on this issue to gather statistical information on access of students to the Internet,

*invites Sector Members*

1 to participate actively in CWG-COP and in other ITU activities, with the aim of informing the ITU membership about technological solutions for protecting children online;

2 to develop innovative solutions and applications to facilitate communication between children and child online protection hotlines;

3 to collaborate, within their respective areas of competence, in the dissemination of public policies and initiatives that are implemented for child online protection;

4 to work on developing different programmes and applications to increase parental and school awareness;

5 to inform Member States about modern technological solutions for child online protection, taking into account the best practices of the sector and of other relevant stakeholders,



*invites Member States and Sector Members*

to exchange information on practical methods of identifying and introducing the most effective technologies to contribute to greater child online protection.

**MOD B11/159/6**

**RESOLUTION 182 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)**

**The role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment**

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

- a)* the fundamental contribution that the approval of Resolution 35 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference made to initiating ITU's activities in the area of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) for environmental protection and sustainable development;
- b)* Resolution 136 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief;
- c)* Resolution 646 (Rev. WRC-12) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on public protection and disaster relief;
- d)* Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-12) of WRC, on radiocommunication resources for early warning, disaster mitigation and relief operation;
- e)* Resolution 673 (Rev. WRC-12) of WRC, on the use of radiocommunications for Earth observation applications, in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO);
- f)* Resolution 750 (Rev. WRC 12) of WRC, on compatibility between the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) and relevant active services;
- g)* Resolution ITU-R 60 (Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly, on reduction of energy consumption for environmental protection and mitigating climate change by use of ICT/radiocommunication technologies and systems;
- h)* Resolution 73 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on ICTs and climate change;
- i)* Resolution 66 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on ICT and climate change;
- j)* Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response;
- k)* Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on ICT applications;

- l)* Resolution 1307 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2009 session, on ICTs and climate change;
- m)* the outcomes of the Symposia on ICTs and Climate Change, especially the Cairo Roadmap adopted at the fifth ITU Symposium on ICTs and Climate Change, held in Egypt in November 2010, as well as the Roadmap adopted at the sixth ITU Symposium on ICTs and Climate Change, held in Ghana in July 2011;
- n)* the outcomes of ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) Study Group 5, on environment and climate change;
- o)* the Luxor Call to Action on Building a Water Resource Efficient Green Economy, adopted at the ITU Workshop on ICT as an Enabler for Smart Water Management held in Luxor, Egypt, in April 2013;
- p)* Resolution 79 (Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in handling and controlling e-waste from telecommunication and information technology equipment and methods of treating it;
- q)* Resolution 1353 adopted by the 2012 session of ITU Council, which recognizes that telecommunications and ICTs are essential components for developed and developing countries<sup>1</sup> in achieving sustainable development, and instructs the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux, to identify new activities to be undertaken by ITU to support developing countries in achieving sustainable development through telecommunications and ICTs,  
*recognizing further*
- a)* § 20 of Action Line C7 (E-environment) of the Geneva Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva, 2003), calling for the establishment of monitoring systems using ICTs to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries;
- b)* Opinion 3 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum, on ICT and the environment, which recognizes that telecommunications/ICTs can make a substantial contribution to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, and calls for formulating future inventions and efforts for effectively addressing climate change;
- c)* the outcomes of the annual United Nations Climate Change conferences;
- d)* the Nairobi Declaration on the Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste, and the adoption by the Ninth Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention of the Work Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste, focusing on the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

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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.

e) the outcome document adopted by Rio+20, entitled "The Future We Want", reflecting the renewed commitment to advancing sustainable development and achieving environmental sustainability;

f) the outcome documents adopted under the remit of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), reflecting the need to close the pre-2020 gap by intensifying technical work,

*considering*

a) that Working Group III of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in its fifth report in 2014, calculated that that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions continued to rise by 2.2 per cent per year from 2000 to 2010 despite the introduction of mitigation policies;

b) that climate change is acknowledged as a potential threat to all countries, having an effect on global warming, changing weather patterns, rising sea levels, desertification and shrinking ice cover, and other long-term effects, that it needs a global response and that telecommunications/ICTs can contribute to that response;

c) that the impact of climate-change effects will be severe for developing and least developed countries that are not prepared for climate change and its consequences, and that these countries could be exposed to incalculable dangers and considerable losses, including the consequences of rising sea levels for many of their coastal areas;

d) Objective 5 of the Dubai Action Plan, on enhancing environmental protection, climate-change adaptation and migration and disaster management efforts through telecommunications/ICTs and its related outputs,

*considering further*

a) that telecommunications/ICTs play an important and significant role in protecting the environment and in promoting innovative and sustainable development activities presenting relatively low risk to the environment through varied activities in monitoring, observing, detecting, responding to and mitigating the various threats associated with climate change and in disaster prediction and relief;

b) the role ITU can play in assisting Member States in the use of ICTs for monitoring, observing, detecting, responding to and mitigating the various threats associated with climate change and for disaster prediction and relief and through the consideration of telecommunication/ICT solutions for efficient water resource management, and that the strategic plan for the Union gives clear priority to combating climate change using ICTs;

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

- d) that the use of telecommunications/ICTs provides increased opportunities to reduce GHG emissions generated by non-ICT sectors, through the utilization of telecommunications/ICTs in ways that replace services or increase efficiency in the sectors concerned;
- e) that several countries have committed to a 20 per cent reduction in GHG emissions, both in the ICT sector and through the use of ICTs in other sectors by 2020, against 1990 levels;
- f) that remote-sensing applications on board satellites and other radiocommunication systems are important tools for climate monitoring, environmental observation, disaster prediction, detection of illegal deforestation, and detection and mitigation of the negative effects of climate change;
- g) the role ITU can play in promoting the use of ICTs to mitigate the causes of climate change, and that the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 gives clear priority to combating climate change using ICTs;
- h) that the use of telecommunications/ICTs provides increased opportunities to reduce GHG emissions generated by non-ICT sectors through the utilization of telecommunications/ICTs in ways that replace services or increase efficiency of the sectors concerned;
- i) the role of ITU in developing suitable guidelines for efficient disposal of e-waste from telecommunications/ICTs;
- j) that one of the major challenges for sustainable development is to ensure that all people have reliable access to water supply and sanitation services;
- k) that ITU recommendations that focus on energy-saving systems and applications can play a critical role in the development of telecommunications/ICTs, by promoting the enhanced use of telecommunications/ICTs to serve as an effective cross-cutting tool to measure and reduce GHG emissions across economic and social activities,

*aware*

- a) that telecommunications/ICTs also contribute to climate change through GHG and other emissions, a contribution which, although relatively small, will grow with the increased use of telecommunications/ICTs, and that the necessary priority must be given to reducing GHG emissions and energy consumption, increasing the use of green energy resources for energy efficiency in the telecommunication sector;
- b) that developing countries face additional challenges in addressing the effects of climate change, including natural disasters related to climate change, and in establishing new telecommunication/ICT facilities in their national networks, whence the need for ITU to provide guidance and assistance, which will vary from one region to another and between countries,

*bearing in mind*

- a) that 195 countries have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Protocol and have committed to reduce their emission levels of GHG to targets that are mainly set below their 1990 levels;
- b) that the countries that have submitted plans in response to the Copenhagen Accord have specified which steps they are prepared to take to reduce their carbon intensity in the current decade,

*noting*

- a) that the current ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) Study Group 5 is the lead ITU-T study group on ICTs and climate change responsible for studies on methodologies for evaluating telecommunication/ICT effects on climate change, for publishing guidelines for using ICTs in an eco-friendly way, for studying energy efficiency of the power feeding systems, for studying ICT environmental aspects of electromagnetic phenomena, for studying, assessing and analysing safe, low-cost social recirculation of telecommunication/ICT equipment through recycling and reuse, and for tackling e-waste issues and energy efficiency of telecommunication/ICT systems;
- b) Question 6/2 of Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), on ICTs and climate change, adopted by WTDC-14;
- c) that there are other international bodies that are working on climate-change issues, including UNFCCC, and that ITU should collaborate, within its mandate, with those entities;
- d) that the development and deployment of telecommunications/ICTs has resulted in innovative outcomes, including, but not limited to, better energy management, recognition of the contribution of the entire lifecycle of telecommunications/ICTs on climate change, and the benefits that accrue from the comprehensive deployment of telecommunications/ICTs;
- e) that work on smart sustainable cities and on smart water management is being developed, along with a series of deliverables aimed at promoting development of policies and the implementation of international standards to shape smart sustainable cities worldwide and smart water management,

*resolves*

that ITU, within its mandate and in collaboration with other organizations, address the causes and effects of climate change through the following:

- 1 to continue and further develop ITU activities on telecommunications/ICTs and climate change, and disaster management planning, in order to contribute to the wider global efforts being made by Member States and the United Nations to contribute to further preventing and combating the effects of climate change;

- 2 to encourage improvement of the energy efficiency of telecommunications/ICTs in order to reduce the GHG emissions produced by the telecommunication/ICT sector;
- 3 to encourage the telecommunication/ICT sector to contribute, through its own improvement of energy efficiency and in the use of ICTs in other parts of the economy, to an annual reduction in GHG emissions;
- 4 to promote awareness of the environmental issues associated with telecommunication/ICT equipment design and encourage energy efficiency and the use of materials in the design and fabrication of telecommunication/ICT equipment that contributes to a clean and safe environment throughout its lifecycle;
- 5 to include, as a priority, assistance to developing countries so as to strengthen their human and institutional capacity in promoting the use of telecommunications/ICTs to tackle climate change, as well as in areas such as the need for communities to adapt to climate change, as a key element of disaster-management planning,
- 6 to promote the benefits that accrue to the environment and society from the use of sustainable telecommunication/ICT equipment and services in bridging the standardization gap;
- 7 to encourage reduction of GHG emissions through the adoption of green energy sources in the telecommunication/ICT sector;
- 8 to support the use of telecommunications/ICTs in implementing smart grid, which helps reduce the waste of energy in transmission and distribution and regulate peak energy demand from consumers,

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

- 1 to continue liaising with appropriate organizations in activities related to climate change, in order to avoid duplication of work and optimize the use of resources;
- 2 to continue taking appropriate measures within the Union to contribute to the reduction of the carbon footprint (e.g. paperless meetings, videoconferences, etc.);
- 3 to report annually to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made by ITU on implementation of this resolution;
- 4 to submit this resolution and other appropriate outcomes of the ITU activities to meetings of relevant organizations, including UNFCCC, in order to reiterate the Union's commitment to sustainable global growth; and to ensure recognition of the importance of telecommunications/ICTs in mitigation and adaptation efforts as well as the critical role of ITU in this regard;
- 5 to cooperate with United Nations entities and others in activities related to climate change, working towards a progressive and measurable reduction in energy consumption and GHG emissions throughout the lifecycle of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

- 6 to report on the degree to which the telecommunication/ICT sector has contributed to the reduction of GHG and other emissions in other sectors through a reduction of their energy consumption;
- 7 to encourage Member States in the various regions to cooperate in sharing expertise and resources and identify a regional cooperation mechanism<sup>2</sup>, including through support from ITU regional offices, so as to assist all Member States in the region in measurement and training;
- 8 to assist Member States, in particular developing countries, in infrastructure development and capacity building, as well as with assistance from the ITU regional offices – within the available budget of the Union – in energy-efficiency measurement and development of guidelines for efficient e-waste disposal;
- 9 to encourage the use of renewable energy technologies and systems, and to study and disseminate best practices in the field of renewable energy;
- 10 to support Member States, particularly developing countries, in adapting to and mitigating the impact of climate change in a number of areas, including smart water management, e-waste management and treatment methods and the use of ICTs in disaster prediction, early warning, mitigation and relief,

*instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux, within the purview of their mandates*

- 1 to help in the promotion of best practices and guidelines:
  - to improve the energy efficiency of telecommunication/ICT equipment
  - to measure the carbon footprint of the telecommunication/ICT industry
  - to monitor water resources through the use of telecommunications/ICTs
  - to mitigate the effects of climate change through the use of telecommunications/ICTs
  - to adapt to the effects of climate change through the use of telecommunications/ICTs
  - to enable telecommunications/ICTs to contribute to disaster prediction, mitigation and relief;
- 2 to support the development of reports on ICTs, the environment and climate change, taking into consideration relevant studies, in particular the ongoing work of ITU-T Study Group 5 and ITU-D Study Groups 1 and 2 related to, *inter alia*, ICTs and climate change, and to assist affected countries with utilizing relevant applications for disaster preparedness, mitigation and response, and management of telecommunication/ICT waste;

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<sup>2</sup> To be formalized by the relevant regional meetings.



3 to organize, in close collaboration among all three Bureaux, and within the budgetary limits of the Union, workshops and seminars to assist developing countries, by raising awareness and identifying their particular needs and challenges regarding the use of telecommunications/ICTs to address environment and climate-change issues, including e-waste collection, dismantling, refurbishment and recycling, as well as sustainable and smart management of water,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to ensure that ITU organizes seminars and training courses in developing countries at the regional level for the purpose of raising awareness and identifying key issues in order to generate best-practice guidelines in the area of environmental protection,

*instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau*

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

- i) urging the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) study groups to accelerate their work, particularly in the areas of disaster prediction, detection, mitigation and relief;
- ii) continuing the development of new technologies to support or supplement advanced public protection and disaster relief applications;

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

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau*

1 to share the outputs of ITU-T Study Group 5 on ICTs and climate change and any other related study groups, in collaboration with other bodies, in the development of methodologies to assess:

- i) the level of energy efficiency in the telecommunication/ICT sector and the application of telecommunications/ICTs in non-ICT sectors;
- ii) the complete-lifecycle GHG emissions of telecommunication/ICT equipment, in collaboration with other relevant bodies, in order to establish best practice in the sector against an agreed set of methods for quantifying such emissions to enable the benefits of reuse, refurbishment and recycling to be quantified in order to help achieve reductions in GHG emissions both in the telecommunication/ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors;

- 2 to cooperate with United Nations entities and others in activities related to climate change, working towards a progressive and measurable reduction in energy consumption and GHG emissions throughout the lifecycle of telecommunication/ICT equipment;
- 3 to continue the current Joint Coordination Activity on ICT and on climate change in specialist and specific discussions with other industries, drawing upon the expertise existing in other forums, industrial sectors (and their relevant forums) and academia in order to:
  - i) demonstrate ITU leadership in GHG reductions and energy savings in the telecommunication/ICT sector;
  - ii) share knowledge and best practices on the deployment of pilot projects on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for the environment;
  - ii) ensure that ITU actively leads in the application of ICTs in other industries and contributes to the reduction in GHG emissions through the use of telecommunications/ICTs;
- 4 to conduct work on implementing the outcomes of ITU's activities on the development of energy-saving and e-waste standards;
- 5 to continue the work within ITU-T aimed at bridging the gap in environmental sustainability, in particular in developing countries, and gauge the needs of the developing countries in the field of telecommunications/ICT, the environment and climate change,

*invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates*

- 1 to continue to contribute actively to work within ITU's sphere of activities, together with other bodies, and in all international, regional and national platforms on the topic of telecommunications/ICTs and climate change, and to exchange best practices with regard to law and regulation in the area of environmental protection and management of natural resources;
- 2 to continue or initiate public and private programmes that include telecommunications/ICTs and climate change, giving due consideration to relevant ITU initiatives;
- 3 to take necessary measures to reduce the effects of climate change by developing and using more energy-efficient ICT devices, applications and networks, as well as green energy sources, and through the application of telecommunications/ICTs in other fields;
- 4 to promote recycling, reuse of telecommunication/ICT equipment and efficient disposal of e-waste from telecommunications/ICTs;

- 5 to continue to support the work of ITU-R in remote sensing (active and passive) for environmental observation and other radiocommunication systems that can be used to support climate and water resource monitoring, disaster prediction, alerting and response in accordance with relevant resolutions adopted by radiocommunication assemblies and world radiocommunication conferences;
- 6 to integrate the use of telecommunications/ICTs as an enabling tool in combating the effects of climate change into national adaptation and mitigation plans;
- 7 to incorporate the environmental indicators, conditions and standards into their national telecommunications/ICT plans;
- 8 to conduct work in their countries on improving access to and expanding the use of alternative energy sources in the telecommunication/ICT sector;
- 9 to promote the introduction of ecological innovations in the telecommunication/ICT sector;
- 10 to adopt and implement ITU recommendations to tackle environmental challenges such as climate-change adaptation and mitigation, as well as e-waste, and to promote smart sustainable cities.

**ADD B11/159/7**

## RESOLUTION WG-PL/7 (BUSAN, 2014)

### **Using information and communication technologies to break the chain of health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission**

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

*recalling*

- a) Article 5 of the International Telecommunication Regulations, on safety of life and priority of telecommunications;
- b) § 91 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);
- c) Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response;
- d) Resolution 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunications/ ICTs in the service of humanitarian assistance;
- e) Resolution 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations, and for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief;
- f) § 20 of Action Line C7 (E-environment) of the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by the first phase of WSIS, calling for the establishment of monitoring systems using ICTs to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries<sup>1</sup>,

*recognizing*

- a) the seriousness and magnitude of potential disasters, including outbreaks of diseases such as Ebola that may cause dramatic human suffering;
- b) the recent tragic events in the world that clearly demonstrate the need for high-quality communications infrastructure and for the availability and dissemination of information to assist public safety, health and disaster-relief agencies;

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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.

c) the need to minimize risk to human life and to cover the necessary general public information and communication needs in such situations, convinced that the unhindered use of telecommunication/ICT equipment and services is indispensable for the provision of effective and appropriate humanitarian assistance,

*recognizing further*

a) that there will be a continuing need to assist developing countries in the use of ICTs to preserve life by ensuring a timely flow of information to government agencies, consumers, humanitarian-oriented organizations and industry involved in rescue and recovery operations and in the provision of medical assistance to those affected by health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission;

b) that information needs to be accessible and available in local languages so as to ensure maximum impact;

c) that policy-makers need to create an enabling environment to leverage the use of ICTs to address infrastructure and information needs in emergency situations and to break the chain of health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission;

d) that the contribution of the private sector is necessary in the prevention, mitigation and relief of health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission;

e) that a common understanding of the network infrastructure components is required to provide rapidly-installed, interoperable, robust telecommunication capabilities in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations for health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission,

*considering*

a) that ICTs are critical for addressing all phases of health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission;

b) that aspects of emergency communications associated with health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission include, *inter alia*, disaster prediction, detection, alerting and enabling the flow of information to keep individuals informed as to actions they can take to preserve life; and

c) that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) m-powering initiative is designed to focus on the use of ICTs to empower communities and people,

*noting*

§ 51 of the WSIS Geneva Declaration of Principles, on the use of ICT applications for disaster prevention,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau in coordination with the other Directors*

- 1 to develop guidelines and best practices on how ICTs can be used to identify the communications infrastructure needed to support the exchange of timely information on health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission;
- 2 to develop feasibility studies, project management tools and support to respond to and address health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

- 1 to collaborate with all relevant parties, including United Nations agencies and in particular the World Health Organization, to define and engage in programmes to respond to and address health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission in areas within the scope and mandate of the ITU;
- 2 to implement measures aimed at mobilizing support from governments, industry and other partners to break the chain of health-related emergencies such as Ebola virus transmission,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

- 1 to cooperate and offer all possible assistance and support to consumers, humanitarian-oriented organizations and industry involved in ICTS, including for disease tracking and natural and man-made disaster and emergency response, rescue and recovery operations;
- 2 to promote regional, subregional, multilateral and bilateral projects and programmes to address the need to use ICTs as a tool to support responses to different types of disasters such as Ebola so that life-saving infrastructure and information can be provided to local communities, especially in local languages.

**ADD B11/159/8**

## RESOLUTION WG-PL/8 (BUSAN, 2014)

### **Connectivity to broadband networks**

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

*considering*

- a)* the results of the extensive work of the United Nations Broadband Commission for Digital Development, the reports of which recognize, *inter alia*, that affordable and accessible broadband infrastructure, with appropriate policy and strategy, is a fundamental enabling platform that fosters innovation and drives the development of national and global economies and the information society;
- b)* Opinion 2 (Geneva, 2013) of the fifth World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology Forum, on fostering an enabling environment for the greater growth and development of broadband connectivity;
- c)* the overall theme of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Dubai, 2014) (WTDC-14), namely "Broadband for Sustainable Development";
- d)* the adoption, by WTDC-14, of new Resolution 77 (Dubai, 2014), on broadband technology and applications for greater growth and development of telecommunications/information and communication services and broadband connectivity, as well as revised Question 2/1, on broadband access technologies, including International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), for developing countries, and new Question 1/2, on creating the smart society: social and economic development through ICT applications;
- e)* Resolution 9 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management, Resolution 10 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on financial support for national spectrum-management programmes and Resolution 43 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on assistance for implementing IMT,

*noting*

- a)* that broadband connectivity empowers families, people, societies and businesses;
- b)* that broadband connectivity has the potential to bridge the digital divide;

c) that broadband connectivity can play a major role in providing vital information during emergency events and disaster relief efforts;

d) that many administrations have developed national broadband plans to enable broadband connectivity,

*recognizing*

a) that connectivity to broadband networks is directly and indirectly enabled and supported by many diverse technologies, including fixed and mobile terrestrial technologies and fixed and mobile satellite technologies;

b) that spectrum is essential both for the direct provision of wireless broadband connectivity to users by satellite or terrestrial means and for the underlying enabling technologies,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Radiocommunication and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux*

1 to continue to work closely with the Director of Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) on capacity building activities related to the development of national strategies to facilitate the deployment of broadband networks, including wireless broadband networks, taking into account existing budgetary constraints of the Union;

2 to work in cooperation with Sector Members involved in the provision of services and applications to people, families, businesses and societal functions in order to address the need for further improved broadband networks, including wireless broadband networks, and to share relevant information, experience and expertise with BDT,

*invites Member States*

1 to further reinforce and recognize the overall socio-economic benefits of connectivity to broadband networks and services;

2 to support the development and cost-effective deployment of wireless broadband networks as part of their national broadband strategies and policies;

3 to facilitate connectivity to wireless broadband networks as one important component of enabling access to broadband services and applications.



**ADD B11/159/9**

## RESOLUTION COM6/5 (BUSAN, 2014)

### **Options for the Union's headquarters premises over the long term**

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

*considering*

- a) the report of the Secretary-General to this conference on options for the Union's headquarters (HQ) in the long term (Document PP-14/57(Rev.1));
- b) ITU Council Resolution 1142, which instructs the Secretary-General to ensure that the safety, health and environmental standards in force in the host country of the Union are applied at ITU;
- c) that there is an urgent need to take action on future planning for the Union's HQ in the light of building and construction standards for new buildings and the low level of compliance of the existing HQ buildings with these standards, in particular the Varembe building and, to some extent, the Tower building;
- d) that adequate and fully accessible premises are required at the Union's HQ to accommodate the participants attending ITU meetings as well as the staff, facilities and equipment necessary for the smooth operation of all services,

*recognizing*

the need to involve ITU Member States in decisions regarding future planning for the Union's HQ, in particular given the significant and long-term financial implications for the Union,

*resolves*

- 1 that a Council working group be established, open to all Member States of the Union, on options for the Union's HQ premises over the long term;
- 2 that annual reports of the above-mentioned Council working group should be submitted to ordinary sessions of the Council, starting from 2015,

*instructs the extraordinary session of the Council in 2014*

- 1 to establish the Council Working Group on options for the Union's HQ premises over the long term (CWG-HQP), open to all Member States of the Union, as referred to in *resolves* 1 above, with the terms of reference contained in the annex to this resolution;
- 2 to designate the chairman and vice-chairmen of CWG-HQP,

*instructs the Council*

- 1 to allocate necessary funds within the available resources in order to implement this resolution;
- 2 to examine, make any comments it considers appropriate and take appropriate action on the annual reports of CWG-HQP submitted to sessions of the Council, as mentioned in *resolves 2* above;
- 3 to ensure that all Member States are regularly and comprehensively informed by means of the annual reports and the Council's comments, so that Member States can submit their comments and/or contributions, as appropriate, pursuant to § 2 of the annex to this resolution;
- 4 to progress this issue before the next plenipotentiary conference,

*further instructs the Council*

to submit a report on its decision to the next plenipotentiary conference for consideration and final approval, if appropriate,

*authorizes the Council*

as soon as it considers that it has all appropriate and necessary information, to decide on the best course of action to meet the requirements for the HQ premises, including the administrative and financial arrangements needed to implement its decision,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

- 1 to support the activities of CWG-HQP, including preparation of the annual reports, by providing all necessary resources and assistance required for the successful completion of its tasks;
- 2 to dispatch by electronic means the invitation to the group's meetings, including the agenda, at least one month in advance so as to allow Member States to prepare their contributions;
- 3 to submit the annual reports of CWG-HQP to the sessions of the Council;
- 4 to disseminate the annual reports of CWG-HQP and reports on the Council's comments and actions to all Member States, as mentioned in *instructs the Council 3* above;
- 5 to ensure that all expenses are financed from the regular budget of the Union, under the supervision of the Council;
- 6 notwithstanding the work of CWG-HQP, to ensure the continued integrity of the current premises with prudent use of resources until a final decision is taken;
- 7 to progress this issue before the next plenipotentiary conference,

*invites Member States*

to nominate representative(s) having broad knowledge and experience on the subject to participate in the activities and attend the physical and virtual meetings of CWG-HQP.

## ANNEX TO RESOLUTION COM6/5 (BUSAN, 2014)

### **Terms of reference of the Council Working Group on options for the Union's headquarters over the long term**

The terms of reference of the Council Working Group on options for the Union's HQ premises over the long term (CWG-HQP), as referred to in *resolves* 1 of this resolution, are:

- 1 To examine the status of HQ premises of the Union, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on this issue submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014), and to continue to analyse the options so far submitted and any others proposed by Member States, with the support of the secretariat, for prudent treatment of the premises into the long-term future, in order to prepare a recommendation for the Council. Options are to be assessed in terms of present and future needs, cost effectiveness, including means of deriving possible future revenue, and other issues raised in Document PP-14/57(Rev.1) as well as quality of life.
- 2 To seek contributions and comments from Member States, and at its discretion to invite experts to attend, as appropriate, the CWG's meetings to provide relevant information in order to assist the CWG in its work.
- 3 To prepare, pursuant to *resolves* 2 of this resolution, annual reports for submission to the sessions of the ITU Council, starting from 2015.
- 4 To work electronically, where this saves resources and increases efficiency.
- 5 To work in the English language, and, at the request of Member States concerned, for each physical meeting, with translation and interpretation in the requested official language(s) of the Union.
- 6 To hold at least one physical meeting per year, each for a maximum period of two days, unless otherwise instructed by the Council. Physical meetings should take place preferably collocated with other major relevant ITU events/meetings.

**SUP B11/159/10**

**RESOLUTION 35 (KYOTO, 1994)**

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

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

**SUP B11/159/11**

**RESOLUTION 172 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)**

**Overall review of implementation of the outcomes of the  
World Summit on the Information Society**

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

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