

**TWELFTH 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

**Annex:** 34 pages

**MOD B12/165/1**

## DECISION 11 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

### **Creation and management of Council working groups**

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

*considering*

- a) that the purposes of the Union are set out in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;
- b) that Article 7 of the Constitution states that the ITU Council acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) that Article 10 of the Constitution states that, in the interval between plenipotentiary conferences, the Council shall act, as governing body of the Union, on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter;
- d) that Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, identifies key issues, goals, strategies and priorities for the Union as a whole, for each of the Sectors and for the General Secretariat;
- e) that the Council adopted at its 2011 session Council Resolution 1333 on guiding principles for the creation, management and termination of Council working groups;
- f) Resolution 70 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on gender mainstreaming in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through information and communication technologies,

*considering further*

- a) that the current Council and working group schedule has caused considerable strain on Member State and Sector Member resources;
- b) that the constraints of the world economic situation also serve to further increase the growing demands placed on the activities of the Union and to highlight the limited resources available from Member States and Sector Members;
- c) that, in the resulting economic crisis facing the Union, Member States and Sector Members, there is an urgent need to seek innovative ways to rationalize internal costs, optimize resources and improve efficiency,

*recognizing*

that the Council has consistently appointed competent and qualified candidates for the leadership of working groups, but that there remains a need to promote and enhance equitable geographical distribution and gender balance,

*decides*

- 1 that the Council should decide to create working groups based on key issues, goals, strategies and priorities identified in Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014)<sup>1</sup>;
- 2 that the Council should decide the working groups' mandates, and working procedures consistent with the Rules of Procedure of the Council;
- 3 that the Council should decide the leadership of the working groups, taking into account *recognizing* above, with a view to promoting and enhancing, *inter alia*, equitable geographical distribution and gender balance;
- 4 that, to the extent possible, the Council should merge existing working groups with a view to reducing their number and the number and duration of meetings, and with the aim of avoiding duplication of effort, and minimizing budgetary impacts;
- 5 that, to the extent possible, the Council should integrate working group meetings into the agenda and time allocation of the annual sessions of the Council;
- 6 that, if it is not possible to fulfil *decides* 5 above, the meetings, of various groups should be collocated in order to hold them in sequence or back-to-back in a cluster;
- 7 that the Council should consider the results of the actions taken in this regard at its subsequent ordinary sessions.

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<sup>1</sup> Taking into account the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

**MOD B12/165/2**

## RESOLUTION 101 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

### **Internet Protocol-based networks**

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

*recalling*

- a) Resolution 101 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolutions 102, 130, 133 and 180 (Rev. Busan 2014) of this conference;
- c) the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), especially §§ 27 c) and 50 d) of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, relating to international Internet connectivity;
- d) that the WSIS+10 High-Level Event (Geneva, 2014), in its Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS Vision Beyond 2015, determined that one of the priority areas to be addressed by the Post-2015 Development Agenda must be: “Encouraging the full deployment of IPv6 to ensure the long-term sustainability of the addressing space, including in light of future developments in the Internet of Things”;
- e) No. 196 of the ITU Convention, which stipulates that telecommunication standardization study groups shall pay due attention to the study of Questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries<sup>1</sup> at both the regional and international levels;
- f) Resolution 23 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection;
- g) Resolution 69 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSa), on non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources;
- h) Recommendation ITU-T D.50, on general tariff principles – principles applicable to international Internet connection;

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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.

- i)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on IP address allocation and facilitating the transition to and deployment of IPv6;
- j)* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 68/302, on the review of WSIS;
- k)* Opinion 1 (Geneva, 2013) of the World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy Forum (WTPF), on promoting internet exchange points (IXPs) as a long-term solution to advance connectivity;
- l)* Opinion 2 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, on fostering an enabling environment for the greater growth and development of broadband connectivity;
- m)* Opinion 3 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, on supporting capacity building for the deployment of IPv6;
- n)* Opinion 4 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, in support of IPv6 adoption and transition from IPv4;
- o)* Opinion 5 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, on supporting multistakeholderism in Internet governance;
- p)* Opinion 6 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, on supporting operationalizing the enhanced cooperation process,

*aware*

- a)* that one of the purposes of the Union is to promote the extension of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;
- b)* that, in order to fulfil its purposes, the Union should, among other things, facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service,

*considering*

- a)* that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and especially the Internet, and future IP developments, continue to be an issue of crucial importance, as an important engine for growth in the world economy and prosperity in the twenty-first century;
- b)* the need for preserving and promoting multilingualism on the Internet for an integrating and inclusive information society;
- c)* that the Internet permits the introduction of new additional applications in telecommunication/ICT services based on its highly advanced technology, e.g. steady progress in adopting cloud computing, and that e-mail and text messaging, voice over IP, video and real-time TV (IPTV) over the Internet continue to record high levels of use, even though there are challenges regarding quality of service, uncertainty of origin, and the high cost of international connectivity;
- d)* that current and future IP-based networks and future IP developments will continue to introduce dramatic changes in the way we acquire, produce, circulate and consume information;

- e) that broadband development and rising demand for Internet access being experienced particularly in developing countries lead to the need for affordable international Internet connectivity;
- f) that Resolution 23 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC noted “that the composition of costs for operators, whether regional or local, is in part, significantly dependent on the type of connection (transit or peering) and the availability and cost of backhaul and long-haul infrastructure”, as it relates to developing countries;
- g) that Opinion 1 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF deems that the establishment of Internet exchange points (IXPs) is a priority to tackle connectivity problems, improve service quality and increase network connectivity and resilience, fostering competition and reducing interconnection costs;
- h) that results of studies on international Internet connection costs, especially for developing countries, should continue to be examined in order to improve affordable Internet connectivity;
- i) Resolution 1 (Dubai, 2012) of the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT), on special measures for landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) for access to international optical fibre networks,

*considering further*

- a) that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) has made significant progress and carried out several studies on the promotion of infrastructure and the use of the Internet in developing countries under its 2010 Hyderabad Action Plan, through human capacity building efforts such as its Internet training centre initiative, and through the outcomes of WTDC-14 Dubai Action Plan, which endorsed the continuation of these studies,
- b) that studies are ongoing in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on IP-based network issues, including service interoperability with other telecommunication networks, numbering, signalling requirements and protocol aspects, security and infrastructure component costs, issues associated with migration from existing networks to NGNs and evolution to future networks, and implementation of the requirements of Recommendation ITU-T D.50;
- c) that the general cooperation agreement between ITU-T and the Internet Society (ISOC)/Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), as referred to in Supplement 3 to the ITU-T Series A recommendations, continues to exist,

*recognizing*

- a) that IP-based networks have evolved to a widely accessible medium used for global commerce and communication, and there is therefore a need to continue to identify the global and regional activities related to IP-based networks with respect to, for example:
  - i) infrastructure, interoperability and standardization;

- ii) Internet naming and addressing;
  - iii) dissemination of information about IP-based networks and the implications of their development for ITU Member States, particularly the developing countries;
- b) that significant work on IP-related issues and the future internet is being conducted within ITU and many other international bodies;
- c) that the quality of service of IP-based networks should be consistent with ITU-T recommendations and other recognized international standards;
- d) that it is in the public interest that IP-based networks and other telecommunication networks should be both interoperable and provide global reachability, bearing in mind *recognizing c) above*,

*requests the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector*

to continue its collaborative activities on IP-based networks with ISOC/IETF and other relevant recognized organizations, in respect of interconnectivity with existing telecommunication networks and migration to NGN and future networks,

*requests the three Sectors*

to continue to consider and update their work programmes on IP-based networks and on migration to NGN and future networks,

*resolves*

- 1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations<sup>2</sup> involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;
- 2 that ITU shall fully embrace the opportunities for telecommunication/ICT development that arise from the growth of IP-based services, in conformity with the ITU purposes and the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS, taking into account the quality and security of services and the affordability of international connectivity for developing countries, especially for LLDCs and SIDS;
- 3 that ITU shall clearly identify, for its Member States and Sector Members and for the general public, the range of Internet-related issues that fall within the responsibilities incumbent on the Union under its basic texts and the activities in the WSIS outcome documents where ITU has a role;

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<sup>2</sup> Including, but not limited to, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity.

4 that ITU shall continue to collaborate with other relevant organizations to ensure that growth in IP-based networks, along with and taking into consideration traditional networks, delivers maximum benefits to the global community, and shall continue to participate, as appropriate, in any directly related new international initiatives, such as the initiative in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the United Nations Broadband Commission formed for this purpose;

5 to continue the study of international Internet connectivity as an urgent matter, as called for in § 50 d) of the Tunis Agenda (2005), and to call upon ITU-T, in particular Study Group 3, which has responsibility for Recommendation ITU-T D.50 and which has compiled an initial set of guidelines in Supplement 2 to Recommendation ITU-T D.50 (05/2013), to complete as soon as possible its studies that have been ongoing since WTSA-2000;

6 to take into account the provisions of Resolution 23 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, in particular undertaking studies on the structure of international Internet connection costs for developing countries, with emphasis on the influence and effects of the connection mode (transit and peering), secure cross-border connectivity and the availability and cost of backhaul and long-haul physical infrastructure,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to prepare an annual report to the ITU Council with the appropriate input from Member States, Sector Members, the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, that provides a comprehensive summary both of the activities that ITU is already undertaking in regard to IP-based networks and any changes thereto, including the development of NGNs and future networks, and of the roles and activities of other relevant international organizations, describing their involvement in IP-based network issues; the report shall indicate the degree of cooperation between ITU and these organizations, drawing the required information wherever possible from existing sources, and containing concrete proposals on improving ITU activities and such cooperation, and shall be distributed widely among the Member States and Sector Members, the advisory groups of the three Sectors and other groups involved one month before the Council session;

2 based on this report, to continue collaborative activities related to IP-based networks, especially those related to the implementation of the relevant outcomes of the two phases of WSIS (Geneva, 2003 and Tunis, 2005), and to consider the WSIS+10 Statement of the ITU-coordinated High Level Event on the implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

3 to submit a report, based on input from Member States and Sector Members, to the Council, for its consideration, on the need to convene the sixth WTPF at an appropriate time pursuant to Resolution 2 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to provide capacity building to developing countries, including least developed countries, SIDS and LLDCs, in order to connect the unconnected, including through provision of the necessary assistance by the ITU regional offices to achieve this goal,



*invites the Council*

to consider the report referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General 3*, and take into account comments, if any, made by the advisory groups of the three Sectors through their respective Bureau Directors on implementation of this resolution and take necessary action, as appropriate,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

- 1 to participate in, and follow the progress of, the current work of the Sectors of the Union;
- 2 to increase awareness at national, regional and international level among all interested non-governmental parties and to facilitate their participation in relevant ITU activities, and in any other relevant activities emanating from the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS.

MOD B12/165/3

RESOLUTION 102 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

**ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues  
pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet  
resources, including domain names and addresses**

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

*recalling*

- a) relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly;
- b) the outcome documents of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event;
- c) the results of the World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy Forums in regard to issues related to Resolutions 101, 102 and 133 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;
- d) Resolutions 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 64, 69 and 75 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA),

*recognizing*

- a) all relevant resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) all relevant outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);
- c) Internet-related activities of ITU, undertaken within its mandate with respect to the implementation of this resolution and other relevant ITU resolutions,

*considering*

- a) that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broad approach to the issues of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the efforts of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;
- b) the need for preserving and promoting multilingualism on the Internet for an integrating and inclusive information society;

- c) that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and the Internet, taking into account the requirements, features and interoperability of next-generation networks (NGN) and future networks, are of crucial importance as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;
- d) that the development of the Internet is essentially market-led and driven by private and government initiatives;
- e) that the private sector continues to play a very important role in the expansion and development of the Internet, for example through investments in infrastructures and services;
- f) that the public sector and public-private and regional initiatives continue to play a very important role in the expansion and development of the Internet, for example through investments in infrastructures and services;
- g) that management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names and addresses must fully reflect the geographical nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders;
- h) the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of WSIS, and that 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, have been endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;
- i) that the management of the Internet is a subject of valid international interest and must flow from full international and multistakeholder cooperation on the basis of the outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;
- j) that, as stated in the WSIS outcomes, all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the existing Internet and its future development and of the future internet, and that the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders is also recognized;
- k) work being carried out by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) relevant to this resolution,
- recognizing further*
- a) that ITU is dealing with technical and policy issues related to IP-based networks, including the existing Internet and evolution to NGN as well as studies into the future internet;
- b) that ITU performs worldwide coordination of a number of radiocommunication-related and telecommunication-related resource allocation systems and acts as a forum for policy discussion in this area;
- c) that significant effort has been put in by ITU on ENUM, ".int", internationalized domain name (IDN), and country code top-level domain (ccTLD) issues through workshops and standardization activities;

- d) that ITU has published a comprehensive and useful Handbook on Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and related topics and Issues;
- e) §§ 71 and 78a) of the Tunis Agenda with regard to the establishment of enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and the establishment of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), as two distinct processes;
- f) the relevant WSIS outcomes in §§ 29-82 of the Tunis Agenda concerning Internet governance;
- g) that ITU should be encouraged to facilitate cooperation with all stakeholders as referred to in § 35 of the Tunis Agenda;
- h) that Member States represent the interests of the population of the country or territory for which a ccTLD has been delegated;
- i) that countries should not be involved in decisions regarding another country's ccTLD,  
*emphasizing*
- a) that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations in accordance with §§ 35 a)-e) of the Tunis Agenda;
- b) that the role of governments includes providing a clear, consistent and predictable legal framework, in order to promote a favourable environment in which global ICT networks are interoperable with Internet networks and widely accessible to all citizens without any discrimination and to ensure adequate protection of public interests in the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;
- c) that WSIS recognized the need for enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues;
- d) that ITU, for its part, has started the process towards enhanced cooperation as one of the relevant organizations referred to in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, and that the Council Working Group on international Internet-related public policy issues (CWG-Internet) should continue its work on Internet-related public policy issues;
- e) that ITU can play a positive role by offering all interested parties a platform for encouraging discussions and for the dissemination of information on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU,  
*noting*
- a) that CWG-Internet has furthered the objectives of Resolution 75 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) regarding public policy issues pertaining to the Internet;

- b) Resolutions 1305, 1336 and 1344, adopted by the ITU Council;
- c) that CWG-Internet shall include in its work all relevant decisions of this conference and all other resolutions relevant to the work of the group as stated in Council Resolution 1305 and the annex thereto;
- d) the continued importance of openness and transparency in the development of international Internet public policy issues in line with § 35 of the Tunis Agenda;
- e) the need for development of international Internet public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders;
- f) ongoing activities in relevant ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) study groups relevant to this resolution,

*resolves*

- 1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations<sup>1</sup> involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;
- 2 that the sovereign and legitimate interests, as expressed and defined by each country, in diverse ways, regarding decisions affecting their ccTLDs, need to be respected and ensured, upheld and addressed via flexible and improved frameworks and mechanisms;
- 3 to continue to undertake activities on international Internet related public policy issues within ITU's mandate, including in CWG-Internet, in collaboration and cooperation with relevant organizations and stakeholders, as appropriate, with special attention to the needs of developing countries<sup>2</sup>;
- 4 to continue the CWG-Internet activities as listed in the relevant Council resolutions,

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<sup>1</sup> including, but not limited, to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity.

<sup>2</sup> These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

*instructs the Secretary-General*

- 1 to continue to take a significant role in international discussions and initiatives on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, taking into account future developments of the Internet, the purposes of the Union and the interests of its membership as expressed in its instruments, resolutions and decisions;
- 2 to take the necessary steps for ITU to continue to play a facilitating role in the coordination of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, as expressed in §35 d) of the Tunis Agenda, interacting as necessary with other intergovernmental organizations in these domains;
- 3 in line with § 78 a) of the Tunis Agenda, to continue to contribute as appropriate to the work of IGF, should the mandate of the IGF be extended by the United Nations General Assembly;
- 4 to continue to take the necessary steps for ITU to play an active and constructive role in the process towards enhanced cooperation as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda;
- 5 to continue to take the necessary steps in ITU's own internal process towards enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, involving all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities;
- 6 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects and to submit proposals as appropriate, and, after the endorsement of this report by Member States through consultation procedures in force, to submit the report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;
- 7 to continue to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of CWG-Internet to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes,

*instructs the Directors of the Bureaux*

- 1 to contribute to CWG-Internet concerning the activities undertaken by their Bureaux which are relevant to the work of the group;
- 2 to provide assistance, within the Union's expertise, and within available resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to Member States, if so requested, in order to achieve their stated policy objectives with respect to the management of Internet domain names and addresses, other Internet resources and international Internet connectivity, within the remit of ITU, such as capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure, and with respect to Internet-related public policy issues, as stated in the annex to Council Resolution 1305, which identifies the role of CWG-Internet, within their mandate;
- 3 to liaise and to cooperate with the regional telecommunication organizations pursuant to this resolution,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau*

- 1 to ensure that the ITU-T performs its role in technical issues, and to continue to contribute ITU-T expertise and to liaise and cooperate with appropriate entities on issues related to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, such as IP version 6 (IPv6), ENUM and IDNs, as well as any other related technological developments and issues, including facilitating appropriate studies on these issues by relevant ITU-T study groups and other groups;
- 2 in accordance with ITU rules and procedures, and calling upon contributions from the ITU membership, to continue to play a facilitating role in coordination and assistance in the development of public policy issues pertaining to Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU and their possible evolution;
- 3 to work with Member States, Sector Members and relevant international organizations, as appropriate, on issues concerning Member States' ccTLDs and related experiences;
- 4 to report annually to the Council, and also to WTSA, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to organize international and regional forums and carry out necessary activities, in conjunction with appropriate entities, to discuss policy, operational and technical issues on the Internet in general, and on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU in particular, including with regard to multilingualism, for the benefit of Member States, especially for developing countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition, taking into consideration the content of the relevant resolutions of this conference, including this resolution, in addition to the content of the relevant resolutions of the world telecommunication development conference (WTDC);
- 2 to continue promoting, through ITU-D programmes and study groups, the exchange of information, fostering debate and the development of best practices on Internet issues, and to continue to play a key role in outreach by contributing to capacity building, providing technical assistance and encouraging the involvement of developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, in international Internet forums and issues;
- 3 to continue reporting annually to the Council and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group, and also to WTDC, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate;

4 to liaise with the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and to collaborate with other relevant organizations involved in the development and deployment of IP-based networks and the growth of the Internet, aiming to make available to Member States widely accepted best practices for the design, installation and operation of Internet exchange points (IXPs),

*instructs the Council Working Group on international Internet-related public policy issues*

1 to consider and discuss the activities of the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux in relation to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to prepare ITU inputs into the above-mentioned activities as appropriate;

3 to continue to identify, study and develop matters on international Internet-related public policy issues, taking into account relevant ITU resolutions,

*instructs the Council*

1 to revise its Resolution 1344 to direct the CWG-Internet, limited to Member States, with open consultation to all stakeholders, and to conduct such open consultation according to the following guidelines:

- CWG-Internet will decide on the international Internet-related public policy issues for open consultation, drawing primarily from Council Resolution 1305;
- CWG-Internet should generally hold both open online consultation and physical open consultation meetings, with remote participation, within a reasonable period, prior to each CWG-Internet meeting;
- relevant inputs received from stakeholders will be submitted to CWG-Internet for consideration of the issues chosen for its next meeting,

2 taking into account annual reports presented by the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux, to take appropriate measures in order to contribute actively to international discussions and initiatives related to issues on international management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU;

3 to consider the reports of CWG-Internet and take actions as appropriate;

4 to report to the 2018 plenipotentiary conference on the activities undertaken and achievements on the objectives of this resolution, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

*invites Member States*

1 to participate in the discussions on international management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, and in the process towards enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, so that worldwide representation in the debates can be ensured;



2 to continue to participate actively in the discussions and development of public policy issues related to Internet resources, including international Internet connectivity, within the remit of ITU, such as capacity building, availability and costs related to infrastructure, domain names and addresses, their possible evolution and the impact of new usages and applications, cooperating with the relevant organizations, and to contribute to CWG-Internet and ITU study groups on related matters,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

to seek the appropriate means to contribute to enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues relating to the Internet, in their respective roles and responsibilities.

MOD B12/165/4

RESOLUTION 133 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)

**Role of administrations of Member States in the management  
of internationalized (multilingual) domain names**

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

*considering*

the provisions of Resolutions 101 and 102 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses,

*recalling*

- a) the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), as defined in resolutions adopted at the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, including, *inter alia*, Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on country code top-level domain names, and Resolution 48 (Rev. Dubai, 2012), on internationalized domain names, and ongoing activities in ITU-T Study Group 16 in this regard;
- b) the commitment of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) to advance the process for the introduction of multilingualism in a number of areas including domain names, e-mail, Internet addresses and keyword look-up;
- c) the need to promote regional root servers and the use of internationalized domain names in order to overcome linguistic barriers to Internet access;
- d) past successful standardization activities undertaken by ITU-T with regard to the adoption of recommendations pertaining to non-Latin character sets for telex (five-character code) and data transfer (seven-character code), allowing the use of non-Latin character sets for national and regional telex and for data transfer at global, regional and international level,

*aware*

- a) of the continuing progress towards integration of telecommunications and the Internet;
- b) that Internet users are generally more comfortable reading or browsing through texts in their own language and that, for the Internet to become more widely available to a large number of users, it is necessary to make the Internet (DNS system) available in non-Latin based scripts, taking into account the progress recently made in this regard;

c) that, recalling the results of WSIS and resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), there should be a continuing commitment to working earnestly towards multilingualization of the Internet, as part of the multilateral, transparent and democratic process, involving governments and all other stakeholders, in their respective roles in implementation of this resolution;

d) of the progress made by all stakeholders, in particular through relevant organizations and entities, in the introduction of internationalized domain names (IDNs);

e) of the significant progress made towards the provisions of IDNs and the benefits of using non-Latin character sets available on the Internet;

f) the progress made in providing multilingualism on the Internet,

*emphasizing*

a) that the current domain name system has made progress in reflecting the diverse and growing language needs of all users, while recognizing that more remains to be done;

b) that internationalized Internet domain names, and more generally information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the Internet, must be widely accessible to all citizens without regard to gender, race, religion, country of residence or language;

c) that Internet domain names should not privilege any country or region of the world to the detriment of others, and should take into account the global diversity of languages;

d) the role of ITU to assist its membership in promoting the use of their language scripts for domain names;

e) that, recalling the results of WSIS and the needs of linguistic groups, there is an urgent need to:

- advance the process for the introduction of multilingualism in a number of areas, including domain names, e-mail addresses and keyword look-up;
- implement programmes that allow for the presence of multilingual domain names and content on the Internet and the use of various software models in order to fight against the linguistic digital divide and to ensure that everyone can participate in the emerging new society;
- strengthen cooperation between relevant bodies for the further development of technical standards and to foster their global deployment,

*recognizing*

a) the existing role and sovereignty of ITU Member States with respect to allocation and management of their country code numbering resources as enshrined in Recommendation ITU-T E.164;

- b) that there are a number of challenges with regard to intellectual property and the deployment of internationalized domain names, and adequate solutions should be explored;
- c) the role played by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) with regard to dispute resolution for domain names;
- d) the role played by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) with regard to promoting cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content;
- e) that ITU enjoys close cooperation with both WIPO and UNESCO;
- f) that it is paramount to maintain global interoperability as domain names expand to include non-Latin character sets,

*resolves*

to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations<sup>1</sup> involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community,

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

- 1 to take an active part in all international discussions, initiatives and activities on the deployment and management of internationalized Internet domain names, in cooperation with relevant organizations, including WIPO and UNESCO;
- 2 to take any necessary action to ensure the sovereignty of ITU Member States with regard to Recommendation ITU-T E.164 numbering plans whatever the application in which they are used;
- 3 to encourage the ITU members, as appropriate, to develop and deploy the internationalized domain names in their respective language scripts using their specific character sets;
- 4 to support Member States in meeting the commitments of the Geneva Plan of Action and the Tunis Agenda in respect of internationalized domain names;
- 5 to make proposals, where appropriate, for achieving the aims of this resolution;

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<sup>1</sup> including, but not limited to, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity.

6 to bring this resolution to the attention of WIPO and UNESCO, which is facilitator for implementation of WSIS Action Line C8, stressing the concerns and requests for assistance of Member States, in particular the developing countries<sup>2</sup>, with regard to internationalized (multilingual) domain names, and their insistence on help from the Union in this field, in order to ensure Internet use and advancement across language barriers, thereby increasing the international use of the Internet;

7 to report annually to the ITU Council on the activities undertaken and achievements attained on this subject,

*instructs the Council*

to consider the activities of the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux with regard to the implementation of this resolution and to take necessary actions, as appropriate,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

1 to take an active part in all international discussions and initiatives on the further development and deployment of internationalized Internet domain names, including the initiatives of relevant language groups, and to submit written contributions to ITU-T in order to help implement this resolution;

2 to urge all relevant entities working to develop and implement internationalized domain names in order to expedite their activities in this domain.

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<sup>2</sup> These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

**MOD B12/165/5**

**RESOLUTION 180 (REV. BUSAN, 2014)**

**Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6**

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

*considering*

- a)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on IP address allocation and facilitating the transition to and deployment of IPv6;
- b)* Opinion 3 (Geneva, 2013) of the World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy Forum (WTPF), on capacity building for the deployment of IPv6;
- c)* Opinion 4 (Geneva, 2013) of WTPF, in support of IPv6 adoption and transition from IPv4;
- d)* Resolution 63 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6 in the developing countries<sup>1</sup>;
- e)* Resolution 101 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on Internet Protocol-based networks;
- f)* Resolution 102 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;
- g)* the results of the ITU IPv6 Group, which were endorsed by the 2012 session of the ITU Council,

*considering further*

- a)* that the Internet has become a leading factor in social and economic development and a vital tool for communication and technological innovation, creating a major paradigm shift in the telecommunication and information technology sector;
- b)* that, in view of the imminent exhaustion of IPv4 addresses and in order to ensure the stability, growth and development of the Internet, every effort should be made to encourage and facilitate the transition to IPv6;

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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) that many developing countries are experiencing some technical challenges today in the IPv4 to IPv6 transition process,

*recalling*

that the WSIS+10 High-Level Event (Geneva, 2014), in its Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS Vision Beyond 2015, determined that one of the priority areas to be addressed by the Post-2015 Development Agenda must be: “Encouraging the full deployment of IPv6 to ensure the long-term sustainability of the addressing space, including in light of future developments in the Internet of Things”,

*noting*

- a) the progress towards adoption of IPv6 that has been made over the last few years;
- b) the ongoing coordination between ITU and relevant organizations on IPv6 capacity building in order to respond to the needs of Member States and Sector Members,

*recognizing*

- a) that Internet Protocol (IP) addresses are fundamental resources needed for the development of IP-based telecommunication/ICT networks and for the world economy and prosperity;
- b) that IPv6 deployment gives an opportunity for the development of information and communication technologies (ICT), and that its early adoption is the best way to avoid the scarcity of addresses and the consequences that exhaustion of IPv4 addresses may entail, including high costs;
- c) that governments play an important part as catalyst for the transition to IPv6;
- d) that accelerating the transition from IPv4 and deployment of IPv6 addresses is necessary in order to respond to global needs in this regard;
- e) that the involvement of all stakeholders is crucial for a successful transition from IPv4 to IPv6;
- f) that technical experts are providing expert assistance for IPv6 transition, and progress has been made;
- g) that there are countries that still need expert technical assistance in making this transition,

*resolves*

- 1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations<sup>2</sup> involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;
- 2 to step up the exchange of experiences and information with all stakeholders regarding the adoption of IPv6, with the aim of creating opportunities for collaborative efforts, and to ensure that feedback exists to enrich efforts to support the transition to IPv6;
- 3 to collaborate closely with the relevant international recognized partners, including the Internet community (e.g. regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and others), in order to encourage the deployment of IPv6 by raising awareness and through capacity building;
- 4 to support those Member States which, in accordance with the existing allocation policies, require assistance in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources, pursuant to relevant resolutions;
- 5 to continue the studies of IP address allocation, both for IPv4 addresses and for IPv6 addresses, in cooperation with other relevant stakeholders, based on their respective roles,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau*

- 1 to undertake and facilitate activities under *resolves* above in order that the relevant study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) can carry out the work;
- 2 while assisting those Member States that require support in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources, to monitor the current allocation mechanisms (including the equitable distribution of addresses) for ITU Member States or Sector Members, and to identify and point out any underlying flaws in the current allocation mechanisms;
- 3 to communicate proposals for changes to existing policies, if identified under the studies above, in accordance with the existing policy development process;
- 4 to develop statistics on progress made with the transition, based on information that may be compiled regionally through collaboration with regional organizations;

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<sup>2</sup> including, but not limited to, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity.



5 to collect and disseminate best practices on coordination efforts undertaken by governments at the national level in order to facilitate transition to IPv6,

*invites Member States*

1 to continue to promote specific initiatives at the national level, which foster interaction with governmental, private and academic entities and civil society for the purposes of the information exchange necessary for the deployment of IPv6 in their respective countries;

2 to encourage, with support from the ITU regional offices, the regional Internet registries (RIRs) and other regional organizations in coordinating research, dissemination and training actions with participation by governments, industry and the academic community in order to facilitate the deployment of IPv6 within the countries and in the region, and to coordinate initiatives between regions to promote its deployment worldwide;

3 to develop national policies to promote the technological update of systems in order to ensure that the public services provided utilizing the IP protocol and the communications infrastructure and relevant applications of the Member States are compatible with IPv6;

4 to encourage manufacturers to supply to the market customer premises equipment (CPE) that supports IPv6 in addition to IPv4;

5 to raise awareness among information service providers on the importance of making their services available over IPv6,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to submit to the Council and disseminate, as appropriate, (a) progress report(s) to the ITU membership and the Internet community, on the implementation of this resolution.

**ADD B12/165/6**

## RESOLUTION WG-PL/6 (BUSAN, 2014)

### **Creating an enabling environment for the deployment and use of information and communication technology applications**

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

*recalling*

- a)* Resolution 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on information and communication technology (ICT) applications;
- b)* Resolution 137 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on next-generation network deployment in developing countries<sup>1</sup>;
- c)* Resolution 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunications/ICTs to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society;
- d)* Resolution 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);
- e)* WSIS Action Line C7, on ICT applications (hereafter referred to as "e-applications"), which are specified as:
  - e-government
  - e-business
  - e-learning
  - e-health
  - e-employment
  - e-environment
  - e-agriculture
  - e-science;

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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.

f) § 14 of the WSIS Geneva Plan of Action, which notes that ICT applications can support sustainable development, in the fields of public administration, business, education and training, health, employment, environment, agriculture and science within the framework of national e-strategies,

*recalling further*

a) Resolution 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief;

b) Resolution 182 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in regard to climate change and protection of the environment;

c) Resolution 183 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health,

*noting*

a) that Objective D.2 of the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 aims to foster an enabling environment for ICT development and foster the development of telecommunication/ICT networks as well as relevant applications and services;

b) that ITU, along with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), established the Broadband Commission for Digital Development in 2010 in its efforts to strengthen the activities aimed at the expansion of broadband and to give more weight to the utilization of ICT applications;

c) that ITU has played a key role in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes for both networks and e-applications, in the role of mediator/facilitator for information and communication infrastructure (Action Line C2) and the role of co-facilitator in the more active implementation of ICT applications (Action Line C7),

*recognizing*

a) that the use of telecommunications/ICT can improve competitiveness and productivity, as well as increasing efficiencies and bringing benefits in all aspects of our daily life;

b) that the benefits of deploying telecommunication networks will be fully realized through the introduction and active utilization of various ICT applications and services;

c) that, in order to facilitate the deployment of telecommunication networks and the expansion of ICT applications, cooperation among various respective players is necessary at various levels;

d) that, in order to enable people to access and use ICT applications, it is important to develop an approach adapted to local needs,

*resolves to instruct the ITU Council*

1 to consider the Secretary-General's report referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General* 5 below;

2 to consider ways and means to further explore this topic, as appropriate,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1 to continue monitoring the progress and achievements of goals set by the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), WSIS and the Broadband Commission;

2 to actively participate in discussions relating to the Post-2015 Development Agenda in order for the Union to play a pivotal role in enabling greater use of e-applications;

3 to continue consultations with all relevant organizations and institutions in ICT sectors as well as non-ICT sectors in order to explore ways to cooperate in promoting the expansion and active utilization of e-applications in various areas;

4 to progress all activities related to this resolution within the ITU's mandate;

5 to report to the Council on the progress of activities related to this resolution,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to further elaborate the ICT Development Index (IDI) to reflect the availability and utilization of ICT applications and their social and economic impact;

2 to enhance awareness of the role and benefits of e-applications regarding socio-economic development;

3 to work with the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, as appropriate, in order to encourage cooperation with other relevant organizations in the development of best practices relating to the network infrastructure that enables the use of a wide range of e-applications,

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

1 to promote the introduction of e-applications to support sustainable development, in the fields of public administration, business, education and training, health, employment, environment, agriculture, manufacturing industry and science, among others, within the framework of national e-strategies;

2 to consider how institutional frameworks can support the utilization of e-applications;

- 3 to promote policy measures that will encourage the adoption of e-applications within their countries;
- 4 to explore measures for greater cooperation and coordination with other Member States, Sector Members and various entities such as international organizations, development institutes, industries, and other relevant organizations in order to strengthen their roles and activities in relation with ICT applications.

**ADD B12/165/7**

**RESOLUTION WG-PL/9 (BUSAN, 2014)**

**Connect 2020 Agenda for global telecommunication/information and communication technology development**

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

*recalling*

- a) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;
- b) the commitment by ITU and its Member States to achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
- c) the targets set by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) that served as global references for improving access to and use of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) in promoting the objectives of the Plan of Action, to be achieved by 2015;
- d) § 98 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, which encourages strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders and welcomes, in that respect, the ITU-led Connect the World initiative;

*considering*

- a) the Union's dual responsibility as a UN specialized agency for telecommunications/ICTs and executing agency for implementing related projects under the UN development system;
- b) the UN system-wide preparations for the Post-2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and efforts towards achieving the MDGs,

*noting*

that the Busan Declaration on the future role of telecommunications/ICT in achieving sustainable development, adopted by the ministerial meeting held in Busan, Republic of Korea (2014), endorsed a shared global vision for the development of the telecommunication/ICT sector, under the agenda "Connect 2020",

*recognizing*

- a) the principles of the UN Millennium Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 55/2, acknowledging the benefits of new technologies, especially KT;

- b) the WSIS outcome documents – the Geneva Plan of Action (2003) and the Tunis Agenda (2005);
- c) the WSIS+10 Review Process, in particular the outcome documents of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event – the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes and WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015;
- d) the outcomes of the Connect series summits (Connect Africa, Connect CIS, Connect Americas, Connect Arab States and Connect Asia-Pacific) under the Connect the World global multistakeholder initiative set up within the context of WSIS;
- e) the Dubai Declaration adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-14) as well as the Dubai Action Plan and relevant WTDC-14 resolutions, including Resolutions 30, 37, and 50 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and Resolutions 135, 139, and 140 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference;
- f) Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of this conference, which adopted the strategic framework for the Union for 2016-2019 and set the strategic goals, related targets and objectives,

*recognizing further*

- a) that telecommunications/ICT is a key enabler to accelerate social, economic and environmentally sustainable growth and development;
- b) the need to sustain current achievements and intensify efforts in promoting and financing ICTs for development;
- c) the global challenges of the rapidly evolving telecommunication/ICT environment, as identified in Annex 1 to Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014),

*resolves*

- 1 to endorse a shared global vision for the development of the telecommunication/ICT sector, under the agenda “Connect 2020”, envisaging “an information society, empowered by the interconnected world, where telecommunications/ICTs enable and accelerate social, economic and environmentally sustainable growth and development for everyone”;
- 2 to endorse the four high-level strategic goals detailed below and the respective targets detailed in annex to this resolution, inspiring and inviting all stakeholders and entities to work together to implement the Connect 2020 Agenda:
  - Goal 1: Growth – Enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunications/ICTs
  - Goal 2: Inclusiveness – Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all
  - Goal 3: Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from telecommunication/ICT development
  - Goal 4: Innovation and partnership – Lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment;

3 to call upon Member States to continue active engagement in on-going discussions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, working with the United Nations Secretary-General, to ensure the important role of telecommunication/ICT as a key enabler to achieve the MDGs, the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and the SDGs, to help ensure the importance of telecommunications/ICT to the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda that integrates in a balanced manner the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development;

*instructs the Secretary-General*

- 1 to monitor the progress towards the achievement of the Connect 2020 Agenda, leveraging data, among others, from the ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database and the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development;
- 2 to disseminate information and share knowledge and best practices on national, regional and international initiatives contributing to the Connect 2020 Agenda;
- 3 to further facilitate implementation of the WSIS Action Lines assigned to the responsibility of ITU, in accordance with the Connect 2020 Agenda;
- 4 to present annual consolidated progress reports to the ITU Council;
- 5 to bring this resolution to the attention of all interested parties, including, in particular, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council, for cooperation in implementing this resolution;
- 6 to continue to support Member States in their active engagement with regards to *resolves* 3 of this resolution,

*instructs the Directors of the Bureaux*

to report on the progress towards achievement of the objectives and outcomes of the work of each Sector, as elaborated within the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 in Annex 2 to Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014), that contributes to the Connect 2020 agenda,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to coordinate the collection, provision and dissemination of indicators and statistics that measure and provide comparative analysis for the progress towards the achievement of the Global Telecommunication/ICT Targets and report their progress as part of the annual Measuring the Information Society Report;

*instructs the Council*

- 1 to review the annual progress achieved towards the accomplishment of the Connect 2020 Agenda;
- 2 to present an assessment of the progress towards achieving the Connect 2020 Agenda to the next plenipotentiary conference,



*invites the Member States*

- 1 to participate actively in the implementation of the Connect 2020 Agenda, and contribute with national, regional and international initiatives;
- 2 to invite all other stakeholders to contribute and work together towards the Connect 2020 Agenda;
- 3 to provide data and statistics, as appropriate, to monitor progress towards the achievement of the Connect 2020 Agenda;
- 4 to report national progress towards the achievement of the Connect 2020 Agenda, and contribute to the database that will collect and disseminate information on national and regional initiatives contributing to the Connect 2020 Agenda;
- 5 to engage actively in discussions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, in accordance with the process established by UNGA;
- 6 to ensure that ICTs are central to the Post-2015 Development Agenda, by being acknowledged as an important tool to achieve its overall SDGs;
- 7 to contribute to the work of ITU, as elaborated in the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019 in Annex 2 to Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014), that contributes to the Connect 2020 Agenda,

*invites Sector Members, Associates and Academia*

to take an active role towards implementing the Connect 2020 Agenda,

*invites all stakeholders*

to contribute with their initiatives and their experience, qualifications and expertise to the successful implementation of the Connect 2020 Agenda for Global Telecommunication/ICT Development.

## ANNEX TO RESOLUTION WG-PL/9 (BUSAN, 2014)

### **Connect 2020: Global telecommunication/information and communication technology goals and targets**

#### **Goal 1: Growth – Enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunications/ICTs**

- **Target 1.1:** Worldwide, 55% of households should have access to the Internet by 2020
- **Target 1.2:** Worldwide, 60% of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020
- **Target 1.3:** Worldwide, telecommunications/ICTs should be 40% more affordable by 2020

#### **Goal 2: Inclusiveness – Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all**

- **Target 2.1.A:** In the developing world, 50% of households should have access to the Internet by 2020
- **Target 2.1.B:** In the least developed countries (LDCs), 15% of households should have access to the Internet by 2020
- **Target 2.2.A:** In the developing world, 50% of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020
- **Target 2.2.B:** In the least developed countries (LDCs), 20% of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020
- **Target 2.3.A:** The affordability gap between developed and developing countries<sup>1</sup> should be reduced by 40% by 2020
- **Target 2.3.B:** Broadband services should cost no more than 5% of average monthly income in developing countries by 2020
- **Target 2.4:** Worldwide, 90% of the rural population should be covered by broadband services by 2020
- **Target 2.5.A:** Gender equality among Internet users should be reached by 2020
- **Target 2.5.B:** Enabling environments ensuring accessible telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities should be established in all countries by 2020

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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.

**Goal 3: Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from telecommunication/ICT development**

- **Target 3.1:** Cybersecurity readiness should be improved by 40% by 2020
- **Target 3.2:** Volume of redundant e-waste to be reduced by 50% by 2020
- **Target 3.3:** Greenhouse gas emissions generated by the telecommunication/ICT sector to be decreased per device by 30% by 2020

**Goal 4: Innovation and partnership – Lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment**

- **Target 4.1:** Telecommunication/ICT environment conducive to innovation
- **Target 4.2:** Effective partnerships of stakeholders in the telecommunication/ICT environment

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