Asia-Pacific Telecommunity Administrations

ASIA-PACIFIC COMMON PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

The Asia-Pacific Telecommunity Common Proposals (ACPs) for PP-14 were developed over four preparatory meetings and finalized at the 3rd and 4th APT Preparatory Meetings for PP-14 which were held from 2 to 5 June 2014 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and from 18 to 22 August 2014 in Bangkok, Thailand respectively. The ACPs were circulated to 38 APT Member Administrations for endorsements.

The ACPs are submitted in three separate Addenda to this document. Addendum 1 consists of 21 ACPs, Addendum 2 consists of 8 ACPs and Addendum 3 consists of 2 ACPs.

The attached table in Annex 1 gives summary of the list of APT Common Proposals.

Table in Annex 2 shows the APT Members who supported to the APT Common Proposals.

The ACPs are submitted for the work of the Conference by the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT) on behalf of its Member Administrations.

Annex 1

List of APT Common Proposals (ACPs) for PP-14

Document	ACP	Title of ACP
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/1	No change to the General Structure of the Basic Instrument of the Union
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/2	No change to the status of the Constitution and the Convention
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/3	NOC to Article 4 of the CS on the International Telecommunication Union –Instruments of the Union
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/4	SUP to Resolution 163 (Guadalajara, 2010) – Establishment of a Council Working Group on a stable ITU Consitution
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/5	NOC to Annex to the ITU Constitution
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/6	NOC to Annex to the ITU Convention
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/7	MOD to Decision 5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) – Income and expenditure for the Union for the period 2016-2019
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/8	MOD to Decision 11 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) – Creation and management of Council Working Groups
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/9	MOD to Resolution 22 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) – Apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/10	MOD to Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) – Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/11	MOD to Resolution 131 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) – Information and Communication technology index and community connectivity indicators
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/12	MOD to Resolution 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) – The use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/13	MOD to Resolution 137 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) – Next-generation network deployment in developing countries
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/14	MOD to Resolution 162 (Guadalajara, 2010) – Independent management advisory committee
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/15	MOD to Resolution 176 (Guadalajara, 2010) – Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/16	MOD to Resolution 182 (Guadalajara, 2010) – The role of telecommunication/information and communication technologies in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment

Document	ACP	Title of ACP
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/17	ADD Draft New Resolution [ACP-1] – Harnessing the benefits of convergence through the utilization of ICT applications
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/18	ADD Draft New Resolution [ACP-2] – Facilitating Internet of Things (IoT) to prepare for a Globally Connected World
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/19	Working definition of the term "ICT"
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/20	The need to facilitate the operation in complementing terrestrial surveillance with continuous aircraft surveillance via satellite
Add.1 to Document 67	ACP/67A1/21	The need to facilitate the operation in complementing terrestrial surveillance with continuous aircraft surveillance via satellite
Add.2 to Document 67	ACP/67A2/1	NOC to Constitution of the ITU
Add.2 to Document 67	ACP/67A2/2	NOC to Convention of the ITU
Add.2 to Document 67	ACP/67A2/3	MOD to Resolution 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) – Strengthening the regional presence
Add.2 to Document 67	ACP/67A2/4	MOD to Resolution 58 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) – Strengthening of relations between ITU and regional telecommunication organizations and regional preparations for the Plenipotentiary Conference
Add.2 to Document 67	ACP/67A2/5	MOD to Resolution 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) – ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
Add.2 to Document 67	ACP/67A2/6	MOD to Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010) – Admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union
Add.2 to Document 67	ACP/67A2/7	MOD sto Resolution 183 (Guadalajara, 2010) – Telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health
Add.2 to Document 67	ACP/67A2/8	ADD Access to ITU Documents
Add.3 to Document 67	ACP/67A3/1	Procedure and working methods of RRB
Add.3 to Document 67	ACP/67A3/2	Interference and monitoring of emissions

Annex 2

APT Member administrations supporting to APT Common Proposals for PP-14

ACP Number	AFG	AUS	BGD	BTN	BRU	CBG	CHN	FJI	IND	INS	IRN	JPN	KIR	KRE	KOR	LAO	MLA	MLD	MHL	FSM	MNG	BRM	NRU	NPL	NZL	PAK	PAL	PNG	PHL	SMO	SNG	SLM	CLN	THA	TON	TUV	VUT	VTN	Total
ACP/67A1/1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y					Y	Y			Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	23
ACP/67A1/2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y					Y	Y			Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	23
ACP/67A1/3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y					Y	Y			Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	23
ACP/67A1/4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y					Y	Y			Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22
ACP/67A1/5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y					Y	Y			Y		Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22
ACP/67A1/6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y					Y	Y			Y		Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22
ACP/67A1/7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y					Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	24
ACP/67A1/8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y					Y				Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	24
ACP/67A1/9	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y				Y					Y		Y	Y					Y				Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18
ACP/67A1/10	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y					Y	Y				Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	24
ACP/67A1/11	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y					Y	Y			Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	23
ACP/67A1/12	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y					Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	25
ACP/67A1/13	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y					Y				Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	23
ACP/67A1/14	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y					Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	23
ACP/67A1/15	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y					Y				Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20
ACP/67A1/16	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y					Y				Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21
ACP/67A1/17	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y					Y				Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22
ACP/67A1/18	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y					Y				Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22
ACP/67A1/19	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y				Y		Y	Y					Y				Y		Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	19
ACP/67A1/20	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y				Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y					Y	Y			Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22
ACP/67A1/21	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y				Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y					Y				Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21
ACP/67A2/1		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y		Y			Y			Y			Y		Y	Y				Y		Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19
ACP/67A2/2		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y		Y			Y			Y			Y		Y	Y				Y		Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	18

ACP Number	AFG	AUS	BGD	BTN	BRU	CBG	CHN	FJI	IND	INS	IRN	JPN	KIR	KRE	KOR	LAO	MLA	MLD	MHL	FSM	MNG	BRM	NRU	NPL	NZL	PAK	PAL	PNG	PHL	SMO	SNG	SLM	CLN	THA	TON	TUV	VUT	VTN	Total
ACP/67A2/3		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y		Y			Y				Y			Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	21
ACP/67A2/4		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y		Y			Y				Y			Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21
ACP/67A2/5		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y		Y			Y				Y			Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	21
ACP/67A2/6		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y		Y			Y				Y			Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22
ACP/67A2/7		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y		Y			Y				Y			Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22
ACP/67A2/8			Y	Y	Y		Y			Y		Y			Y				Y			Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21
ACP/67A3/1	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y				Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y					Y				Y		Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19
ACP/67A3/2	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y					Y				Y		Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20

Asia-Pacific Telecommunity Administrations

ASIA-PACIFIC COMMON PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ITU STABLE CONSTITUTION

1.   Introduction

The Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT) discussed the stable Constitution process at its second and third preparatory meetings for PP-14. Pursuant to Resolution 163 (Guadalajara, 2010), the extraordinary session of Council in 2010 established a Council Working Group on a Stable ITU Constitution (the "Group"), open to all Member States of the Union.

Key issues identified by the Group

The following key issues were identified by the Group:

a. Will the Stable Constitution be a new treaty or an amendment to the current Constitution?

- The Group noted that certain provisions of the stable Constitution would need to be further reviewed and modified, as necessary, following the relevant determination by the Plenipotentiary Conference concerning the question of whether the stable Constitution would constitute an amendment to the current Constitution or, alternatively, a new treaty that would entirely abrogate and replace the current Constitution.

- Certain Member States within the Group were of the opinion that, irrespective of the decision regarding Question A, CS21 could be modified to read as set forth below; with the proposed modifications to the current text of CS21 appearing in italics:

    "a)   any State which is a Member State of the International Telecommunication Union as a Party to any International Telecommunication Convention prior to the entry into force of *the* Constitution and the Convention *adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) and/or a Party to them prior to the entry into force of this Constitution*;"

- The Group recognized that any decisions concerning or arising from the question of whether the stable Constitution constitutes an amendment or a new treaty fell outside the mandate of the Group. Rather, these decisions should be made, as necessary, by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

b. Should the General Provisions and Rules be regrouped, under a single document, with General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union?

- In light of the nature of and legal status proposed to be accorded to the General Provisions and Rules, some members of the Group were of the opinion that the current General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union could be regrouped, within the framework of a single document, with the General Provisions and Rules.

- Furthermore, the Group remarked that, in the event of such regrouping, certain provisions of the draft stable Constitution and draft General Provisions and Rules would need to be further reviewed and modified, as necessary, by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

- The Group recognized that decisions relating to or arising from such regrouping fell outside the mandate of the Group, and should be properly made by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

c. The nature, binding effect and order of precedence (hierarchy) of the General Provisions and Rules could be set forth in a new Article 4A of the stable Constitution.

• The Group considered it would be advisable to create a new Article 4A, proposed to be titled "General Provisions and Rules," under the draft stable Constitution.

• In the opinion of the Group, this proposed new Article 4A could set forth the nature, binding effect and order of precedence (i.e., hierarchy) of the General Provisions and Rules. By doing so, proposed new Article 4A would serve a similar purpose and effect as those of current Article 4 of the draft stable Constitution; which sets forth, among other things, the nature and order of precedence of the treaty instruments of the Union.

• It should be noted that one Member State within the Group was of the opinion that the binding nature of the General Provisions and Rules, as set forth in the text of current CS24 and proposed new Article 4A of the draft stable Constitution, could be worded with a spirit similar to Article 26 of the General Provisions and Rules.

• The Group recognized that the making of any modifications (other than necessary consequential changes) to the text of the current Constitution and Convention fell outside the mandate of the Group.

d. Possible unintended consequences of requiring compliance with the General Provisions and Rules.

• In Annex II to its Report, the Group retained within square brackets the following provisions (or portions thereof) of the draft stable Constitution: CS92, CS115, CS142, CS145A, CS147, CS193, CS194 and CS207.

• If each reference to the Convention contained in the above-mentioned provisions were substituted with a reference to the General Provisions and Rules, then decisions of conferences and assemblies of the Sectors, as well as decisions of world conferences on international telecommunications (CS147) and special and regional arrangements between Member States (CS193 and CS194), would be subject to compliance and conformity with, and thereby would become subordinate to, a non-treaty instrument (i.e., the General Provisions and Rules).

• The Group decided to keep these provisions in square brackets in order to highlight the need for additional guidance from the Plenipotentiary Conference concerning possible unintended consequences of requiring compliance with the General Provisions and Rules under the provisions identified.

e. The General Provisions and Rules should include an article with a spirit and effect similar to those of Article 6 of the draft stable Constitution.

• In determining consequential changes necessary to be made to Article 6 of the draft stable Constitution, the Group concluded that it would not be appropriate to mechanically replace cross-references to the Convention found in such article with cross-references to the General Provisions and Rules.

• The Group noted that Article 6 of the draft stable Constitution deals with the execution of instruments (i.e. treaties) of the Union. In light of the foregoing and of the fact that the General Provisions and Rules will not have treaty status, the Group arrived at the conclusion under paragraph 3.19 of its report.

- Notwithstanding such conclusion, certain members of the Group were of the opinion that a new article (Article 32A), with a spirit and effect similar to those of Article 6 of the draft stable Constitution, should be introduced under the General Provisions and Rules, as follows:

  "Article 32A
  Execution of these General Provisions and Rules

  The Member States are bound to abide by the relevant provisions of these General Provisions and Rules in all telecommunication offices and stations established or operated by them which engage in international services or which are capable of causing harmful interference to radio services of other countries, except in regard to services exempted from these obligations in accordance with [Article 48] of the Constitution.

  The Member States are also bound to take the necessary steps to impose the observance of the relevant provisions of these General Provisions and Rules upon operating agencies authorized by them to establish and operate telecommunications and which engage in international services or which operate stations capable of causing harmful interference to the radio services of other countries."

- The Group acknowledged that the making of any modifications (other than necessary consequential changes) to the text of the current Constitution and Convention fell outside the mandate of the Group.

f. Should all financial provisions included in Article 28 of the current Constitution remain in the stable Constitution?

- The following provisions of the draft General Provisions and Rules, which certain members of the Group felt were of an operational and procedural nature, were retained by the Group within square brackets in Annex II to its Report: GP&R469A to GP&R469M.

- After adoption of Annex I by the Group, other members of the Group expressed the opinion that the provisions identified above should not be separated from the remaining provisions of Article 28 of the draft stable Constitution, as that article currently appears in Annex II to the Group's Report. Rather, all provisions under Article 28 of the current Constitution should remain under Article 28 of the stable Constitution.

- It was specifically mentioned by certain members of the Group that the provisions contained in Article 28 of the current Constitution are of specific importance both for the Union and for the Member States and the Sector Members. These members also noted that the Constitution contains specific provisions in Article 55 for the amendment and acceptance of changes to the Constitution, and that these provisions need to be maintained and applied for any change to Article 28. Finally, these members stated that the provisions of Article 42 of the current Convention (now Article 34 in the General Provisions and Rules) would not be sufficient to safeguard the interest of the Member States and the Sector Members in this case.

- Depending on the Plenipotentiary Conference's decision concerning the question presented, the draft stable Constitution and draft General Provisions and Rules would need to be further reviewed and modified, as necessary, to give effect to such decision.

g. What amendment procedures will apply to the stable Constitution and to the General Provisions and Rules, respectively?

- Article 55 of the draft stable Constitution, as well as Article 42 of the current Convention (now Article 34 of the draft General Provisions and Rules), remain unchanged and within square brackets in Annex II to the Group's Report; pending the Plenipotentiary Conference's decision concerning the amendment procedures applicable to the stable Constitution and the General Provisions and Rules, respectively.

- Certain members of the Group considered that, to preserve the stability of the Constitution, the provisions for amending the Constitution found in Article 55 of the draft stable Constitution should be reviewed and modified by the Plenipotentiary Conference. In particular, two Member States contributing to the work of the Group submitted specific proposals concerning the manner in which Article 55 could be amended in light of such objective.

- The Group recognized that the making of any modifications to the text of the current Constitution (including its Article 55) and the current Convention (including its Article 42) fell outside the mandate of the Group, and properly correspond to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

h. Will the "Settlement of Disputes" provisions contained in CS233 of the draft stable Constitution apply to the General Provisions and Rules?

- In Annex II to its Report, the Group retained within square brackets the cross-references to the General Provisions and Rules which are found in CS233.

- Certain Member States within the Group were of the opinion that CS233 of the draft stable Constitution would apply to the settlement of disputes among Member States relating to the interpretation or application of treaty instruments of the Union, only. By contrast, these Member States considered that CS233 would not apply to the settlement of disputes among Member States relating to the interpretation or application of non-treaty documents of the Union, such as the General Provisions and Rules.

- The Group recognized, however, that any decision concerning whether or not the scope of CS233 extends to non-treaty documents, such as the General Provisions and Rules, was beyond the mandate of the Group, and should be properly made by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

i. Definitions contained in Annexes to the draft stable Constitution and draft General Provisions and Rules should be further reviewed and transferred to the appropriate document.

- Article 5 of the draft stable Constitution, as well as the respective Annexes to the draft stable Constitution and draft General Provisions and Rules, were maintained unchanged and within square brackets in Annex II to the Group's Report.

- The Group adopted this approach in order to highlight that such Article 5 and Annexes would need to be carefully reviewed and modified, as necessary, by the Plenipotentiary Conference once it had agreed upon the substantially final texts of the stable Constitution and of the General Provision and Rules.

- Certain members of the Group were of the opinion that all definitions contained in the respective Annexes to the current Constitution and the current Convention should be

transferred, in their entirety, to an Annex to the stable Constitution. Meanwhile, other members of the Group considered that only those definitions for terms used in the Constitution or the Administrative Regulations should be transferred to an Annex to the stable Constitution; however, definitions for terms used only in the General Provisions and Rules (but not in any treaty instruments of the Union) should be retained in an Annex to the General Provisions and Rules.

• The Group nevertheless noted that any revisions of the type proposed to the definitions contained in the draft stable Constitution and draft General Provisions and Rules fell outside the mandate of the Group, and should be properly decided upon by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

j. Should all dispositions included in new Chapter VII of the General Provisions and Rules be transferred to the stable Constitution?

• The new Chapter VII ("Various Provisions Related to the Operation of Telecommunication Services") of the draft General Provisions and Rules was retained by the Group within square brackets in Annex II to the Group's Report.

• After adoption of Annex I by the Group, certain members of the Group expressed the opinion that all provisions under new Chapter VII of the General Provisions and Rules should be transferred to the stable Constitution.

• Depending on the Plenipotentiary Conference's decision concerning the question presented, the draft stable Constitution and draft General Provisions and Rules would need to be further reviewed and modified, as necessary, to give effect to such decision.

Discussion at Council 2013 Session

The APT noted that Council 2013 considered the Report of the Council Working Group on Stable Constitution as well as submissions from a few Member States but no decision was made except to forward the Report of the Group to ITU Membership together with cross references to the four contribution from Member States and the summary record of the Council in that regard.

2. Proposal

The APT appreciates the efforts of the CWG-STB-CS, established pursuant to Resolution 163 (Guadalajara, 2010), recommending ways and means to ensure the stability of the Constitution. However, the outcome of this Council Working Group reveals that the efforts aimed at stabilization could in fact create less stable legal instruments. APT further believes that moving fundamental and stable texts into a new "Stable Constitution" and moving all other texts to a new non-treaty and non-binding document in fact, will undermine the stability of a set of treaties that have endured since their adoption in 1992.

Moreover, Article 4 establishes that the Constitution is the Basic Instrument of the Union and that it is complemented by the Convention and the Administrative Regulations. It also establishes the hierarchy among the various instruments so that it is certain which instruments would prevail in case of inconsistencies. Article 4, as it is currently in force, provides a stable legal framework for the Union. Breaking this very clear, stable hierarchical link by compromising a sort of totally unclear and vague hierarchy between the proposed Draft Stable Constitution and the Second Document (existing Convention which is proposed to be labeled as General Provisions and Rules)

will further create an unprecedented legal gap in the Basic Instrument of the Union which would be detrimental to the purposes of the Union as stipulated in the Constitution. For this reason, the APT proposes <u>No Change</u> to this important Article. The APT further proposes that Resolution 163 (Guadalajara, 2010) be suppressed.

In summary APT proposes the following:

ACP/67A1/1

- **No change to the General Structure of the Basic Instrument of the Union** as currently contained in the Constitution and the Convention in force i.e. All Chapters and Articles of the two Instruments are kept as they are.

ACP/67A1/2

- **No change to the Status of the Constitution and the Convention** i.e. Both Instruments will continue to have the treaty nature and legally binding and require Ratification, Approval, Acceptance or Accession. In other words, the current hierarchy, relation and status of the Basic Instruments of the Union to be maintained as currently described in Article 4 of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

CHAPTER I

Basic Provisions

<u>NOC</u>   ACP/67A1/3

ARTICLE 4

Instruments of the Union

Reasons:

No change to Article 4 of the Constitution (the Hierarchical relation between the Constitution and the Convention and the Administrative Regulations should be maintained as they are to date).

SUP   **ACP/67A1/4**

RESOLUTION 163 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Establishment of a Council working group on a
stable ITU Constitution

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

Reasons:

Suppression of Resolution 163 (Guadalajara, 2010)

****

AMENDMENT/REVISION TO AND/OR ADDITION OF NEW TERMS AND DEFINITION TO THOSE CURRENTLY CONTAINED IN ANNEXES TO THE ITU CS AND CV

1.   Introduction

The issue of amending any of the existing terms and definitions as contained in the Annexes to the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention was raised and extensively discussed at previous Plenipotentiary conferences. Those Plenipotentiary conferences did not agree to make any change, what so ever, to the Annexes to the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention.

At World Conference on International Telecommunication 2012 (WCIT-12) there were some proposal to add new term and defection to the ITR which could have direct or indirect impact to the terms and definitions those Annexes to the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention. There was therefore no agreement to make such addition.

There are views that there may be proposals to the forthcoming plenipotentiary conference in Busan to amend and/or add the term and definitions currently contained in Annexes to the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention.

In view of the fact that such issues have been extensively discussed at APT Preparatory meeting for previous plenipotentiary conferences and there were APT common proposals to that plenipotentiary conference that no such amendment to be made. In this regard, APT proposes no amendment and no addition to the Annexes to the ITU Constitution Convention.

2.   Proposal

APT Members proposes no amendment and no addition to the Annexes to the ITU Constitution Convention.

CONSTITUTION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

NOC   ACP/67A1/5

ANNEX

**Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Constitution,
the Convention and the Administrative Regulations
of the International Telecommunication Union**

CONVENTION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

NOC   ACP/67A1/6

ANNEX

Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Convention and
the Administrative Regulations of the International
Telecommunication Union

****

PROPOSED REVISION OF DECISION 5 (REV. GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Income and expenditure for the Union
for the period 2012-2015

1.   Introduction

The Council at its Session in 2014 considered the Report of the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources in which, among other things, were included proposed draft revisions to Decision 5.

In that Report, it was indicated that the membership should identify additional measures towards reducing expenses, in addition to the 21 listed in Annex 2 to Decision 5, in view of the difficult situation being faced by the Union to balance the budget.

At the Council a proposal was received from the membership that provided additional measures to be considered towards further reducing expenditure.

2.   Proposal

In view of the above, APT Member States propose the following revisions to Decision 5 and its Annex 2.

MOD   ACP/67A1/7

DECISION 5 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

**~~Income and expenditure~~Revenue and Expenses for the Union
for the period ~~2012-2015~~2016-2019**

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

considering

the strategic plans and goals established for the Union and its Sectors for the period ~~2012-2015~~2016-2019, and the priorities identified therein,

considering further

a)   Resolution 91 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on general principles for cost recovery;

b)   that, in the consideration of the draft financial plan of the Union for ~~2012-2015~~2016-2019, the challenge to increase revenues in support of increasing programme demands is substantial,

noting

that this conference has adopted Resolution 151 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on the implementation of results-based management in ITU, an important component of which relates to planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and which should lead, *inter alia*, to further strengthening of the financial management system of the Union,

noting further

that Resolution 48 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference stresses the importance of the human resources of the Union for the fulfilment of its goals and objectives,

decides

1   that the Council is authorized to draw up the two biennial budgets of the Union in such a way that the total expenditure of the General Secretariat and the three Sectors of the Union is balanced by the anticipated ~~income~~revenue, on the basis of Annex 1 to this decision, taking into account the following:

1.1   that the amount of the contributory unit of Member States for the years ~~2012-2015~~2016-2019 shall be CHF 318 000;

1.2   that expenditure on interpretation, translation and text processing in respect of the official languages of the Union shall not exceed CHF 85 million for the years ~~2012-2015~~2016-2019;

1.3   that, when adopting the biennial budgets of the Union, the Council may decide to give the Secretary-General the possibility, in order to meet unanticipated demand, to increase the budget for products or services which are subject to cost recovery, within the limit of the ~~income~~revenue from cost recovery for that activity;

1.4   that the Council shall each year review the ~~expenditure~~revenue and ~~income~~expenses in the budget as well as the different activities and the related expenditure;

2   that, if no plenipotentiary conference is held in ~~2014~~2018, the Council shall establish the biennial budgets of the Union for ~~2016-2017~~2020-2021 and ~~2018-2019~~2022-2023 and thereafter, having first obtained approval for the budgeted annual values of the contributory unit from a majority of the Member States of the Union;

3   that the Council may authorize expenditure in excess of the limits for conferences, meetings and seminars if such excess can be compensated by sums within the expenditure limits accrued from previous years or charged to the following year;

4   that the Council shall, during each budgetary period, assess the changes that have taken place and the changes likely to take place in the current and coming budgetary periods under the following items:

4.1   salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments, established by the United Nations common system and applicable to the staff employed by the Union;

4.2   the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the United States dollar in so far as this affects the staff costs for those staff members on United Nations scales;

4.3   the purchasing power of the Swiss franc in respect of non-staff items of expenditure;

5   that the Council shall have the task of effecting every possible economy, in particular taking into account the options for reducing expenditure contained in Annex 2 to this decision, and considering the application of the concept of unfunded mandatory activities (UMACs)[1], and, to this end, that it shall establish the lowest possible authorized level of expenditure commensurate with the needs of the Union, within the limits established by *decides* 1 above, if necessary taking into account the provisions of *decides* 7 below; a set of options for reducing expenditure is given in Annex 2 to this decision;

6   that the following minimum guidelines should be applied in relation to any expenditure reductions:

a)   the internal audit function of the Union should be maintained at a strong and effective level;

b)   there should be no expenditure reductions which would affect cost-recovery income;

c)   fixed costs such as those related to the reimbursement of loans or after-service health insurance should not be subject to expenditure reductions;

d)   there should be no expenditure reductions in regular maintenance costs for ITU buildings which would affect the security or the health of staff;

e)   the information services function in the Union should be maintained at an effective level;

---

[1] The concept of UMACs may be applied, where necessary, as a means of highlighting a number of activities within the overall programme of work mandated by the governing bodies of the Union, as well as those support activities which are deemed essential to implement the mandated activities, which could not be accommodated within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Secretary-General would be authorized to incur expenditure on these activities provided that savings are achieved or additional income is generated.

7   that the Council, in determining the amount of withdrawals from or allocations to the Reserve Account, should aim under normal circumstances at keeping the Reserve Account at a level above six per cent of total annual expenditure,

instructs the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee

1   to prepare the draft biennial budgets for the years ~~2012-2013~~2016-2017, as well as ~~2014-2015~~2018-2019, on the basis of the associated guidelines in *decides* above, the annexes to this decision and all relevant documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

2   to ensure that, in each biennial budget, ~~income~~revenue and ~~expenditure~~expenses are balanced;

3   to draw up and implement a programme of appropriate revenue increases, cost efficiencies and reductions across all ITU operations so as to ensure a balanced budget;

4   to implement the aforementioned programme as soon as possible,

instructs the Secretary-General

1   to provide to the Council, no less than seven weeks before its ~~2011~~2015 and ~~2013~~2017 ordinary sessions, complete and accurate data as needed for the development, consideration and establishment of the biennial budget;

2   to undertake studies on the current status of and forecasts regarding financial stability and related reserve accounts of the Union under the changing circumstances after the introduction of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), with a view to developing strategies for long-term financial stability, and to report annually to the Council~~.~~;

3   to make every effort to achieve balanced biennial budgets, and to bring to the attention of the membership through the CWG-FHR any decisions that may have a financial impact likely to affect the achievement of such a balance,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

to provide to the Council, on an annual basis, a report outlining expenditure relating to each item in Annex 2 to this decision, and to propose appropriate measures to be undertaken to reduce expenditure in each area,

instructs the Council

1   to review and approve the biennial budgets for ~~2012-2013~~2016-2017 and ~~2014-2015~~2018-2019, giving due consideration to the associated guidelines in *decides* above, the annexes to this decision and all documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

2   to ensure that, in each biennial budget, ~~income~~revenue and ~~expenditure~~expenses are balanced;

3   to consider further appropriations in the event that additional sources of revenue are identified or savings achieved;

4   to examine the cost-efficiency and cost-reduction programme drawn up by the Secretary-General;

5   to take account of the impact of any cost-reduction programme on the staff of the Union, including the implementation of a voluntary separation and early retirement scheme, where this can be funded from budgetary savings or through a withdrawal from the Reserve Account;

6   in addition to *instructs the Council* 5 above, in view of an unanticipated reduction of revenue due to the drop in classes of contribution from Member States and Sector Members, to authorize a one-time withdrawal from the Reserve Account, within the limits established in *decides* 7 above, in order to minimize the impact on staffing levels in the ITU biennial budgets for ~~2012 2013~~2016-2017 and ~~2014 2015~~2018-2019; any unused funds are to be returned to the Reserve Account at the end of each budgetary period;

7   in considering measures that could be adopted to strengthen the control of the finances of the Union, to take into account the financial impact of such issues as [ASHI]/funding, and the medium to long-term maintenance and/or replacement of buildings at the premises of the Union;

8   to invite the External Auditor, the Independent Management Advisory Committee and the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources to develop recommendations on strengthening financial control mechanisms in ITU, outlining specific objectives, as well as timelines and responsibilities for implementation, for consideration of Council, taking into account, *inter alia*, the issues identified in *instructs the Council* 7 above;

~~7~~9   to consider the report of the Secretary-General relating to the matter referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General* 2 above, and report to the next plenipotentiary conference, as appropriate.

ANNEX 1 TO DECISION 5 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

FINANCIAL PLAN FOR 2012 - 2015: REVENUES AND EXPENSES

	Budget 2008-09	Budget 2010-11	Budget 2008-11	Forecast	2012- 2015 Variance	%
REVENUE						
A. Assessed contributions						
A.1 Members State contributions	217 194	221 328	438 522	431 367	-7 155	-1.6%
A.2 Sector Member contributions	36 833	35 162	71 995	62 932	-9 063	-12.6%
A.3 Associates	2 867	3 358	6 225	6 428	203	3.3%
Total assessed contributions	**256 894**	**259 848**	**516 742**	**500 727**	**-16 015**	**-3.1%**
B. Cost recovery						
B.1 Project support costs	2 000	2 700	4 700	7 000	2 300	48.9%
B.2 Sales of publications	24 000	30 000	54 000	69 000	15 000	27.8%
B.3 ITU TELECOM	7 452	6 285	13 737	10 000	-3 737	-27.2%
B.4 Satellite network filings	14 000	16 000	30 000	28 000	-2 000	-6.7%
B.5 Others (registrars…)	1 149	698	1 847	2 000	153	8.3%
Total cost recovery	**48 601**	**55 683**	**104 284**	**116 000**	**11 716**	**11.2%**
C. Revenue from interest	5 000	5 000	10 000	12 000	2 000	20.0%
D. Other revenue	2 000	2 000	4 000	3 280	-720	-18.0%
E. Reserve Account	10 108	10 108	20 216	0	-20 216	n/a
TOTAL REVENUE	**322 603**	**332 639**	**655 242**	**632 007**	**-23 235**	**-3.5%**
EXPENSES *						
1 Staff costs	206 351	206 093	412 444	389 032	-23 412	-5.7%
2 Other staff costs	58 330	67 310	125 640	126 519	879	0.7%
3 Travel on duty	10 060	10 674	20 734	20 734	0	0.0%
4 Contractual services	11 634	14 142	25 776	27 770	1 994	7.7%
5 Rental & maintenance	13 051	11 065	24 116	22 013	-2 103	-8.7%
6 Materials & supplies	4 045	3 454	7 499	6 779	-720	-9.6%
7 Acquisitions	7 121	6 799	13 920	13 430	-490	-3.5%
8 Public utilities	6 564	5 979	12 543	11 728	-815	-6.5%
9 Audit & miscellaneous	5 447	7 123	12 570	14 002	1 432	11.4%
TOTAL EXPENSES	**322 603**	**332 639**	**655 242**	**632 007**	**-23 235**	**-3.5%**

* Expense projection to 2012-2015 includes inflation of 1.5 per cent per annum

ANNEX 2 TO DECISION 5 (Rev. ~~Guadalajara, 2010~~ Busan, 2014)

Measures for reducing expenditure

1) Identification and elimination of possible duplications (functions, activities, workshops, seminars), and centralization of finance and administrative tasks.

1bis) Integration, reduction, termination of Council Working Groups.

2) Coordination and harmonization of seminars and workshops organized by the General Secretariat or the three Sectors in order to avoid duplication of the subjects covered and to optimize secretariat attendance toward their full integration as becoming ITU seminars and workshops.

3)	Maximum Ccoordination with regional organizations with a view to sharing the available resources of the regional organizations and minimizing the costs of participation (workshops, seminars, preparatory meetings for world conferences).

4)	Possible savings from attrition, the redeployment of staff and the review and possible reduction of grades of vacant posts, in particular in non-sensitive parts of the General Secretariat and the three Bureaux.

5)	New or additional activities are to be implemented through staff redeployment.

6)	Reduction in the cost of documentation of conferences and meetings by:

   a)	requesting at the time of registration whether paper copies are required;

   b)	setting of a maximum number of copies by the Plenipotentiary Conference or by the Council for all Union conferences, assemblies and meetings;

   c)	setting of a maximum of two sets per delegation;

   d)	reducing the number of paper copies sent to administrations from the current five to a maximum of two.;

   e)	reducing, to the absolute minimum necessary, other ITU publications placed on different areas in front of the meeting rooms.

7)	Consideration of savings in languages (translation, interpretation) for study group meetings and publications, without prejudice to the goals of Resolution 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010).

8)	Implementation of WSIS activities through the redeployment of staff responsible for such activities within the existing resources and, as appropriate, through cost recovery and voluntary contributions.

9)	Review of the costs of study groups and other relevant groups.

10)	Limitation of the number of study group meetings and their duration.

11)	Limitation of the number of days of meetings for the advisory groups to three days per year maximum with interpretation.

12)	Reduction of the number and duration of physical meetings of working groups of the Council, where possible.

12bis)	Reduction of number of Council Working Group to the absolute minimum necessary by integrating them into few numbers, terminating their activities if no further development occurred on their scope of activities.

13)	Incorporation of the first preparatory meeting for the [2015] [2016] world radiocommunication conference within the conference period.

14)	Identification of the level of achievement of the different programmes with a view to utilizing resources for other new activities.

15)	For new programmes or those having additional financial resource implications, a "value-added impact statement" should justify how the proposed programmes differ from current and/or similar programmes in order to avoid overlap and duplication.

16)	Sound consideration of the resources allocated to regional initiatives, programmes and assistance to members, to the regional presence both in the regions and at headquarters, as well as those resulting from the outcome of WTDC and the Hyderabad Action Plan, and financed directly as activities from the Sector budget.

17) Reduction of the cost of travel on duty, by limiting time on mission as well as through joint representation in meetings, and benefiting from reductions in air fares. . To this effect rationalizing the number of staff sent to mission from various Departments/Divisions of the General Secretariat and the three Bureaux.

17bis) Reduction and/or elimination of travel to meetings the proceedings of which are webcasted and captioned including remote presentation of documents and contributions to these meetings.

18) Taking into account No. 145 of the Convention, a full range of electronic working methods needs to be explored to possibly reduce the costs, number and duration of the Radio Regulations Board meetings in the future, e.g. reduction of the number of meetings in one calendar year from four to three.

19) Introduce incentive programmes, such as efficiency taxes, innovation funds and other methods in order to address innovative cross-cutting means of improving the Union's productivity.

20) Move, to the extent practicable, from present communications by fax between the Union and Member States to modern electronic communication methods.

20bis) Careful consideration of the Agenda of WRC s to the absolute minimum necessary to reduce the WRCs related activities between two WRCs.

20ter) Secretariat and administrative assistant sharing for Union's officials and higher categories.

20qtr) Additional measures to reduce expenditure:

- Strategic, Financial and Operational Plans should not overlap
- Coordination of events and elimination of duplications
- Continuation of ITU's collaboration with the six regional organizations
- Minimization of reprography cost
- Re-evaluation of translation policies and alternative translation procedures
- Evaluation of Regional Study Group meetings to avoid overlap with existing Working Groups and Committees of the six regional organization
- 30-day period requirement for travel requests, as far as possible
- Use of scanner by email in lieu of faxes and regular mail, whenever it is practicable.

21) Any additional measures adopted by the Council.

****

PROPOSED REVISION OF DECISION 11 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Creation and management of Council working groups

1. Introduction

The ITU Plenipotentiary Conference 2010 adopted Decision 11 regarding the creation and management of Council working groups. However, the Council has not fully implemented the actions required under *decides* 4 and 5 of Decision 11 (Guadalajara, 2010).

2. Proposal

In view of the matters outlined in *considering further* of Decision 11, APT Members propose revisions to Decision 11 in order to strengthen the instructions to Council on the implementation of Decision 11.

MOD   ACP/67A1/8

DECISION 11 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Creation and management of Council working groups

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (~~Guadalajara, 2010~~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 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. ~~Guadalajara, 2010~~Busan, 2014) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, 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 ITU Council adopted at its 2011 session Council Resolution 1333 on guiding principles for the creation, management and termination of Council working groups,

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,

decides

1   that the Council should decide to create working groups based on key issues, goals, strategies and priorities identified in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)[1];

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;

4   ~~that the Council should, based on criteria to be adopted at its ordinary 2011 session, decide on the termination of working groups, according to circumstances under which termination is appropriate, including completion of the tasks under their mandate, changing requirements, the need to avoid duplication of effort, and budgetary reasons;~~

4   that, to the extent possible, the Council should integrate existing working groups together with a view to reducing their number and duration of the meetings;

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 co-located in order to hold them in sequence or back to back in a cluster form;

7   that the Council should consider the results of its actions at its ordinary 2016 session.

****

---

[1]   taking into account the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

PROPOSED REVISION OF RESOLUTION 22 (REV. ANTALYA, 2006)

Apportionment of revenues in providing
international telecommunication services

1.   Introduction

PP Resolution 22 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) urges ITU-T to expedite its work on completing its study on the concept of network externalities for international traffic in relation to both fixed and mobile services.

WTSA-08 approved Recommendation ITU-T D.156 on network externalities, which was amended in May 2010 and September 2012 for explaining the practical implementation of this Recommendation and presenting a method to calculate the network externality premium respectively.

A new Opinion adopted by WTSA-12 calls upon concerned ITU Member States to take into consideration the progress achieved so far within ITU-T Study Group 3, to review and possibly withdraw the reservations about Recommendation ITU-T D.156, and invites Member States to take all measures necessary for the effective implementation of this Recommendation.

2.   Proposals

Considering above APT Members propose updating PP Resolution 22 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) to reflect the progress achieved so far within ITU-T Study Group 3 and the Opinion 1 adopted by WTSA-12:

MOD   **ACP/67A1/9**

RESOLUTION 22 (REV. ~~ANTALYA, 2006~~ BUSAN, 2014)

**Apportionment of revenues in providing
international telecommunication services**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (~~Antalya, 2006~~Busan, 2014),

considering

a)   the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) for the social and economic development of all countries;

b)   ITU's continued leading role in stimulating the universal development of telecommunications/ICT;

c)   the increasing imbalance, under the current circumstances, between developed and developing countries, in terms of economic growth and technological progress;

d)   that the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development, in its report "The Missing Link", recommended, *inter alia*, that Member States should consider setting aside a small portion of revenues from calls between developing and industrialized countries to be devoted to telecommunications in developing countries;

e)   that Recommendation D.150 of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), which provides for the apportionment of accounting revenues from international traffic between terminal countries, in principle on a 50/50 basis, has been amended to provide for sharing in a different proportion where there are differences in the costs of providing and operating telecommunication services, although ITU-T has not obtained any information on its implementation;

f)   Resolution 3 (Melbourne, 1988) adopted by the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference;

g)   that ITU, in pursuance of Resolution 23 (Nice, 1989) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and as a follow-up to the recommendation in "The Missing Link", carried out a study of the costs of providing and operating international telecommunication services between developing and industrialized countries and established that the cost of providing telecommunication services is much higher in developing countries than in developed ones, and this remains the case;

h)   that ITU-T has conducted the necessary studies for completion of Recommendation D.140 which establish the principles of cost-oriented accounting rates and accounting-rate shares in each relation,

considering further

a)   the approval by the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008) (WTSA-08) of Recommendation ITU-T D.156;

b)   the approval by Study Group 3 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) in May 2010 of Annex A to Recommendation ITU-T D.156;

c) Opinion 1 adopted by WTSA-12, which calls upon in view of the progress achieved so far within Study Group 3,

recognizing

a) that the continuing social and economic underdevelopment of a large part of the world is one of the most serious problems affecting not only the countries concerned but also the international community as a whole;

b) that the development of telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and services is a precondition for social and economic development;

c) that inequalities in access to telecommunication facilities globally result in a widening of the gap between the developed and the developing world in terms of economic growth and technological progress;

d) that the trend is towards falling costs of international telecommunication transmission and switching, contributing towards a lowering of accounting-rate levels, especially between developed nations, but that the conditions for lowering rates are not uniformly present throughout the world;

e) that raising telecommunication network quality and telephone access levels to developed-country levels throughout the world would assist significantly in achieving economic equilibrium and in diminishing existing call and cost imbalances,

recalling

a) the relevant resolutions of various development conferences, especially their declarations on the recognition of the need to pay special attention to the requirements of the least developed countries when devising development cooperation programmes;

b) the recommendation in "The Missing Link" that Member States should consider a rearrangement of their international traffic accounting procedures in relations between developing and industrialized countries such that a small proportion of call revenue be used for development purposes;

c) Recommendation 3 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which recommends that developed countries take into account requests for favourable treatment made by developing countries in service, commercial or other relations in telecommunications, thus helping to achieve the desired economic equilibrium conducive to a relaxation of present world tensions,

noting

a) that the concept of network externalities may apply to international traffic between developing and developed countries;

b) that information regarding the concept of network externalities and its possible application to international traffic may be found in an ITU-T Report;

c) that if the concept of network externalities were found to apply, it might be appropriate, subject to certain conditions being fulfilled, for the apportionment of accounting revenues to be on a basis other than 50/50, with the higher proportion being payable by the developed country to take account of the value of the network externalities;

d) that ITU-T is studying the applicability of network externalities to international traffic,

resolves to urge the Telecommunication Standardization Sector

~~1   to expedite its work on completing its study on the concept of network externalities for international traffic in relation to both fixed and mobile services;~~

2̶1   to follow up its work on developing the appropriate costing methodologies for both fixed and mobile services;

3̶2   to agree on transitional arrangements which may allow for some flexibility, taking into account the situation of the developing countries and the rapidly changing international telecommunication environment;

4̶3   to take into consideration the interests of all users of telecommunications as a high priority,

invites administrations of the Member States

1   to make available to the General Secretariat all the information necessary for the implementation of this resolution;

2   ~~to contribute to the work of ITU-T on network externalities, with a view to completing the required studies, taking due account of the legitimate interests of all involved parties~~ to consider Opinion 1 adopted by WTSA-12,

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

to monitor and report to the Council on progress achieved,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to submit a report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Council

1   to review achieved results, and to take all necessary measures so as to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this resolution;

2   to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made with respect to this resolution.

****

PROPOSED REVISION OF RESOLUTION 123 (REV.GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries

1.   Introduction:

In the Strategic Plan for the Union 2011-2015, one of three strategic goals for ITU-T is "to assist in bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries". This was also one of the four objectives of this sector.

The Draft four-year Rolling Operational Plan for the 2015 to 2018 timeframe of ITU-T said "*The second part of the strategic goal of ITU-T is to bridge the standards gap, namely to involve as many of the ITU member countries as possible in the development of standards. ITU-T has been quite successful in this with over 40 new countries participating in our work since 2006, countries that had never participated in the standards sector before. Notably, the participation by the African region in ITU-T study group meetings rose significantly. 2013 saw a 40 percent increase in the number of delegates using remote participation to join ITU-T meetings: over 3000 remote participants took part in over 600 meetings that offered remote participation*"

The above result is remarkable and should be upheld in the coming period. WTSA-12 approved the revised resolution 44 on "Bridging the standardization gap" in which 3 resolution 17, 44 and 54 were combined together to an entire action plan for the task: bridging the standardization gap and support for developing countries. This once again affirms the important task for ITU in the next period is to continue the Bridging Standardization Gap program.

ICT/Telecommunication human resources play an important role in the process of ICT/Telecommunication development. Therefore, human capacity building should be one of the main activities in bridging the standardization gap. ITU is expected to assist developing countries in this task so that they can have stronger human resources to serve in the process of ICT/Telecommunication development.

2.   Proposal:

With the above point of view, APT Members propose to make the following revisions to Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) as follows:

MOD ACP/67A1/10

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

Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries

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

recalling

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

considering

a) that "*the Union shall in particular facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service*" (No. 13 in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution);

b) that, in connection with the functions and structure of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), in Article 17, the Constitution indicates that those functions shall be "..., *bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, to fulfil the purposes of the Union*...";

c) that, ~~under the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015~~over the recent period, ITU-T's ~~is to~~ objectives included working to "*provide support and assistance to developing countries in bridging the standardization gap in relation with standardization matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and relevant training materials for capacity building, taking into account the characteristics of the telecommunication environment of the developing countries~~,~~*";

d) that, one of the strategic goals and target of the Union for 2016-2019 is "Inclusiveness – Bridge the digital divide to provide broadband for all";

e) that, under the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019, ITU-T is to work to *"Promote and assist the active participation of the membership, with special support for developing countries, in the definition and adoption of telecommunication/ICT standards (ITU-T Recommendations) with a view to bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries",*

considering further

a) that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted Resolution~~s 17, 44, 53 and~~54 to assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

b) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted Resolution 47 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Dubai, 2014), which calls for activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of recommendations of ITU-T and of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) in developing countries, and Resolution 37 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Dubai, 2014), which recognizes the need to create digital opportunities in developing countries,

recalling

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

noting

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

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

noting further

the following ITU's on-going actions are still in need:

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

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

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

recognizing

a) the continued shortage of skilled human resources in the standardization field in developing countries, resulting in a low level of developing-country participation in ITU-T and ITU-R meetings, in spite of the improvement observed in such participation lately, and, consequently, in the standards-making process, leading to difficulties when interpreting ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

b) ongoing challenges relating to capacity building, in particular for developing countries, in the light of rapid technological innovation and increased convergence of services;

c) the moderate level of participation by representatives of developing countries in ITU standardization activities, whether through lack of awareness of these activities, difficulties in accessing information, lack of training for human talent in standardization-related matters, or lack of financial resources to travel to meeting sites, which are factors with impact in terms of widening the existing knowledge gap;

d) that technological needs and realities vary from country to country and region to region, and in many cases developing countries do not have opportunities or mechanisms to make them known;

e) that in implementation of the provisions of the Annex to Resolution 44 (Rev.~~Johannesburg, 2008~~ Dubai, 2012) and of Resolution~~s 17, 53 and~~ 54 (Rev.~~Johannesburg, 2008~~ Dubai, 2012), ITU

actions have been carried out through ITU-T to assist in reducing the standardization gap between developing and developed countries,

taking into account

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3   to provide developing Member States with assistance to enhance human capacity building in the standardization field;

~~3~~4   to identify ways and means to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the meetings of the three Sectors of ITU and the dissemination of information on standardization;

~~4~~5   to further collaborate with the relevant regional organizations and support their work in this area~~,~~;

~~5~~6   to strengthen the reporting mechanisms on the implementation of the action plan associated with Resolution 44 (Rev.~~Johannesburg, 2008~~ Dubai, 2012) through, for example, the annual operational plans,

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

****

PROPOSED REVISION OF RESOLUTION 131 (REV.GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Information and communication technology index
and community connectivity indicators

1.   Introduction

The 10th WTIM in Bangkok on National coordination of ICT statistics recommended that Member States are free to establish their own model of national coordination of ICT statistics and whichever source considered reliable by the Member State may be appointed by it to the BDT as such.

Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and the Programme 4 in Dubai action plan approved by WTDC-14 call upon BDT to rely primarily on official statistics, to develop the international standards, definitions and methodologies on telecommunication/ICT statistics.

ITU will continue to collect and disseminate quality indicators and statistics that measure and provide comparative analysis of advancements in the use and adoption of ICTs as a major factor in supporting socio-economic growth. They also serve to monitor the digital divide as well as progress towards achievement of internationally agreed goals in the post-2015 development agenda.

2.   Proposals

APT Members propose to update PP Resolution 131 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) to reflect the progress achieved so far within adopted Resolution 8 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) and the Programme 4 in Dubai action plan by WTDC-14:

MOD   ACP/67A1/11

RESOLUTION 131 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~ BUSAN, 2014)

Information and communication technology index[1]
and community connectivity indicators[2]

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

---

[1] The single ICT index must be further developed, taking into consideration the needs of the membership.

[2] Community connectivity is taken here to refer to the possibility to access telecommunication services from a terminal facility put at the disposal of a community, to facilitate ease of use.

aware

a) that technological innovation, digitization and telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) have developed significantly and have continued to modify the ways in which people access knowledge and communicate with one another;

b) that there is still an ongoing need to call for the promotion of knowledge and the development of skills in all populations in order to achieve greater economic, social and cultural development and to raise the standard of living of the world's citizens;

c) that each Member State is seeking to establish its own policies and regulations in order to narrow as effectively as possible the digital divide between those who have access to communication and information and those who do not,

recognizing

a) that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) represented an opportunity to identify a global strategy for narrowing the digital divide from the development standpoint;

b) that the outcome of the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development has resulted in agreement on the identification of a set of basic indicators for measuring ICT for development, as called for by § 115 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,

considering

a) that the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS provides for the following: "*In cooperation with each country concerned, develop and launch a composite ICT Development (Digital Opportunity) Index. It could be published annually, or every two years, in an ICT Development Report. The index could show the statistics while the report would present analytical work on policies and their implementation, depending on national circumstances, including gender analysis*";

b) that key stakeholders, among which ITU (represented by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)), involved in the measurement of information society statistics, joined forces to create a "global Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development";

c) the contents of Resolution 8 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~ Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) as well as Programme ~~3~~4 of the ~~Hyderabad~~Dubai Action Plan, on collection and dissemination of telecommunication/ICT information and statistics, with particular emphasis on consolidation of information and statistical data by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in order to avoid duplication in this field;

d) that, through Programme ~~3~~4 of the ~~Hyderabad~~Dubai Action Plan, WTDC called upon ITU-D to:

– ~~collect and disseminate in a timely fashion data and statistics, including sex-disaggregated data where applicable;~~

– ~~analyse telecommunication/ICT trends and produce regional and global research reports;~~

– ~~benchmark ICT developments and clarify the magnitude of the digital divide (using tools such as the ICT Development Index and the ICT Price Basket);~~

– ~~develop international standards and methodologies on ICT statistics;~~

- ~~contribute to the monitoring of internationally agreed goals and targets (such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the WSIS targets);~~
- ~~maintain a leading role in the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development;~~
- ~~provide capacity building and technical assistance to Member States in the area of ICT measurement;~~
- collect, harmonize and disseminate data and official statistics in the area of telecommunications/ICTs using a variety of data sources and dissemination tools, such as the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (WTI) Database, the ICT Eye ITU online portal, the UN Data portal and others;
- analyse telecommunication/ICT trends and producing regional and global research reports, such as the Measuring the Information Society (MIS) report as well as statistical and analytical briefs;
- benchmark telecommunication/ICT developments and clarifying the magnitude of the digital divide (using tools such as the ICT Development Index and the ICT Price Basket) and measuring the impact of ICTs on development and the gender digital divide;
- develop international standards, definitions and methodologies on telecommunication/ICT statistics, in close cooperation with other regional and international organizations, including the United Nations, Eurostat, OECD and the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, for consideration by the United Nations Statistical Commission;
- provide a global forum for discussing information society measurements for ITU members and other national and international stakeholders, by organizing the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium and its related statistical expert groups;
- encourage Members States to bring together different stakeholders in government, academia and civil society in raising national awareness about the importance of production and dissemination of high-quality data for policy purposes;
- contribute to the monitoring of internationally agreed goals and targets, including the MDG and WSIS targets as well as the targets set by the Broadband Commission, and developing related measurement frameworks;
- maintain a leading role in the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development and its relevant task groups;
- provide capacity building and technical assistance to Member States for the collection of telecommunication/ICT statistics, in particular by means of national surveys, through the delivery of training workshops and the production of methodological manuals and handbooks,

e)   the WSIS outcomes in relation to ICT indicators, especially the following paragraphs in the Tunis Agenda:

•   § 113, which called for formulating appropriate indicators and benchmarking, including community connectivity indicators, to clarify the magnitude of the digital divide, in both its domestic and international dimensions, and keep it under regular assessment, and tracking global progress in the use of ICTs to achieve internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals;

•   § 114, which recognized the importance of the development of ICT indicators for measuring the digital divide and noted the launch of the Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development;

- § 115, which noted the launch of the ICT Opportunity Index and the Digital Opportunity Index, based on the set of basic indicators defined by the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development;

- § 116, which stressed the need to take into account different levels of development and national circumstances;

- § 117, which called for further development of these indicators, in collaboration with the global partnership, in order to ensure cost-effectiveness and non-duplication in this field;

- § 118, which invited the international community to strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries by giving appropriate support at national and regional levels,

recognizing further

a)   that, with a view to providing their populations with faster access to telecommunication/ICT services, many countries have continued to implement public community connectivity policies in those communities that are poorly served with telecommunication facilities;

b)   that the approach of achieving universal service through community connectivity and broadband access instead of seeking in the short term to ensure that all households have a telephone line has become one of the main goals of ITU,

bearing in mind

a)   that, in order to keep each country's public policy makers properly informed, ITU-D shall continue to strive to gather and periodically publish a variety of statistics which provide some indication of the degree of progress in and penetration of telecommunication/ICT services in the different regions of the world;

b)   that, according to the guidelines of the Plenipotentiary Conference, it is necessary to ensure as far as possible that the policies and strategies of the Union are fully in tune with the constantly changing telecommunication environment,

noting

a)   that the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS identifies indicators and appropriate reference points, including community connectivity indicators, as elements for the follow-up and evaluation thereof;

b)   that the single ICT Development Index (IDI) was developed by ITU-D and has been published annually since 2009;

c)   that Resolution 8 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~ Dubai, 2014) instructs the Director of BDT to establish and collect community connectivity indicators and to participate in the establishment of core indicators to measure efforts to build the information society and, by doing so, to illustrate the scale of the digital divide,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to continue, if justified, to promote the adoption of measures necessary to ensure that community connectivity indicators are taken into account in regional and world meetings convened for the purpose of evaluating and following up the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1   to continue to promote the adoption of ITU statistics based primarily on official data provided by Member States, and to publish them regularly;

2   to promote the activities required to define and adopt new indicators including e-application indicators for the purpose of measuring the real impact of ICTs on countries' development;

3   in order to give full effect to Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010 Dubai, 2014), to continue convening a seminar for Member States and experts to develop existing indicators and systematically review their methodologies, commencing this review in accordance with Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010 Dubai, 2014), and, as appropriate, to formulate any other indicators that may be required;

4   to call for a conference on ICT indicators at least once every two years;

5   to give the necessary support for the implementation of Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010 Dubai, 2014), and to stress the importance of implementing the WSIS outcomes in relation to the indicators mentioned, and to continue to avoid duplication in statistical work in this field;

6   to continue to work to promote a single ICT index using available internationally recognized methodologies as the means by which ITU responds to *considering a)* above;

7   to cooperate with relevant international bodies, in particular those involved in the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, for the implementation of this resolution;

8   to work on the development of community connectivity indicators and forward the results on an annual basis;

9   to adapt the data collection and the single ICT index in order to reflect the changing access to and use of ICTs, and to invite Member States to participate in such processes,

instructs the Secretary-General

to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on progress in the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States

1   to participate in the submission of their national community connectivity statistics to ITU-D;

2   to participate actively in these endeavours, by providing the requested information to ITU-D so as to produce telecommunication/ICT benchmarks, with a view to developing a single ICT index.

****

PROPOSED REVISION OF RESOLUTION 136 (REV. GUADALAJARA, 2010)

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

1.   Introduction

Nowadays, disasters including but not limited to tsunami, earthquake and storm seriously affect many people all around the world. In order to deal with these matters and bring a better life to all, it is essential to enhance the cooperation between nations and regions to monitor and manage in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief.

Besides, application of science and modern telecommunication technologies plays an important role in alerting and warning of natural calamity, facilitating disaster prevention, mitigation and relief and recovery effort particularly in developing countries that are suffering from disasters. Application of those advanced technologies is still a difficulty for developing countries. Therefore, training program on technical and operational of network for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations is also necessary for developing countries.

2.   Proposal

In view above, APT Members propose the revisions to Resolution 136 as follows:

MOD   ACP/67A1/12

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

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

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

recalling

a)   Resolution 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) in the service of humanitarian assistance;

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

c)   Resolution 34 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technology in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response;

d)   Resolution 48 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on strengthening cooperation among telecommunication regulators;

e)   Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-07) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations;

f)   Resolution 646 (WRC-03) of WRC, on public protection and disaster relief;

g)   Resolution 673 (WRC-07) of WRC, on radiocommunication use for Earth observation applications;

h)   the emergency telecommunication/ICT coordination mechanisms established by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,

taking into account

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

noting

a)   § 51 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), on the use of ICT applications for disaster prevention;

b)   § 20 (c) of the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS, on e-environment, which calls for the establishment of monitoring systems, using ICTs, to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries, least developed countries and small economies;

c)   § 30 of the Tunis Commitment adopted by WSIS, on disaster mitigation;

d)   § 91 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by WSIS, on disaster reduction;

e)   the effective coordination work of the Partnership Coordination Panel for Telecommunication for Disaster Relief and Mitigation, led by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector,

considering

a)   the devastation suffered from disasters including but not limited to tsunami, earthquake and storm around the world, particularly in developing countries that may suffer disproportionately due to a lack of infrastructure and, therefore, have the most to gain from information on the subject of disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;

b)   the potential of modern telecommunications/ICTs toplay an important role in early warning of disaster, facilitate disaster prevention, mitigation, and relief and recovery efforts;

c)   the ongoing cooperation between ITU study groups and other standards development organizations dealing with emergency telecommunications, alert and warning systems,

recognizing

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

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

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

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

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

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

convinced

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

resolves to instruct the Directors of the Bureaux and the three Sectors Advisory Groups

1 to continue their technical studies and to develop recommendations, through the ITU relevant study groups, concerning technical and operational implementation, as necessary, of advanced solutions to meet the needs of public-protection and disaster-relief telecommunications/ICTs, taking into account the capabilities, evolution and any resulting transition requirements of existing systems, particularly those of many developing countries, for national and international operations;

2 to conduct training programs for trainers of relevant organisations and entities, especially in developing countries, on technical and operational aspects of network for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations;

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

34 to promote implementation by appropriate alerting authorities of the international content standard for all-media public warning, in concert with ongoing development of guidelines by all

ITU Sectors for application to all disaster and emergency situations through the relevant ITU study groups;

~~4~~5 to continue to collaborate with organizations that are working in the area of standards for emergency telecommunications/ICTs and for communication of alert and warning information, in order to study the appropriate inclusion of such standards in ITU's work and their dissemination, in particular in developing countries,

encourages Member States

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

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

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

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

invites the Secretary-General

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

****

PROPOSED REVISION OF RESOLUTION 137 (REV. GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Next-generation network deployment in developing countries[1]

1.   Introduction

Over the past 4 years since 2010, many developing countries have promptly deployed NGN network with the objective of bringing broadband further especially to rural and remote areas. NGN has shown its use in the meaning that it provides infrastructure to implement multi-services including broadband connections.

Besides NGN's potential, there are still some issues especially from developing countries of operation and exploitation of NGN so that it can prove necessity and make the most of its potential especially when the amount of money to invest for NGN is really big. The guideline on how to effectively operate NGN network is therefore essential for developing countries.

The transition of legacy network to NGN will affect the point of interconnections, quality of service and other operational issues; this will also have its effect on costs to the end user. The support and leading of ITU in researching tariff and cost of telecom services in NGN network is therefore very necessary.

2.   Proposal

In view of the above, APT Members propose to make following revisions to Resolution 137:

MOD   ACP/67A1/13

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

Next-generation network deployment in developing countries[1]

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

recalling

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

considering

a)   that, as stated in § 22 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), a well-developed information and communication network

---

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

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

infrastructure and applications, adapted to regional, national and local conditions, easily accessible and affordable, and making greater use of broadband and other innovative technologies, where possible, can accelerate the social and economic progress of countries, and the well-being of all individuals, communities and peoples, and that this is covered by Action Line C2, expanded to include Action Line C6;

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

welcoming

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

noting

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

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

recalling

a)   the efforts and collaboration of the three Bureaux to continue enhancing work aimed at providing information and advice on subjects of importance to developing countries for the planning, organization, development and operation of their telecommunication systems;

b)   that technical knowledge and experience of great value to the developing countries is also obtainable from the work of the ITU Radiocommunication (ITU-R), Telecommunication Standardization (ITU-T) and Telecommunication Development (ITU-D) Sectors;

c)   that, in accordance with Resolution 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, the provisions in all ITU documents relating to developing countries shall be extended to apply adequately to the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

recognizing

a)   that the developing countries have limited human and financial resources to cope with the ever-increasing technology gap;

b)   that the existing digital divide is liable to be aggravated further with the emergence of new technologies, including post-NGNs, and if developing countries are not able to introduce NGNs fully and in a timely manner,

taking into account

a)   that, for countries, especially developing countries and many developed countries, that have already invested heavily in the traditional public switched telephone network, it is a pressing task for them to conduct a smooth migration from existing networks to NGNs;

b)   that NGNs are ~~considered a~~ potential tool_s_ to meet the new challenges facing the telecommunication industry, and NGN deployment and standards development activities are essential for developing countries, especially for their rural areas where the majority of the population live;

c)   that many developing countries have largely invested in deployment of NGN networks to provide advanced services but still not be able to exploit and operate effectively;

d)   that the migration of legacy network to NGN will affect the point of interconnections, quality of service and other operational issues; this will also have its effect on costs to the end user;

~~c~~_e_)   that countries can benefit from NGNs, which can facilitate the delivery of a wide range of advanced information and communication technology (ICT)-based services and applications for building the information society, resolving difficult issues such as the development and implementation of systems for public protection and disaster relief, especially telecommunications for early warning and the dissemination of emergency information;

~~d~~_f_)   that the challenge, as perceived by WSIS, is to harness the potential of ICTs and ICT applications for promoting the development goals of the Millennium Declaration, namely the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and so forth,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

1   to continue and consolidate their efforts on NGN and future networks[2] deployment studies, study on tariff and cost, ~~and~~ standards-development, training activities, and operational guidelines, ~~particularly~~ especially for those designed for rural areas and for bridging the digital divide and the development divide;

2   to coordinate studies and programmes under the Next-Generation Network Global Standards Initiative (NGN-GSI) of ITU-T and of the Global Network Planning initiatives (GNPi) of ITU-D; coordinate ongoing work being carried out by study groups and the relevant programmes as defined in ~~Hyderabad~~ Dubai Action Plan of WTDC-~~10~~14, to assist the membership in deploying NGN effectively, ~~particularly ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 26 and the activities of BDT Programme 1,~~ especially in conducting a smooth migration from existing telecommunication infrastructures to NGNs; ~~and~~ seek appropriate solutions to expedite affordable ~~NGN~~ deployment in rural areas, taking into consideration the successes of several developing countries in migrating and operating ~~to~~ these networks, and benefiting from the experience of these countries,

---

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

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

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

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

instructs the Council

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

invites all Member States and Sector Members

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

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

****

PROPOSED REVISION OF RESOLUTION 162 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Independent management advisory committee

1. Introduction

During the Council Session in 2014 several questions relating to the scope of activities and mandate of the Independent Management Advisory Committee were raised. In addition clarification was sought on the manner in which the Council is expected to treat the annual report of the Committee.

At the informal interregional preparatory meeting for PP-14 held on Friday 16 May 2014 at the ITU Headquarters in Geneva under the chairmanship of the proposed/designated chairman for PP-14, this issue was discussed and it was felt appropriate to provide some clarifications regarding the issues raised during the Council Session in 2014.

2. Proposal

In view of the above, APT Member States propose the following revisions to the Resolution 162.

MOD   ACP/67A1/14

RESOLUTION 162 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Independent management advisory committee

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

~~considering~~

~~the recommendation of the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of the United Nations organizations and multilateral financial institutions on the establishment of effective and independent audit committees,~~

recalling

a) the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled *Oversight Lacunae in the United Nations System (JIU/REP/2006/2)* and in particular recommendation 1 thereof on the establishment of an independent external oversight board~~,~~;

b) Council Decision 563 (revised 2014), which adds to the Terms of Reference of the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources (CWG-FHR): *to undertake on an annual basis, a review of the status of the implementation of the recommendations of the Independent Management Advisory Committee as presented annually to Council,*

reaffirming

its commitment to efficient, accountable and transparent management of the Union,

recognizing

a) that the establishment of an independent management advisory committee contributes to effective oversight and governance of an organization;

b) that an independent management advisory committee is a governance tool and does not duplicate the financial audit functions of either the internal or the external auditor;

c) that the Council 2011 by its Decision 565 established IMAC on a trial basis for four years and appointed its five Members;

cd) that the established practice among international institutions is that an independent management advisory committee serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the governing body and the head management of the agency in fulfilling their oversight and governance responsibilities,;

e) the valuable contribution that the IMAC has made to the oversight capacity of the Council in its first three years of reporting,

considering

the recommendation of the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of the United Nations organizations and multilateral financial institutions on the establishment of effective and independent audit committees,

considering further

the report of the Council to this Plenipotentiary Conference on the activities carried out by IMAC,

noting

the reports by the Chairman of the Council Group on the Financial Regulations and other related fFinancial mManagement issues (Group FINREGS) (Documents C10/28 and WG-RG-18/2),

noting further

a) Annex D to the rReport by the Chairman of the Standing Committee on aAdministration and mManagement of the Council (Document C10/75),; which contains draft terms of reference for the establishment of an independent management advisory committee with the title "Independent audit advisory committee of experts (IAACE)",

b) Questions raised and clarifications sought in regard to the scope of activities and the manner in which the Report of the IMAC should be treated by the Council;

c) Reports of the IMAC to Council 2012, 2013 and 2014 (Documents C12/44 First annual report, C13/65 + Corr. 1 Second annual report, C14/22 Third Annual Report), including its 9 Recommendations,

resolves

1 to approve review and amend, if necessary, the terms of reference for the ITU Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC) contained in the annex to this revised resolution,;

2 to take note of the reports of the IMAC as referred to in *considering further* above,

resolves further

to renew the mandate of the IMAC for an additional 4 years until end of 2019,

instructs the Council

1   to ~~establish IMAC on a trial basis for four years, and to report to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference.~~consider the annual reports and the recommendations of the IMAC and take appropriate action~~-~~;

2   to evaluate, through appropriate mechanisms, on an annual basis the results of implementation of paragraph 1 (purpose) of Annex to Resolution 162,

instructs further

to review on an ongoing basis by the Council Working Group on Financial and Human Resources, as well as its ordinary sessions, the terms of reference (ToR) and propose any required amendment, as appropriate, and report on the matter to the Plenipotentiary Conference 2018 for its consideration and appropriate action.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 162 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Terms of reference for the ITU
Independent Management Advisory Committee

Purpose

1   The Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), as a subsidiary body of the ITU Council, serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the Council and the Secretary-General in fulfilling their governance responsibilities, including ensuring the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, risk management and governance processes. IMAC must add value and must assist in strengthening accountability and governance functions of the Council and the Secretary-General.

2   IMAC will provide advice to the Council and ITU management, on:

a)   the quality and the level of financial reporting, governance, risk management, monitoring and internal controls in ITU;

b)   the actions taken by ITU management on audit recommendations;

c)   the independence, effectiveness and objectivity of the internal and external audit functions; and

d)   how to strengthen the communication among stakeholders, external and internal auditors and ITU management.

Responsibilities

3   The responsibilities of IMAC are:

a)   Internal audit function: to advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of the internal audit function and the appropriateness of the independence of the internal audit function.

b)   Risk management and internal controls: to advise the Council on the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, including ITU's risk management and governance practices.

c)   Financial statements: to advise the Council on issues arising from the audited financial statements of ITU, and letters to management and other reports produced by the external auditor.

d)   Accounting: to advise the Council on the appropriateness of accounting policies and disclosure practices and assess changes and risks in those policies.

e)   External audit: to advise the Council on the scope and approach of the external auditor's work. IMAC may provide advice on the appointment of the external auditor, including the costs and scope of the services to be provided.

f)   Evaluation: to review and advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of ITU's evaluation function.

Authority

4   IMAC shall have all the necessary authority to fulfil its responsibilities, including free and unrestricted access to any information, records or staff (including the internal audit function) and the external auditor, or any business contracted by ITU.

5   The Head of the ITU internal audit function and the external auditor will have unrestricted and confidential access to IMAC, and vice versa.

6   These terms of reference (ToR) are to be reviewed periodically, as appropriate, by IMAC, and any proposed amendment submitted to the Council for approval.

7   IMAC, as an advisory body, has no management powers, executive authority or operational responsibilities.

Composition

8   IMAC shall comprise five independent expert members serving in their personal capacity.

9   Professional competence and integrity shall be of paramount consideration in the selection of members.

10   No more than one member of IMAC shall be a national of the same ITU Member State.

11   To the greatest extent possible:

a)   no more than one member of IMAC shall be from the same geographical region; and

b)   membership of IMAC shall be balanced, with individuals from developed and developing countries, in terms of public- and private-sector experience, and in terms of gender.

12   At least one member shall be selected on the basis of his/her qualifications and experience as a senior oversight professional or senior financial manager, preferably in the United Nations system or in another international organization, to the greatest extent possible.

13   To undertake their role effectively, members of IMAC should collectively possess knowledge, skills and senior-level experience in the following areas:

a)   finance and audit;

b)   organization governance and accountability structure, including risk management;

c)   law;

d)   senior-level management;

e)   the organization, structure and functioning of the United Nations and/or other intergovernmental organizations; and

f)   a general understanding of the telecommunication/ICT industry.

14   Members should ideally have or acquire rapidly a good understanding of ITU's objectives, governance structure, the relevant regulations and rules, and its organizational culture and control environment.

Independence

15   Since the role of IMAC is to provide objective advice, members shall remain independent of the ITU secretariat, the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference, and shall be free of any real or perceived conflict of interest.

16   Members of IMAC shall:

a)   not hold a position or engage in any activity that could impair their independence from ITU or from companies that maintain a business relationship with ITU;

b)   not currently be, or have been within the three years prior to appointment on IMAC, employed or engaged in any capacity by ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation, or have an immediate family member (as defined by the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules) working for or having a contractual relationship with ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation;

c)   be independent of the United Nations Panel of External Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit; and

d)   not be eligible for any employment with ITU for at least three years immediately following the last day of their tenure on IMAC.

17   IMAC members shall serve in their personal capacity and shall not seek or accept instructions in regard to their performance on IMAC from any government or other authority internal or external to ITU.

18   Members of IMAC shall sign an annual declaration and statement of private, financial and other interests (Appendix A to these ToR). The Chairman of IMAC shall provide the completed and signed declaration and statement to the Chairman of the Council promptly after a member commences his/her term on IMAC, and thereafter on an annual basis.

Selection, appointment and term

19   The process for selection of members of IMAC is set out in Appendix B to these ToR. The process shall involve a selection panel comprising representatives of the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

20   The selection panel shall relay its recommendations to the Council. Members of IMAC shall be appointed by the Council.

21   Members of IMAC are appointed to serve for a term of four years, renewable for a second and final term of four years, which need not be consecutive. To ensure continuity of membership, the initial appointment of two of its five members shall be for one term of four years only, decided by the drawing of lots at IMAC's first meeting. The Chairman shall be selected by IMAC members from amongst their number and shall serve in this capacity for a term of two years.

22   A member of IMAC may resign his/her membership by notice in writing to the Chairman of the Council. A special appointment for the remainder of that member's term shall be made by the Chairman of the Council in accordance with the provisions set out in Appendix B to these ToR to cater for such a vacancy.

23   An appointment to IMAC may only be revoked by the Council, under conditions to be established by the Council.

Meetings

24   IMAC shall meet at least twice in an ITU financial year. The exact number of meetings per year will depend on the agreed workload for IMAC and the most appropriate timing for consideration of specific matters.

25   Subject to these ToR, the IMAC will establish its own rules of procedure to assist its members in executing their responsibilities. The IMAC rules of procedure shall be communicated to the Council for its information.

26   The quorum for the committee is three members. As members serve in a personal capacity, alternates are not allowed.

27   The Secretary-General, the External Auditor, the Chief of the Administration and Finance Department, the Head of the internal audit function and the Ethics Officer, or their representatives, shall attend meetings when invited by IMAC. Other ITU officials with functions relevant to the items on the agenda may likewise be invited.

28   If necessary, IMAC has the ability to obtain independent counsel or have recourse to other outside experts in order to advise the committee.

29   All confidential documents and information submitted to or obtained by IMAC remain confidential.

Reporting

30   The Chairman of IMAC will submit its findings to the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary-General after each meeting, and will present an annual report, both in writing and in person, for consideration by the Council at its annual session.

31   The Chairman of IMAC may inform the Chairman of the Council, in between Council sessions, of a serious governance issue.

Administrative arrangements

32   Members of IMAC will provide services pro bono. In accordance with the procedures applying to appointed staff of ITU, members of IMAC:

a)   shall receive a daily subsistence allowance; and

b)   those not resident in the Canton of Geneva or neighbouring France shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses, to attend IMAC sessions,

33   The ITU secretariat will provide secretariat support to IMAC.

APPENDIX A

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC)
Declaration & Statement of Private, Financial
and Other Interests Form

1. Details
Name

2. Private, financial or other Interests (tick appropriate box)
☐ I have **no personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.
☐ I **have personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.
☐ I have **no personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC**. However, I have decided to provide my current personal, financial or other interests.**

3. Private, financial or other Interests of family members* (tick appropriate box)
☐ To my knowledge, **no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.
☐ **A member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.
☐ To my knowledge, **no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests** that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC. However, I have **decided to provide my immediate family's current financial or other interests.**
(* NOTE: FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS DECLARATION, 'FAMILY MEMBER' HAS THE SAME MEANING AS DEFINED IN THE ITU STAFF REGULATIONS AND STAFF RULES).

Signature	Name	Date

Declaration & Statement of Private, Financial and Other Interests Form (Appendix A, page 2/4)

4.	Disclosure of relevant private, financial or other interests

If you ticked the first box at Item 2 <u>and</u> the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Item 5.

Please list your and/or your immediate family member's personal, financial or other interests that **could, or could be seen to, influence** the decisions or actions you take or the advice you provide in the course of your official duties. Please also state the reasons why you think these interests could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions you take or the advice you provide in the course of your official duties.

The types of interests you may need to disclose include real-estate investments, shareholdings, trusts or nominee companies, company directorships or partnerships, relationships with lobbyists, other significant sources of income, significant liabilities, gifts, private business, employment, voluntary, social or personal relationships.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Signature	Name	Date

Declaration & Statement of Private,
Financial and Other Interests Form
(Appendix A, page 3/4)

5.	Declaration

I declare that:

- As a member of the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), I am aware of my responsibilities under its Terms of Reference:
    - to disclose, and take reasonable steps to avoid, any conflict of interest (real or apparent) in connection with my membership of IMAC; and
    - not to make improper use of (a) inside information or (b) my duties, status, power or authority, in order to gain, or seek to gain, a benefit or advantage for myself or for any other person.

I declare that:

- I haveread the IMAC Terms of Reference and understood the requirement for me to disclose any private, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.

- I undertake to immediately inform the Chairman of IMAC (who shall inform the Chairman of the Council) of any changes to my personal circumstances or work responsibilities that could affect the contents of this disclosure and to provide an amended disclosure/s using this pro forma.

- I undertake to disclose any private, financial or other interests of my immediate family that I am aware of, should circumstances arise in which I consider that they could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my official duties.

- I understand that this would require the consent of the family member to the collection by ITU of personal information and a declaration that he/she is aware of the purpose for which the personal information has been collected, the legislative requirements authorizing the collection and the third parties to whom the personal information may be disclosed, and consents.

Signature	Name	Date

Declaration & Statment of Private,
Financial and Other Interests Form
(Appendix A, page 4/4)

6.	Declaration of consent by immediate family member to disclosure of their personal, financial and other interests

If you ticked the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Step 7.

This declaration is to be completed by the immediate family member/s of the IMAC member where the IMAC member considers that the personal, financial and other interests of the family member/s could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions he/she is taking or the advice he/she is giving in the course of his/her membership of IMAC.

Family member name _____

Relationship to IMAC member _____

IMAC member name _____

Signature	Name of immediate family member	Date

7.	Submit his form

Once completed and signed, this form should be sent to the Chairman of the ITU Council.

APPENDIX B

Proposed process for selection of members of the
Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC)

A vacancy on IMAC (including for its initial membership) shall be filled in accordance with the process set out below:

a)   The Secretary-General shall:

   i)   invite ITU Member States to nominate individuals who are deemed to possess exceptional qualifications and experience;

   ii)   place in international, reputable magazines and/or newspapers, and on the Internet, a call for expressions of interest from suitably qualified and experienced individuals,

   to serve on IMAC.

A Member State nominating an individual under subparagraph a)i) shall provide the same information that the Secretary-General requests of applicants responding to the expression of interest under subparagraph a)ii), and within the same time-frame.

b)   A selection panel shall be formed comprising six Council members representing the Americas, Europe, CIS, Africa, Asia and Australasia and the Arab States.

c)   The selection panel shall, taking into account the IMAC terms of reference (ToR) and the confidential nature of the selection process, review and consider the applications received and create a shortlist of candidates whom it may wish to interview. The selection panel will be assisted, as required, by the ITU secretariat.

d)   The selection panel shall then propose to the Council a list of the best-qualified candidates, equal to the number of vacancies on IMAC. In the event a vote is taken by the selection panel on whether (a) candidate(s) shall be included in the list of candidates to be proposed to the Council and ends in an equal number of votes, the Chairman of the Council shall have the deciding vote.

The information to be provided by the selection panel to the Council shall consist of each candidate's name, gender, nationality, qualifications and professional experience. The selection panel shall provide a report to the Council on the candidates recommended for appointment to IMAC.

e)   The Council shall consider the recommendation to appoint the individuals to IMAC.

f)   The selection panel will also create and retain a pool of suitably qualified candidates for consideration by the Council if required in order to fill a vacancy arising for any reason (e.g. resignation, incapacity) during a term of IMAC.

g)   In order to observe the principle of rotation, and upon expiration of the trial period, the positions shall be re-advertised every four years, if considered appropriate by the Council, using the selection process set out in this appendix. The pool of suitably qualified candidates referred to in subparagraph f) shall also be refreshed using that same selection process.

****

PROPOSED REVISIONS OF RESOLUTION 176 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields

1.   Introduction

The WTSA-12, which was held in Dubai, November 2012, updated its Resolution 72 "*Measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields*". This major revision of Resolution 72 is served as a concrete step toward making the issue more accessible to developing countries.

The WTDC-14, which was held in Dubai from March 30 to April 10 2014 updated its Resolution 62 "*Measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields*". This revision of Resolution 62 has significant implication to the management of wireless communication system and equipment. It also recognizes that the lack of comprehensive regulatory measures may result in increasing opposition to the deployment of radio installations and the effect of EMF to the human has not been gained enough public attention to the hand-held devices. A mobile phone may exert a much stronger EMF to human body than the base stations due to its closeness to the user.

The PP-10 Resolution 176 "Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields" has been one of important issues to assist countries, especially developing country, to develop the national regulations and to conduct the measurement. The assistant from ITU continues to be vital to protect end users and to guarantee a safer wireless communications environment. The implementation of resolutions and collaboration between the three Bureaux provide the enhanced benefits for the Member States and avoid the duplication of efforts.

2.   Proposal

In view above APT Members propose the following revisions to Resolution 176 (Guadalajara, 2010).

MOD   ACP/67A1/15

RESOLUTION 176 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields

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

recalling

a)   Resolution 72 (~~Johannesburg, 2008~~Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF);

b)   Resolution 62 (~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to EMF;

c)   relevant resolutions and recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

d)   that there is ongoing work in the three Sectors relating to human exposure to electromagnetic fields, and that liaison and collaboration between the Sectors and with other expert organizations are important, in order to avoid duplication of effort,

considering

a)   that the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) have the specialized health expertise and competence to assess the impact of radio waves on the human body;

b)   that ITU has expertise in calculating and measuring the field strength and power density of radio signals;

c)   the high cost of equipment used for measuring and assessing human exposure to EMF;

d)   that the considerable development in radio spectrum use has resulted in multiple sources of EMF emissions within any given geographic area;

e)   the urgent need for regulatory bodies in many developing countries to obtain information on EMF measurement methodologies in regard to human exposure to radio-frequency energy, in order to establish national regulations to protect their citizens;

f)   that without adequate information or appropriate regulation, people, particularly in developing countries, may have concerns about the effect of EMF on their health, which may result in increasing opposition to the deployment of radio installations;

g)   that, the possible effect of EMF radiation from base stations or hand-held devices need more public awareness;

f)h)   that guidelines on limits of exposure to EMF have been established by ICNIRP[1], the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)[2] and the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) and that many administrations have adopted national regulations based on these guidelines,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

1   to collect and disseminate information concerning exposure to EMF, including on EMF measurement methodologies, in order to assist national administrations, particularly in developing countries, to develop appropriate national regulations.;

2   to work closely with all the concerned agencies in implementation of this resolution, as well as Resolution 72 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, Resolution 62 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, in order to continue and enhance the technical assistance provided to Member States,

---

[1]   Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz) – http://www.icnirp.de/documents/emfgdl.pdf.

[2]   IEEE Std C95.1™-2005, IEEE standard for safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in collaboration with the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1   to ascertain the requirement for, and as appropriate conduct, regional seminars and workshops in order to identify the needs of developing countries and to build human capacity in regard to measurement of EMF related to human exposure to these fields;

2   to encourage Member States in the various regions to cooperate in sharing expertise and resources and identify a focal point or regional cooperation mechanism, including if required a regional centre, so as to assist all Member States in the region in measurement and training,;

3   to encourage concerned agencies to undertake necessary scientific studies to find out possible impact of EMF radiation on human body;

4   to formulate necessary measures and guidelines in order to help mitigation of the possible impact of EMF radiation on human body,

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

1   to prepare a report on the implementation of this resolution for submission to the ITU Council at each annual session;

2   to provide a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution.

****

RESOLUTION 182 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)

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

1.   Introduction

Environment is one of the widely discussed concerns in today's world. There is a strong scientific consensus that global climate is changing and that human activity contributes significantly to this trend. Role of ICT in tacking this situation includes promoting energy efficient ICT's as replacement of existing technologies and use of ICTs in mitigating the effect of Climate change. While the use of efficient ICT's can reduce GHG emissions, it is important to note that ICT, itself will also be a source of GHG emission. The reduction of GHG's from ICT is of primary concern, as the use of ICTs is going to increase several folds in coming years.

2.   Proposal

In view of above, APT Members propose the following revisions to Resolution 182 (Guadalajara, 2010):

MOD   ACP/67A1/16

RESOLUTION 182 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~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 (~~Guadalajara, 2010~~Busan, 2014),

recognizing

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

b)   relevant resolutions of world radiocommunication conferences and radiocommunication assemblies, such as Resolution 646 (WRC-03), on public protection and disaster relief; Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-07), on radiocommunication resources for early warning, disaster mitigation and relief operation; or Resolution 673 (WRC-07), on the use of radiocommunication for Earth observation, in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO);

c)   Resolution 73 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on ICTs and climate change, which resulted from the successful work of the focus group

created in 2007 by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to identify the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) in regard to this issue, and was adopted in response to the needs identified in the relevant contributions to WTSA-08 by the ITU regional groups;

d)　Resolution 66 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on ICT and climate change;

e)　Resolution 54 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on ICT applications;

f)　Resolution 1307 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2009 session, on ICTs and climate change,

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 of the 2009 World Telecommunication 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 United Nations Climate Change conferences held in Indonesia in December 2007 and in Copenhagen in December 2009;

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,

considering

a)　that the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions had risen by more than 70 per cent since 1970, having an effect on global warming, changing weather patterns, rising sea-levels, desertification, shrinking ice cover and other long-term effects;

b)　that climate change is acknowledged as a potential threat to all countries and needs a global response;

c)　that the consequences of developing countries' lack of preparation in the past have recently come to light, and that these countries will be exposed to incalculable dangers and considerable losses, including the consequences of rising sea levels for many coastal areas in developing countries;

d)　Programme 5 of the Hyderabad Action Plan for least developed countries, countries in special need (small island developing states, low-lying coastal countries and landlocked developing countries), emergency telecommunications and climate-change adaptation,

considering further

a)　that telecommunications/ICTs play an important role in protecting the environment and in promoting innovative and sustainable development activities at low risk to the environment;

b)   that the role of telecommunications/ICTs in tackling the challenge of climate change encompasses a wide array of activities, including, but not limited to: the promotion of telecommunications/ICTs as alternatives to other technologies that consume more energy; the development of energy-efficient devices, applications and networks; the development of energy-efficient working methods; the implementation of satellite and ground-based remote-sensing platforms for environmental observation, including weather monitoring; and the use of telecommunications/ICTs to warn the public of dangerous weather events and provide communication support for governmental and non-governmental organization aid providers to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions;

c)   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;

d)   the role ITU can play in promoting the use of ICTs to mitigate climate-change effects, and that the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 gives clear priority to combating climate change using ICTs;

e)   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~~,~~;

f)   that the impact of climate change will be severe for developing countries due to the lack of preparedness in these countries;

g)   that the use of green energy resources in telecommunication to reduce GHG emissions in ways, that increases the energy efficiency of telecommunication sector;

h)   the role of ITU in developing suitable guidelines for efficient disposal of e-waste from telecommunications/ICTs,

aware

a)   that telecommunications/ICTs also contribute to emissions of GHG, 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;

b)   that developing countries face additional challenges in addressing the effects of climate change, including natural disasters related to climate change,

bearing in mind

a)   that 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-T Study Group 5 is the lead ITU-T study group 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, and for studying, assessing and analysing safe, low-cost social recirculation of telecommunication/ICT equipment through recycling and reuse;

b) Question 24/2 of Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), on ICTs and climate change, adopted by WTDC-10;

c) 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 adoption of recommendations for enhancing the use of telecommunications/ICTs to serve as an effective cross-cutting tool to measure and reduce GHG emissions across economic and social activities;

d) the leadership of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), in collaboration with the ITU membership, in continuing to support studies on the use of radiocommunication systems, including remote-sensing applications, to improve climate monitoring and disaster prediction, detection and relief;

e) 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;

f) that several countries have committed to a 20 per cent reduction in GHG emissions both in the ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors by 2020, against 1990 levels,

resolves

that ITU, within its mandate and in collaboration with other organizations, will demonstrate its leadership in applying telecommunications/ICTs to 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 in order to contribute to the wider global efforts being made by the United Nations;

2 to encourage 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 report on the level that the ICT sector has contributed to the reduction of GHG emissions in other sectors through a reduction of their energy consumption by applying ICTs;

5 to promote awareness of the environmental issues associated with telecommunication/ICT equipment design, materials and encourage energy efficiency and the use of materials that reduces the impact of carbon emissions, in the design and fabrication of telecommunication/ICT equipment in order to promote a clean and safe environment;

6 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

7 to encourage reduction of GHG emissions through adoption of green energy sources;

8   to support use of ICTs in implementing smart grid that reduces power wastage in transmission and distribution,

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

1   to formulate a plan of action for the role of ITU, taking into account all relevant ITU resolutions, in conjunction with other relevant expert bodies/groups, and taking into account the specific mandate of the three ITU Sectors;

2   to assist member countries to develop guidelines for efficient e-waste disposal;

~~2~~3   to ensure that the relevant ITU study groups responsible for ICTs and climate change implement the plan of action referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the three Bureaux* 1 above;

~~3~~4   to liaise with other relevant organizations in order to avoid duplication of work and optimize the use of resources;

~~4~~5   to ensure that ITU organizes workshops, 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;

~~5~~6   to continue taking appropriate measures within the Union to contribute to the reduction of the carbon footprint (e.g. paperless meetings, videoconferences, etc.);

~~6~~7   to report annually to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made by ITU on implementation of this resolution;

~~7~~8   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,

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

1   to continue the development of best practices and guidelines that will assist governments in the development of policy measures that could be used to support the ICT sector in reducing GHG emissions and promoting ICTs in other sectors;

2   to help in the promotion of research and development:

–   to improve the energy efficiency of ICT equipment

–   to measure ~~climate change~~the carbon emission footprint of the industry

–   to mitigate the effects of climate change

–   to adapt to the effects of climate change,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1   to assist the lead ITU-T study group on ICTs and climate change (currently ITU-T Study Group 5), in collaboration with other bodies, in the development of methodologies to assess:

i)   the level of energy efficiency in the 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 ~~metrics~~methods for quantifying the carbon emission 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 promote the work of ITU and 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 and evolve suitable energy consumption rating standards for telecommunication/ICT equipment;

3   to utilize 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 ICT sector along with assistance for pilot deployment;

ii)   ensure that ITU actively leads in the application of ICTs in other industries and contributes to the reduction in GHG emissions,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1   to continue to contribute actively to ITU on ICTs and climate change;

2   to continue or initiate public and private programmes that include ICTs and climate change, giving due consideration to relevant ITU initiatives;

3   to support and contribute to the wider United Nations process on climate change;

4   to take necessary measures to reduce the effects of climate change by developing and using more energy-efficient ICT devices, applications and, use of green energy sources and through the application of ICTs in other fields;

5   to promote recycling, ~~and~~reuse of telecommunication/ICT equipment and efficient disposal of e-waste from telecommunications/ICTs;

6   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 monitoring, disaster prediction, alerting and response in accordance with relevant resolutions adopted by radiocommunication assemblies and world radiocommunication conferences.

****

PROPOSED NEW RESOLUTION ON HARNESSING THE BENEFITS OF CONVERGENCE THROUGH THE UTILIZATION OF ICT APPLICATIONS

1.   Introduction

The deployment of networks and diffusion of ICT applications are considered as key elements to integrating and enhancing coherent global economic development. This approach can improve the consistency of policies, as well as the efficiency and effectiveness of investment.

Sound policy and regulatory environment, infrastructure, and ICT applications and services form the three pillars of the information society. ITU can facilitate the realization of the information society by supporting membership programs that deploy networks and implement ICT applications in an integrated manner. ITU's support in leveraging convergence and ICT applications for economic growth is expected to create more jobs and economic opportunities for Member States.

As illustrated above, the utilization of ICT applications will contribute to the economic growth of Member States. However, each Member States' program must be coordinated accordingly in order to leverage the effects of ICT applications. In addition, the lack of economic and financial competence of developing countries should be taken into account by ITU and Member States.

2.   Proposal:

In this regard, APT Member States would like to propose the following Draft New Resolution, in Annex, to raise awareness on the importance of the coordination among Member States and due consideration for developing countries on the utilization of ICT applications.

ADD   ACP/67A1/17

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [ACP-1]

Harnessing the benefits of convergence through the utilization of ICT applications

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

recalling

a)   Resolution of 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunications Development Conference, on Information and Communication Technology Applications;

b)   Resolution 137 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on next-generation network deployment in developing countries;

c)   Resolution 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunications/information and communication technologies 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,

recalling further

a)   Resolution 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies 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/information and communication technologies in regards to climate change and protection of the environment;

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

noting

a)   that ITU Council Working Group for the Elaboration of the Draft Strategic Plan and the Draft Financial Plan 2016–2019 identified ICT application and services as one of key priorities of ITU-D objective 3.2.;

b)   that ITU, along with 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 outcomes of WSIS for both network and applications, the role of a mediator/facilitator for Information and Communication;

d)   infrastructure (Action Line C2) and the role of a co-facilitator in the more active implementation of ICT Applications (Action Line C7),

recognizing

a)   that telecommunications/ICT can improve competitiveness by raising the productivity of other industries, as well as increase efficiencies and bring benefits in all aspects of our daily life;

b)   that the benefits of deploying networks, like broadband, 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 networks and the expansion of ICT applications, cooperation and coordination among various respective players are necessary at various levels;

d)   in order to familiarize people in using ICT application, it is important to develop an approach or framework to adopt local culture in ICT application,

resolves to instruct the Council

1   to consider the Report of the Secretary General referred to in *instruct the Secretary-General 4* below;

2   to consider ways and means to further explore this topic, as appropriate, including the possible inclusion of this topic the agenda of the next WTPF,

instructs the Secretary-General

1   to continue monitoring the progress and achievements of goals set by the UN MDGs, WSIS and the Broadband Commission;

2   to continue actively participating in the Post-2015 Development Agenda in order for the Union to play a pivotal role in, enabling achievements of the goals and targets of the agenda through the expansion of essential ICT applications;

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

4   to report to the Council on the progress of activities related to ICT applications,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau in close collaboration with the Director of Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

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

2   to enhance awareness on ICT applications' role and benefits regarding socioeconomic development and the need for an integrated and coordinated approach toward ICT application policies;

3   to assist, to the extent practicable and within the budgetary limitation, the introduction and deployment of ICT applications in developing countries, taking into account their level (capacity, speed, character) of telecommunication/ICT infrastructures,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1   to continue developing relevant recommendations in collaboration with other international standards bodies relating to interoperability among a wide range of new ICT applications in consultation with industries and/or Sector members;

2   to explore ways and means that interoperability could be further implemented among a wide variety of ICT applications,

invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia

1   to identify the scope of ICT applications in connection with the Post-2015 Development Agenda;

2   to promote the introduction of ICT applications in order to harness the benefits of convergence and improve competitiveness by raising the productivity of other industries;

3   to consider how the regulations and institutional framework can support the utilization of the ICT applications;

4   to promote policy measures to bridge the gap in terms of the access to and utilization of ICT applications in each country;

5   to explore measures for greater collaboration 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 the roles and activities in relation with ICT applications;

6   to foster local content in ICT applications to encourage their adoption and preserve local culture and lifestyle.

****

PROPOSED NEW RESOLUTION ON FACILITATING INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) TO PREPARE FOR GLOBALLY CONNECTED WORLDS

1.   Introduction

Recently the Internet of Things (IoT) has been gathering international attention, especially in the fields of public service, disaster management and safety. It is perceived as the key infrastructure of a globally connected world, a world that is built upon digital networks where all people and things are interconnected and interact with each other, and where various intelligent services are provided through the Internet.

A globally connected world requires various networks that will be quite different from the existing one. Presently, the spectrum requirement for IoT's communications purposes are met out of spectrum bands designated for ISM (industrial, scientific and medical) applications and the allocation of spectrum for IMT services. The high speed network is an Internet-based network that takes advantage of the current wired and wireless broadband networks, and in this context, the IoT would represent an appropriate realization of a globally connected world. Furthermore, the IoT has emerged as a revolutionary technology over the last few years in various areas including public service, disaster relief, public safety, etc. In 2012, Gartner, an IT research and advisory firm, included the IoT in the top 10 technologies that would have the biggest impact on companies in the next three years. Recently, the IoT was included in the top 10 strategic technology trends of 2014.This clearly shows a growing interest in and expectations for the IoT. However, its market segments, the current status, the industry size and related issues are yet to be defined. In addition, the more people make use of the IoT, the bigger its socio-economic impact, which makes it necessary to initiate extensive discussions on how to reform the relevant regulations, as well as to reduce the international digital divide and other related issues at the ITU level.

Meanwhile, the report[1] of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) considered the IoT as one of the five emerging trends in ICTs for development. The future realized by the IoT was described as follows.

> The Internet of things will extend the reach of connectivity beyond people and organizations to include objects and devices. Businesses and administrative systems already connect and monitor objects and devices through radio-frequency identification tags and global positioning systems. The Internet of things will take this further, enabling anything to which an IP address can be attached – "everything from tyres to toothbrushes" – to be connected, respond to digital instructions, and gather data for analysis.

_____

[1]The report titled "Information and communications technologies for inclusive social and economic development" was submitted to the Seventeenth session of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) held on May 12 to 16, 2014.

The report also illustrated the importance of the IoT in developing countries.

> In developing countries, the principal short-term impact of the Internet of things is likely to concern specific applications given overall ICT infrastructure issues. Radio-frequency identification tags and global positioning systems, for example, can facilitate monitoring of trade consignments along supply chains, or help to manage the supply of educational materials and drugs in schools and clinics. Devices attached to vehicles can gather real-time information about traffic flows, enabling better traffic management – a major challenge in large, complex urban environments with poor infrastructure. Remote sensors can play an increasingly important part in monitoring environmental hazards such as climate change, health emergencies, and social unrest, enabling more timely adaptation, not least at local levels.

As UNCTAD expects the IoT to play a major part in ICTs for development during the next five years, it is fairly reasonable for ITU, a specialized agency of the UN responsible for ICT issues, to address the IoT when discussing the future role of the organization. Therefore, it is suggested to that this proposal be discussed at the Plenipotentiary Conference in order to facilitate the IoT to prepare for a globally connected world.

2.   Proposal

In this regard, APT Member States would like to propose the following Draft New Resolution, in Annex, in order to facilitate the IoT to prepare for a globally connected world.

ADD   ACP/67A1/18

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [ACP-2]

Facilitating Internet of Things (IoT) to prepare for
a Globally Connected World

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

considering

a)   that a globally connected world will be built on the connectivity and functionality made possible by the 'Internet of Things (IoT)';

b)   that a global connected world also requires considerable enhancement of transmission speed, device connectivity and energy efficiency to accommodate the significant amounts of data among a plethora of devices;

c)   that the rapid development of related technology could cause a globally connected world to be realized faster than expected;

d)   that the IoT has been expected to play fundamental role in the fields of energy, transportation, health, agriculture, disaster management, public safety, and home networks and could benefit developing countries as well as developed countries;

e)   that the impact of the IoT will be more pervasive and far-reaching thanks to the wide-range applications in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sectors and non-ICT sectors;

f)   that thorough and extensive discussions are needed at the ITU level to take necessary measures to facilitate converged activities related to IoT to all sectors;

g)   that special attention to be paid to privacy and security in IoT;

h)   that considering the limited financial and human resources in developing countries, special attention should be given to developing countries,

recognizing

a)   that Recommendation ITU-T Y.2060 (2012) defines the concept of the IoT as a global infrastructure for the information society, enabling advanced services by interconnecting (physical and virtual) things based on existing and evolving interoperable ICT;

b)   that studies on the IoT are being carried out in the telecommunication standardization sector to develop recommendations, such as the Joint Coordination Activity on IoT, the Global Standards Initiative on the IoT, the Focus Group on M2M (Machine-to-Machine), and ITU-T Study Groups in accordance with their respective scope and mandate of activities;

c)   that as Radio-frequency identification (RFID) and Ubiquitous Sensor Network (USN) facilitated the advent of the IoT, the IoT will in turn play an important part as a catalyst for other related technologies currently studied by the Union;

d) that the Internet Protocol version six (IPv6) along with a suite of new Internet Protocols specifically for IoT networks are prerequisites for implementing its future applications and services; as well as collaborating between all relevant organizations and communities to raise greater awareness and to promote the adoption of IPv6 within Member States and through capacity building within the mandate of the Union,

bearing in mind

a) that interoperability is required to develop services derived by the IoT (hereinafter 'IoT services') at the global level, the extent practicable with mutual collaboration among relevant organizations and entities including other Standards Development Organizations(SDOs) involved in using open standard to the extent practicable;

b) that industry fora are developing technical specification of the IoT and have requested collaboration with the Union;

c) that spectrum requirement of the IoT may need to be studied to facilitate the achievement of a globally connected world;

d) that the application of IoT is expected to encompass all sectors including but not limited to energy, transportation, health, agriculture, etc.;

e) that the IoT related activities will encourage the participation of all relevant organizations or entities around the world to promote the early establishment and expansion of the IoT;

f) that a globally connected world through the IoT could also contribute to achieving the goals of the Post-2015 Development Agenda;

g) that the IoT could redefine the relationship between people and devices,

resolves

to promote IoT as a key enabler of a globally connected world in order to achieve the objectives mentioned in *considering* d) and e)above,

invites the next World Radiocommunication Conference

to consider the necessity to study the requirement to allocate spectrum for IoT, as appropriate,

instructs the Secretary-General in consultation with and collaboration of the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to consider taking necessary measures in order to develop and foster the IoT as a tool to implement the outcomes of World Submit on Information Society (WSIS) and Post-WSIS activities;

2 to coordinate ITU activities with activities of other standards organizations in order to facilitate the use of the IoT;

3 to facilitate the exchange of experiences and information with all relevant organizations and entities involved in the IoT and IoT services with the aim of creating opportunities for collaborative efforts to support the deployment of the IoT;

4 to submit an annual report on the results of implementation of this Resolution to the Council sessions in 2015-2018;

5 to submit a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 2018,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1   to foster studies currently being carried out by relevant ITU-T Study Groups on IoT including security and interoperability as a basic enabler capable of facilitating the emergence of diverse services in a globally connected world in collaboration with relevant sectors;

2   to continue collaboration with relevant organizations including SDOs for exchanging best practices and disseminating information to increase interoperability of IoT services through joint workshops and training sessions and joint coordination activity groups,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to encourage and assist those countries which need support in adopting the IoT and IoT services by providing information and technologies of the IoT,

instructs the Council

1   to consider the reports of the Secretary General on the activities referred to *in instructs the Secretary-General* 4 above and take necessary measures so as to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Resolution;

2   to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made with respect to this resolution based on the report of the Secretary General,

invites Member States

to consider developing appropriate policies, regulations, codes of practices and guidelines to enhance the development of the IoT,

invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia

to participate actively in IoT-related studies in the Union through contributions and by other appropriate means.

****

WORKING DEFINITION OF THE TERM "ICT"

1.   Introduction

Resolution 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) requests Council "to elaborate through the Sector study groups and submit a working definition of the term 'ICT' to the Council and working groups of the Council, for possible transmission to the next plenipotentiary conference."

Council Resolution 1332 further instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux to elaborate this working definition. In this regard, Council 2011 instructed the Director of BDT "to conduct consultations with the chairmen of ITU-D study groups and TDAG for the creation of a group for elaboration of a working definition of the term 'ICT' open for the participation of other Sector membership, and the Directors of BR and TSB to conduct studies on the definition of ICT and report to the Council.

As results of that study the following working definition is agreed by the correspondence group:

> "*Technologies and equipment that handle (e.g. access, create, collect, store, transmit, receive, disseminate) information and communication.*"

Importantly, the Correspondence Group also agreed to the following parameters and guidelines for the proposed working definition:

- The **working definition** should be high-level and brief; technologically neutral; applicable to the ITU's roles and responsibilities, and used in the context of the work, recommendations, and resolutions of the ITU's three sectors.

- The **working definition** should not be intended to include content, services, software, or applications; interfere with the security or integrity of networks or personal data; appear in legally binding documents like the ITU Constitution or Convention, or expand the scope of ITU activities.

One contribution to the Council 2014 stated that:

Quote

"*A working definition is intended to be understood within a specific scope and context, and that it is not necessarily exhaustive or authoritative for other purposes. Each use of the term "ICT" has its own particular context and its meaning derives from that context. These meanings vary depending upon whether the subject is telecommunications policy, federal acquisition regulations, management of information resources, or other with regulatory or policy implications.*

Recognizing the contextual nature of a working definition, the Correspondence Group agreed to parameters and guidelines for development of a working definition of ICTs. The United States understands that the working definition is to be understood within these parameters and guidelines. This agreement on the parameters and guidelines for development of a working definition are discussed clearly in the final report of the Correspondence Group, contained in "Final Report of the Chairman, Correspondence Group on the Elaboration of a Working Definition of the Term `ICT'" ("Final Report of the Correspondence Group) (Document CG01/041). The United States therefore proposes that, should Council determine to transmit the working definition of ICT developed by the Correspondence Group to the Plenipotentiary Conference, it should do so in the form of the Final Report of the Correspondence Group"

Unquote

After further discussion at Council, it was decided to submit the report of the Correspondence Group to PP-14.

2. Proposal

In view of the above, and taking into account that the term ICT is used in various ITU Resolutions in conjunction with telecommunication in the form of Telecommunication/ICT since at least 10 years, it is appropriate to reflect the results of the activities of the Correspondence Group on the "working definition of the ICT" as stated above in all ITU resolutions once PP-14 decides on the matter:

ACP/67A1/19

Option 1

Should Plenipotentiary Conference agree on the above mentioned working definition or on a modified version of that working definition, the following text could be included in the minutes of the Plenary Meeting in which such working definition is agreed:

"Plenipotentiary Conference Busan, 2014 in considering the proposed working definition of ICT decided to instruct the Secretary General and the Director of the Bureaux to editorially reflect the above-mentioned working definition in all ITU Resolutions by

- adding an asterisk to the title of all Resolutions in the area where the ICT first appears

describing at the bottom of that page underneath of the asterisk the text relating to the above-mentioned Working Definition."

Option 2

Should Plenipotentiary Conference not agree on the above–mentioned working definition the following text could be included in the minutes of the Plenary Meeting in which such definition is discussed

"The Plenipotentiary Conference 2014 in considering the proposed working definition of ICT did not agreed to the proposed working definition for ICT and decided to instruct

a) the Council to further pursue the matter with a view to agree on a working definition and

b) the Secretary General and the Director of the Bureaux to editorially reflect the working definition of the ICT once agreed in all ITU Resolutions by:

- adding an asterisk to the title of all Resolutions in the area where the ICT first appears

describing at the bottom of that page underneath of the asterisk the text relating to the latter agreed Working Definition."

****

THE NEED TO FACILITATE THE OPERATION IN COMPLEMENTING TERRESTRIAL SURVEILLANCE WITH CONTINUOUS AIRCRAFT SURVEILLANCE VIA SATELLITE

New Agenda Item to satisfy above mentioned need

1.   Introduction:

The Agenda Items of all WRCs are decided by a previous WRC and contained in a Resolution adopted by that WRC. The Resolution is then sent to the Council and once approved becomes the definitive agenda of the conference and all study Groups and CPM are tasked to prepare technical, operational, and procedural aspects of those agenda items.

Unfortunately in the past, at two occasions in 1995 and 2012 new agenda items were added to those WRCs without being adopted by the Council or studied by the ITU-R.

Such surprising and unexpected actions made the tasks of the WRC participants very difficult as the membership could not study the impact of those added agenda items from the viewpoints of their impact on existing and operational, and/or planned services.

Moreover, PP is the highest body of the Union dealing with top and high level policy issues and those related to inter-sectoral issues relating to specific sector needs to be discussed only at that sector through relevant procedures and arrangements.

Even though PP is the highest organ of the Union, nevertheless it would not intervene in the technical detailed issues of a Sector due to the fact that the participants at PP are of managerial and policy making and may not be prepared to discuss technical issues. In fact PP-14 is heavily overloaded with its traditional items and we should not further overloaded.

Such course of action, if agreed for WRC-15, establishes a precedence that in future any Administration which either does not succeed to include its requirement in an agreed agenda at a previous WRC or if it decides to bring a new agenda item without being agreed by the Council and without being studied under the CPM process would be added to the agenda.

On the other hand, as much of the Earth's surface cannot be covered by aircraft surveillance radar, air traffic management is constrained to a degree by not having a complete surveillance coverage capability in oceanic, polar and remote regions.

In order to maintain required safety standards from the availability of satellite technology providing global aircraft surveillance there is a need to provide such a global service through appropriate Earth to space satellite reception.

Complementing the terrestrial surveillance with continuous aircraft surveillance via satellite will provide a complete airspace surveillance coverage picture to air traffic management. It will also provide a cost effective solution for remote areas without surveillance coverage, and would be among the viable option for oceanic and polar areas. To this effect, all airspace users, commercial airlines and passengers will benefit from safer and more expeditious flights in oceanic, remote and polar airspace regions.

2.   Proposal:

In view of the above, APT Members, while fully respecting the procedure and course of action currently in force in regard with establishment of new agenda for World Radiocommunication Conferences as contained in the basic Instrument of the Union, invites Plenipotentiary Conference Busan, 2014, on an exceptional basis and without setting a precedence:

ACP/67A1/20

1   To recognize the need to facilitate the operation in complementing terrestrial surveillance with continuous aircraft surveillance via satellite to provide a complete airspace surveillance coverage picture to air traffic management and,

ACP/67A1/21

2   To recommend WRC-15 to reflect the above-mentioned recognition in an appropriate manner in its outcome in urging Member States to make their utmost efforts to facilitate the operation of complementary terrestrial surveillance using continuous aircraft surveillance via satellite, within the frame work of the Radio Regulations, until the time that a competent WRC consider the matter and take necessary action, as appropriate.

_____

Asia-Pacific Telecommunity Administrations

ASIA-PACIFIC COMMON PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ITU STABLE CONSTITUTION

1.   Introduction

APT Members are of the view that the consideration of a Stable Constitution is one of the critical and fundamental issues to be examined by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014). APT Members hold the strong belief that until a decision on this issue is finalized it seems premature and even counterproductive to amend any Article of the Basic Instruments of the Union. This fact is reflected in the APT Common Proposals ACP/67A1/1, ACP/67A1/2, ACP/67A1/3 and ACP/67A1/4.

2.   Proposal

In view of the above, APT Members propose:

NOC   ACP/67A2/1

CONSTITUTION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Reasons: No change to any provisions in the Constitution unless the proposed modifications are absolutely necessary and could not be achieved through other possible means.

NOC   ACP/67A2/2

CONVENTION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Reasons: No change to any provisions of the Convention unless the proposed modifications are absolutely necessary and could not be achieved through other possible means.

PROPOSED REVISION OF RESOLUTION 25 (REV. GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Strengthening the regional presence

1. Introduction

In the meeting of Council 2013 Session of ITU concerning Resolution 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on Strengthening the Regional Presence, there was a concern that Council has information on how the field offices are managed and how many staff are allocated in each office, but does not have information about what actions and activities field offices are in fact performing in regards to the implementation of the mandates of the ITU. A report on the evolution and development of activities, including implementation of projects and regional initiatives and the organization of workshops and seminars is vital in order to provide the membership with the information necessary to evaluate the effectiveness and the strength of the regional presence of the ITU, and to act accordingly in providing the necessary support for the fulfilment of the mandates of Resolution 25 and for the implementation of the Regional Initiatives approved by the World Telecommunication Development Conference. In close coordination with headquarters, regional offices are responsible for the implementation of the ITU Strategic Plan, in particular the regional initiatives. Preparations of major events such as the Connect Summits series, the regional preparatory meetings (RPMs) and the regional development forums (RDFs) are led by the Regional Directors who coordinate with focal points at ITU headquarters. In this regard, efforts continue to be made at the field level to support and promote the events of all Sectors in the region (Study Groups, Working Parties meetings, seminars, workshops).

In APT Members' opinion, information about what actions and activities field offices are in fact performing in regards to the implementation of the mandates of the ITU is not only necessary for the report of regional presence to the Council but it also important to all Member States in the region. Besides, the information on what activities in operational plan will be implemented by regional presence in each year will be more important for Member States in each region to keep following and participate in. This will help to better assess the efficiency of the field offices so that Member States can compare between the plan and the result achieved in the report. This is particularly important when regional offices are responsible for the implementation of the ITU Strategic Plan, in particular the regional initiatives and preparations of major events are led by the Regional Directors who coordinate with focal points at ITU headquarters and in close cooperation with regional telecommunication organizations.

2. Proposal

For the above reasons, APT Members propose to make the revisions to Resolution 25 outlined below.

MOD   ACP/67A2/3

RESOLUTION 25 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

Strengthening the regional presence

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

considering

a)   the need for developing countries to keep up with the increasing pace of development of new technologies for the benefit of their population;

b)   that the enhanced development of national telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructures would narrow the national and global digital divides;

c)   that the three Sectors of the Union could assist Member States in various issues concerning, in particular, developing countries, as specified in the ~~Hyderabad~~ Dubai Action Plan adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC),

recalling

a)   the United Nations' Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) 2009 report on the effectiveness of the ITU regional presence;

b)   Resolution 123 (Rev. ~~Guadalajara, 2010~~Busan, 2014) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

c)   Resolution 5 (Rev.~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Dubai, 2014) of WTDC, on enhanced participation by developing countries in the activities of the Union;

d)   Resolution 48 (WRC-95) of the World Radiocommunication Conference, on strengthening the regional presence in the radiocommunication study group work;

~~e)   Resolution 17 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on telecommunication standardization in relation to the interests of developing countries;~~

~~f~~e)   Resolution 44 (Rev. ~~Johannesburg, 2008~~Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

~~g~~f)   Resolution 57 (~~Johannesburg, 2008~~Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA, on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) on matters of mutual interest,

recognizing

a)   the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as countries with stringent budgetary constraints,

in participating in the activities of ITU, including the conferences and meetings of the three Sectors;

b) the ~~urgent~~ continuing need to adapt the mandate, priorities, expertise and working methods of the regional presence towards partnerships in project implementation and activities, which would necessarily involve strengthening the relationship between ITU and regional telecommunication organizations, as foreseen in Resolution 58 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) ~~of this conference~~,

convinced

a) of the importance of the regional presence in enabling ITU to work as closely as possible with its Member States and Sector Members, improving the dissemination of information on its activities and developing closer ties with regional and subregional organizations;

b) of the importance of continuing to strengthen coordination between the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

c) of the importance of increasing the technical expertise and knowledge of the human resources allocated in regional and area offices;

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

e) that the regional and area offices should provide enhanced technical assistance to countries with development needs;

f) that resources are limited, and that efficiency and effectiveness are therefore key considerations for activities to be undertaken by ITU;

g) that, to be effective, the regional presence must have the necessary level of authority to meet the diverse requirements of the Member States;

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

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

j) that strengthened regional presence will create efficiencies and greater convenience for Member States,

noting

a) that joint projects involving the collaborative efforts of the ITU regional offices and certain regional telecommunication organizations have already been very successfully implemented in some regions;

b) that both the Plenipotentiary Conference and the ITU Council have endorsed the principle that regional and area offices should be entrusted with clear and specific functions;

c) that there should be greater cooperation among BDT, the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat in order to encourage participation by the regional offices in their respective spheres;

d) that there is a need ~~to evaluate~~ for ongoing evaluation of the staffing requirement for regional and area offices;

e)   that the JIU report made a number of recommendations on ways to improve the ITU regional presence, finding also that members expressed appreciation for the work of the offices, especially in the areas of human capacity building, direct country assistance, dissemination of information and preparation for major ITU events and in formulating regional positions in regard to major issues and trends in telecommunications,

noting also

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

resolves

1   to undertake a comprehensive evaluation of the ITU regional presence in the interval between two consecutive plenipotentiary conferences;

2   that, within the scarce existing resources of the Union, the regional presence shall be further strengthened and kept under review in the interests of meeting the continually evolving requirements and priorities of each region, the first objective being to maximize the benefits of the regional presence for the whole of the Union's membership;

3   that a broadening of the information dissemination functions of the regional presence is required in order to ensure that all of the activities and programmes of the Union are represented, while avoiding the duplication of such functions between headquarters and the regional offices;

4   that the regional and area offices shall be empowered to make decisions within their mandate, while the coordination functions and the balance between ITU headquarters and the regional and area offices should be facilitated and improved, in accordance with the strategic plan for the Union for ~~2012-2015~~2016-2019, in order to achieve a better balance of work between headquarters and the regional offices;

5   that the regional and area offices should contribute, inter alia, to the annual ITU-D four year rolling operational plan, with content specific to each regional and area office, linked to the Strategic Plan for the Union for 2016-2019 and the Dubai Action Plan, then set up and continue to publish the annual plan/events on ITU website for implementation;

~~5~~6   that priority shall be given to implementing all elements of the strategic plan for the Union for ~~2012-2015~~2016-2019 with a view to strengthening the regional presence, in particular:

i)   to expand and strengthen the regional and area offices by identifying functions which could be decentralized and implementing them as soon as possible;

ii)   to review the internal administrative procedures pertaining to the work of the regional offices, with a view to their simplification and transparency and enhancement of work efficiency;

iii)   to assist countries in implementing the projects defined in Resolution 17 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Dubai, 2014) of WTDC;

iv)   to establish clear procedures for consulting Member States, giving Member States the opportunity to review the consolidated regional initiatives and provide feedback to help prioritize them, and keeping Member States informed on project selection and funding;

v)   to provide the regional and area offices with greater autonomy in terms both of decision-making and of addressing the crucial needs of the Member States in the region, including, but not limited to:

- functions relating to the dissemination of information, provision of expert advice and hosting of meetings, courses and seminars;

- any functions and tasks that may be delegated to them relating to the preparation and implementation of their own budgets;

- ensuring their effective participation in discussions on the future of Union and on strategic issues concerning the telecommunication/ICT sector;

~~6~~7   that cooperation between the ITU regional and area offices, relevant regional organizations and other international organizations dealing with development and financial matters should continue to be improved, in the interests of optimizing the use of resources and avoiding duplication, and that Member States should be kept updated through BDT, where necessary, in order to ensure that their needs are being met in a coordinated and consultative fashion;

~~7~~8   that regional meetings should be organized in the various regions by the relevant Sectors, particularly ITU-D, in collaboration with regional organizations, in order to improve the effectiveness of the corresponding global meetings and facilitate better participation;

~~8~~9   that substantial resources have to be made available in order for BDT to be able to operate effectively in the interests of narrowing the telecommunication gap between the developing and developed countries, thereby supporting endeavours towards bridging the digital divide, and that, accordingly, the regional offices should, in coordination with ITU headquarters, take measures with a view to:

−   supporting pilot projects for the implementation of e-services/applications, analysing and disseminating their results <u>and possibility of application in other countries,</u> and managing their further adaptation and development within the region;

−   creating a mechanism for the purpose of:

    i)   developing a suitable and sustainable business model that will result in private-sector participation (companies and academic communities);

    ii)   assisting in the determination of an appropriate and affordable technology to meet the needs and requirements of rural populations;

    iii)   formulating a rural deployment strategy that takes account of the ICT literacy of rural populations and is relevant to their conditions and needs;

−   actively assisting Member States in the area of funds-in-trust projects or projects financed from the ICT Development Fund;

~~9~~10   that ~~operational and financial key performance indicators (OKPIs and FKPIs) identified by the Director of BDT, in collaboration with the directors of regional offices~~ <u>the objectives and outcomes identified in the Strategic Plan for the Union 2016-2019, along with the ITU-D four year rolling operational plan and the evaluation criteria identified in the Annex to this Resolution</u>, shall be used to evaluate ~~BDT activities related to~~<u>the</u> regional presence~~,~~<u>.</u> ~~and that, where~~<u>Where</u> regional and area offices do not meet the agreed evaluation criteria, the Council should assess the reasons and take the necessary corrective actions that it considers appropriate, in consultation with the countries concerned,

instructs the Council

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

2 to allocate the appropriate financial resources within the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

3 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made in implementing this resolution;

4 to analyse the performance of regional and area offices based on the report of the Secretary-General ~~and on the evaluation of the OKPIs and FKPIs defined in the ITU-D operational plan~~, the Strategic Plan for the Union 2016-2019, the ITU-D four year rolling operational plan and the evaluation criteria identified in the Annex to this Resolution, and to take appropriate measures for improving the ITU regional presence;

5 to ~~decide, to the extent possible, on the~~ continue to consider further implementation of the recommendations from the 2009 JIU report[1] ~~at http://www.itu.int/md/S09-CL-C-005/en;~~.

~~6 to undertake a cost-benefit analysis comparing OKPIs and FKPIs, taking into consideration~~ *~~resolves~~* ~~9 above,~~

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to facilitate the task of the Council by providing all necessary support for strengthening the regional presence as described in this resolution;

2 to adapt, where necessary, the prevailing terms and conditions of host-country agreement(s) to the changing environment in the respective host country, after prior consultations with concerned countries and the representatives of the regional intergovernmental organizations of the affected countries;

3 to take into consideration the elements for evaluation contained in annex to this resolution;

4 to submit each year to the Council a report on the regional presence containing, for each specific regional and area office, detailed information on how the goals and objectives identified in the Strategic Plan 2016-2019 and the ITU-D four year rolling operational plan are being delivered in the context of the results-based management framework. The report should include detailed information on:

i) staffing;

ii) finances;

iii) ~~evolution and development~~ new developments, such as any extension of activities, ~~including, among others, the extension of activities to~~ of the three Sectors, ~~implementation of projects and~~ outcomes of projects, including regional initiatives, ~~organization of~~ seminars, ~~and~~ workshops, ~~participation in events, organization of~~ and regional preparatory meetings

---

[1] http://www.itu.int/md/S09-CL-C-005/en

and attraction of new Sector Members, in coordination with regional intergovernmental organizations;

further instructs the Secretary-General

to suggest appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of ITU's regional presence, including evaluation by JIU or by referring it to any other independent entity, taking into account the elements set out in the annex to this resolution,

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

1   to take the necessary measures for further strengthening of the regional presence, as described in this resolution;

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

3   to develop specific operational and financial plans for the regional presence, in collaboration with the regional offices, to be included as part of ITU's annual operational and financial plans;

4   to elaborate ~~detailed OKPIs and FKPIs~~ on the objectives and outcomes of the activities of each regional and area office, to be included as part of ITU's annual operational and financial plans, taking into consideration *resolves* 9 above;

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

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

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

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

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

10   to take the necessary measures to ensure the effective incorporation of Radiocommunication Bureau and Telecommunication Standardization Bureau activities in the regional and area offices,

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

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

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 25 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

Elements for evaluation of the ITU regional presence

The evaluation of ITU's regional presence should be based on the functions assigned to its regional offices under Annex A: "Generic activities expected of the regional presence" of Resolution 1143 adopted by the ITU Council at its 1999 session, in *resolves* 2 to 9 of Resolution 25 (Rev. ~~Guadalajara, 2010~~Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and in other pertinent decisions.

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

a)   the extent of fulfilment of the provisions of Resolution 25 (Rev. ~~Guadalajara, 2010~~Busan, 2014) by BDT, the General Secretariat and the other two Bureaux, as appropriate;

b)   how further decentralization could ensure greater efficiency at lower cost, taking into consideration accountability and transparency;

c)   a biennial survey of the level of satisfaction of Member States, Sector Members and regional telecommunication organizations with ITU's regional presence;

d)   the extent of possible duplication between the functions of ITU headquarters and the regional offices;

e)   the degree of autonomy in decision-making currently accorded to regional offices, and whether greater autonomy could enhance their efficiency and effectiveness;

f)   the effectiveness of collaboration between the ITU regional offices, regional telecommunication organizations and other regional and international development and financial organizations;

g)   how regional presence and the organization of activities in the regions can enhance the effective participation of all countries in ITU work;

h)   the resources currently made available to the regional offices for reducing the digital divide;

i)   the identification of functions and powers that might be assigned to the regional presence in implementing the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;

j)   the optimal structure of the ITU regional presence, including the location and number of regional and area offices.

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

A report on this evaluation exercise should be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council at its ~~2012~~ 2016 session. The Council should then consider the appropriate course of action to be taken, with a view to reporting to the ~~2014~~ 2018 plenipotentiary conference on the matter.

PROPOSED REVISION OF RESOLUTION 58 (REV. GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Strengthening of relations between ITU and regional telecommunication organizations and regional preparations for the Plenipotentiary Conference

1.   Introduction

APT Members have examined Resolution 58 (Guadalajara, 2010) and made necessary amendments in order to reflect the need for organizing inter-regional coordination meetings for Plenipotentiary Conferences, and to amend other parts of the Resolution to clarify the objectives of the Resolution.

2.   Proposal

In view of the above, APT Members propose the following revisions in Resolution 58 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010):

MOD   ACP/67A2/4

RESOLUTION 58 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

Strengthening of relations between ITU and regional telecommunication organizations and regional preparations for the Plenipotentiary Conference

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

recalling

a)   Resolution 58 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b)   Resolution 112 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

c)   the following resolutions:

–   Resolution 72 (Rev. WRC-07) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on world and regional preparations for WRCs;

–   Resolution 43 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on regional preparations for WTSAs;

–   Resolution 31 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on regional preparations for WTDCs, this resolution having been adopted for the first time in 2006, by WTDC-06 in Doha, Qatar,

acknowledging

that Article 43 of the ITU Constitution states that: "*Members reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to make regional arrangements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis . . .*",

considering

a)   that the Union and regional organizations share a common belief that close cooperation can promote regional telecommunication development through, *inter alia*, organizational synergy;

b)   that the six principal regional telecommunication organizations[1], namely the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), the African Telecommunications Union (ATU), the Council of Arab Ministers of Telecommunication and Information represented by the Secretariat-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC), seek close cooperation with the Union;

c)   that there is a continued need for the Union to strengthen close cooperation with these regional telecommunication organizations, given the increasing importance of regional organizations concerned with regional issues, and cooperate with them in regard to preparation of conferences and assemblies of the three Sectors and plenipotentiary conferences, through six preparatory meetings in the year preceding the conference;

d)   that the ITU Convention encourages the participation of the regional telecommunication organizations in the Union's activities and provides for their attendance at conferences of the Union as observers;

e)   that all six regional telecommunication organizations have coordinated their preparations for this conference;

f)   that many common proposals submitted to this conference have been developed by administrations having participated in the preparatory work carried out by the six regional telecommunication organizations;

g)   that this consolidation of views at regional level, together with the opportunity for interregional discussions prior to conferences, has eased the task of reaching a consensus during these conferences;

h)   that there is a need for overall coordination of the interregional consultations;

i)   the benefits of regional coordination as already experienced in the preparation of WRCs and WTDCs, and latterly WTSAs,

---

[1]   There are eleven regional telecommunication organizations as referred to in Article 43 of the Constitution. The list can be found in Council Resolution 925. The five regional organizations other than the six principal ones may choose to participate in regional preparatory meetings and other activities of the Union.

noting

a)   that the Secretary-General's report under former Resolution 16 (Geneva, 1992) of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, when available, should facilitate evaluation by the ITU Council of the Union's own regional presence;

b)   that the relationship between ITU regional offices and regional telecommunication organizations has proved to be of great benefit;

c)   that some ITU Member States are not members of these regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in *considering b)* above,

taking into account

the efficiency benefits that plenipotentiary conferences and other Sector conferences and assemblies would gain from an increased amount and level of prior preparation by the Member States,

resolves

1   that the Union should continue developing stronger relations with regional telecommunication organizations, including the organization of ~~six~~ one ITU regional preparatory meeting~~s~~ per ITU region, mentioned in *considering b)* above for plenipotentiary conferences, as well as other Sector conferences and assemblies, as necessary;

2   that the Union, in strengthening its relations with the regional telecommunication organizations and by means of ITU regional preparations for plenipotentiary conferences, world conference on international telecommunication, radiocommunication conferences and assemblies, WTDCs and WTSAs shall, with assistance of its regional offices when necessary, cover all Member States without exception, even if they do not belong to any of the six regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in *considering b)* above,

resolves further

to invite the regional groups to continue their preparations for plenipotentiary conferences including the possible convening of inter-regional coordination meetings,

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

1   to continue to consult with Member States and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations on the means by which assistance can be provided in support of their preparations for future plenipotentiary conferences;

2   to follow up on the submission of a report on the results of the aforementioned consultation to the Council for its consideration, taking into account similar experiences, and to report regularly to the Council thereafter;

3   on the basis of such consultations, and ensuring that all the Member States are associated with this process, to assist Member States and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations with preparatory work, in particular for developing countries, in such areas as:

–   the organization of ~~formal~~ ITU preparatory meetings ~~(six meetings in the case of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, the ITU Radiocommunication Sector having fewer)~~, preferably before or after ITU major events (as referred to in *resolve 2* above);

– proposing the development of coordination methods for the ITU preparatory meetings, where necessary,

– facilitation of interregional coordination meetings, with the objective of reaching a possible convergence of interregional views on major issues;

– assisting representatives of regional organizations to attend the above-mentioned inter-regional coordination meetings including where necessary, by providing , within the budgetary limit of the Union, fellowships for representatives of developing and least developed countries wishing to attend the above-mentioned meetings;

– identifying major issues to be resolved by the future conferences and assemblies referred to in resolves 2 above,

instructs the Council

to consider the reports submitted and take appropriate measures to strengthen this cooperation, including arranging for dissemination of the findings in the reports and the Council's conclusions to non-Council members and to regional telecommunication organizations, taking into account actions referred to in *instructs the Secretary-General , in close cooperation with the Directors of the three Bureaux 3* above,

invites the Member States

to participate actively in the implementation of this resolution.

PROPOSED REVISION OF RESOLUTION 140 (REV. GUADALAJARA, 2010)

ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the
World Summit on the Information Society

1.   Introduction

APT Members have reviewed Resolution 140(Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) and revised the Resolution taking into account actions which were taken and activities which were carried out since 2010.

2.   Proposal

APT Members would like to propose the following revisions to Resolution 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) for the consideration of PP-14.

MOD   ACP/67A2/5

RESOLUTION 140 (REV. ~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~BUSAN, 2014)

ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the
World Summit on the Information Society

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

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,

recalling further

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,

considering

a)   the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of WSIS and the WSIS+10 High Level Event;

b)   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;

c)   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));

d)   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;

e)   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;

f)   that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Lines C2 (Information and communication infrastructure) and C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Tunis Agenda, and a potential partner for a number of other action lines, as identified by WSIS;

g)   that the parties involved in implementing the Summit outcomes agreed, in 2008, to designate ITU as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C6 (Enabling environment), for which it had previously acted only as a co-facilitator;

h)   that the ITU is given specific responsibility for maintaining the WSIS stocktaking database (§ 120 of the Tunis Agenda);

ie)   that ITU is capable of providing expertise relevant to the Internet Governance Forum as demonstrated during the WSIS process (§ 78a of the Tunis Agenda);

jf)   that ITU has, *inter alia*, specific responsibility to study and report on international Internet connectivity (§§ 27 and 50 of the Tunis Agenda);

kg)   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);

lh)   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,

mi)   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 plays a fundamental role in providing global perspectives on the development of the information society;

b)   that the ITU and other relevant International organizations should seek to cooperate and coordinate activities, where necessary, for the global benefit of mankind;

bc) 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;

cd) the needs of developing countries, 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;

de) 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;

ef) 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;

fg) 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;

gh) that the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) 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;

hi) that the Council Working Group on WSIS (WG-WSIS) has proven to be an effective mechanism for facilitating Member State inputs on the role of ITU in implementing WSIS outcomes, as envisaged by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);

ij) that the ITU Council has approved roadmaps for Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;

jk) 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;

kl) 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),

taking into account

a) that WSIS acknowledged that multistakeholder participation is essential to the successful building of a people-centered, 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, progress in natural science, mathematics, engineering and technology has formed the basis for ICT innovations and convergence that are bringing the benefits of the information society to an increasing number of people around the world;

e) 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;

f) the outcomes of the two WSIS forums hosted by ITU in May 2009 and May 2010;

*g*d)   the ITU report "WSIS+5" on ITU's WSIS implementation and follow-up activities for the five years 2005-2010,

e)   *the UNGA's decision to conclude the overall review with a two day high level meeting of the UNGA to be held in December 2015, preceded by an inter-governmental preparatory process that takes into account inputs from all relevant stakeholders,*

noting

~~that there is currently no definition of the term "information and communication technologies (ICT)", which is widely used in documents of the United Nations, ITU and other organizations, including the WSIS outcomes,~~

~~endorsing~~

a)   Resolution 30 (Rev. ~~Hyderabad, 2010~~Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

b)   Resolution 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)~~of this conference~~;

~~c)   the relevant results of the 2010 session of the ITU Council, including Resolution 1282 (Rev. 2008);~~

~~d)   programmes, activities and regional activities established by WTDC-10 with the objective of bridging the digital divide;~~

*e*c)   the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS~~;~~*,*

~~f)   Resolution 75 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on ITU-T's contribution in implementing the outcomes of WSIS, and the establishment of a Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues as an integral part of WG-WSIS,~~

bearing in mind

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,

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 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,

resolves, without prejudging the outcome of the WSIS review process to be made by UN General Assembly in 2015

1   that ITU should continue to 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 play a lead facilitation role in the WSIS implementation process, as a moderator/facilitator for implementing Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;

3   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;

4   that ITU should continue to adapt itself, taking into account technological developments and its potential to contribute significantly to building an inclusive information society;

5   to express its satisfaction with the successful outcomes of the Summit, in which the expertise and core competence of ITU were noted several times;

6   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, as well as all members of ITU actively involved in implementing the WSIS outcomes;

7   that there is a need to integrate the implementation of the Hyderabad Action Plan, and in particular Resolution 30 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), and relevant resolutions of plenipotentiary conferences, with the multistakeholder implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

85   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;

96   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, calling also upon Programme 1 Objective 2 of the Dubai Action Plan and the ITU-D study groups to do the same;,

10   that ITU should complete the report on the implementation of WSIS outcomes concerning ITU in 2014,

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, and 3 above, in accordance with the appropriate roadmaps;

2   to continue to coordinate, with the Coordination Committee, the activities related to WSIS implementation for implementing *resolves* 1, 2, and 3 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 final and comprehensive report on the ITU activities for WSIS implementation to the next plenipotentiary conference in 2014,

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. Hyderabad, 2010), 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 ITU's implementation of the WSIS outcomes, 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* 4 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 elaborate through the Sector study groups and submit a working definition of the term "ICT" to the Council and working groups of the Council, for possible transmission to the next plenipotentiary conference;

54   to take into account the relevant decisions of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to mid-term assessment of implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

6   to modify Resolution 1282 adopted by the Council at its 2008 session to establish a working group of the Council for the Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues, open only to Member States with open consultation to all stakeholders;

75   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, Sector Members, Academia and Associates

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

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

resolves to express

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, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and other relevant United Nations agencies.

PROPOSED REVISION OF RESOLUTION 169 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union

1.   Introduction

APT Members have examined Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010) and made necessary amendments in order to reflect the status of participation of academia, universities and their associated research establishments in the work of the three ITU Sectors.

2.   Proposal

In view of the above APT Members proposed following revisions in Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010):

MOD   ACP/67A2/6

RESOLUTION 169 (~~GUADALAJARA, 2010~~REV. BUSAN, 2014)

Admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union

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

recalling

a)   Resolution 71 (~~Johannesburg, 2008~~Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly~~,~~;

b)   Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

considering

a)   that academia, universities and their associated research establishments are not mentioned in Article 19 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union nor in any other provisions of the Basic Instruments of the Union;

~~a~~*b)*   that the trial period of the participation of academia, universities and their associated research establishments in the three Sectors of the Union ~~will~~ as authorized in *resolves* 1 of Resolution 169 (Guadalajara, 2010) proved to benefit the work of the Sectors, particularly as these bodies address developments in modern technology within ITU's field of competence, while having a future vision allowing modern technologies and applications to be addressed in timely fashion;

~~b~~*c)*   that the scientific contribution of these bodies will far outweigh the level of financial contribution proposed to encourage their participation,

resolves

1   to admit academia, universities and their associated research establishments concerned with the development of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) to participate in the work of the three Sectors, pursuant to the provisions of this resolution, without the need for any amendment to Articles 2 and 3 of the ITU Constitution~~, for a trial period until the next plenipotentiary conference~~ and Article 19 of the Convention or any other provision of the Convention;

2   to set the level of the financial contribution for such participation at one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries[1] for defraying Union expenses;

3   that acceptance of applications for participation shall be conditional on the support of the Member States of the Union to which the bodies belong, on the condition that this shall not constitute an alternative for those bodies currently listed with the Union as Sector Members or Associates,

instructs the Council

1   to add any additional conditions or detailed procedures to this resolution, if it deems appropriate;

2   to submit a report on this participation to the next plenipotentiary conference, on the basis of an evaluation thereof by the advisory groups of the three Sectors, for a final decision to be taken on such participation;

3   that such academia should not have a role in decision-making, including the adoption of resolutions or recommendations regardless of the approval procedure;

4   that the application and approval process for academia, other than those mentioned in *resolves* 1, 2 and 3 above, should be the same as for Associates;

5   to further implement this resolution and fix the annual fee based on the proposed amount of one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries;

6   to calculate the financial contributions and the conditions for admission on an ongoing basis, and report to the next plenipotentiary conference,

~~further~~ instructs the Radiocommunication Assembly, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and the World Telecommunication Development Conference

to mandate their respective Sector advisory groups to study, whether there is a need for any additional measures and/or arrangements to facilitate such participation that are not covered by Resolution 1 or relevant recommendations of the above-mentioned assemblies and conference, and adopt such modalities, if they deem it necessary or required, and report the results through the Directors to the Council,

---

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

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

to take necessary and appropriate action in order to implement this resolution.

PROPOSED REVISION OF RESOLUTION 183 (GUADALAJARA, 2010)

Telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health

1   Introduction

The purpose of the revision of PP-10 (Guadalajara) Resolution 183 is to reference WTSA-12 (Dubai) Resolution 78 and other related outputs of ITU-T since PP-10 (Guadalajara). The revision is to also make Resolution 183 more consistent with the new resolution 54 of WTDC-14 (Dubai), which merged 3 resolutions of WTDC-10, namely Resolution 54 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on ICT applications; Resolution 65 Improving access to healthcare services by using information and communication technologies (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC; Resolution 74 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on more effective adoption of e government services.

2   Proposal

In view of the above, APT Members propose the following revisions in Resolution 183 (Guadalajara, 2010):

MOD   ACP/67A2/7

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

Telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health

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

> *considering*

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

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

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

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

considering further

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

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

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

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

recognizing

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

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

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

d)   that healthcare ICT standards need to be adapted, as necessary, to fit the context of each Member State, and that this requires a strengthening of capacity building and support;

e)   the ongoing work in ITU-D to bridge the digital e-health divide;

f)   the publication under ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 14-2/2 entitled "Mobile e-health solutions for developing countries";

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

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

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

invites Member States

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

encourages Member States and Sector Members

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

ACCESS TO ITU DOCUMENTS

Introduction

APT members have considered access to ITU Documentation and taking into account the result of discussions at ITU Council, approved the APT common proposals as outlined below.

Proposal

1   General information as contained in Document 59 submitted by the Secretary-General to the Plenipotentiary Conference 2014.

..

Information made available to the general public

ITU has traditionally made a variety of information available to the public and continues to do so today. Information that is regularly provided to the public – for sale or for free – includes the following[2]:

- *Press releases*
- *Speeches*
- *Statements*
- *Circulars/Circular letters[3]*
- *General information about the organization's activities (brochures, flyers, webpages, social media platforms)*
- *Photographs and videos of ITU events and activities*
- *Documents and information related to the history of the organization (History of ITU Portal)*
- *Publications, including:*
  - *Basic texts of the organization*
  - *Administrative Regulations*
  - *Final Acts of ITU conferences*
  - *Council Resolutions and Decisions*
  - *ITU Recommendations*
  - *Handbooks, guidelines, manuals, toolkits*
  - *Service publications (e.g. International Frequency List, lists of radio and telegraph stations)*
  - *Software and databases, especially related to management of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits as well as some ITU-T databases (e.g., International Numbering Resources)*
  - *Various reports and analyses, including reports on industry and ICT trends*
  - *Proceedings of workshops, seminars and colloquia*
  - *ICT data, statistics and statistical interpretations*
  - *Terminology lists and glossaries*

---

[2]   Note that the question of the *right* to access information is separate from the question of the *cost* of that access.

[3]   Access to SG Circular letters is restricted to TIES users, but access to all types of Circular letters in the three Sectors is open to the public.

o   *ITU News (formerly Journal télégraphique, 1869-1933, and Telecommunication Journal, 1934-1993)*

ACP/67A2/8

2   Document Categories and access

2.1   Treaty-making conferences: Plenipotentiary, World Conference on International Telecommunication and World and Regional Radiocommunication Conferences

2.1.1   The agendas of these conferences and all input contributions/documents from Member States, documents submitted by the Secretariat and all information documents submitted by the observers[4] to these conferences be made available to the public without TIES password.

2.1.2   All other documents produced during these conferences including temporary documents, documents produced with limited distributions, notes from chairmen of various committees, sub-committees and working groups be made available only to ITU membership through TIES password

2.1.3   Output documents of these conferences, including their summary records, once agreed by the Plenary, as well as the Final Acts of these conferences, be also made available to the public without TIES password.

2.2   Non Treaty-making conference and assemblies: World Telecommunication Development Conference, World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and Radiocommunication Assembly including the associated study groups, working parties, task groups and joint task groups

2.2.1   All input contributions/documents and output documents including those produced during these conference and assemblies of any type excepts any DT and DL type documents be made available to the public without TIES password.

2.3   ITU Council and its working groups

2.3.1   The agenda and input documents including proposals from Member States, documents submitted by the Secretary General, except specific documents (Summary of annual report of the Internal Auditor, before being approved by Council: These documents should be made available to the public after their consideration and approval), be made available to the public without TIES password.

2.3.2   All other documents including temporary documents, documents produced during the Council meeting with limited distributions, report of Internal Auditor and documents of Financial Nature to be made available only to ITU membership through TIES password.

2.4   Radio Regulations Board Meeting

2.4.1   All documents of the RRB, except those produced during meeting for discussion, to be made available to the public without TIES password. However, in exceptional cases, the RRB may decide

---

[4] As defined in ITU Convention.

that certain documents of critical nature dealing with delicate issues, be only made available to ITU membership through TIES password.

2.5 Sectors, Study Groups, Working Parties, and other groups including Task Groups, Joint Task Groups, Rapporteur Groups , Focus Group and the like

All documents of these meetings without exception to be made available to the public without TIES password.

2.6 Circular-Letters and Circular Administrative documents[5]

All Circular-Letters and Circular Administrative documents of the Union without exception to be made available to the public without TIES password.

2.7 Documents which are of a classified nature

Plenipotentiary Conference may decide that certain documents which are of a classified nature to be only made available with TIES password.

2.8 Documents and outcomes of other meetings including seminars, workshops, GSR

These documents should also be made available to the public without TIES password.

2.9 Other Consideration relating to Information Access Policy

Plenipotentiary Conference in considering this document may wish to instruct Secretary General to develop information access policy for ITU to encourage transparency, accountability and collaboration.

_____

---

[5] The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to consider footnote 2 under section 1 above`.

PLENARY MEETING	**Addendum 3 to** **Document 67-E** **2 October 2014** **Original: English**

Asia-Pacific Telecommunity Administrations

ASIA-PACIFIC COMMON PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PART 1 - PROCEDURES AND WORKING METHODS OF RRB

1. Introduction

Having looked into the provisions of both Articles 14 of the ITU Constitution and Article 10 of the ITU Convention including relevant provisions in the Radio Regulations related to the activities and mandate of the Radio Regulations as well as internal arrangements and working methods of the Radio Regulations Board, APT Members concluded that these provisions are sufficient and totally cover all possible ways and means to comment and /or object to the RRB decisions.

Moreover, allowing administrations to present their views in person not only would not decrease the need for reconsideration of previous decisions but, on the contrary, would increase the need for reconsideration of previous RRB decisions and also could create conflicts of interests.

In addition, it is to be emphasized that Plenipotentiary conferences are dealing with high level policies, dealing with the entire activities of the Union as well as the inter-sectoral matters and thus is not expected to deal with sectoral Issues, apart from those referred in Constitution and Convention.

Reconsideration of the previous decisions of RRB will be based:

    a)   on the initiatives of RRB members;

    b)   on the request of the Bureau;

    c)   on the request of a Member State.

Consequently such reconsideration are within the purview of the RRB and its working methods.

2. Proposal

ACP/67A3/1

In view of the above, APT Member States are not in favour of any modification to Procedures and working methods of the RRB or adopting a new Resolution on these issues. These issues will be well suited to be discussed at the WRC and /or RRB as appropriate.

• www.itu.int/plenipotentiary/ •

PART 2 - INTERFERENCE AND MONITORING OF EMISSIONS

1.   Introduction:

It is to be emphasized that Plenipotentiary conferences are dealing with high level policies dealing with the entire activities of the Union as well as the inter-sectoral matters, and thus is not intended to deal with sectoral sssues which could be better discussed in sectoral conferences and assemblies.

Moreover, this issue was raised at PP-10 and decided to be referred to WRC-12, See summary record and report of Committee 5 to Plenary of PP-10.

In addition, based on a joint contribution from 14 European Administration on the same subject, WRC-12 extensively discussed the matter at several meetings of the Ad-hoc Group created for this purpose and made necessary modifications to Article 15 of the Radio Regulations. Bringing the same issue at WRC-15 would be counterproductive and take considerable amount of limited resources of that Conference which has a very heavy and complex agenda.

Moreover, due to the close collaboration between concerned administrations and the good office of the Bureau, similar cases of interference were resolved and in fact no such interferences have been reported to the Bureau nor brought to the attention of the RRB since at least 18 months.

2.   Proposal:

ACP/67A3/2

In view of the above, APT Members propose that the issues relating to interference and international monitoring of emissions are within the purview of the WRC and/or RRB, therefore such issues need to be treated by these entities as appropriate.

_____