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Collection of the
basic texts of the
International
Telecommunication
Union
adopted by the
Plenipotentiary Conference

2011 Edition



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Message from the Secretary-General

From the original Convention signed in 1865 to the present Constitution and Convention, the Union has grown from its original 20 members to 192 Member States, 536 Sector Members and 145 Associates. The significance of ITU is based, to a large extent, on the strength of these basic texts, which establish a binding, global framework for international telecommunications and set forth the structure of the Union and its diverse and far-reaching activities to promote telecommunications.

In an interconnected world where information and communication technologies lie at the heart of almost everything we do, the role played by ITU is more critical than ever. From promoting broadband roll-out, forging tomorrow's technical standards, managing global spectrum and negotiating international frameworks for cybersecurity, to helping connect isolated schools and communities, or restoring vital communication links in the wake of natural disasters, ITU is truly committed to connecting the world.

The amendments to the Constitution and Convention, as adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), will enter into force on 1 January 2012. Pursuant to Resolution 75 (Minneapolis, 1998), I have the pleasure to present these consolidated basic texts of the Union adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, which are based on the Final Acts of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) and the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya 2006; Guadalajara, 2010). I hope that you will find this collection of the basic texts both useful and convenient.



February, 2011

Dr Hamadoun I. Touré
Secretary-General

Explanatory notes

1. The Constitution (CS) and Convention (CV) and their respective Annexes are those adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), incorporating the amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010).
2. The margin numbers of the CS, CV and Annexes are located in the left-hand margin, sometimes accompanied by the symbol "PP-94" referring to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) and/or "PP-98" referring to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and/or "PP-02" referring to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and/or "PP-06" referring to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and/or "PP-10" referring to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010).

Examples:

- a) A simple margin number, e.g.,

496

indicates a provision adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) and not amended since then.

- b) A simple margin number accompanied by PP-94, PP-98, PP-02, PP-06 or PP-10, e.g.,

485	or	136	or	61	or	209
PP-94		PP-98		PP-02		PP-06

indicates a provision adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) and amended by a subsequent conference, in these examples PP-94, PP-98, PP-02, and PP-06.

- c) A simple margin number accompanied by more than one of PP-94, PP-98, PP-02, PP-06, and PP-10, e.g.,

468
PP-98
PP-06
PP-10

indicates a provision adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) and amended by subsequent conferences, in this example PP-98, PP-06 and PP-10.

- d) A margin number followed by a letter and accompanied by PP-94, PP-98, PP-02, PP-06 or PP-10, e.g.,

59A or **241A** or **207A** or **480B**
 PP-94 PP-98 PP-02 PP-06

indicates a provision added by a conference, in these examples PP-94, PP-98, PP-02 and PP-06.

- e) A margin number followed by a letter and accompanied by more than one of PP-94, PP-98, PP-02, PP-06 and PP-10, e.g.,

161E
PP-98
PP-02
PP-06

indicates a provision added by a conference, in this example PP-98, and amended by subsequent conferences, in this example PP-02 and PP-06.

3. The symbol "(SUP)" indicates a provision or series of provisions deleted by PP-94, PP-98, PP-02, PP-06 or PP-10.
4. In the CS and CV, except in certain cases where particular margin/chapter/section/article/paragraph numbers have had to be revised editorially for reasons of logical order or consistency, the numbering in the Final Acts of the adopting or amending plenipotentiary conference has been retained. Thus, the letters A, B, C, etc. are retained in added provisions; the Latin suffixes *bis*, *ter*, *quater*, etc. are retained in added paragraphs; and chapters/sections/articles have not been renumbered when text has been deleted (e.g., the Convention "jumps" from Chapter II to Chapter IV, because Chapter III no longer exists). This will facilitate cross-referencing with the Final Acts of the plenipotentiary conference concerned and make it possible to trace the evolution of the CS and CV texts through successive plenipotentiary conferences.

5. The General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union were adopted by PP-02 and amended by PP-06 and PP-10. These General Rules comprise:
- the General Provisions regarding conferences and assemblies, made up of the provisions of Articles 26 to 30 of the Convention, transferred by PP-02 into this new instrument;
 - the Rules of Procedure of conferences, assemblies and meetings of ITU;
 - the procedures for electing the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors, the members of the Radio Regulations Board and the Member States of the Council, adopted by PP-02; and
 - the procedures for amendment, adoption and entry into force, likewise adopted by PP-02.

The margin numbers to these General Rules are located in the left-hand margin.

6. The Optional Protocol on the compulsory settlement of disputes was adopted during the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), and has not been amended since.
7. The decisions, resolutions and recommendations are those currently in force. The place and date, i.e. "(Kyoto, 1994)", "(Minneapolis, 1998)", "(Marrakesh, 2002)", "(Antalya, 2006)" and "(Guadalajara, 2010)", indicate adoption by PP-94, PP-98, PP-02, PP-06 or PP-10, respectively, while "(Rev. Minneapolis, 1998)", "(Rev. Marrakesh, 2002)", "(Rev. Antalya, 2006)" or "(Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)" indicate adoption by a plenipotentiary conference and revision by a subsequent plenipotentiary conference, i.e. PP-98, PP-02, PP-06 or PP-10, respectively. Each decision, resolution and recommendation is, moreover, accompanied by an indication of the plenipotentiary conference which adopted it, and, as the case may be, of any subsequent conference having revised it, e.g. on page 266, Resolution 48, adopted by PP-94 and amended by PP-98, PP-02, PP-06 and PP-10 successively.

8. The present collection also contains a full list of the decisions, resolutions and recommendations adopted, revised or abrogated by PP-94, PP-98, PP-02, PP-06 and PP-10.

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^{*)} *Note by the General Secretariat:* For missing decision and resolution numbers, see list of adopted, revised or abrogated decisions, resolutions and recommendations on page 665.

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	3	Favourable treatment for developing countries	657
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**CONSTITUTION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION***

* The language used in the basic instruments of the Union (Constitution and Convention) is to be considered as gender neutral.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Preamble

- 1** While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each State to regulate its telecommunication and having regard to the growing importance of telecommunication for the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all States, the States Parties to this Constitution, as the basic instrument of the International Telecommunication Union, and to the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”) which complements it, with the object of facilitating peaceful relations, international cooperation among peoples and economic and social development by means of efficient telecommunication services, have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER I

Basic Provisions

ARTICLE 1

Purposes of the Union

- 2** 1 The purposes of the Union are:
- 3** a) to maintain and extend international cooperation among all its
PP-98 Member States for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;

- 3A** *a bis)* to promote and enhance participation of entities and organizations in the activities of the Union and foster fruitful cooperation and partnership between them and Member States for the fulfilment of the overall objectives as embodied in the purposes of the Union;
PP-98
- 4** *b)* to promote and to offer technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications, and also to promote the mobilization of the material, human and financial resources needed for its implementation, as well as access to information;
PP-98
- 5** *c)* to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public;
- 6** *d)* to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;
- 7** *e)* to promote the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations;
- 8** *f)* to harmonize the actions of Member States and promote fruitful and constructive cooperation and partnership between Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;
PP-98
- 9** *g)* to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society, by cooperating with other world and regional intergovernmental organizations and those non-governmental organizations concerned with telecommunications.
- 10** 2 To this end, the Union shall in particular:
- 11** *a)* effect allocation of bands of the radio-frequency spectrum, the allotment of radio frequencies and the registration of radio-frequency assignments and, for space services, of any associated orbital position in the geostationary-satellite orbit or of any associated characteristics of satellites in other orbits, in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries;
PP-98

- 12** *b)* coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio-frequency spectrum for radiocommunication services and of the geostationary-satellite and other satellite orbits;
- 13** *c)* facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service;
- 14** *d)* foster international cooperation and solidarity in the delivery of technical assistance to the developing countries and the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in developing countries by every means at its disposal, including through its participation in the relevant programmes of the United Nations and the use of its own resources, as appropriate;
- 15** *e)* coordinate efforts to harmonize the development of telecommunication facilities, notably those using space techniques, with a view to full advantage being taken of their possibilities;
- 16** *f)* foster collaboration among Member States and Sector Members with a view to the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible consistent with an efficient service and taking into account the necessity for maintaining independent financial administration of telecommunications on a sound basis;
- 17** *g)* promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services;
- 18** *h)* undertake studies, make regulations, adopt resolutions, formulate recommendations and opinions, and collect and publish information concerning telecommunication matters;
- 19** *i)* promote, with international financial and development organizations, the establishment of preferential and favourable lines of credit to be used for the development of social projects aimed, *inter alia*, at extending telecommunication services to the most isolated areas in countries.

- 19A** *j)* promote participation of concerned entities in the activities of
PP-98 the Union and cooperation with regional and other organizations
for the fulfilment of the purposes of the Union.

ARTICLE 2

Composition of the Union

20 The International Telecommunication Union is an intergovern-
PP-98 mental organization in which Member States and Sector Members, hav-
ing well-defined rights and obligations, cooperate for the fulfilment of
the purposes of the Union. It shall, having regard to the principle of uni-
versality and the desirability of universal participation in the Union, be
composed of:

- 21** *a)* any State which is a Member State of the International Telecom-
PP-98 munication Union as a Party to any International Telecommuni-
cation Convention prior to the entry into force of this
Constitution and the Convention;
- 22** *b)* any other State, a Member of the United Nations, which accedes
to this Constitution and the Convention in accordance with Arti-
cle 53 of this Constitution;
- 23** *c)* any other State, not a Member of the United Nations, which
PP-98 applies for membership of the Union and which, after having
secured approval of such application by two-thirds of the
Member States of the Union, accedes to this Constitution and the
Convention in accordance with Article 53 of this Constitution. If
such application for membership is made during the interval
between two plenipotentiary conferences, the Secretary-General
shall consult the Member States of the Union; a Member State
shall be deemed to have abstained if it has not replied within
four months after its opinion has been requested.

ARTICLE 3

PP-98

**Rights and Obligations of Member States
and Sector Members****24**
PP-98

1 Member States and Sector Members shall have the rights and shall be subject to the obligations provided for in this Constitution and the Convention.

25
PP-98

2 Rights of Member States in respect of their participation in the conferences, meetings and consultations of the Union are:

26
PP-98

a) all Member States shall be entitled to participate in conferences, shall be eligible for election to the Council and shall have the right to nominate candidates for election as officials of the Union or as members of the Radio Regulations Board;

27
PP-98

b) subject to the provisions of Nos. 169 and 210 of this Constitution, each Member State shall have one vote at all plenipotentiary conferences, all world conferences and all Sector assemblies and study group meetings and, if it is a Member State of the Council, all sessions of that Council. At regional conferences, only the Member States of the region concerned shall have the right to vote;

28
PP-98

c) subject to the provisions of Nos. 169 and 210 of this Constitution, each Member State shall also have one vote in all consultations carried out by correspondence. In the case of consultations regarding regional conferences, only the Member States of the region concerned shall have the right to vote.

28A
PP-98

3 In respect of their participation in activities of the Union, Sector Members shall be entitled to participate fully in the activities of the Sector of which they are members, subject to relevant provisions of this Constitution and the Convention:

28B
PP-98

a) they may provide chairmen and vice-chairmen of Sector assemblies and meetings and world telecommunication development conferences;

- 28C** *b)* they shall be entitled, subject to the relevant provisions of the
PP-98 Convention and relevant decisions adopted in this regard by the
Plenipotentiary Conference, to take part in the adoption of
Questions and Recommendations and in decisions relating to the
working methods and procedures of the Sector concerned.

ARTICLE 4

Instruments of the Union

- 29** 1 The instruments of the Union are:
- this Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union,
 - the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union,
and
 - the Administrative Regulations.
- 30** 2 This Constitution, the provisions of which are complemented by
those of the Convention, is the basic instrument of the Union.
- 31** 3 The provisions of both this Constitution and the Convention are
PP-98 further complemented by those of the Administrative Regulations, enu-
merated below, which regulate the use of telecommunications and shall
be binding on all Member States:
- International Telecommunication Regulations,
 - Radio Regulations.
- 32** 4 In the case of inconsistency between a provision of this Constitu-
tion and a provision of the Convention or of the Administrative Regula-
tions, the Constitution shall prevail. In the case of inconsistency
between a provision of the Convention and a provision of the
Administrative Regulations, the Convention shall prevail.

ARTICLE 5

Definitions

- 33** Unless the context otherwise requires:
- 34** a) the terms used in this Constitution and defined in its Annex, which forms an integral part of this Constitution, shall have the meanings assigned to them in that Annex;
- 35** b) the terms – other than those defined in the Annex to this Constitution – used in the Convention and defined in the Annex thereto, which forms an integral part of the Convention, shall have the meanings assigned to them in that Annex;
- 36** c) other terms defined in the Administrative Regulations shall have the meanings therein assigned to them.

ARTICLE 6

Execution of the Instruments of the Union

- 37** 1 The Member States are bound to abide by the provisions of this
PP-98 Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations 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 the provisions of Article 48 of this Constitution.
- 38** 2 The Member States are also bound to take the necessary steps to
PP-98 impose the observance of the provisions of this Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations 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.

ARTICLE 7

Structure of the Union

- 39 The Union shall comprise:
- 40 a) the Plenipotentiary Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Union;
- 41 b) the Council, which acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 42 c) world conferences on international telecommunications;
- 43 d) the Radiocommunication Sector, including world and regional radiocommunication conferences, radiocommunication assemblies and the Radio Regulations Board;
- 44 e) the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, including world
PP-98 telecommunication standardization assemblies;
- 45 f) the Telecommunication Development Sector, including world and regional telecommunication development conferences;
- 46 g) the General Secretariat.

ARTICLE 8

Plenipotentiary Conference

- 47 1 The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations
PP-98 representing Member States. It shall be convened every four years.
- 48 2 On the basis of proposals by Member States and taking account
PP-98 of reports by the Council, the Plenipotentiary Conference shall:
- 49 a) determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 1 of this Constitution;

- 50**
PP-94
PP-98 *b)* consider the reports by the Council on the activities of the Union since the previous plenipotentiary conference and on the policy and strategic planning of the Union;
- 51**
PP-98
PP-02 *c)* in the light of its decisions taken on the reports referred to in No. 50 above, establish the strategic plan for the Union and the basis for the budget of the Union, and determine related financial limits, until the next plenipotentiary conference, after considering all relevant aspects of the work of the Union in that period;
- 51A**
PP-98 *c bis)* establish, using the procedures described in Nos. 161D to 161G of this Constitution, the total number of contributory units for the period up to the next plenipotentiary conference on the basis of the classes of contribution announced by Member States;
- 52** *d)* provide any general directives dealing with the staffing of the Union and, if necessary, fix the basic salaries, the salary scales and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of the Union;
- 53** *e)* examine the accounts of the Union and finally approve them, if appropriate;
- 54**
PP-98 *f)* elect the Member States which are to serve on the Council;
- 55** *g)* elect the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors as elected officials of the Union;
- 56** *h)* elect the members of the Radio Regulations Board;
- 57**
PP-94
PP-98 *i)* consider and adopt, if appropriate, proposals for amendments to this Constitution and the Convention, put forward by Member States, in accordance with the provisions of Article 55 of this Constitution and the relevant provisions of the Convention, respectively;

- 58** *j)* conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded by the Council on behalf of the Union, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate;
- 58A**
PP-98
PP-02 *j bis)* adopt and amend the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union;
- 59** *k)* deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.
- 59A**
PP-94 3 Exceptionally, in the interval between two ordinary Plenipotentiary Conferences, it shall be possible to convene an extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference with a restricted agenda to deal with specific matters:
- 59B**
PP-94 *a)* by a decision of the preceding ordinary Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 59C**
PP-94
PP-98 *b)* should two-thirds of the Member States individually so request the Secretary-General;
- 59D**
PP-94
PP-98 *c)* at the proposal of the Council with the approval of at least two-thirds of the Member States.

ARTICLE 9

Principles Concerning Elections and Related Matters

- 60** 1 The Plenipotentiary Conference, at any elections referred to in Nos. 54 to 56 of this Constitution, shall ensure that:
- 61**
PP-02 *a)* the Member States of the Council are elected with due regard to the need for equitable distribution of the seats on the Council among all regions of the world;

- 62** b) the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the
 PP-94 Directors of the Bureaux shall be elected among the candidates
 PP-98 proposed by Member States as their nationals and shall all be
 PP-02 nationals of different Member States, and at their election due
 consideration should be given to equitable geographical
 distribution amongst the regions of the world; due consideration
 should also be given to the principles embodied in No. 154 of this
 Constitution;
- 63** c) the members of the Radio Regulations Board shall be elected in
 PP-94 their individual capacity from among the candidates proposed by
 PP-98 Member States as their nationals. Each Member State may
 PP-02 propose only one candidate. The members of the Radio Regula-
 tions Board shall not be nationals of the same Member State as
 the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau; at their
 election, due consideration should be given to equitable
 geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world and
 to the principles embodied in No. 93 of this Constitution.
- 64** 2 Provisions relating to taking up duties, vacancy and re-eligibility
 PP-02 are contained in the Convention.

ARTICLE 10

The Council

- 65** 1 1) The Council shall be composed of Member States elected by
 PP-98 the Plenipotentiary Conference in accordance with the provisions of
 No. 61 of this Constitution.
- 66** 2) Each Member State of the Council shall appoint a person to
 PP-02 serve on the Council who may be assisted by one or more advisers.
- 67** (SUP)
 PP-02

- 68** 3 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.
- 69** 4 1) The Council shall take all steps to facilitate the
PP-98 implementation by the Member States of the provisions of this Constitution, of the Convention, of the Administrative Regulations, of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and, where appropriate, of the decisions of other conferences and meetings of the Union, and perform any duties assigned to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- 70** 2) The Council shall consider broad telecommunication policy
PP-98 issues in accordance with the guidelines given by the Plenipotentiary
PP-02 Conference to ensure that the Union's policies and strategy fully respond to changes in the telecommunication environment.
- 70A** 2 bis) The Council shall prepare a report on the policy and
PP-02 strategic planning recommended for the Union, together with their financial implications, using the specific data prepared by the Secretary-General under No. 74A below.
- 71** 3) It shall ensure the efficient coordination of the work of the Union and exercise effective financial control over the General Secretariat and the three Sectors.
- 72** 4) It shall contribute, in accordance with the purposes of the Union, to the development of telecommunications in the developing countries by every means at its disposal, including through the participation of the Union in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 11

General Secretariat

- 73** 1 1) The General Secretariat shall be directed by a Secretary-General, assisted by one Deputy Secretary-General.

- 73bis** The Secretary-General shall act as the legal representative of the
PP-06 Union.
- 73A** 2) The functions of the Secretary-General are specified in the
PP-98 Convention. In addition, the Secretary-General shall:
- 74** a) coordinate the Union's activities, with the assistance of the
PP-98 Coordination Committee;
- 74A** b) prepare, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee, and
PP-98 provide to the Member States and Sector Members, such specific
PP-02 information as may be required for the preparation of a report
 on the policies and strategic plan for the Union, and coordinate
 the implementation of the plan; this report shall be
 communicated to the Member States and Sector Members for
 review during the last two regularly scheduled sessions of the
 Council before a plenipotentiary conference;
- 75** c) take all the actions required to ensure economic use of the
PP-98 Union's resources and be responsible to the Council for all the
 administrative and financial aspects of the Union's activities;
- 76** (SUP)
PP-06
- 76A** 3) The Secretary-General may act as depositary of special
PP-98 arrangements established in conformity with Article 42 of this Con-
 stitution.
- 77** 2 The Deputy Secretary-General shall be responsible to the
 Secretary-General; he shall assist the Secretary-General in the perform-
 ance of his duties and undertake such specific tasks as may be entrusted
 to him by the Secretary-General. He shall perform the duties of the
 Secretary-General in the absence of the latter.

CHAPTER II

Radiocommunication Sector

ARTICLE 12

Functions and Structure

- 78** 1) The functions of the Radiocommunication Sector shall be, bearing in mind the particular concerns of developing countries, to fulfil the purposes of the Union, as stated in Article 1 of this Constitution, relating to radiocommunication:
- PP-98**
- by ensuring the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including those using the geostationary-satellite or other satellite orbits, subject to the provisions of Article 44 of this Constitution, and
 - by carrying out studies without limit of frequency range and adopting recommendations on radiocommunication matters.
- 79** 2) The precise responsibilities of the Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector shall be subject to continuing review, in close cooperation, with regard to matters of common interest to both Sectors, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention. Close coordination shall be carried out between the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Sectors.
- 80** 2) The Radiocommunication Sector shall work through:
- 81** a) world and regional radiocommunication conferences;
- 82** b) the Radio Regulations Board;
- 83** c) radiocommunication assemblies;
- PP-98**
- 84** d) radiocommunication study groups;

- 84A** *dbis*) the Radiocommunication Advisory Group;
PP-98
- 85** e) the Radiocommunication Bureau, headed by the elected Director.
- 86** 3 The Radiocommunication Sector shall have as members:
- 87** a) of right, the administrations of all Member States;
PP-98
- 88** b) any entity or organization which becomes a Sector Member in
PP-98 accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention.

ARTICLE 13

Radiocommunication Conferences and Radiocommunication Assemblies

- 89** 1 A world radiocommunication conference may partially or, in exceptional cases, completely, revise the Radio Regulations and may deal with any question of a worldwide character within its competence and related to its agenda; its other duties are specified in the Convention.
- 90** 2 World radiocommunication conferences shall normally be convened every three to four years; however, following the application of the relevant provisions of the Convention, such a conference need not be convened or an additional one may be convened.
PP-98
PP-06
- 91** 3 Radiocommunication assemblies shall also normally be convened every three to four years, and may be associated in place and time with world radiocommunication conferences so as to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Radiocommunication Sector. Radiocommunication assemblies shall provide the necessary technical bases for the work of the world radiocommunication conferences and respond to all requests from world radiocommunication conferences. The duties of the radiocommunication assemblies are specified in the Convention.
PP-98
PP-06

- 92** 4 The decisions of a world radiocommunication conference, of a radiocommunication assembly and of a regional radiocommunication conference shall in all circumstances be in conformity with this Constitution and the Convention. The decisions of a radiocommunication assembly or of a regional radiocommunication conference shall also in all circumstances be in conformity with the Radio Regulations. When adopting resolutions and decisions, the conferences shall take into account the foreseeable financial implications and should avoid adopting resolutions and decisions which might give rise to expenditure in excess of the financial limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- PP-98

ARTICLE 14

Radio Regulations Board

- 93** 1 The Radio Regulations Board shall consist of elected members thoroughly qualified in the field of radiocommunications and possessing practical experience in the assignment and utilization of frequencies. Each member shall be familiar with the geographic, economic and demographic conditions within a particular area of the world. They shall perform their duties for the Union independently and on a part-time basis.
- 93A** 1 *bis*) The Radio Regulations Board is composed of not more than either 12 members, or of a number corresponding to 6% of the total number of Member States, whichever is the greater.
- PP-98

- 94** 2 The duties of the Radio Regulations Board shall consist of:

- 95**
PP-98
PP-02
- a) the approval of Rules of Procedure, which include technical criteria, in accordance with the Radio Regulations and with any decision which may be taken by competent radiocommunication conferences. These Rules of Procedure shall be used by the Director and the Bureau in the application of the Radio Regulations to register frequency assignments made by Member States. These Rules shall be developed in a transparent manner and shall be open to comment by administrations and, in case of continuing disagreement, the matter shall be submitted to the next world radiocommunication conference;
- 96**
- b) the consideration of any other matter that cannot be resolved through the application of the above Rules of Procedure;
- 97**
PP-98
- c) the performance of any additional duties, concerned with the assignment and utilization of frequencies, as indicated in No. 78 of this Constitution, in accordance with the procedures provided for in the Radio Regulations, and as prescribed by a competent conference or by the Council with the consent of a majority of the Member States, in preparation for, or in pursuance of the decisions of, such a conference.
- 98**
- 3 1) In the exercise of their Board duties, the members of the Radio Regulations Board shall serve, not as representing their respective Member States nor a region, but as custodians of an international public trust. In particular, each member of the Board shall refrain from intervening in decisions directly concerning the member's own administration.
- 99**
PP-98
- 2) No member of the Board shall request or receive instructions relating to the exercise of his duties for the Union from any government or a member thereof, or from any public or private organization or person. Members of the Board shall refrain from taking any action or from participating in any decision which may be incompatible with their status defined in No. 98 above.

100 3) Member States and Sector Members shall respect the
PP-98 exclusively international character of the duties of the members of the Board and refrain from attempting to influence them in the performance of their Board duties.

101 4 The working methods of the Radio Regulations Board are defined
in the Convention.

ARTICLE 15

PP-98

Radiocommunication Study Groups and Advisory Group

102 The respective duties of the radiocommunication study groups
PP-98 and advisory group are specified in the Convention.

ARTICLE 16

Radiocommunication Bureau

103 The functions of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau
are specified in the Convention.

CHAPTER III

Telecommunication Standardization Sector

ARTICLE 17

Functions and Structure

- 104** 1) The functions of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector shall be, bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, to fulfil the purposes of the Union relating to telecommunication standardization, as stated in Article 1 of this Constitution, by studying technical, operating and tariff questions and adopting recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.
- PP-98**
- 105** 2) The precise responsibilities of the Telecommunication Standardization and Radiocommunication Sectors shall be subject to continuing review, in close cooperation, with regard to matters of common interest to both Sectors, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention. Close coordination shall be carried out between the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Sectors.
- 106** 2 The Telecommunication Standardization Sector shall work through:
- 107** a) world telecommunication standardization assemblies;
- PP-98**
- 108** b) telecommunication standardization study groups;
- 108A** *b bis*) the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group;
- PP-98**
- 109** c) the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau headed by the elected Director.

- 110** 3 The Telecommunication Standardization Sector shall have as members:
- 111** a) of right, the administrations of all Member States;
PP-98
- 112** b) any entity or organization which becomes a Sector Member in
PP-98 accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention.

ARTICLE 18

PP-98

World Telecommunication Standardization Assemblies

- 113** 1 The duties of world telecommunication standardization assemblies are specified in the Convention.
PP-98
- 114** 2 World telecommunication standardization assemblies shall be
PP-98 convened every four years; however, an additional assembly may be held in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention.
- 115** 3 Decisions of world telecommunication standardization
PP-98 assemblies must in all circumstances be in conformity with this Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations. When adopting resolutions and decisions, the assemblies shall take into account the foreseeable financial implications and should avoid adopting resolutions and decisions which might give rise to expenditure in excess of the financial limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

ARTICLE 19

PP-98

**Telecommunication Standardization Study Groups
and Advisory Group****116**
PP-98

The respective duties of the telecommunication standardization study groups and advisory group are specified in the Convention.

ARTICLE 20

Telecommunication Standardization Bureau**117**

The functions of the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau are specified in the Convention.

CHAPTER IV

Telecommunication Development Sector

ARTICLE 21

Functions and Structure

- 118** 1) 1) The functions of the Telecommunication Development Sector shall be to fulfil the purposes of the Union as stated in Article 1 of this Constitution and to discharge, within its specific sphere of competence, the Union's dual responsibility as a United Nations specialized agency and executing agency for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements so as to facilitate and enhance telecommunications development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities.
- 119** 2) The activities of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Sectors shall be the subject of close cooperation with regard to matters relating to development, in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Constitution.
- 120** 2) Within the foregoing framework, the specific functions of the Telecommunication Development Sector shall be to:
- 121** a) raise the level of awareness of decision-makers concerning the important role of telecommunications in the national economic and social development programme, and provide information and advice on possible policy and structural options;

- 122** *b)* promote, especially by means of partnership, the development, expansion and operation of telecommunication networks and services, particularly in developing countries, taking into account the activities of other relevant bodies, by reinforcing capabilities for human resources development, planning, management, resource mobilization, and research and development;
- PP-98**
- 123** *c)* enhance the growth of telecommunications through cooperation with regional telecommunications organizations and with global and regional development financing institutions, monitoring the status of projects included in its development programme to ensure that they are properly executed;
- 124** *d)* activate the mobilization of resources to provide assistance in the field of telecommunications to developing countries by promoting the establishment of preferential and favourable lines of credit, and cooperating with international and regional financial and development institutions;
- 125** *e)* promote and coordinate programmes to accelerate the transfer of appropriate technologies to the developing countries in the light of changes and developments in the networks of the developed countries;
- 126** *f)* encourage participation by industry in telecommunication development in developing countries, and offer advice on the choice and transfer of appropriate technology;
- 127** *g)* offer advice, carry out or sponsor studies, as necessary, on technical, economic, financial, managerial, regulatory and policy issues, including studies of specific projects in the field of telecommunications;
- 128** *h)* collaborate with the other Sectors, the General Secretariat and other concerned bodies in developing a general plan for international and regional telecommunication networks so as to facilitate the coordination of their development with a view to the provision of telecommunication services;

- 129 *i)* in carrying out the above functions, give special attention to the requirements of the least developed countries.
- 130 3 The Telecommunication Development Sector shall work through:
- 131 *a)* world and regional telecommunication development conferences;
- 132 *b)* telecommunication development study groups;
- 132A *b bis)* the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group;
PP-98
- 133 *c)* the Telecommunication Development Bureau headed by the elected Director.
- 134 4 The Telecommunication Development Sector shall have as members:
- 135 *a)* of right, the administrations of all Member States;
PP-98
- 136 *b)* any entity or organization which becomes a Sector Member in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention.
PP-98

ARTICLE 22

Telecommunication Development Conferences

- 137 1 Telecommunication development conferences shall be a forum for the discussion and consideration of topics, projects and programmes relevant to telecommunication development and for the provision of direction and guidance to the Telecommunication Development Bureau.
- 138 2 Telecommunication development conferences shall comprise:
- 139 *a)* world telecommunication development conferences;
- 140 *b)* regional telecommunication development conferences.

- 141** 3 There shall be, between two Plenipotentiary Conferences, one world telecommunication development conference and, subject to resources and priorities, regional telecommunication development conferences.
- 142** 4 Telecommunication development conferences shall not produce Final Acts. Their conclusions shall take the form of resolutions, decisions, recommendations or reports. These conclusions must in all circumstances be in conformity with this Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations. When adopting resolutions and decisions, the conferences shall take into account the foreseeable financial implications and should avoid adopting resolutions and decisions which might give rise to expenditure in excess of the financial limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- 143** 5 The duties of telecommunication development conferences are specified in the Convention.

ARTICLE 23

PP-98 **Telecommunication Development Study Groups
and Advisory Group**

- 144** The respective duties of telecommunication development study groups and advisory group are specified in the Convention.
- PP-98**

ARTICLE 24

Telecommunication Development Bureau

- 145** The functions of the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau are specified in the Convention.

CHAPTER IVA

Working Methods of the Sectors**145A**

PP-02

The radiocommunication assembly, the world telecommunication standardization assembly and the world telecommunication development conference may establish and adopt working methods and procedures for the management of the activities of their respective Sectors. These working methods and procedures must be compatible with this Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations, and in particular Nos. 246D to 246H of the Convention.

CHAPTER V

**Other Provisions Concerning the Functioning
of the Union**

ARTICLE 25

World Conferences on International Telecommunications

- 146** 1 A world conference on international telecommunications may partially, or in exceptional cases, completely revise the International Telecommunication Regulations and may deal with any question of a worldwide character within its competence and related to its agenda.
- 147** 2 Decisions of world conferences on international telecommunications shall in all circumstances be in conformity with this Constitution and the Convention. When adopting resolutions and decisions, the conferences shall take into account the foreseeable financial implications and should avoid adopting resolutions and decisions which might give rise to expenditure in excess of the financial limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- PP-98**

ARTICLE 26

Coordination Committee

- 148** 1 The Coordination Committee shall consist of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux. It shall be presided over by the Secretary-General, and in his absence by the Deputy Secretary-General.

- 149** 2 The Coordination Committee shall act as an internal management team which advises and gives the Secretary-General practical assistance on all administrative, financial, information system and technical cooperation matters which do not fall under the exclusive competence of a particular Sector or of the General Secretariat and on external relations and public information. In its considerations, the Committee shall keep fully in view the provisions of this Constitution, the Convention, the decisions of the Council and the interests of the Union as a whole.

ARTICLE 27

Elected Officials and Staff of the Union

- 150** 1 1) In the performance of their duties, neither the elected officials nor the staff of the Union shall seek or accept instructions from any government or from any other authority outside the Union. They shall refrain from acting in any way which is incompatible with their status as international officials.
- 151** 2) Member States and Sector Members shall respect the exclusively international character of the duties of these elected officials and of the staff of the Union, and refrain from trying to influence them in the performance of their work.
PP-98
- 152** 3) No elected official or any member of the staff of the Union shall participate in any manner or have any financial interest whatsoever in any enterprise concerned with telecommunications, except as part of their duties. However, the term “financial interest” is not to be construed as applying to the continuation of retirement benefits accruing in respect of previous employment or service.
- 153** 4) In order to ensure the efficient operation of the Union, any Member State a national of which has been elected Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General or Director of a Bureau shall refrain, as far as possible, from recalling that national between two plenipotentiary conferences.
PP-98

- 154** 2 The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

ARTICLE 28

Finances of the Union

- 155** 1 The expenses of the Union shall comprise the costs of:
- 156** a) the Council;
- 157** b) the General Secretariat and the Sectors of the Union;
- 158** c) Plenipotentiary Conferences and world conferences on international telecommunications.
- 159** 2 The expenses of the Union shall be met from:
PP-98
- 159A** a) the contributions of its Member States and Sector Members;
PP-98
- 159B** b) other revenues as identified in the Convention or in the Financial
PP-98 Regulations.
- 159C** 2 *bis*) Each Member State and Sector Member shall pay a sum equivalent to the number of units in the class of contribution it has chosen in accordance with Nos. 160 to 161 below.
PP-98
- 159D** 2 *ter*) Expenses incurred by the regional conferences referred to in
PP-98 No. 43 of this Constitution shall be borne:
PP-02
- 159E** a) by all the Member States of the region concerned, in accordance
PP-02 with their class of contribution;

- 159F** *b)* by any Member States of other regions which have participated
PP-02 in such conferences, in accordance with their class of
 contribution;
- 159G** *c)* by authorized Sector Members and other authorized
PP-02 organizations which have participated in such conferences, in
 accordance with the provisions of the Convention.
- 160** 3 1) Member States and Sector Members shall be free to
PP-98 choose their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses.
- 161** 2) The choice by Member States shall be made at a
PP-98 plenipotentiary conference in accordance with the scale of classes of
 contribution and conditions contained in the Convention and with the
 procedures described below.
- 161A** 3) The choice by Sector Members shall be made in accordance
PP-98 with the scale of classes of contribution and conditions contained in the
 Convention and with the procedures described below.
- 161B** 3 *bis*) 1) At its session preceding the plenipotentiary conference,
PP-98 the Council shall fix the provisional amount of the contributory unit, on
 the basis of the draft financial plan for the corresponding period and
 total number of contributory units.
- 161C** 2) The Secretary-General shall inform the Member States and
PP-98 Sector Members of the provisional amount of the contributory unit as
PP-06 determined under No. 161B above and invite the Member States to
 notify, no later than four weeks prior to the date set for the opening of
 the plenipotentiary conference, the class of contribution they have
 provisionally chosen.
- 161D** 3) The plenipotentiary conference shall, during its first week,
PP-98 determine the provisional upper limit of the amount of the contributory
 unit resulting from the steps taken by the Secretary-General in
 pursuance of Nos. 161B and 161C above, and taking account of any
 changes in class of contribution notified by Member States to the
 Secretary-General as well as classes of contribution remaining
 unchanged.

161E
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PP-06

4) Bearing in mind the draft financial plan as revised, the plenipotentiary conference shall, as soon as possible, determine the definitive upper limit of the amount of the contributory unit and set the date, which shall be at the latest on Monday of the final week of the plenipotentiary conference, by which Member States, upon invitation by the Secretary-General, shall announce their definitive choice of class of contribution.

161F
PP-98

5) Member States which have failed to notify the Secretary-General of their decision by the date set by the plenipotentiary conference shall retain the class of contribution previously chosen.

161G
PP-98

6) The plenipotentiary conference shall then approve the definitive financial plan on the basis of the total number of contributory units corresponding to the definitive classes of contribution chosen by the Member States and classes of contribution of the Sector Members at the date on which the financial plan is approved.

161H
PP-98

3 *ter*) 1) The Secretary-General shall inform the Sector Members of the definitive upper limit of the amount of the contributory unit and invite them to notify, within three months from the closing date of the plenipotentiary conference, the class of contribution they have chosen.

161I
PP-98

2) Sector Members which have failed to notify the Secretary-General of their decision within this three-month period shall retain the class of contribution previously chosen.

162
PP-98

3) Amendments to the scale of classes of contribution adopted by a plenipotentiary conference shall apply for the selection of the class of contribution during the following plenipotentiary conference.

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PP-94
PP-98

4) The class of contribution chosen by a Member State or a Sector Member is applicable as of the first biennial budget after a plenipotentiary conference.

164
PP-98

(SUP)

- 165** 5 When choosing its class of contribution, a Member State shall not
PP-98 reduce it by more than 15 per cent of the number of units chosen by the
PP-10 Member State for the period preceding the reduction, rounding down to
the nearest lower number of units in the scale, for contributions of
three or more units; or by more than one class of contribution, for
contributions below three units. The Council shall indicate to it the
manner in which the reduction shall be gradually implemented over the
period between plenipotentiary conferences. However, under
exceptional circumstances such as natural disasters necessitating
international aid programmes, the Plenipotentiary Conference may
authorize a greater reduction in the number of contributory units when
so requested by a Member State which has established that it can no
longer maintain its contribution at the class originally chosen.
- 165A** 5*bis*) Under exceptional circumstances such as natural disasters
PP-98 necessitating international aid programmes, the Council may authorize a
reduction in the number of contributory units when so requested by a
Member State which has established that it can no longer maintain its
contribution at the class originally chosen.
- 165B** 5*ter*) Member States and Sector Members may at any time choose a
PP-98 class of contribution higher than the one already adopted by them.
- 166 and 167** (SUP)
PP-98
- 168** 8 Member States and Sector Members shall pay in advance their
PP-98 annual contributory shares, calculated on the basis of the biennial
budget approved by the Council as well as of any adjustment adopted
by the Council.
- 169** 9 A Member State which is in arrears in its payments to the Union
PP-98 shall lose its right to vote as defined in Nos. 27 and 28 of this Constitu-
tion for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the
amount of the contribution due for the two preceding years.
- 170** 10 Specific provisions governing the financial contributions by Sector
PP-98 Members and by other international organizations are contained in the
Convention.

ARTICLE 29

Languages

- 171** 1) The official languages of the Union shall be Arabic, Chinese,
PP-06 English, French, Russian and Spanish.
- 172** 2) In accordance with the relevant decisions of the
Plenipotentiary Conference, these languages shall be used for drawing
up and publishing documents and texts of the Union, in versions
equivalent in form and content, as well as for reciprocal interpretation
during conferences and meetings of the Union.
- 173** 3) In case of discrepancy or dispute, the French text shall pre-
vail.
- 174** 2) When all participants in a conference or in a meeting so agree,
discussions may be conducted in fewer languages than those mentioned
above.

ARTICLE 30

Seat of the Union

- 175** The seat of the Union shall be at Geneva.

ARTICLE 31

Legal Capacity of the Union

- 176** The Union shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Member
PP-98 States such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its
functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

ARTICLE 32

PP-02

**General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies
and Meetings of the Union****177**
PP-98
PP-02

1 The General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference shall apply to the preparation of conferences and assemblies and to the organization of the work and conduct of the discussions of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, as well as to the election of Member States of the Council, of the Secretary-General, of the Deputy Secretary-General, of the Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors and of the members of the Radio Regulations Board.

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PP-98
PP-02

2 Conferences, assemblies and the Council may adopt such rules as they consider to be essential in addition to those in Chapter II of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union. Such additional rules must, however, be compatible with this Constitution, the Convention and the aforesaid Chapter II; those adopted by conferences or assemblies shall be published as documents of the conference or assembly concerned.

CHAPTER VI

General Provisions Relating to Telecommunications

ARTICLE 33

**The Right of the Public to Use the International
Telecommunication Service****179**
PP-98

Member States recognize the right of the public to correspond by means of the international service of public correspondence. The services, the charges and the safeguards shall be the same for all users in each category of correspondence without any priority or preference.

ARTICLE 34

Stoppage of Telecommunications**180**
PP-98

1 Member States reserve the right to stop, in accordance with their national law, the transmission of any private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to its laws, to public order or to decency, provided that they immediately notify the office of origin of the stoppage of any such telegram or any part thereof, except when such notification may appear dangerous to the security of the State.

181
PP-98

2 Member States also reserve the right to cut off, in accordance with their national law, any other private telecommunications which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to its laws, to public order or to decency.

ARTICLE 35

Suspension of Services

182
PP-98

Each Member State reserves the right to suspend the international telecommunication service, either generally or only for certain relations and/or for certain kinds of correspondence, outgoing, incoming or in transit, provided that it immediately notifies such action to each of the other Member States through the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 36

Responsibility

183
PP-98

Member States accept no responsibility towards users of the international telecommunication services, particularly as regards claims for damages.

ARTICLE 37

Secrecy of Telecommunications

184
PP-98

1 Member States agree to take all possible measures, compatible with the system of telecommunication used, with a view to ensuring the secrecy of international correspondence.

185

2 Nevertheless, they reserve the right to communicate such correspondence to the competent authorities in order to ensure the application of their national laws or the execution of international conventions to which they are parties.

ARTICLE 38

**Establishment, Operation and Protection of
Telecommunication Channels and Installations**

- 186**
PP-98 1 Member States shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the establishment, under the best technical conditions, of the channels and installations necessary to carry on the rapid and uninterrupted exchange of international telecommunications.
- 187** 2 So far as possible, these channels and installations must be operated by the methods and procedures which practical operating experience has shown to be the best. They must be maintained in proper operating condition and kept abreast of scientific and technical progress.
- 188**
PP-98 3 Member States shall safeguard these channels and installations within their jurisdiction.
- 189**
PP-98 4 Unless other conditions are laid down by special arrangements, each Member State shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure maintenance of those sections of international telecommunication circuits within its control.
- 189A**
PP-98 5 Member States recognize the necessity of taking practical measures to prevent the operation of electrical apparatus and installations of all kinds from disrupting the operation of telecommunication installations within the jurisdiction of other Member States.

ARTICLE 39

Notification of Infringements

- 190**
PP-98 In order to facilitate the application of the provisions of Article 6 of this Constitution, Member States undertake to inform and, as appropriate, assist one another with regard to infringements of the provisions of this Constitution, of the Convention and of the Administrative Regulations.

ARTICLE 40

**Priority of Telecommunications Concerning
Safety of Life**

- 191** International telecommunication services must give absolute priority to all telecommunications concerning safety of life at sea, on land, in the air or in outer space, as well as to epidemiological telecommunications of exceptional urgency of the World Health Organization.

ARTICLE 41

Priority of Government Telecommunications

- 192** Subject to the provisions of Articles 40 and 46 of this Constitution, government telecommunications (see Annex to this Constitution, No. 1014) shall enjoy priority over other telecommunications to the extent practicable upon specific request by the originator.

ARTICLE 42

Special Arrangements

- 193**
PP-98 Member States reserve for themselves, for the operating agencies recognized by them and for other agencies duly authorized to do so, the right to make special arrangements on telecommunication matters which do not concern Member States in general. Such arrangements, however, shall not be in conflict with the terms of this Constitution, of the Convention or of the Administrative Regulations, so far as concerns the harmful interference which their operation might cause to the radio services of other Member States, and in general so far as concerns the technical harm which their operation might cause to the operation of other telecommunication services of other Member States.

ARTICLE 43

**Regional Conferences, Arrangements
and Organizations****194**
PP-98

Member States 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. Such arrangements shall not be in conflict with either this Constitution or the Convention.

CHAPTER VII

Special Provisions for Radio

ARTICLE 44

PP-98

Use of the Radio-Frequency Spectrum and of the Geostationary-Satellite and Other Satellite Orbits

195
PP-02

1 Member States shall endeavour to limit the number of frequencies and the spectrum used to the minimum essential to provide in a satisfactory manner the necessary services. To that end, they shall endeavour to apply the latest technical advances as soon as possible.

196
PP-98

2 In using frequency bands for radio services, Member States shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit, are limited natural resources and that they must be used rationally, efficiently and economically, in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to those orbits and frequencies, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and the geographical situation of particular countries.

ARTICLE 45

Harmful Interference

197
PP-98

1 All stations, whatever their purpose, must be established and operated in such a manner as not to cause harmful interference to the radio services or communications of other Member States or of recognized operating agencies, or of other duly authorized operating agencies which carry on a radio service, and which operate in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations.

198 2 Each Member State undertakes to require the operating agencies
PP-98 which it recognizes and the other operating agencies duly authorized for
this purpose to observe the provisions of No. 197 above.

199 3 Further, the Member States recognize the necessity of taking all
PP-98 practicable steps to prevent the operation of electrical apparatus and
installations of all kinds from causing harmful interference to the radio
services or communications mentioned in No. 197 above.

ARTICLE 46

Distress Calls and Messages

200 Radio stations shall be obliged to accept, with absolute priority,
distress calls and messages regardless of their origin, to reply in the
same manner to such messages, and immediately to take such action in
regard thereto as may be required.

ARTICLE 47

False or Deceptive Distress, Urgency, Safety or Identification Signals

201 Member States agree to take the steps required to prevent the
PP-98 transmission or circulation of false or deceptive distress, urgency, safety
or identification signals, and to collaborate in locating and identifying
stations under their jurisdiction transmitting such signals.

ARTICLE 48

Installations for National Defence Services

202 1 Member States retain their entire freedom with regard to
PP-98 military radio installations.

- 203** 2 Nevertheless, these installations must, so far as possible, observe statutory provisions relative to giving assistance in case of distress and to the measures to be taken to prevent harmful interference, and the provisions of the Administrative Regulations concerning the types of emission and the frequencies to be used, according to the nature of the service performed by such installations.
- 204** 3 Moreover, when these installations take part in the service of public correspondence or other services governed by the Administrative Regulations, they must, in general, comply with the regulatory provisions for the conduct of such services.

CHAPTER VIII

Relations With the United Nations, Other International Organizations and Non-Member States

ARTICLE 49

Relations With the United Nations

205 The relationship between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union is defined in the Agreement concluded between these two organizations.

ARTICLE 50

Relations With Other International Organizations

206
PP-02 In furtherance of complete international coordination on matters affecting telecommunication, the Union should cooperate with international organizations having related interests and activities.

ARTICLE 51

Relations With Non-Member States

207
PP-98 Each Member State reserves for itself and for the recognized operating agencies the right to fix the conditions on which it admits telecommunications exchanged with a State which is not a Member State of the Union. If a telecommunication originating in the territory of such a State is accepted by a Member State, it must be transmitted and, in so far as it follows the telecommunication channels of a Member State, the obligatory provisions of this Constitution, of the Convention and of the Administrative Regulations and the usual charges shall apply to it.

CHAPTER IX

Final Provisions

ARTICLE 52

Ratification, Acceptance or Approval

- 208**
PP-98 1 This Constitution and the Convention shall be simultaneously ratified, accepted or approved by any signatory Member State, in accordance with its constitutional rules, in one single instrument. This instrument shall be deposited, in as short a time as possible, with the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General shall notify the Member States of each deposit of any such instrument.
- 209**
PP-98 2 1) During a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Constitution and the Convention, a signatory Member State, even though it may not have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, in accordance with No. 208 above, shall enjoy the rights conferred on Member States in Nos. 25 to 28 of this Constitution.
- 210**
PP-98 2) From the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Constitution and the Convention, a signatory Member State which has not deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, in accordance with No. 208 above, shall no longer be entitled to vote at any conference of the Union, at any session of the Council, at any meeting of any of the Sectors of the Union, or during any consultation by correspondence conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and of the Convention until it has so deposited such an instrument. Its rights, other than voting rights, shall not be affected.
- 211** 3 After the entry into force of this Constitution and the Convention in accordance with Article 58 of this Constitution, an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, shall become effective on the date of its deposit with the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 53

Accession

- 212** 1 A Member State which is not a signatory to this Constitution and
PP-98 the Convention, or, subject to the provisions of Article 2 of this Constitution, any other State referred to in that Article, may accede to this Constitution and the Convention at any time. Such accession shall be made simultaneously in the form of one single instrument covering both this Constitution and the Convention.
- 213** 2 The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the
PP-98 Secretary-General, who shall notify the Member States of each deposit of any such instrument when it is received and shall forward to each of them a certified copy thereof.
- 214** 3 After the entry into force of this Constitution and the Convention in accordance with Article 58 of this Constitution, an instrument of accession shall become effective on the date of its deposit with the Secretary-General, unless otherwise specified therein.

ARTICLE 54

Administrative Regulations

- 215** 1 The Administrative Regulations, as specified in Article 4 of this Constitution, are binding international instruments and shall be subject to the provisions of this Constitution and the Convention.

- 216** 2 Ratification, acceptance or approval of this Constitution and the Convention, or accession to these instruments, in accordance with Articles 52 and 53 of this Constitution, shall also constitute consent to be bound by the Administrative Regulations adopted by competent world conferences prior to the date of signature of this Constitution and the Convention. Such consent is subject to any reservation made at the time of signature of the Administrative Regulations or revisions thereof to the extent that the reservation is maintained at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
- 216A** 2 *bis*) The Administrative Regulations referred to in No. 216 above shall
PP-98 remain in force, subject to such revisions as may be adopted in application of Nos. 89 and 146 of this Constitution and brought into force. Any revision of the Administrative Regulations, either partial or complete, shall enter into force on the date or dates specified therein only for the Member States which, prior to such date or dates, have notified the Secretary-General of their consent to be bound by that revision.
- 217** (SUP)
PP-98
- 217A** 3 *bis*) A Member State shall notify its consent to be bound by a partial
PP-98 or complete revision of the Administrative Regulations by depositing with the Secretary-General an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of that revision or of accession thereto or by notifying the Secretary-General of its consent to be bound by that revision.
- 217B** 3 *ter*) Any Member State may also notify the Secretary-General that its
PP-98 ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, amendments to this Constitution or the Convention in accordance with Article 55 of the Constitution or Article 42 of the Convention shall constitute consent to be bound by any revision of the Administrative Regulations, either partial or complete, adopted by a competent conference prior to the signature of the said amendments to this Constitution or to the Convention.

- 217C** 3 *quater*) The notification referred to in No. 217B above shall be given at the time of the deposit by the Member State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the amendments to this Constitution or to the Convention.
PP-98
- 217D** 3 *penter*) Any revision of the Administrative Regulations shall apply provisionally, as from the date of entry into force of the revision, in respect of any Member State that has signed the revision and has not notified the Secretary-General of its consent to be bound in accordance with Nos. 217A and 217B above. Such provisional application only takes effect if the Member State in question did not oppose it at the time of signature of the revision.
PP-98
- 218** 4 Such provisional application shall continue for a Member State until it notifies the Secretary-General of its decision concerning its consent to be bound by any such revision.
PP-98
- 219 to 221** (SUP)
PP-98
- 221A** 5 *bis*) If a Member State fails to notify the Secretary-General of its decision concerning its consent to be bound under No. 218 above within thirty-six months following the date or dates of entry into force of the revision, that Member State shall be deemed to have consented to be bound by that revision.
PP-98
- 221B** 5 *ter*) Any provisional application within the meaning of No. 217D or any consent to be bound within the meaning of No. 221A shall be subject to any reservation as may have been made by the Member State concerned at the time of signature of the revision. Any consent to be bound within the meaning of Nos. 216A, 217A, 217B and 218 above shall be subject to any reservation as may have been made by the Member State concerned at the time of signature of the Administrative Regulations or revision thereto, provided that it maintains the reservation when notifying the Secretary-General of its consent to be bound.
PP-98
- 222** (SUP)
PP-98

- 223** 7 The Secretary-General shall inform Member States promptly of any notification received pursuant to this Article.
PP-98

ARTICLE 55

Provisions for Amending this Constitution

- 224** 1 Any Member State may propose any amendment to this Constitution. Any such proposal shall, in order to ensure its timely transmission to, and consideration by, all the Member States, reach the Secretary-General not later than eight months prior to the opening date fixed for the plenipotentiary conference. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, but not later than six months prior to the latter date, publish any such proposal for the information of all the Member States.
PP-98
PP-02
- 225** 2 Any proposed modification to any amendment submitted in accordance with No. 224 above may, however, be submitted at any time by a Member State or by its delegation at the plenipotentiary conference.
PP-98
- 226** 3 The quorum required at any Plenary Meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration of any proposal for amending this Constitution or modification thereto shall consist of more than one half of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- 227** 4 To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by at least two-thirds of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference which have the right to vote.
- 228** 5 Unless specified otherwise in the preceding paragraphs of this Article, which shall prevail, the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union shall apply.
PP-98
PP-02

- 229** 6 Any amendments to this Constitution adopted by a
PP-98 plenipotentiary conference shall, as a whole and in the form of one single amending instrument, enter into force at a date fixed by the conference between Member States having deposited before that date their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, both this Constitution and the amending instrument. Ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, only a part of such an amending instrument shall be excluded.
- 230** 7 The Secretary-General shall notify all Member States of the
PP-98 deposit of each instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
- 231** 8 After entry into force of any such amending instrument, ratifica-
tion, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with Articles 52 and 53 of this Constitution shall apply to the Constitution as amended.
- 232** 9 After entry into force of any such amending instrument, the
Secretary-General shall register it with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. No. 241 of this Constitution shall also apply to any such amending instrument.

ARTICLE 56

Settlement of Disputes

- 233** 1 Member States may settle their disputes on questions relating to
PP-98 the interpretation or application of this Constitution, of the Convention or of the Administrative Regulations by negotiation, through diplomatic channels, or according to procedures established by bilateral or multi-lateral treaties concluded between them for the settlement of international disputes, or by any other method mutually agreed upon.

- 234** 2 If none of these methods of settlement is adopted, any Member State party to a dispute may have recourse to arbitration in accordance with the procedure defined in the Convention.
PP-98
- 235** 3 The Optional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes Relating to this Constitution, to the Convention, and to the Administrative Regulations shall be applicable as between Member States parties to that Protocol.
PP-98

ARTICLE 57

Denunciation of this Constitution and the Convention

- 236** 1 Each Member State which has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to this Constitution and the Convention shall have the right to denounce them. In such a case, this Constitution and the Convention shall be denounced simultaneously in one single instrument, by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General. Upon receipt of such notification, the Secretary-General shall advise the other Member States thereof.
PP-98
- 237** 2 Such denunciation shall take effect at the expiration of a period of one year from the date of receipt of its notification by the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 58

Entry into Force and Related Matters

- 238** 1 This Constitution and the Convention, adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), shall enter into force on 1 July 1994 between Member States having deposited before that date their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
PP-02

- 239** 2 Upon the date of entry into force specified in No. 238 above, this Constitution and the Convention shall, as between Parties thereto, abrogate and replace the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982).
- 240** 3 In accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the Union shall register this Constitution and the Convention with the Secretariat of the United Nations.
- 241** 4 The original of this Constitution and the Convention drawn up in
PP-98 the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages shall remain deposited in the archives of the Union. The Secretary-General shall forward, in the languages requested, a certified true copy to each of the signatory Member States.
- 242** 5 In the event of any discrepancy among the various language versions of this Constitution and the Convention, the French text shall prevail.

ANNEX

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

- 1001** For the purpose of the above instruments of the Union, the following terms shall have the meanings defined below:
- 1001A** *Member State:* A State which is considered to be a Member of
PP-98 the International Telecommunication Union in application of Article 2 of this Constitution.
- 1001B** *Sector Member:* An entity or organization authorized in accor-
PP-98 dance with Article 19 of the Convention to participate in the activities of a Sector.
- 1002** *Administration:* Any governmental department or service respon-
sible for discharging the obligations undertaken in the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, in the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union and in the Administrative Regulations.
- 1003** *Harmful Interference:* Interference which endangers the function-
ing of a radionavigation service or of other safety services or seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations.
- 1004** *Public Correspondence:* Any telecommunication which the offices and stations must, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, accept for transmission.
- 1005** *Delegation:* The totality of the delegates and, should the case
PP-98 arise, any representatives, advisers, attachés, or interpreters sent by the same Member State.

Each Member State shall be free to make up its delegation as it wishes. In particular, it may include in its delegation, *inter alia*, in the capacity of delegates, advisers or attachés, persons belonging to any entity or organization authorized in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention.

1006 *Delegate:* A person sent by the government of a Member State to a plenipotentiary conference, or a person representing a government or an administration of a Member State at another conference or at a meeting of the Union.
PP-98

1007 *Operating Agency:* Any individual, company, corporation or governmental agency which operates a telecommunication installation intended for an international telecommunication service or capable of causing harmful interference with such a service.

1008 *Recognized Operating Agency:* Any operating agency, as defined above, which operates a public correspondence or broadcasting service and upon which the obligations provided for in Article 6 of this Constitution are imposed by the Member State in whose territory the head office of the agency is situated, or by the Member State which has authorized this operating agency to establish and operate a telecommunication service on its territory.
PP-98

1009 *Radiocommunication:* Telecommunication by means of radio waves.

1010 *Broadcasting Service:* A radiocommunication service in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public. This service may include sound transmissions, television transmissions or other types of transmission.

1011 *International Telecommunication Service:* The offering of a telecommunication capability between telecommunication offices or stations of any nature that are in or belong to different countries.

1012 *Telecommunication:* Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems.

1013 *Telegram:* Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy for delivery to the addressee. This term also includes radiotelegrams unless otherwise specified.

1014 *Government Telecommunications:* Telecommunications originating with any:

- Head of State;
 - Head of government or members of a government;
 - Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;
 - diplomatic or consular agents;
 - the Secretary-General of the United Nations; Heads of the principal organs of the United Nations;
 - the International Court of Justice,
- or replies to government telecommunications mentioned above.

1015 *Private Telegrams:* Telegrams other than government or service telegrams.

1016 *Telegraphy:* A form of telecommunication in which the transmitted information is intended to be recorded on arrival as a graphic document; the transmitted information may sometimes be presented in an alternative form or may be stored for subsequent use.

Note: A graphic document records information in a permanent form and is capable of being filed and consulted; it may take the form of written or printed matter or of a fixed image.

1017 *Telephony:* A form of telecommunication primarily intended for the exchange of information in the form of speech.

**CONVENTION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION***

* The language used in the basic instruments of the Union (Constitution and Convention) is to be considered as gender neutral.

CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

CHAPTER I

Functioning of the Union

SECTION 1

ARTICLE 1

Plenipotentiary Conference

- 1** 1) The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened in accordance with the relevant provisions of Article 8 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter referred to as “the Constitution”).
- 2** 2) If practicable, the precise place and the exact dates of a plenipotentiary conference shall be set by the preceding plenipotentiary conference; failing this, they shall be fixed by the Council with the concurrence of the majority of the Member States.
- 3** 2) 1) The precise place and the exact dates of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, or either one of these, may be changed:
- 4** a) when at least one-quarter of the Member States have individually proposed a change to the Secretary-General; or
- 5** b) on a proposal of the Council.

- 6 2) Any such change shall require the concurrence of a
PP-98 majority of the Member States.

ARTICLE 2

Elections and Related Matters

The Council

- 7 1 Except in the case of vacancies arising in the circumstances
PP-98 described in Nos. 10 to 12 below, the Member States elected to the Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Council is elected. They shall be eligible for reelection.
- 8 2 1) If, between two plenipotentiary conferences, a seat
PP-98 becomes vacant on the Council, it shall pass by right to the Member State from the same region as the Member State whose seat is vacated which had obtained at the previous election the largest number of votes among those not elected.
- 9 2) When for any reason a vacant seat cannot be filled
PP-98 according to the procedure of No. 8 above, the Chairman of the Council shall invite the other Member States of the region to seek election within one month of such an invitation being issued. At the end of this period, the Chairman of the Council shall invite Member States to elect a new Member State of the Council. The election shall be carried out by secret ballot by correspondence. The same majority as indicated above will be required. The new Member State of the Council shall hold office until the election of the new Council by the next competent plenipotentiary conference.
- 10 3 A seat on the Council shall be considered vacant:
- 11 a) when a Member State of the Council does not have a
PP-02 representative in attendance at two consecutive ordinary sessions of the Council;
- 12 b) when a Member State resigns its membership of the Council.
PP-98

Elected officials

- 13** 1 The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the
PP-06 Directors of the Bureaux shall take up their duties on the dates determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference at the time of their election. They shall normally remain in office until dates determined by the following plenipotentiary conference, and they shall be eligible for re-election once only for the same post. Re-election shall mean that it is possible for only a second term, regardless of whether it is consecutive or not.
- 14** 2 If the post of Secretary-General falls vacant, the Deputy Secretary-General shall succeed to it and shall remain in office until a date determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference. When under these conditions the Deputy Secretary-General succeeds to the office of the Secretary-General, the post of Deputy Secretary-General shall be considered to fall vacant on that same date and the provisions of No. 15 below shall be applied.
- 15** 3 If the post of Deputy Secretary-General falls vacant more than 180 days prior to the date set for the convening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council shall appoint a successor for the balance of the term.
- 16** 4 If the posts of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General fall vacant simultaneously, the Director who has been longest in office shall discharge the duties of Secretary-General for a period not exceeding 90 days. The Council shall appoint a Secretary-General and, if the vacancies occur more than 180 days prior to the date set for the convening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, a Deputy Secretary-General. An official thus appointed by the Council shall serve for the balance of the term for which his predecessor was elected.
- 17** 5 If the post of a Director becomes unexpectedly vacant, the Secretary-General shall take the necessary steps to ensure that the duties of that Director are carried out until the Council shall appoint a new Director at its next ordinary session following the occurrence of such a vacancy. A Director so appointed shall serve until the date fixed by the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

- 18 6 Subject to the relevant provisions of Article 27 of the Constitution, the Council shall provide for the filling of any vacancy in the post of Secretary-General or Deputy Secretary-General in the situation described in the relevant provisions of the present Article at an ordinary session, if held within 90 days after a vacancy occurs, or at a session convened by the Chairman within the periods specified in those provisions.
- 19 7 Any period of service in the post of an elected official pursuant to an appointment under Nos. 14 to 18 above shall not affect eligibility for election or re-election to such a post.

Members of the Radio Regulations Board

- 20 1 The members of the Radio Regulations Board shall take up their
PP-06 duties on the dates determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference at the time of their election. They shall remain in office until dates determined by the following plenipotentiary conference, and shall be eligible for re-election once only. Re-election shall mean that it is possible for only a second term, regardless of whether it is consecutive or not.
- 21 2 If, in the interval between two plenipotentiary conferences, a
PP-02 member of the Board resigns or is no longer in a position to perform his duties, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, shall invite the Member States of the region concerned to propose candidates for the election of a replacement at the next session of the Council. However, if the vacancy occurs more than 90 days before a session of the Council or after the session of the Council preceding the next plenipotentiary conference, the Member State concerned shall designate, as soon as possible and within 90 days, another national as a replacement who will remain in office until the new member elected by the Council takes office or until the new members of the Board elected by the next plenipotentiary conference take office, as appropriate. The replacement shall be eligible for election by the Council or by the Plenipotentiary Conference, as appropriate.

- 22** 3 A member of the Radio Regulations Board is considered no longer in a position to perform his duties after three consecutive absences from the Board meetings. The Secretary-General shall, after consultation with the Board's Chairman as well as the member of the Board and the Member State concerned, declare existence of a vacancy in the Board and shall proceed as stipulated in No. 21 above.
- PP-02

ARTICLE 3

PP-98

Other Conferences and Assemblies

- 23** 1 In conformity with the relevant provisions of the Constitution, the following world conferences and assemblies of the Union shall normally be convened within the period between two plenipotentiary conferences:
- PP-98
- 24** a) one or two world radiocommunication conferences;
- PP-98
- 25** b) one world telecommunication standardization assembly;
- PP-98
- 26** c) one world telecommunication development conference;
- 27** d) one or two radiocommunication assemblies.
- PP-98
- 28** 2 Exceptionally, within the period between Plenipotentiary Conferences:
- 29** (SUP)
- PP-98
- 30** – an additional world telecommunication standardization assembly may be convened.
- PP-98
- 31** 3 These actions shall be taken:
- 32** a) by a decision of a Plenipotentiary Conference;

- 33** *b)* on the recommendation of the previous world conference or assembly of the Sector concerned, if approved by the Council; in the case of a radiocommunication assembly, the recommendation of the assembly shall be transmitted to the following world radiocommunication conference for comments for the attention of the Council;
PP-98
- 34** *c)* at the request of at least one-quarter of the Member States, which shall individually address their requests to the Secretary-General; or
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- 35** *d)* on a proposal of the Council.
- 36** 4 A regional radiocommunication conference shall be convened:
- 37** *a)* by a decision of a Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 38** *b)* on the recommendation of a previous world or regional radiocommunication conference if approved by the Council;
- 39** *c)* at the request of at least one-quarter of the Member States belonging to the region concerned, which shall individually address their requests to the Secretary-General; or
PP-98
- 40** *d)* on a proposal of the Council.
- 41** 5 1) The precise place and the exact dates of a world or regional conference or an assembly of a Sector may be fixed by a plenipotentiary conference.
PP-98
- 42** 2) In the absence of such a decision, the Council shall determine the precise place and the exact dates of a world conference or an assembly of a Sector with the concurrence of a majority of the Member States, and of a regional conference with the concurrence of a majority of the Member States belonging to the region concerned; in both cases the provisions of No. 47 below shall apply.
PP-98

- 43** 6 1) The precise place and the exact dates of a conference or assembly may be changed:
- 44** a) at the request of at least one-quarter of the Member States in
PP-98 the case of a world conference or an assembly of a Sector, or of at least one-quarter of the Member States belonging to the region concerned in the case of a regional conference. Their requests shall be addressed individually to the Secretary-General, who shall transmit them to the Council for approval; or
- 45** b) on a proposal of the Council.
- 46** 2) In the cases specified in Nos. 44 and 45 above, the changes
PP-98 proposed shall not be finally adopted until accepted by a majority of the Member States, in the case of a world conference or an assembly of a Sector, or by a majority of the Member States belonging to the region concerned, in the case of a regional conference, subject to the provisions of No. 47 below.
- 47** 7 In the consultations referred to in Nos. 42, 46, 118, 123 and 138
PP-98 of this Convention and in Nos. 26, 28, 29, 31 and 36 of the General Rules
PP-02 of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, Member States which have not replied within the time-limits specified by the Council shall be regarded as not participating in the consultations, and in consequence shall not be taken into account in computing the majority. If the number of replies does not exceed one-half of the Member States consulted, a further consultation shall take place, the results of which shall be decisive regardless of the number of votes cast.
- 48** 8 1) World conferences on international telecommunications shall be held upon decision by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- 49** 2) The provisions for the convening of, the adoption of the agenda of, and the participation in a world radiocommunication conference shall, as appropriate, equally apply to world conferences on international telecommunications.

SECTION 2

ARTICLE 4

The Council

- 50** 1) The number of Member States of the Council shall be determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference which is held every four years.
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- 50A** 2) This number shall not exceed 25% of the total number of Member States.
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- 51** 2) 1) The Council shall hold an ordinary session annually at the seat of the Union.
- 52** 2) During this session it may decide to hold, exceptionally, an additional session.
- 53** 3) Between ordinary sessions, it may be convened, as a general rule at the seat of the Union, by the Chairman at the request of a majority of its Member States, or on the initiative of the Chairman under the conditions provided for in No. 18 of this Convention.
PP-98
- 54** 3) The Council shall take decisions only in session. Exceptionally, the Council in session may agree that any specific issue shall be decided by correspondence.
- 55** 4) At the beginning of each ordinary session, the Council shall elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman from among the representatives of its Member States, taking into account the principle of rotation between the regions. They shall serve until the opening of the next ordinary session and shall not be eligible for re-election. The Vice-Chairman shall serve as Chairman in the absence of the latter.
PP-98

- 56**
PP-98 5 The person appointed to serve on the Council by a Member State of the Council shall, so far as possible, be an official serving in, or directly responsible to, or for, their telecommunication administration and qualified in the field of telecommunication services.
- 57**
PP-98
PP-02 6 Only the travelling, subsistence and insurance expenses incurred by the representative of each Member State of the Council, belonging to the category of developing countries, the list of which is established by the United Nations Development Programme, in that capacity at Council sessions, shall be borne by the Union.
- 58**
PP-06 (SUP)
- 59** 8 The Secretary-General shall act as Secretary of the Council.
- 60**
PP-98 9 The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux may participate as of right in the deliberations of the Council, but without taking part in the voting. Nevertheless, the Council may hold meetings confined to the representatives of its Member States.
- 60A**
PP-98
PP-02 9 *bis*) A Member State which is not a Member State of the Council may, with prior notice to the Secretary-General, send one observer at its own expense to meetings of the Council, its committees and its working groups. An observer shall not have the right to vote.
- 60B**
PP-02
PP-06 9 *ter*) Sector Members may attend, as observers, meetings of the Council, its committees and its working groups, subject to the conditions established by the Council, including conditions relating to the number of such observers and the procedures for appointing them.

- 61** 10 The Council shall consider each year the report prepared by the
PP-98 Secretary-General on implementation of the strategic plan adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference and shall take appropriate action.
- 61A** 10*bis*) While at all times respecting the financial limits as adopted by
PP-02 the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council may, as necessary, review and update the strategic plan which forms the basis of the corresponding operational plans and inform the Member States and Sector Members accordingly.
- 61B** 10*ter*) The Council shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.
PP-02
- 62** 11 The Council shall, in the interval between two Plenipotentiary
Conferences, supervise the overall management and administration of the Union; it shall in particular:
- 62A** 1) receive and review the specific data for strategic planning
PP-02 that is provided by the Secretary-General as noted in No. 74A of the Constitution and, in the last but one ordinary session of the Council before the next plenipotentiary conference, initiate the preparation of a draft new strategic plan for the Union, drawing upon input from Member States, Sector Members and the Sector advisory groups, and produce a coordinated draft new strategic plan at least four months before that plenipotentiary conference;
- 62B** 1*bis*) establish a calendar for the development of strategic and
PP-02 financial plans for the Union, and of operational plans for each Sector and for the General Secretariat, so as to allow for the development of appropriate linkage among the plans;
- 63** 1*ter*) approve and revise the Staff Regulations and the Financial
Regulations of the Union and any other regulations as it may consider necessary, taking account of current practice of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies applying the common system of pay, allowances and pensions;

- 64 2) adjust as necessary:
- 65 a) the basic salary scales for staff in the professional and higher categories, excluding the salaries for posts filled by election, to accord with any changes in the basic salary scales adopted by the United Nations for the corresponding common system categories;
- 66 b) the basic salary scales for staff in the general services categories to accord with changes in the rates applied by the United Nations and the specialized agencies at the seat of the Union;
- 67 c) the post adjustment for professional and higher categories, including posts filled by election, in accordance with decisions of the United Nations for application at the seat of the Union;
- 68 d) the allowances for all staff of the Union, in accordance with any changes adopted in the United Nations common system;
- 69 3) take decisions to ensure equitable geographical distribution and representation of women in the Professional and higher categories in the staff of the Union and monitor the implementation of such decisions;
- PP-98
- 70 4) decide on proposals for major organizational changes within the General Secretariat and the Bureaux of the Sectors of the Union consistent with the Constitution and this Convention, submitted to it by the Secretary-General following their consideration by the Coordination Committee;
- 71 5) examine and decide on plans concerning Union posts and staff and human resources development programmes covering several years, and give guidelines for the staffing of the Union, including on staffing levels and structures, taking into account the guidelines given by the Plenipotentiary Conference and the relevant provisions of Article 27 of the Constitution;

72 6) adjust, as necessary, the contributions payable by the Union and its staff to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, in accordance with the Fund's rules and regulations, as well as the cost of living allowances to be granted to beneficiaries of the Union Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds on the basis of the practice followed by the Fund;

73 7) review and approve the biennial budget of the Union, and
PP-98 consider the budget forecast (included in the financial operating report
PP-02 prepared by the Secretary-General under No. 101 of this Convention)
PP-06 for the two-year period following a given budget period, taking account of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference in relation to No. 50 of the Constitution and of the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference in accordance with No. 51 of the Constitution; it shall ensure the strictest possible economy but be mindful of the obligation upon the Union to achieve satisfactory results as expeditiously as possible. In so doing, the Council shall take into account the priorities established by the Plenipotentiary Conference as expressed in the strategic plan for the Union, the views of the Coordination Committee as contained in the report by the Secretary-General mentioned in No. 86 of this Convention and the financial operating report mentioned in No. 101 of this Convention. The Council shall carry out an annual review of income and expenditure with a view to effecting adjustments, where appropriate, in accordance with resolutions and decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

74 8) arrange for the annual audit of the accounts of the Union prepared by the Secretary-General and approve them, if appropriate, for submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

75 9) arrange for the convening of the conferences and assemblies
PP-98 of the Union and provide, with the consent of a majority of the Member States in the case of a world conference or assembly, or of a majority of the Member States belonging to the region concerned in the case of a regional conference, appropriate directives to the General Secretariat and the Sectors of the Union with regard to their technical and other assistance in the preparation for and organization of conferences and assemblies;

- 76** 10) take decisions in relation to No. 28 of this Convention;
- 77** 11) decide upon the implementation of any decisions which have been taken by conferences and which have financial implications;
- 78** 12) to the extent permitted by the Constitution, this Convention and the Administrative Regulations, take any other action deemed necessary for the proper functioning of the Union;
- 79** 13) take any necessary steps, with the agreement of a majority of the Member States, provisionally to resolve questions not covered by the Constitution, this Convention and the Administrative Regulations and which cannot await the next competent conference for settlement;
PP-98
PP-02
- 80** 14) be responsible for effecting the coordination with all international organizations referred to in Articles 49 and 50 of the Constitution and, to this end, conclude, on behalf of the Union, provisional agreements with the international organizations referred to in Article 50 of the Constitution and in Nos. 269B and 269C of this Convention, and with the United Nations in application of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union; these provisional agreements shall be submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference in accordance with the relevant provision of Article 8 of the Constitution;
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PP-06
- 81** 15) send to Member States, within 30 days after each of its sessions, summary records on the activities of the Council and other documents deemed useful;
PP-98
PP-02
- 82** 16) submit to the Plenipotentiary Conference a report on the activities of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference and any appropriate recommendations.

SECTION 3

ARTICLE 5

General Secretariat

- 83** 1 The Secretary-General shall:
- 84** a) be responsible for the overall management of the Union's resources; he may delegate the management of part of these resources to the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux, in consultation as necessary with the Coordination Committee;
- 85** b) coordinate the activities of the General Secretariat and the Sectors of the Union, taking into account the views of the Coordination Committee, with a view to assuring the most effective and economical use of the resources of the Union;
- 86** c) prepare, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee, and submit to the Council a report indicating changes in the telecommunication environment since the last plenipotentiary conference and containing recommended action relating to the Union's future policies and strategy, together with their financial implications;
- 86A** *c bis)* coordinate implementation of the strategic plan adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference and prepare an annual report on this implementation for review by the Council;
- 87** d) organize the work of the General Secretariat and appoint the staff of that Secretariat in accordance with the directives of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the rules established by the Council;

- 87A** *dbis)* prepare annually a four-year rolling operational plan of activities to be undertaken by the staff of the General Secretariat consistent with the strategic plan, covering the subsequent year and the following three-year period, including financial implications, taking due account of the financial plan as approved by the plenipotentiary conference; this four-year operational plan shall be reviewed by the advisory groups of all three Sectors, and shall be reviewed and approved annually by the Council;
PP-98
PP-02
- 88** *e)* undertake administrative arrangements for the Bureaux of the Sectors of the Union and appoint their staff on the basis of the choice and proposals of the Director of the Bureau concerned, although the final decision for appointment or dismissal shall rest with the Secretary-General;
- 89** *f)* report to the Council any decisions taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies which affect common system conditions of service, allowances and pensions;
- 90** *g)* ensure the application of any regulations adopted by the Council;
- 91** *h)* provide legal advice to the Union;
- 92** *i)* supervise, for administrative management purposes, the staff of the Union with a view to assuring the most effective use of personnel and the application of the common system conditions of employment for the staff of the Union. The staff appointed to assist directly the Directors of the Bureaux shall be under the administrative control of the Secretary-General and shall work under the direct orders of the Directors concerned but in accordance with administrative guidelines given by the Council;
- 93** *j)* in the interest of the Union as a whole and in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux concerned, temporarily reassign staff members from their appointed position as necessary to meet fluctuating work requirements at headquarters;

- 94 k) make, in agreement with the Director of the Bureau concerned, the necessary administrative and financial arrangements for the conferences and meetings of each Sector;
- 95 l) taking into account the responsibilities of the Sectors, undertake appropriate secretariat work preparatory to and following conferences of the Union;
- 96 m) prepare recommendations for the first meeting of the heads of
PP-06 delegation referred to in No. 49 of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, taking into account the results of any regional consultation;
- 97 n) provide, where appropriate in cooperation with the inviting government, the secretariat of conferences of the Union, and provide the facilities and services for meetings of the Union, in collaboration, as appropriate, with the Director concerned, drawing from the Union's staff as he deems necessary in accordance with No. 93 above. The Secretary-General may also, when so requested, provide the secretariat of other telecommunication meetings on a contractual basis;
- 98 o) take necessary action for the timely publication and distribution of service documents, information bulletins, and other documents and records prepared by the General Secretariat and the Sectors, communicated to the Union or whose publication is requested by conferences or the Council; the list of documents to be published shall be maintained by the Council, following consultation with the conference concerned, with respect to service documents and other documents whose publication is requested by conferences;
- 99 p) publish periodically, with the help of information put at his disposal or which he may collect, including that which he may obtain from other international organizations, a journal of general information and documentation concerning telecommunication;

- 100**
PP-98
PP-06 *q)* after consultation with the Coordination Committee and making all possible economies, prepare and submit to the Council a biennial draft budget covering the expenditures of the Union, taking account of the financial limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference. This draft shall consist of a consolidated budget, including cost-based and results-based budget information for the Union, prepared in accordance with the budget guidelines issued by the Secretary-General, and comprising two versions. One version shall be for zero growth of the contributory unit, the other for a growth less than or equal to any limit fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference, after any drawing on the Reserve Account. The budget resolution, after approval by the Council, shall be sent for information to all Member States;
- 101** *r)* with the assistance of the Coordination Committee, prepare an annual financial operating report in accordance with the Financial Regulations and submit it to the Council. A recapitulative financial operating report and accounts shall be prepared and submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for examination and final approval;
- 102**
PP-98 *s)* with the assistance of the Coordination Committee, prepare an annual report on the activities of the Union which, after approval by the Council, shall be sent to all Member States;
- 102A**
PP-98 *s bis)* manage the special arrangements referred to in No. 76A of the Constitution, the cost of this management being borne by the signatories of the arrangement in a manner agreed between them and the Secretary-General.
- 103** *t)* perform all other secretarial functions of the Union;
- 104** *u)* perform any other functions entrusted to him by the Council.
- 105**
PP-06 2 The Secretary-General or the Deputy Secretary-General may participate, in an advisory capacity, in conferences of the Union; the Secretary-General or his representative may participate in an advisory capacity in all other meetings of the Union.

SECTION 4

ARTICLE 6

Coordination Committee

- 106** 1) The Coordination Committee shall assist and advise the Secretary-General on all matters mentioned under the relevant provisions of Article 26 of the Constitution and the relevant Articles of this Convention.
- 107** 2) The Committee shall be responsible for ensuring coordination with all the international organizations mentioned in Articles 49 and 50 of the Constitution as regards representation of the Union at conferences of such organizations.
- 108** 3) The Committee shall examine the progress of the work of the Union and assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report referred to in No. 86 of this Convention for submission to the Council.
- 109** 2 The Committee shall endeavour to reach conclusions unani-
PP-98 mously. In the absence of the support of the majority in the Committee, its Chairman may in exceptional circumstances take decisions, on the Chairman's own responsibility, when judging that the decision of the matters in question is urgent and cannot await the next session of the Council. In such circumstances the Chairman shall report promptly in writing on such matters to the Member States of the Council, setting forth the reasons for such action together with any other written views submitted by other members of the Committee. If in such circumstances the matters are not urgent, but nevertheless important, they shall be submitted for consideration by the next session of the Council.
- 110** 3 The Chairman shall convene the Committee at least once a month; the Committee may also be convened when necessary at the request of two of its members.
- 111** 4 A report shall be made of the proceedings of the Coordination
PP-02 Committee and shall be made available to the Member States.
PP-06

SECTION 5

Radiocommunication Sector

ARTICLE 7

World Radiocommunication Conference

- 112** 1 In accordance with No. 90 of the Constitution, a world radiocommunication conference shall be convened to consider specific radiocommunication matters. A world radiocommunication conference shall deal with those items which are included in its agenda adopted in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Article.
- 113** 2 1) The agenda of a world radiocommunication conference may include:
- 114** a) the partial or, exceptionally, complete revision of the Radio Regulations referred to in Article 4 of the Constitution;
- 115** b) any other question of a worldwide character within the competence of the conference;
- 116** c) an item concerning instructions to the Radio Regulations Board and the Radiocommunication Bureau regarding their activities, and a review of those activities;
- 117** d) the identification of topics to be studied by the radiocommunication assembly and the radiocommunication study groups, as well as matters that the assembly shall consider in relation to future radiocommunication conferences.
- PP-98**

- 118** 2) The general scope of this agenda should be established
PP-94 four to six years in advance, and the final agenda shall be established by
PP-98 the Council preferably two years before the conference, with the
concurrence of a majority of the Member States, subject to the
provisions of No. 47 of this Convention. These two versions of the
agenda shall be established on the basis of the recommendations of the
world radiocommunication conference, in accordance with No. 126 of
this Convention.
- 119** 3) This agenda shall include any question which a Plenipoten-
tiary Conference has directed to be placed on the agenda.
- 120** 3 1) This agenda may be changed:
- 121** a) at the request of at least one-quarter of the Member States. Such
PP-98 requests shall be addressed individually to the Secretary-General,
who shall transmit them to the Council for approval; or
- 122** b) on a proposal of the Council.
- 123** 2) The proposed changes to the agenda of a world radiocom-
PP-98 munication conference shall not be finally adopted until accepted by a
majority of the Member States, subject to the provisions of No. 47 of
this Convention.
- 124** 4 The conference shall also:
- 125** 1) consider and approve the report of the Director of the
Bureau on the activities of the Sector since the last conference;
- 126** 2) recommend to the Council items for inclusion in the agenda
of a future conference and give its views on such agendas for at least a
four-year cycle of radiocommunication conferences, together with an
estimate of the financial implications;
- 127** 3) include, in its decisions, instructions or requests, as appro-
priate, to the Secretary-General and the Sectors of the Union.

- 128** 5 The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the radiocommunication assembly, or of relevant study groups, may participate in the associated world radiocommunication conference.

ARTICLE 8

Radiocommunication Assembly

- 129** 1 A radiocommunication assembly shall deal with and issue, as appropriate, recommendations on questions adopted pursuant to its own procedures or referred to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference, any other conference, the Council or the Radio Regulations Board.
- 129A** 1 *bis*) The radiocommunication assembly is authorized to adopt the working methods and procedures for the management of the Sector's activities in accordance with No. 145A of the Constitution.
PP-02
- 130** 2 With regard to No. 129 above, the radiocommunication assembly shall:
- 131** 1) consider the reports of study groups prepared in accordance with No. 157 of this Convention and approve, modify or reject the draft recommendations contained in those reports, and consider the reports of the radiocommunication advisory group prepared in accordance with No. 160H of this Convention;
PP-98
- 132** 2) bearing in mind the need to keep the demands on the resources of the Union to a minimum, approve the programme of work arising from the review of existing questions and new questions and determine the priority, urgency, estimated financial implications and time-scale for the completion of their study;

- 133** 3) decide, in the light of the approved programme of work derived from No. 132 above, on the need to maintain, terminate or establish study groups, and allocate to each of them the questions to be studied;
- 134** 4) group questions of interest to the developing countries as far as possible, in order to facilitate their participation in the study of those questions;
- 135** 5) give advice on matters within its competence in response to requests from a world radiocommunication conference;
- 136**
PP-98 6) report to the following world radiocommunication conference on the progress in matters that may be included in the agenda of future radiocommunication conferences;
- 136A**
PP-02 7) decide on the need to maintain, terminate or establish other groups and appoint their chairmen and vice-chairmen;
- 136B**
PP-02 8) establish the terms of reference for the groups referred to in No. 136A above; such groups shall not adopt questions or recommendations.
- 137** 3 A radiocommunication assembly shall be presided over by a person designated by the government of the country in which the meeting is held or, in the case of a meeting held at the seat of the Union, by a person elected by the assembly itself. The Chairman shall be assisted by Vice-Chairmen elected by the assembly.
- 137A**
PP-98
PP-02 4 A radiocommunication assembly may assign specific matters within its competence, except those relating to the procedures contained in the Radio Regulations, to the radiocommunication advisory group indicating the action required on those matters.

ARTICLE 9

Regional Radiocommunication Conferences

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The agenda of a regional radiocommunication conference may provide only for specific radiocommunication questions of a regional nature, including instructions to the Radio Regulations Board and the Radiocommunication Bureau regarding their activities in respect of the region concerned, provided such instructions do not conflict with the interests of other regions. Only items included in its agenda may be discussed by such a conference. The provisions contained in Nos. 118 to 123 of this Convention shall apply to a regional radiocommunication conference, but only with regard to the Member States of the region concerned.

ARTICLE 10

Radio Regulations Board

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2 In addition to the duties specified in Article 14 of the Constitution, the Board shall:

1) consider reports from the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau on investigations of harmful interference carried out at the request of one or more of the interested administrations, and formulate recommendations with respect thereto;

2) also, independently of the Radiocommunication Bureau, at the request of one or more of the interested administrations, consider appeals against decisions made by the Radiocommunication Bureau regarding frequency assignments.

141
PP-02

3 The members of the Board shall participate, in an advisory capacity, in radiocommunication conferences. In this case, they shall not participate in these conferences as members of their national delegations.

- 141A**
PP-02 3 *bis*) Two members of the Board, designated by the Board, shall participate, in an advisory capacity, in plenipotentiary conferences and radiocommunication assemblies. In these cases, the two members designated by the Board shall not participate in these conferences or assemblies as members of their national delegations.
- 142** 4 Only the travelling, subsistence and insurance expenses incurred by the members of the Board in the exercise of their duties for the Union shall be borne by the Union.
- 142A**
PP-02 4 *bis*) The members of the Board shall, while in the exercise of their duties for the Union, as specified in the Constitution and Convention, or while on mission for the Union, enjoy functional privileges and immunities equivalent to those granted to the elected officials of the Union by each Member State, subject to the relevant provisions of the national legislation or other applicable legislation in each Member State. Such functional privileges and immunities are granted to members of the Board for the purposes of the Union and not for their personal advantage. The Union may and shall withdraw the immunity granted to a member of the Board whenever it considers that such immunity is contrary to the orderly administration of justice and its withdrawal is not prejudicial to the interests of the Union.
- 143** 5 The working methods of the Board shall be as follows:
- 144** 1) The members of the Board shall elect from their own members a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman for a period of one year. Thereafter the Vice-Chairman shall succeed the Chairman each year and a new Vice-Chairman shall be elected. In the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Board shall elect a temporary Chairman for the occasion from among its members.
- 145**
PP-02 2) The Board shall normally hold up to four meetings a year, of up to five days' duration, generally at the seat of the Union, at which at least two-thirds of its members shall be present, and may carry out its duties using modern means of communication. However, if the Board deems necessary, depending upon the matters to be considered, it may increase the number of its meetings. Exceptionally, the meetings may be of up to two weeks' duration.

- 146** 3) The Board shall endeavour to reach its decisions unanimously. If it fails in that endeavour, a decision shall be valid only if at least two-thirds of the members of the Board vote in favour thereof. Each member of the Board shall have one vote; voting by proxy is not allowed.
- 147** 4) The Board may make such internal arrangements as it considers necessary in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, this Convention and the Radio Regulations. Such arrangements shall be published as part of the Board's Rules of Procedure.

ARTICLE 11

Radiocommunication Study Groups

- 148** 1 Radiocommunication study groups are set up by a radiocommunication assembly.
- 149** 2 1) The radiocommunication study groups shall study questions
PP-98 adopted in accordance with a procedure established by the radiocommunication assembly and prepare draft recommendations to be adopted in accordance with the procedure set forth in Nos. 246A to 247 of this Convention.
- 149A** *1 bis*) The radiocommunication study groups shall also study
PP-98 topics identified in resolutions and recommendations of world radiocommunication conferences. The results of such studies shall be included in recommendations or in the reports prepared in accordance with No. 156 below.
- 150** 2) The study of the above questions and topics shall, subject
PP-98 to No. 158 below, focus on the following:
- 151** a) use of the radio-frequency spectrum in terrestrial and space
PP-98 radiocommunication and of the geostationary-satellite and other satellite orbits;

152 b) characteristics and performance of radio systems;

153 c) operation of radio stations;

154 d) radiocommunication aspects of distress and safety matters.

155 3) These studies shall not generally address economic ques-
PP-98 tions, but when they involve comparing technical or operational alterna-
tives, economic factors may be taken into consideration.

156 3 The radiocommunication study groups shall also carry out pre-
paratory studies of the technical, operational and procedural matters to
be considered by world and regional radiocommunication conferences
and elaborate reports thereon in accordance with a programme of work
adopted in this respect by a radiocommunication assembly or following
instructions by the Council.

157 4 Each study group shall prepare for the radiocommunication
assembly a report indicating the progress of work, the
recommendations adopted in accordance with the consultation
procedure contained in No. 149 above and any draft new or revised
recommendations for consideration by the assembly.

158 5 Taking into account No. 79 of the Constitution, the tasks enumer-
ated in Nos. 151 to 154 above and in No. 193 of this Convention in rela-
tion to the Telecommunication Standardization Sector shall be kept
under continuing review by the Radiocommunication Sector and the
Telecommunication Standardization Sector with a view to reaching
common agreement on changes in the distribution of matters under
study. The two Sectors shall cooperate closely and adopt procedures to
conduct such a review and reach agreements in a timely and effective
manner. If agreement is not reached, the matter may be submitted
through the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference for decision.

- 159** 6 In the performance of their studies, the radiocommunication study groups shall pay due attention to the study of questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries at both the regional and international levels. They shall conduct their work giving due consideration to the work of national, regional and other international organizations concerned with radiocommunication and cooperate with them, keeping in mind the need for the Union to maintain its pre-eminent position in the field of telecommunications.
- 160** 7 For the purpose of facilitating the review of activities in the Radiocommunication Sector, measures should be taken to foster cooperation and coordination with other organizations concerned with radiocommunication and with the Telecommunication Standardization Sector and the Telecommunication Development Sector. A radiocommunication assembly shall determine the specific duties, conditions of participation and rules of procedure for these measures.

PP-98

ARTICLE 11A

Radiocommunication Advisory Group

- 160A** 1 The radiocommunication advisory group shall be open to representatives of administrations of Member States and representatives of Sector Members and to chairmen of the study groups and other groups, and will act through the Director.
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PP-02
- 160B** 2 The radiocommunication advisory group shall:
PP-98
- 160C** 1) review priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies related to radiocommunication assemblies, study groups and other groups and the preparation of radiocommunication conferences, and any specific matters as directed by a conference of the Union, a radiocommunication assembly or the Council;
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PP-02

- 160CA** 1 *bis*) review the implementation of the operational plan of the
PP-02 preceding period in order to identify areas in which the Bureau has not achieved or was not able to achieve the objectives laid down in that plan, and advise the Director on the necessary corrective measures;
- 160D** 2) review progress in the implementation of the programme
PP-98 of work established under No. 132 of this Convention;
- 160E** 3) provide guidelines for the work of study groups;
PP-98
- 160F** 4) recommend measures, *inter alia*, to foster cooperation and
PP-98 coordination with other standards bodies, with the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, the Telecommunication Development Sector and the General Secretariat;
- 160G** 5) adopt its own working procedures compatible with those
PP-98 adopted by the radiocommunication assembly;
- 160H** 6) prepare a report for the Director of the
PP-98 Radiocommunication Bureau indicating action in respect of the above items;
- 160I** 7) prepare a report for the Radiocommunication Assembly on
PP-02 the matters assigned to it in accordance with No.137A of this Convention and transmit it to the Director for submission to the assembly.

ARTICLE 12

Radiocommunication Bureau

- 161** 1 The Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau shall organize and coordinate the work of the Radiocommunication Sector. The duties of the Bureau are supplemented by those specified in provisions of the Radio Regulations.

- 162** 2 The Director shall, in particular,
- 163** 1) in relation to radiocommunication conferences:
- 164** a) coordinate the preparatory work of the study groups and other
PP-98 groups and the Bureau, communicate to the Member States and
PP-02 Sector Members the results of this preparatory work, collect their
comments and submit a consolidated report to the conference
which may include proposals of a regulatory nature;
- 165** b) participate as of right, but in an advisory capacity, in the
PP-02 deliberations of radiocommunication conferences, of the radio-
communication assembly and of the radiocommunication study
groups and other groups. The Director shall make all necessary
preparations for radiocommunication conferences and meetings
of the Radiocommunication Sector in consultation with the
General Secretariat in accordance with No. 94 of this Convention
and, as appropriate, with the other Sectors of the Union, and
with due regard for the directives of the Council in carrying out
these preparations;
- 166** c) provide assistance to the developing countries in their prepara-
tions for radiocommunication conferences.
- 167** 2) in relation to the Radio Regulations Board:
- 168** a) prepare and submit draft Rules of Procedure for approval by the
Radio Regulations Board; they shall include, inter alia, calculation
methods and data required for the application of the provisions
of the Radio Regulations;
- 169** b) distribute to all Member States the Rules of Procedure of the
PP-98 Board, collect comments thereon received from administrations
PP-02 and submit them to the Board;
- 170** c) process information received from administrations in application
PP-02 of the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations and regional
agreements and their associated Rules of Procedure and prepare
it, as appropriate, in a form suitable for publication;

- 171** *d)* apply the Rules of Procedure approved by the Board, prepare and publish findings based on those Rules, and submit to the Board any review of a finding which is requested by an administration and which cannot be resolved by the use of those Rules of Procedure;
- 172** *e)* in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations, effect an orderly recording and registration of frequency assignments and, where appropriate, the associated orbital characteristics, and keep up to date the Master International Frequency Register; review entries in that Register with a view to amending or eliminating, as appropriate, those which do not reflect actual frequency usage, in agreement with the administration concerned;
- 173** *f)* assist in the resolution of cases of harmful interference, at the request of one or more of the interested administrations, and where necessary, make investigations and prepare, for consideration by the Board, a report including draft recommendations to the administrations concerned;
- 174** *g)* act as executive secretary to the Board;
- 175**
PP-02 3) coordinate the work of the radiocommunication study groups and other groups and be responsible for the organization of that work;
- 175A**
PP-98 3 *bis*) provide the necessary support for the radiocommunication advisory group, and report each year to Member States and Sector Members and to the Council on the results of the work of the advisory group.
- 175B**
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PP-02 3 *ter*) take practical measures to facilitate the participation of developing countries in the radiocommunication study groups and other groups.

- 176 4) also undertake the following:
- 177 a) carry out studies to furnish advice with a view to the operation of
PP-98 the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur, and with a view to the equitable, effective and economical use of the geostationary-satellite and other satellite orbits, taking into account the needs of Member States requiring assistance, the specific needs of developing countries, as well as the special geographical situation of particular countries;
- 178 b) exchange with Member States and Sector Members data in
PP-98 machine-readable and other forms, prepare and keep up to date
PP-06 any documents and databases of the Radiocommunication Sector, and arrange with the Secretary-General, as appropriate, for their publication in the languages of the Union in accordance with No. 172 of the Constitution;
- 179 c) maintain such essential records as may be required;
- 180 d) submit to the world radiocommunication conference a report on
PP-98 the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector since the last
PP-02 conference; if a world radiocommunication conference is not planned, a report on the activities of the Sector covering the period since the last conference shall be submitted to the Council and, for information, to Member States and Sector Members;
- 181 e) prepare a cost-based budget estimate for the requirements of
the Radiocommunication Sector and transmit it to the Secretary-General for consideration by the Coordination Committee and inclusion in the Union's budget.
- 181A f) prepare annually a rolling four-year operational plan that covers
PP-98 the subsequent year and the following three-year period,
PP-02 including financial implications of activities to be undertaken by the Bureau in support of the Sector as a whole; this four-year operational plan shall be reviewed by the radiocommunication advisory group in accordance with Article 11A of this Convention, and shall be reviewed and approved annually by the Council;

- 182** 3 The Director shall choose the technical and administrative personnel of the Bureau within the framework of the budget as approved by the Council. The appointment of the technical and administrative personnel is made by the Secretary-General in agreement with the Director. The final decision for appointment or dismissal rests with the Secretary-General.
- 183** 4 The Director shall provide technical support, as necessary, to the Telecommunication Development Sector within the framework of the Constitution and this Convention.

SECTION 6

Telecommunication Standardization Sector

PP-98

ARTICLE 13

World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly

- 184**
PP-98 1 In accordance with No. 104 of the Constitution, a world telecommunication standardization assembly shall be convened to consider specific matters related to telecommunication standardization.
- 184A**
PP-02 1 *bis*) The world telecommunication standardization assembly is authorized to adopt the working methods and procedures for the management of the Sector's activities in accordance with No. 145A of the Constitution.
- 185**
PP-98 2 The questions to be studied by a world telecommunication standardization assembly, on which recommendations shall be issued, shall be those adopted pursuant to its own procedures or referred to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference, any other conference, or the Council.

- 186** 3 In accordance with No. 104 of the Constitution, the assembly
PP-98 shall:
- 187** a) consider the reports of study groups prepared in accordance with
PP-98 No. 194 of this Convention and approve, modify or reject draft
PP-02 recommendations contained in those reports, and consider the
reports of the telecommunication standardization advisory group
in accordance with Nos. 197H and 197I of this Convention;
- 188** b) bearing in mind the need to keep the demands on the resources
of the Union to a minimum, approve the programme of work
arising from the review of existing questions and new questions
and determine the priority, urgency, estimated financial
implications and time-scale for the completion of their study;
- 189** c) decide, in the light of the approved programme of work derived
from No. 188 above, on the need to maintain, terminate or
establish study groups and allocate to each of them the questions
to be studied;
- 190** d) group, as far as practicable, questions of interest to the
PP-98 developing countries to facilitate their participation in these
studies;
- 191** e) consider and approve the report of the Director on the activities
of the Sector since the last conference.
- 191A** f) decide on the need to maintain, terminate or establish other
PP-02 groups and appoint their chairmen and vice-chairmen;
- 191B** g) establish the terms of reference for the groups referred to in
PP-02 No. 191A above; such groups shall not adopt questions or
recommendations.
- 191C** 4 A world telecommunication standardization assembly may assign
PP-98 specific matters within its competence to the telecommunication
standardization advisory group indicating the action required on those
matters.

191D 5 A world telecommunication standardization assembly shall be
PP-98 presided over by a chairman designated by the government of the
PP-02 country in which the meeting is held or, in the case of a meeting held at
the seat of the Union, by a chairman elected by the assembly itself. The
chairman shall be assisted by vice-chairmen elected by the assembly.

ARTICLE 14

Telecommunication Standardization Study Groups

192 1 1) Telecommunication standardization study groups shall
PP-98 study questions adopted in accordance with a procedure established by
the world telecommunication standardization assembly and prepare
draft recommendations to be adopted in accordance with the
procedure set forth in Nos. 246A to 247 of this Convention.

193 2) The study groups shall, subject to No. 195 below, study
technical, operating and tariff questions and prepare recommendations
on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a
worldwide basis, including recommendations on interconnection of
radio systems in public telecommunication networks and on the
performance required for these interconnections. Technical or
operating questions specifically related to radiocommunication as
enumerated in Nos. 151 to 154 of this Convention shall be within the
purview of the Radiocommunication Sector.

194 3) Each study group shall prepare for the world telecommu-
PP-98 nication standardization assembly a report indicating the progress of
work, the recommendations adopted in accordance with the
consultation procedure contained in No. 192 above, and any draft new
or revised recommendations for consideration by the assembly.

- 195** 2 Taking into account No. 105 of the Constitution, the tasks enumerated in No. 193 above and those enumerated in Nos. 151 to 154 of this Convention in relation to the Radiocommunication Sector shall be kept under continuing review by the Telecommunication Standardization Sector and the Radiocommunication Sector with a view to reaching common agreement on changes in the distribution of matters under study. The two Sectors shall cooperate closely and adopt procedures to conduct such a review and reach agreements in a timely and effective manner. If agreement is not reached, the matter may be submitted through the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference for decision.
- 196** 3 In the performance of their studies, the telecommunication standardization study groups shall pay due attention to the study of questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries at both the regional and international levels. They shall conduct their work giving due consideration to the work of national, regional and other international standardization organizations, and cooperate with them, keeping in mind the need for the Union to maintain its pre-eminent position in the field of worldwide standardization for telecommunications.
- 197** 4 For the purpose of facilitating the review of activities in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, measures should be taken to foster cooperation and coordination with other organizations concerned with telecommunication standardization and with the Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Development Sector. A world telecommunication standardization assembly shall determine the specific duties, conditions of participation and rules of procedure for these measures.
- PP-98**

PP-98

ARTICLE 14A

Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group

- 197A** 1 The telecommunication standardization advisory group shall be open to representatives of administrations of Member States and representatives of Sector Members and to chairmen of the study groups and other groups.
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PP-02
- 197B** 2 The telecommunication standardization advisory group shall:
PP-98
- 197C** 1) review priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies for activities in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector;
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- 197CA** 1 bis) review the implementation of the operational plan of the preceding period in order to identify areas in which the Bureau has not achieved or was not able to achieve the objectives laid down in that plan, and advise the Director on the necessary corrective measures;
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- 197D** 2) review progress in the implementation of the programme of work established under No. 188 of this Convention;
PP-98
- 197E** 3) provide guidelines for the work of study groups;
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- 197F** 4) recommend measures, *inter alia*, to foster cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies, with the Radiocommunication Sector, the Telecommunication Development Sector and the General Secretariat;
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- 197G** 5) adopt its own working procedures compatible with those adopted by the world telecommunication standardization assembly;
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- 197H** 6) prepare a report for the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau indicating action in respect of the above items.
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- 1971**
PP-98
- 7) prepare a report for the world telecommunication standardization assembly on the matters assigned to it in accordance with No. 191A and transmit it to the Director for submission to the assembly.

ARTICLE 15

Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

- 198**
- 1 The Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau shall organize and coordinate the work of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector.
- 199**
- 2 The Director shall, in particular:
- 200**
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- a) update annually the work programme approved by the world telecommunication standardization assembly, in consultation with the chairmen of the telecommunication standardization study groups and other groups;
- 201**
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PP-02
- b) participate, as of right, but in an advisory capacity, in the deliberations of world telecommunication standardization assemblies and of the telecommunication standardization study groups and other groups. The Director shall make all necessary preparations for assemblies and meetings of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector in consultation with the General Secretariat in accordance with No. 94 of this Convention and, as appropriate, with the other Sectors of the Union, and with due regard for the directives of the Council concerning these preparations;
- 202**
PP-98
- c) process information received from administrations in application of the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Regulations or decisions of the world telecommunication standardization assembly and prepare it, where appropriate, in a suitable form for publication;

- 203** d) exchange with Member States and Sector Members data in machine-readable and other forms, prepare and, as necessary, keep up to date any documents and databases of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, and arrange with the Secretary-General, as appropriate, for their publication in the languages of the Union in accordance with No.172 of the Constitution;
- PP-98**
- PP-06**
- 204** e) submit to the world telecommunication standardization assembly a report on the activities of the Sector since the last assembly; the Director shall also submit to the Council and to the Member States and Sector Members such a report covering the two-year period since the last assembly, unless a second assembly is convened;
- PP-98**
- 205** f) prepare a cost-based budget estimate for the requirements of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector and transmit it to the Secretary-General for consideration by the Coordination Committee and inclusion in the Union's budget.
- 205A** g) prepare annually a rolling four-year operational plan that covers the subsequent year and the following three-year period, including financial implications of activities to be undertaken by the Bureau in support of the Sector as a whole; this four-year operational plan shall be reviewed by the telecommunication standardization advisory group in accordance with Article 14A of this Convention, and shall be reviewed and approved annually by the Council;
- PP-98**
- PP-02**
- 205B** h) provide the necessary support for the telecommunication standardization advisory group, and report each year to Member States and Sector Members and to the Council on the results of its work;
- PP-98**
- 205C** i) provide assistance to developing countries in the preparatory work for world standardization assemblies, particularly with regard to matters of a priority nature for those countries.
- PP-98**

- 206** 3 The Director shall choose the technical and administrative personnel of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau within the framework of the budget as approved by the Council. The appointment of the technical and administrative personnel is made by the Secretary-General in agreement with the Director. The final decision on appointment or dismissal rests with the Secretary-General.
- 207** 4 The Director shall provide technical support, as necessary, to the Telecommunication Development Sector within the framework of the Constitution and this Convention.

SECTION 7

Telecommunication Development Sector

ARTICLE 16

Telecommunication Development Conferences

- 207A** 1 The world telecommunication development conference is
PP-02 authorized to adopt the working methods and procedures for the management of the Sector's activities in accordance with No. 145A of the Constitution.
- 208** 1 *bis*) In accordance with No. 118 of the Constitution, the duties of the telecommunication development conferences shall be as follows:
- 209** a) world telecommunication development conferences shall
PP-06 establish work programmes and guidelines for defining telecommunication development questions and priorities and shall provide direction and guidance for the work programme of the Telecommunication Development Sector. They shall decide, in the light of the above-mentioned programmes of work, on the need to maintain, terminate or establish study groups and allocate to each of them the questions to be studied;

- 209A** a *bis*) decide on the need to maintain, terminate or establish other
PP-02 groups and appoint their chairmen and vice-chairmen;
- 209B** a *ter*) establish the terms of reference for the groups referred to in
PP-02 No. 209A above; such groups shall not adopt questions or recommendations.
- 210** b) regional telecommunication development conferences shall
PP-02 consider questions and priorities relating to telecommunication development, taking into account the needs and characteristics of the region concerned, and may also submit recommendations to world telecommunication development conferences;
- 211** c) the telecommunication development conferences should fix the
objectives and strategies for the balanced worldwide and regional development of telecommunications, giving particular consideration to the expansion and modernization of the networks and services of the developing countries as well as the mobilization of the resources required for this purpose. They shall serve as a forum for the study of policy, organizational, operational, regulatory, technical and financial questions and related aspects, including the identification and implementation of new sources of funding;
- 212** d) world and regional telecommunication development
conferences, within their respective sphere of competence, shall consider reports submitted to them and evaluate the activities of the Sector; they may also consider telecommunication development aspects related to the activities of the other Sectors of the Union.
- 213** 2 The draft agenda of telecommunication development
PP-98 conferences shall be prepared by the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau and be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council for approval with the concurrence of a majority of the Member States in the case of a world conference, or of a majority of the Member States belonging to the region concerned in the case of a regional conference, subject to the provisions of No. 47 of this Convention.

- 213A** 3 A telecommunication development conference may assign
PP-98 specific matters within its competence to the telecommunication devel-
PP-02 opment advisory group, indicating the recommended action on those
matters.

ARTICLE 17

Telecommunication Development Study Groups

- 214** 1 Telecommunication development study groups shall deal with
specific telecommunication questions of general interest to developing
countries, including the matters enumerated in No. 211 above. Such
study groups shall be limited in number and created for a limited period
of time, subject to the availability of resources, shall have specific terms
of reference on questions and matters of priority to developing
countries and shall be task-oriented.
- 215** 2 Taking into account No. 119 of the Constitution, the Radiocom-
munication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommuni-
cation Development Sectors shall keep the matters under study under
continuing review with a view to reaching agreement on the distribution
of work, avoiding duplication of effort and improving coordination. The
Sectors shall adopt procedures to conduct such reviews and reach such
agreement in a timely and effective manner.
- 215A** 3 Each telecommunication development study group shall prepare
PP-98 for the world telecommunication development conference a report indi-
cating the progress of work and any draft new or revised recommen-
dations for consideration by the conference.
- 215B** 4 Telecommunication development study groups shall study ques-
PP-98 tions and prepare draft recommendations to be adopted in accordance
with the procedures set out in Nos. 246A to 247 of this Convention.

ARTICLE 17A

**Telecommunication Development
Advisory Group**

- 215C** 1 The telecommunication development advisory group shall be open to representatives of administrations of Member States and representatives of Sector Members and to chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups and other groups, and will act through the Director.
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- 215D** 2 The telecommunication development advisory group shall:
PP-98
- 215E** 1) review priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies for activities in the Telecommunication Development Sector;
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- 215EA** 1 bis) review the implementation of the operational plan of the preceding period in order to identify areas in which the Bureau has not achieved or was not able to achieve the objectives laid down in that plan, and advise the Director on the necessary corrective measures.
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- 215F** 2) review progress in the implementation of the programme of work established under No. 209 of this Convention;
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- 215G** 3) provide guidelines for the work of study groups;
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- 215H** 4) recommend measures, *inter alia*, to foster cooperation and coordination with the Radiocommunication Sector, the Telecommunication Standardization Sector and the General Secretariat, as well as with other relevant development and financial institutions.
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- 215I** 5) adopt its own working procedures compatible with those adopted by the world telecommunication development conference.
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- 215J** 6) prepare a report for the Director of the Telecommunication
PP-98 Development Bureau indicating action in respect of the above items.
- 215JA** 6 *bis*) prepare a report for the world telecommunication development
PP-02 conference on the matters assigned to it in accordance with
No. 213A of this Convention and transmit it to the Director for
submission to the conference.
- 215K** 3 Representatives of bilateral cooperation and development aid
PP-98 agencies and multilateral development institutions may be invited by
the Director to participate in the meetings of the advisory group.

ARTICLE 18

PP-98 Telecommunication Development Bureau

- 216** 1 The Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau
shall organize and coordinate the work of the Telecommunication
Development Sector.
- 217** 2 The Director shall, in particular:
- 218** a) participate as of right, but in an advisory capacity, in the delib-
PP-02 erations of the telecommunication development conferences and
of the telecommunication development study groups and other
groups. The Director shall make all necessary preparations for
conferences and meetings of the Telecommunication Develop-
ment Sector in consultation with the General Secretariat in
accordance with No. 94 of this Convention and, as appropriate,
with the other Sectors of the Union, and with due regard for the
directives of the Council in carrying out these preparations;
- 219** b) process information received from administrations in application
of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Plenipotentiary
Conference and telecommunication development conferences
and prepare it, where appropriate, in a suitable form for
publication;

- 220**
PP-06 c) exchange with members data in machine-readable and other forms, prepare and, as necessary, keep up to date any documents and databases of the Telecommunication Development Sector, and arrange with the Secretary-General, as appropriate, for their publication in the languages of the Union in accordance with No. 172 of the Constitution;
- 221** d) assemble and prepare for publication, in cooperation with the General Secretariat and the other Sectors of the Union, both technical and administrative information that might be especially useful to developing countries in order to help them to improve their telecommunication networks. Their attention shall also be drawn to the possibilities offered by the international programmes under the auspices of the United Nations;
- 222**
PP-98 e) submit to the world telecommunication development conference a report on the activities of the Sector since the last conference; the Director shall also submit to the Council and to the Member States and Sector Members such a report covering the two-year period since the last conference;
- 223**
PP-98 f) prepare a cost-based budget estimate for the requirements of the Telecommunication Development Sector and transmit it to the Secretary-General for consideration by the Coordination Committee and inclusion in the Union's budget;
- 223A**
PP-98
PP-02 g) prepare annually a rolling four-year operational plan that covers the subsequent year and the following three-year period, including financial implications of activities to be undertaken by the Bureau in support of the Sector as a whole; this four-year operational plan shall be reviewed by the telecommunication development advisory group in accordance with Article 17A of this Convention, and shall be reviewed and approved annually by the Council;
- 223B**
PP-98 h) provide the necessary support for the telecommunication development advisory group, and report each year to the Member States and Sector Members and to the Council on the results of its work.

- 224** 3 The Director shall work collegially with the other elected officials
PP-98 in order to ensure that the Union's catalytic role in stimulating telecommunication development is strengthened and shall make the necessary arrangements with the Director of the Bureau concerned for initiating suitable action, including the convening of information meetings on the activities of the Sector concerned.
- 225** 4 At the request of the Member States concerned, the Director,
PP-98 with the assistance of the Directors of the other Bureaux and, where appropriate, the Secretary-General, shall study and offer advice concerning their national telecommunication problems; where a comparison of technical alternatives is involved, economic factors may be taken into consideration.
- 226** 5 The Director shall choose the technical and administrative personnel of the Telecommunication Development Bureau within the framework of the budget as approved by the Council. The appointment of the personnel is made by the Secretary-General in agreement with the Director. The final decision for appointment or dismissal rests with the Secretary-General.
- 227** (SUP)
PP-98

SECTION 8

Provisions Common to the Three Sectors

ARTICLE 19

Participation of Entities and Organizations Other than Administrations in the Union's Activities

- 228** 1 The Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux shall encourage the enhanced participation in the activities of the Union of the following entities and organizations:

- 229**
PP-98 a) recognized operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and financial or development institutions which are approved by the Member State concerned;
- 230**
PP-98 b) other entities dealing with telecommunication matters which are approved by the Member State concerned;
- 231** c) regional and other international telecommunication, standardization, financial or development organizations.
- 232** 2 The Directors of the Bureaux shall maintain close working relations with those entities and organizations which are authorized to participate in the activities of one or more of the Sectors of the Union.
- 233**
PP-98 3 Any request from an entity listed in No. 229 above to participate in the work of a Sector, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution and this Convention, approved by the Member State concerned shall be forwarded by the latter to the Secretary-General.
- 234**
PP-98 4 Any request from an entity referred to in No. 230 above submitted by the Member State concerned shall be handled in conformity with a procedure established by the Council. Such a request shall be reviewed by the Council with respect to its conformity with the above procedure.
- 234A**
PP-98 4 *bis*) Alternatively, a request from an entity listed in No. 229 or 230 above to become a Sector Member may be sent direct to the Secretary-General. Those Member States authorizing such entities to send a request directly to the Secretary-General shall inform the latter accordingly. Entities whose Member State has not provided such notice to the Secretary-General shall not have the option of direct application. The Secretary-General shall regularly update and publish a list of those Member States that have authorized entities under their jurisdiction or sovereignty to apply directly.

- 234B**
PP-98 4 *ter*) Upon receipt, directly from an entity, of a request under No. 234A above, the Secretary-General shall, on the basis of criteria defined by the Council, ensure that the function and purposes of the candidate are in conformity with the purposes of the Union. The Secretary-General shall then, without delay, inform the applicant's Member State inviting approval of the application. If the Secretary-General receives no objection from the Member State within four months, a reminder telegram shall be sent. If the Secretary-General receives no objection within four months after the date of dispatch of the reminder telegram, the application shall be regarded as approved. If an objection is received from the Member State by the Secretary-General, the applicant shall be invited by the Secretary-General to contact the Member State concerned.
- 234C**
PP-98 4 *quater*) When authorizing direct application, a Member State may notify the Secretary-General that it assigns authority to the Secretary-General to approve any application by an entity under its jurisdiction or sovereignty.
- 235**
PP-06 5 Any request from any entity or organization listed in No. 231 above (other than those referred to in Nos. 269B and 269C of this Convention) to participate in the work of a Sector shall be sent to the Secretary-General and acted upon in accordance with procedures established by the Council.
- 236**
PP-06 6 Any request from an organization referred to in Nos. 269B to 269D of this Convention to participate in the work of a Sector shall be sent to the Secretary-General, and the organization concerned shall be included in the lists referred to in No. 237 below.
- 237**
PP-98
PP-06 7 The Secretary-General shall compile and maintain lists of all entities and organizations referred to in Nos. 229 to 231 and Nos. 269B to 269D of this Convention that are authorized to participate in the work of each Sector and shall, at appropriate intervals, publish and distribute these lists to all Member States and Sector Members concerned and to the Director of the Bureau concerned. That Director shall advise such entities and organizations of the action taken on their requests, and shall inform the relevant Member States.

- 238**
PP-98 8 The conditions of participation in the Sectors by entities and organizations contained in the lists referred to in No. 237 above are specified in this Article, in Article 33 and in other relevant provisions of this Convention. The provisions of Nos. 25 to 28 of the Constitution do not apply to them.
- 239**
PP-94
PP-98 9 A Sector Member may act on behalf of the Member State which has approved it, provided that the Member State informs the Director of the Bureau concerned that it is authorized to do so.
- 240**
PP-98
PP-06 10 Any Sector Member has the right to denounce such participation by notifying the Secretary-General. Such participation may also be denounced, where appropriate, by the Member State concerned or, in case of the Sector Member approved pursuant to No. 234C above, in accordance with criteria and procedures determined by the Council. Such denunciation shall take effect at the end of six months from the date when notification is received by the Secretary-General.
- 241** 11 The Secretary-General shall delete from the list of entities and organizations any entity or organization that is no longer authorized to participate in the work of a Sector, in accordance with criteria and procedures determined by the Council.
- 241A**
PP-98 12 The assembly or conference of a Sector may decide to admit entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of a given study group or subgroups thereof following the principles set out below:
- 241B**
PP-98 1) An entity or organization referred to in Nos. 229 to 231 above may apply to participate in the work of a given study group as an Associate.
- 241C**
PP-98 2) In cases where a Sector has decided to admit Associates, the Secretary-General shall apply to the applicants the relevant provisions of this Article, taking account of the size of the entity or organization and any other relevant criteria.

- 241D** 3) Associates admitted to participate in a given study group
PP-98 are not entered in the list referred to in No. 237 above.
- 241E** 4) The conditions governing participation in the work of a
PP-98 study group are specified in Nos. 248B and 483A of this Convention.

ARTICLE 20

Conduct of Business of Study Groups

- 242** 1 The radiocommunication assembly, the world
PP-98 telecommunication standardization assembly and the world telecommunication development conference shall appoint the chairman and one vice-chairman or more for each study group. In appointing chairmen and vice-chairmen, particular consideration shall be given to the requirements of competence and equitable geographical distribution, and to the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries.
- 243** 2 If the workload of any study group requires, the assembly or
PP-98 conference shall appoint such additional vice-chairmen as it deems necessary.
- 244** 3 If, in the interval between two assemblies or conferences of the
Sector concerned, a study group Chairman is unable to carry out his duties and only one Vice-Chairman has been appointed, then that Vice-Chairman shall take the Chairman's place. In the case of a study group for which more than one Vice-Chairman has been appointed, the study group at its next meeting shall elect a new Chairman from among those Vice-Chairmen and, if necessary, a new Vice-Chairman from among the members of the study group. It shall likewise elect a new Vice-Chairman if one of the Vice-Chairmen is unable to carry out his duties during that period.

- 245** 4 Study groups shall conduct their work as far as possible by correspondence, using modern means of communication.
- 246** 5 The Director of the Bureau of each Sector, on the basis of the decisions of the competent conference or assembly, after consultation with the Secretary-General and coordination as required by the Constitution and Convention, shall draw up the general plan of study group meetings.
- 246A** 5 *bis*) 1) Member States and Sector Members shall adopt questions
PP-98 to be studied in accordance with procedures established by the relevant conference or assembly, as appropriate, including the indication whether or not a resulting recommendation shall be the subject of a formal consultation of Member States.
- 246B** 2) Recommendations resulting from the study of the above
PP-98 questions are adopted by a study group in accordance with procedures established by the relevant conference or assembly, as appropriate. Those recommendations which do not require formal consultation of Member States for their approval shall be considered as approved.
- 246C** 3) A recommendation requiring formal consultation of Member
PP-98 States shall be either treated in accordance with No. 247 below or transmitted to the relevant conference or assembly, as appropriate.
- 246D** 4) Nos. 246A and 246B above shall not be used for questions
PP-98 and recommendations having policy or regulatory implications such as:
- 246E** a) questions and recommendations approved by the Radiocom-
PP-98 munication Sector relevant to the work of radiocommunication conferences, and other categories of questions and recommendations that may be decided by the radiocommunication assembly;
- 246F** b) questions and recommendations approved by the Telecom-
PP-98 munication Standardization Sector which relate to tariff and accounting issues, and relevant numbering and addressing plans;

- 246G** c) questions and recommendations approved by the Telecommuni-
PP-98 cation Development Sector which relate to regulatory, policy and financial issues;
- 246H** d) questions and recommendations where there is any doubt about
PP-98 their scope.
- 247** 6 Study groups may initiate action for obtaining approval from
PP-98 Member States for recommendations completed between two assemblies or conferences. The procedures to be applied for obtaining such approval shall be those approved by the competent assembly or conference, as appropriate.
- 247A** 6 *bis*) Recommendations approved in application of Nos. 246B or 247
PP-98 above shall have the same status as ones approved by the conference or assembly itself.
- 248** 7 Where necessary, joint working parties may be established for the study of questions requiring the participation of experts from several study groups.
- 248A** 7 *bis*) Following a procedure developed by the Sector concerned, the
PP-98 Director of a Bureau may, in consultation with the chairman of the study group concerned, invite an organization which does not participate in the Sector to send representatives to take part in the study of a specific matter in the study group concerned or its subordinate groups.
- 248B** 7 *ter*) An Associate, as referred to in No. 241A of this Convention, will
PP-98 be permitted to participate in the work of the selected study group without taking part in any decision-making or liaison activity of that study group.
- 249** 8 The Director of the relevant Bureau shall send the final reports of the study groups to the administrations, organizations and entities participating in the Sector. Such reports shall include a list of the recommendations approved in conformity with No. 247 above. These reports shall be sent as soon as possible and, in any event, in time for them to be received at least one month before the date of the next session of the conference concerned.

ARTICLE 21

**Recommendations from One
Conference to Another**

- 250** 1 Any conference may submit to another conference of the Union recommendations within its field of competence.
- 251** 2 Such recommendations shall be sent to the Secretary-General in
PP-06 good time for assembly, coordination and communication, as laid down in No. 44 of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union.

ARTICLE 22

**Relations Between Sectors and With
International Organizations**

- 252** 1 The Directors of the Bureaux may agree, after appropriate consultation and coordination as required by the Constitution, the Convention and the decisions of the competent conferences or assemblies, to organize joint meetings of study groups of two or three Sectors, in order to study and prepare draft recommendations on questions of common interest. Such draft recommendations shall be submitted to the competent conferences or assemblies of the Sectors concerned.
- 253** 2 Conferences or meetings of a Sector may be attended in an advisory capacity by the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux of the other Sectors, or their representatives, and members of the Radio Regulations Board. If necessary, they may invite, in an advisory capacity, representatives of the General Secretariat or of any other Sector which has not considered it necessary to be represented.
- 254** 3 When a Sector is invited to participate in a meeting of an international organization, its Director is authorized to make arrangements for its representation in an advisory capacity, taking into account the provisions of No. 107 of this Convention.

CHAPTER II

PP-98

PP-02

Specific Provisions Regarding Conferences and Assemblies

ARTICLE 23

PP-02

Admission to Plenipotentiary Conferences

255 to 266
PP-02

(SUP)

267
PP-02

1 The following shall be admitted to plenipotentiary conferences:

268

a) delegations;

268A
PP-02

b) the elected officials, in an advisory capacity;

268B
PP-02

c) the Radio Regulations Board, in accordance with No. 141A of this Convention, in an advisory capacity;

269
PP-94
PP-02
PP-06

d) observers of the following organizations, agencies and entities, to participate in an advisory capacity:

269A
PP-02

i) the United Nations;

269B
PP-02

ii) regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in Article 43 of the Constitution;

269C
PP-02

iii) intergovernmental organizations operating satellite systems;

269D
PP-02

iv) the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

269E
PP-02
PP-06

e) observers from the Sector Members referred to in Nos. 229 and 231 of this Convention.

269F 2 The General Secretariat and the three Bureaux of the Union shall
PP-02 be represented at the conference in an advisory capacity.

ARTICLE 24

PP-02 Admission to Radiocommunication Conferences

270 to 275 (SUP)
PP-02

276 1 The following shall be admitted to radiocommunication
PP-02 conferences:

277 a) delegations;

278 b) observers of organizations and agencies referred to in Nos. 269A
PP-02 to 269D of this Convention, to participate in an advisory capacity;
PP-06

279 c) observers of other international organizations invited in
PP-02 accordance with the relevant provisions of Chapter I of the
PP-06 General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the
Union, to participate in an advisory capacity;

280 d) observers from Sector Members of the Radiocommunication
PP-98 Sector;
PP-06

281 (SUP)
PP-02

282 e) observers of Member States participating in a non-voting
PP-98 capacity in a regional radiocommunication conference of a region
PP-02 other than that to which the said Member States belong;

282A f) in an advisory capacity, the elected officials, when the
PP-02 conference is discussing matters coming within their
competence, and the members of the Radio Regulations Board.

ARTICLE 25

PP-98 **Admission to Radiocommunication Assemblies,**
 PP-02 **World Telecommunication Standardization**
Assemblies and Telecommunication
Development Conferences

283 to 294 (SUP)
 PP-02

295 1 The following shall be admitted to the assembly or conference:
 PP-02

296 a) delegations;

296 bis b) representatives of Sector Members concerned;
 PP-06

297 c) observers, to participate in an advisory capacity, from:
 PP-02
 PP-06

297 bis i) the organizations and agencies referred to in Nos. 269A to
 PP-06 269D of this Convention

298 (SUP)
 PP-02

298A to B (SUP)
 PP-06

298C iii) any other regional organization or other international
 PP-02 organization dealing with matters of interest to the assembly
 PP-06 or conference;

298D to F (SUP)
 PP-06

298G 2 The elected officials, the General Secretariat and the Bureaux of
 PP-02 the Union, as appropriate, shall be represented at the assembly or
 conference in an advisory capacity. Two members of the Radio
 Regulations Board, designated by the Board, shall participate in radio-
 communication assemblies in an advisory capacity.

ARTICLE 31

Credentials for Conferences

- 324** 1 The delegation sent by a Member State to a plenipotentiary
PP-98 conference, a radiocommunication conference or a world conference on international telecommunications shall be duly accredited in accordance with Nos. 325 to 331 below.
- 325** 2 1) Accreditation of delegations to Plenipotentiary Conferences shall be by means of instruments signed by the Head of State, by the Head of Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- 326** 2) Accreditation of delegations to the other conferences referred to in No. 324 above shall be by means of instruments signed by the Head of State, by the Head of Government, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs or by the Minister responsible for questions dealt with during the conference.
- 327** 3) Subject to confirmation prior to the signature of the Final
PP-98 Acts, by one of the authorities mentioned in Nos. 325 or 326 above, a delegation may be provisionally accredited by the head of the diplomatic mission of the Member State concerned to the host government. In the case of a conference held in the Swiss Confederation, a delegation may also be provisionally accredited by the head of the permanent delegation of the Member State concerned to the United Nations Office at Geneva.
- 328** 3 Credentials shall be accepted if they are signed by one of the competent authorities mentioned in Nos. 325 to 327 above, and fulfil one of the following criteria:
- 329** – they confer full powers on the delegation;
- 330** – they authorize the delegation to represent its government, without restrictions;

- 331** – they give the delegation, or certain members thereof, the right to sign the Final Acts.
- 332** 4 1) A delegation whose credentials are found to be in order by
PP-98 the Plenary Meeting shall be entitled to exercise the right to vote of the Member State concerned, subject to the provisions of Nos. 169 and 210 of the Constitution, and to sign the final acts.
- 333** 2) A delegation whose credentials are found not to be in order by the Plenary Meeting shall not be entitled to exercise the right to vote or to sign the Final Acts until the situation has been rectified.
- 334** 5 Credentials shall be deposited with the secretariat of the
PP-98 conference as early as possible; to that end, Member States should send their credentials, prior to the opening date of the conference, to the Secretary-General who shall transmit them to the secretariat of the conference as soon as the latter has been established. The committee referred to in No. 68 of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union shall be entrusted with the verification thereof and shall report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting within the time specified by the latter. Pending the decision of the Plenary Meeting thereon, any delegation shall be entitled to participate in the conference and to exercise the right to vote of the Member State concerned.
PP-02
- 335** 6 As a general rule, Member States should endeavour to send their
PP-98 own delegations to conferences of the Union. However, if a Member State is unable, for exceptional reasons, to send its own delegation, it may give the delegation of another Member State powers to vote and sign on its behalf. Such powers must be conveyed by means of an instrument signed by one of the authorities mentioned in Nos. 325 or 326 above.
- 336** 7 A delegation with the right to vote may give to another delegation with the right to vote a mandate to exercise its vote at one or more meetings at which it is unable to be present. In such a case it shall, in good time, notify the Chairman of the conference in writing.
- 337** 8 A delegation may not exercise more than one proxy vote.

- 338** 9 Credentials and transfers of powers sent by telegram shall not be accepted. Nevertheless, replies sent by telegram to requests by the Chairman or the secretariat of the conference for clarification of credentials shall be accepted.
- 339** 10 A Member State or an authorized entity or organization intending to send a delegation or representatives to a telecommunication standardization assembly, a telecommunication development conference or a radiocommunication assembly shall so inform the Director of the Bureau of the Sector concerned, indicating the names and functions of the members of the delegation or of the representatives.
- PP-98**

PP-98

(SUP)

CHAPTER III

ARTICLE 32

**General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies
and Meetings of the Union**

PP-02

339A
PP-98
PP-02

1 The General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union are adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The provisions governing the procedure for amending those Rules and the entry into force of amendments are contained in the Rules themselves.

340
PP-98
PP-02

2 The General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union shall apply without prejudice to the amendment provisions contained in Article 55 of the Constitution and in Article 42 of this Convention.

PP-98

ARTICLE 32A

Right to Vote**340A**
PP-98

1 At all meetings of a conference, assembly or other meeting, the delegation of a Member State duly accredited by that Member State to take part in the work of the conference, assembly or other meeting shall be entitled to one vote in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution.

340B
PP-98

2 The delegation of a Member State shall exercise the right to vote under the conditions described in Article 31 of this Convention.

340C 3 When a Member State is not represented by an administration at
PP-98 a radiocommunication assembly, a world telecommunication standardization assembly or a telecommunication development conference, the representatives of the recognized operating agencies of the Member State concerned shall, as a whole, and regardless of their number, be entitled to a single vote, subject to the provisions of No. 239 of this Convention. The provisions of Nos. 335 to 338 of this Convention concerning the transfer of powers shall apply to the above conferences and assemblies.

PP-98

ARTICLE 32B

Reservations

340D 1 As a general rule, any delegation whose views are not shared by
PP-98 the remaining delegations shall endeavour, as far as possible, to conform to the opinion of the majority.

340E 2 Any Member State that, during a plenipotentiary conference,
PP-98 reserves its right to make reservations as specified in its declaration when signing the final acts, may make reservations regarding an amendment to the Constitution or to this Convention until such time as its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to the amendment has been deposited with the Secretary-General.

340F 3 If any decision appears to a delegation to be such as to prevent
PP-98 its government from consenting to be bound by the revision of the Administrative Regulations, this delegation may make reservations, final or provisional, regarding that decision, at the end of the conference adopting that revision; any such reservations may be made by a delegation on behalf of a Member State which is not participating in the competent conference and which has given that delegation proxy powers to sign the final acts in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of this Convention.

340G 4 A reservation made following a conference shall only be valid if
PP-98 the Member State which made it formally confirms it when notifying its
consent to be bound by the amended or revised instrument adopted by
the conference at the close of which it made the reservation in
question.

341 to 467 (SUP)
PP-98

CHAPTER IV

Other Provisions

ARTICLE 33

Finances

468 1 1) The scale from which each Member State, subject to the provisions of No. 468A below, and Sector Member, subject to the provisions of No. 468B below, shall choose its class of contribution, in conformity with the relevant provisions of Article 28 of the Constitution, shall be as follows:

PP-98
PP-06
PP-10

From the 40 unit class to the 2 unit class:
in steps of one unit

Below the 2 unit class, as follows:

- 1 1/2 unit class
- 1 unit class
- 1/2 unit class
- 1/4 unit class
- 1/8 unit class
- 1/16 unit class

468A 1 *bis*) Only Member States listed by the United Nations as least developed countries and those determined by the Council may select the 1/8 and 1/16 unit classes of contribution.

PP-98

468B 1 *ter*) Sector Members may not select a class of contribution lower than 1/2 unit, with the exception of Sector Members of the Telecommunication Development Sector, which may select the 1/4, 1/8 and 1/16 unit classes. However, the 1/16 unit class is reserved for Sector Members of developing countries as determined by the list established by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to be reviewed by the ITU Council.

PP-98

469 2) In addition to the classes of contribution listed in No. 468
PP-98 above, any Member State or Sector Member may choose a number of contributory units over 40.

470 3) The Secretary-General shall communicate promptly to each
PP-98 Member State not represented at the Plenipotentiary Conference the decision of each Member State as to the class of contribution to be paid by it.

471 (SUP)
PP-98

472 2 1) Every new Member State and Sector Member shall, in
PP-98 respect of the year of its accession or admission, pay a contribution calculated as from the first day of the month of accession or admission, as the case may be.

473 2) Should a Member State denounce the Constitution and this
PP-98 Convention or a Sector Member denounce its participation in a Sector, its contribution shall be paid up to the last day of the month in which such denunciation takes effect in accordance with No. 237 of the Constitution or No. 240 of this Convention, respectively.

474 3 The amounts due shall bear interest from the beginning of the
PP-98 fourth month of each financial year of the Union at 3% (three per cent) per annum during the following three months, and at 6% (six per cent) per annum from the beginning of the seventh month.

475 (SUP)
PP-98

476 4 1) The organizations referred to in Nos. 269A to 269E of this
PP-94 Convention and other organizations also specified in Chapter II thereof
PP-98 (unless they have been exempted by the Council, subject to reciprocity)
PP-02 and Sector Members referred to in No. 230 of this Convention which
PP-06 participate, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, in a
plenipotentiary conference, in a conference, assembly or meeting of a
Sector of the Union, or in a world conference on international
telecommunications, shall share in defraying the expenses of the
conferences, assemblies and meetings in which they participate on the
basis of the cost of these conferences and meetings and in accordance
with the Financial Regulations. Nevertheless, Sector Members will not
be charged separately for their attendance at a conference, assembly or
meeting of their respective Sectors, except in the case of regional
radiocommunication conferences.

477 2) Any Sector Member appearing in the lists mentioned in
PP-94 No. 237 of this Convention shall share in defraying the expenses of the
PP-98 Sector in accordance with Nos. 480 and 480A below.

478 and 479 (SUP)
PP-98

480 5) The amount of the contribution per unit payable towards
PP-94 the expenses of each Sector concerned shall be set at 1/5 of the
PP-98 contributory unit of the Member States. These contributions shall be
considered as Union income. They shall bear interest in accordance with
the provisions of No. 474 above.

480A 5 bis) When a Sector Member contributes to defraying the
PP-98 expenses of the Union under No. 159A of the Constitution, the Sector
PP-06 for which the contribution is made should be identified.

480B 5 ter) Under exceptional circumstances, the Council may
PP-06 authorize a reduction in the number of contributory units when so
requested by a Sector Member which has established that it can no
longer maintain its contribution at the class originally chosen.

481 to 483 (SUP)
PP-98

483A 4 *bis*) Associates as described in No. 241A of this Convention shall share
PP-98 in defraying the expenses of the Sector and the study group and subordinate groups in which they participate, as determined by the Council.

484 5 The Council shall determine criteria for the application of cost
PP-94 recovery for some products and services of the Union.
PP-98

485 6 The Union shall maintain a reserve account in order to provide
PP-94 working capital to meet essential expenditures and to maintain sufficient cash reserves to avoid resorting to loans as far as possible. The amount of the reserve account shall be fixed annually by the Council on the basis of expected requirements. At the end of each biennial budgetary period all budget credits which have not been expended or encumbered will be placed in the reserve account. Other details of this account are described in the Financial Regulations.

486 7 1) The Secretary-General may, in agreement with the Coordination
PP-94 Committee, accept voluntary contributions in cash or kind, provided that the conditions attached to such voluntary contributions are consistent, as appropriate, with the purposes and programmes of the Union and with the programmes adopted by a conference and in conformity with the Financial Regulations, which shall contain special provisions for the acceptance and use of such voluntary contributions.

487 2) Such voluntary contributions shall be reported by the
PP-94 Secretary-General to the Council in the financial operating report as well as in a summary indicating for each case the origin, proposed use and action taken with respect to each voluntary contribution.

ARTICLE 34

Financial Responsibilities of Conferences

- 488** 1 Before adopting proposals or taking decisions with financial implications, the conferences of the Union shall take account of all the Union's budgetary provisions with a view to ensuring that they will not result in expenses beyond the credits which the Council is empowered to authorize.
- 489** 2 No decision of a conference shall be put into effect if it will result in a direct or indirect increase in expenses beyond the credits that the Council is empowered to authorize.

ARTICLE 35

Languages

- 490** 1 1) Languages other than those mentioned in the relevant provisions of Article 29 of the Constitution may be used:
PP-98
- 491** a) if an application is made to the Secretary-General to provide for the use of an additional language or languages, oral or written, on a permanent or an ad hoc basis, provided that the additional cost so incurred shall be borne by those Member States which have made or supported the application;
PP-98
- 492** b) if, at conferences and meetings of the Union, after informing the Secretary-General or the Director of the Bureau concerned, any delegation itself makes arrangements at its own expense for oral translation from its own language into any one of the languages referred to in the relevant provision of Article 29 of the Constitution.
PP-98
- 493** 2) In the case provided for in No. 491 above, the Secretary-General shall comply to the extent practicable with the application, having first obtained from the Member States concerned an undertaking that the cost incurred will be duly repaid by them to the Union.
PP-98

- 494** 3) In the case provided for in No. 492 above, the delegation concerned may, furthermore, if it wishes, arrange at its own expense for oral translation into its own language from one of the languages referred to in the relevant provision of Article 29 of the Constitution.
- 495** 2 Any of the documents referred to in the relevant provisions of
PP-98 Article 29 of the Constitution may be published in languages other than those specified therein, provided that the Member States requesting such publication undertake to defray the whole of the cost of translation and publication involved.

CHAPTER V

**Various Provisions Related to the Operation
of Telecommunication Services**

ARTICLE 36

Charges and Free Services

- 496** The provisions regarding charges for telecommunications and the various cases in which free services are accorded are set forth in the Administrative Regulations.

ARTICLE 37

Rendering and Settlement of Accounts

- 497**
PP-98 1 The settlement of international accounts shall be regarded as current transactions and shall be effected in accordance with the current international obligations of the Member States and Sector Members concerned in those cases where their governments have concluded arrangements on this subject. Where no such arrangements have been concluded, and in the absence of special agreements made under Article 42 of the Constitution, these settlements shall be effected in accordance with the Administrative Regulations.
- 498**
PP-98 2 Administrations of Member States and Sector Members which operate international telecommunication services shall come to an agreement with regard to the amount of their debits and credits.
- 499** 3 The statement of accounts with respect to debits and credits referred to in No. 498 above shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Regulations, unless special arrangements have been concluded between the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 38

Monetary Unit

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In the absence of special arrangements concluded between Member States, the monetary unit to be used in the composition of accounting rates for international telecommunication services and in the establishment of international accounts shall be:

- either the monetary unit of the International Monetary Fund
- or the gold franc,

both as defined in the Administrative Regulations. The provisions for application are contained in Appendix 1 to the International Telecommunication Regulations.

ARTICLE 39

Intercommunication

501

1 Stations performing radiocommunication in the mobile service shall be bound, within the limits of their normal employment, to exchange radiocommunications reciprocally without distinction as to the radio system adopted by them.

502

2 Nevertheless, in order not to impede scientific progress, the provisions of No. 501 above shall not prevent the use of a radio system incapable of communicating with other systems, provided that such incapacity is due to the specific nature of such system and is not the result of devices adopted solely with the object of preventing intercommunication.

503

3 Notwithstanding the provisions of No. 501 above, a station may be assigned to a restricted international service of telecommunication, determined by the purpose of such service, or by other circumstances independent of the system used.

ARTICLE 40

Secret Language

- 504** 1 Government telegrams and service telegrams may be expressed in secret language in all relations.
- 505** 2 Private telegrams in secret language may be admitted between
PP-98 all Member States with the exception of those which have previously notified, through the Secretary-General, that they do not admit this language for that category of correspondence.
- 506** 3 Member States which do not admit private telegrams in secret
PP-98 language originating in or destined for their own territory must let them pass in transit, except in the case of suspension of service provided for in Article 35 of the Constitution.

CHAPTER VI

Arbitration and Amendment

ARTICLE 41

Arbitration: Procedure

(see Article 56 of the Constitution)

- 507** 1 The party which appeals to arbitration shall initiate the arbitration procedure by transmitting to the other party to the dispute a notice of the submission of the dispute to arbitration.
- 508** 2 The parties shall decide by agreement whether the arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, administrations or governments. If within one month after notice of submission of the dispute to arbitration, the parties have been unable to agree upon this point, the arbitration shall be entrusted to governments.
- 509** 3 If arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, the arbitrators must neither be nationals of a State party to the dispute, nor have their domicile in the States parties to the dispute, nor be employed in their service.
- 510** 4 If arbitration is to be entrusted to governments, or to administrations thereof, these must be chosen from among the Member States which are not involved in the dispute, but which are parties to the agreement, the application of which caused the dispute.
PP-98
- 511** 5 Within three months from the date of receipt of the notification of the submission of the dispute to arbitration, each of the two parties to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator.
- 512** 6 If more than two parties are involved in the dispute, an arbitrator shall be appointed in accordance with the procedure set forth in Nos. 510 and 511 above, by each of the two groups of parties having a common position in the dispute.

- 513** 7 The two arbitrators thus appointed shall choose a third arbitrator who, if the first two arbitrators are individuals and not governments or administrations, must fulfil the conditions indicated in No. 509 above, and in addition must not be of the same nationality as either of the other two arbitrators. Failing an agreement between the two arbitrators as to the choice of a third arbitrator, each of these two arbitrators shall nominate a third arbitrator who is in no way concerned in the dispute. The Secretary-General shall then draw lots in order to select the third arbitrator.
- 514** 8 The parties to the dispute may agree to have their dispute settled by a single arbitrator appointed by agreement; or alternatively, each party may nominate an arbitrator, and request the Secretary-General to draw lots to decide which of the persons so nominated is to act as the single arbitrator.
- 515** 9 The arbitrator or arbitrators shall be free to decide upon the venue and the rules of procedure to be applied to the arbitration.
- 516** 10 The decision of the single arbitrator shall be final and binding upon the parties to the dispute. If the arbitration is entrusted to more than one arbitrator, the decision made by the majority vote of the arbitrators shall be final and binding upon the parties.
- 517** 11 Each party shall bear the expense it has incurred in the investigation and presentation of the arbitration. The costs of arbitration other than those incurred by the parties themselves shall be divided equally between the parties to the dispute.
- 518** 12 The Union shall furnish all information relating to the dispute which the arbitrator or arbitrators may need. If the parties to the dispute so agree, the decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators shall be communicated to the Secretary-General for future reference purposes.

ARTICLE 42

Provisions for Amending this Convention

- 519** 1 Any Member State may propose any amendment to this Convention. Any such proposal shall, in order to ensure its timely transmission to, and consideration by, all the Member States, reach the Secretary-General not later than eight months prior to the opening date fixed for the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, but not later than six months prior to the latter date, forward any such proposal to all the Member States.
- PP-98**
- 520** 2 Any proposed modification to any amendment submitted in accordance with No. 519 above may, however, be submitted at any time by a Member State or by its delegation at the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- PP-98**
- 521** 3 The quorum required at any Plenary Meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration of any proposal for amending this Convention or modification thereto shall consist of more than one half of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- 522** 4 To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by more than half of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference which have the right to vote.
- 523** 5 Unless specified otherwise in the preceding paragraphs of this Article, which shall prevail, the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union shall apply.
- PP-98**
PP-02

- 524** 6 Any amendments to this Convention adopted by a plenipotentiary conference shall, as a whole and in the form of one single amending instrument, enter into force at a date fixed by the conference between Member States having deposited before that date their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, both this Convention and the amending instrument. Ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, only a part of such an amending instrument shall be excluded.
- PP-98**
- 525** 7 Notwithstanding No. 524 above, the Plenipotentiary Conference may decide that an amendment to this Convention is necessary for the proper implementation of an amendment to the Constitution. In that case, the amendment to this Convention shall not enter into force prior to the entry into force of the amendment to the Constitution.
- 526** 8 The Secretary-General shall notify all Member States of the deposit of each instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
- PP-98**
- 527** 9 After entry into force of any such amending instrument, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution shall apply to this Convention as amended.
- 528** 10 After the entry into force of any such amending instrument, the Secretary-General shall register it with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. No. 241 of the Constitution shall also apply to any such amending instrument.

ANNEX

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

For the purpose of the above instruments of the Union, the following terms shall have the meanings defined below:

1001 *Expert:* A person sent by either:

- a) the Government or the administration of his country, or
- b) an entity or an organization authorized in accordance with Article 19 of this Convention, or
- c) an international organization

to participate in tasks of the Union relevant to his area of professional competence.

1002 *Observer:* A person sent by a Member State, organization, agency or entity to attend a conference, assembly or meeting of the Union or the Council, without the right to vote and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the basic texts of the Union.
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PP-98
PP-06

1003 *Mobile Service:* A radiocommunication service between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

1004 *Scientific or Industrial Organization:* Any organization, other than a governmental establishment or agency, which is engaged in the study of telecommunication problems or in the design or manufacture of equipment intended for telecommunication services.

1005 *Radiocommunication*: Telecommunication by means of radio waves.

Note 1: Radio waves are electromagnetic waves of frequencies arbitrarily lower than 3000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide.

Note 2: For the requirements of Nos. 149 to 154 of this Convention, the term “radiocommunication” also includes telecommunications using electromagnetic waves of frequencies above 3000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide.

1006 *Service Telecommunication*: A telecommunication that relates to public international telecommunications and that is exchanged among the following:

- administrations,
- recognized operating agencies, and
- the Chairman of the Council, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux, the members of the Radio Regulations Board, and other representatives or authorized officials of the Union, including those working on official matters outside the seat of the Union.

**GENERAL RULES OF CONFERENCES,
ASSEMBLIES AND MEETINGS
OF THE UNION**

**GENERAL RULES OF CONFERENCES,
ASSEMBLIES AND MEETINGS OF THE UNION**

- 1** 1 These General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union (hereinafter referred to as “these General Rules”) shall apply to conferences, assemblies and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter referred to as “the Union”). In the event of inconsistency between a provision of these General Rules and a provision of the Constitution or the Convention, the latter instruments shall prevail.

- 2** 2 Meetings of a Sector, other than conferences or assemblies, may adopt working procedures which are compatible with those adopted by the competent conference or assembly of the Sector in question. In the event of inconsistency between those working procedures and a provision of these General Rules, the latter shall prevail.

- 3** 3 These General Rules shall apply without prejudice to the amendment provisions contained in Article 55 of the Constitution and in Article 42 of the Convention.

CHAPTER I

**General Provisions Regarding Conferences
and Assemblies****1 Invitation to plenipotentiary conferences when there
is an inviting government**

- 4 1 The precise place and the exact dates of the conference shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of the Convention, following consultations with the inviting government.
- 5 2 1) One year before the date of opening of the conference, the inviting government shall send an invitation to the government of each Member State.
- 6 2) These invitations may be sent directly or through the Secretary-General or through another government.
- 7 3 The Secretary-General shall invite as observers the organizations, agencies and entities referred to in Article 23 of the Convention.
- 8 4 1) The replies of the Member States must reach the inviting government at least one month before the date of opening of the conference and should include whenever possible full information on the composition of the delegation.
- 9 2) These replies may be sent directly to the inviting government or through the Secretary-General or through another government.
- 10 3) The replies of the organizations, agencies and entities referred to in Article 23 of the Convention must reach the Secretary-General one month before the opening date of the conference.

2 Invitation to radiocommunication conferences when there is an inviting government

- 11** 1 The precise place and exact dates of the conference shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Convention, following consultations with the inviting government.
- 12** 2 1) Subject to the relevant provisions of Article 24 of the Convention, the provisions of Nos. 5 to 10 above shall apply to radiocommunication conferences.
- PP-06**
- 13** 2) Member States should inform the Sector Members of the invitation they have received to participate in a radiocommunication conference.
- 14** 3 1) The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Council, may notify the international organizations other than those referred to in Nos. 269A to 269D of the Convention which may be interested in sending observers to participate in the conference.
- PP-06**
- 15** 2) The interested international organizations referred to in No. 14 above shall send an application for admission to the inviting government within a period of two months from the date of notification.
- 16** 3) The inviting government shall assemble the requests and the conference itself shall decide whether the organizations concerned are to be admitted.

3 Invitation to radiocommunication assemblies, world telecommunication standardization assemblies and telecommunication development conferences when there is an inviting government

- 17** 1 The precise place and exact dates of each assembly or conference shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Convention, following consultations with the inviting government.

- 18 2 One year before the date of the opening of the assembly or conference, the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Director of the Bureau concerned, shall send an invitation to:
- 19 a) the administration of each Member State;
- 20 b) the Sector Members concerned;
- 21 c) the organizations and agencies referred to in the relevant provisions of Article 25 of the Convention.
- 22 3 The replies must reach the Secretary-General at least one month before the date of opening of the assembly or conference and should, whenever possible, include full information on the composition of the delegation or representation.

4 Procedure for convening or cancelling world conferences or assemblies at the request of Member States or on a proposal of the Council

- 23 1 The procedures to be applied for convening a second world telecommunication standardization assembly in the interval between successive plenipotentiary conferences and fixing its precise place and exact dates or for cancelling the second world radiocommunication conference or the second radiocommunication assembly are set forth in the following provisions.
- 24 2 1) Any Member State wishing to have a second world telecommunication standardization assembly convened shall so inform the Secretary-General, indicating the proposed place and dates of the assembly.
- 25 2) On receipt of similar requests from at least one-quarter of the Member States, the Secretary-General shall inform immediately all Member States thereof by the most appropriate means of telecommunication, asking them to indicate, within six weeks, whether or not they agree to the proposal.

- 26** 3) If a majority of the Member States, determined in accordance with No. 47 of the Convention, agree to the proposal as a whole, that is to say, if they accept the proposed place and dates, the Secretary-General shall so inform immediately all Member States by the most appropriate means of telecommunication.
- 27** 4) If the proposal accepted is for an assembly elsewhere than at the seat of the Union, the Secretary-General, with the assent of the government concerned, shall take the necessary steps to convene the assembly.
- 28** 5) If the proposal as a whole (place and dates) is not accepted by the majority of the Member States determined in accordance with No. 47 of the Convention, the Secretary-General shall inform the Member States of the replies received, requesting them to give a final reply on the point or points under dispute within six weeks of receipt.
- 29** 6) Such points shall be regarded as adopted when they have been approved by a majority of the Member States, determined in accordance with No. 47 of the Convention.
- 30** 3 1) Any Member State wishing to have a second world radiocommunication conference or a second radiocommunication assembly cancelled shall so inform the Secretary-General. On receipt of similar requests from at least one-quarter of the Member States, the Secretary-General shall inform immediately all Member States thereof by the most appropriate means of telecommunication, asking them to indicate, within six weeks, whether or not they agree to the proposal.
- 31** 2) If a majority of the Member States, determined in accordance with No. 47 of the Convention, agrees to the proposal, the Secretary-General shall so inform immediately all Member States by the most appropriate means of telecommunication and the conference or assembly shall be cancelled.

32 4 The procedures indicated in Nos. 25 to 31 above, with the exception of No. 30, shall also be applicable when the proposal to convene a second world telecommunication standardization assembly or to cancel a second world radiocommunication conference or a second radiocommunication assembly is initiated by the Council.

33 5 Any Member State wishing to have a world conference on international telecommunications convened shall propose it to the Plenipotentiary Conference; the agenda, precise place and exact dates of such a conference shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Convention.

5 Procedure for convening regional conferences at the request of Member States or on a proposal of the Council

34 In the case of a regional conference, the procedure described in Nos. 24 to 29 above shall be applicable only to the Member States of the region concerned. If the conference is to be convened on the initiative of the Member States of the region, it will suffice for the Secretary-General to receive concordant requests from a quarter of the total number of Member States in that region. The procedure described in Nos. 25 to 29 above shall also be applicable when the proposal to convene such a conference is initiated by the Council.

6 Provisions for conferences and assemblies when there is no inviting government

35 When a conference or an assembly is to be held without an inviting government, the provisions of Sections 1, 2 and 3 above shall apply. The Secretary-General shall take the necessary steps to convene and organize the conference or assembly at the seat of the Union, after agreement with the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

7 Change in the place or dates of a conference or an assembly

- 36** 1 The provisions of Sections 4 and 5 for convening a conference or assembly shall apply, by analogy, when a change in the precise place and/or exact dates of a conference or assembly is requested by Member States or is proposed by the Council. However, such changes shall only be made if a majority of the Member States concerned, determined in accordance with No. 47 of the Convention, have pronounced in favour.
- 37** 2 It shall be the responsibility of any Member State proposing a change in the precise place or exact dates of a conference or assembly to obtain for its proposal the support of the requisite number of other Member States.
- 38** 3 Where the issue arises, the Secretary-General shall indicate, in the communication referred to in No. 25 above, the probable financial consequences of a change in the place or dates, as, for example, when there has been an outlay of expenditure in preparing for the conference or assembly at the place initially chosen.

8 Time-limits and conditions for submission of proposals and reports to conferences

- 39** 1 The provisions of this section shall apply to the Plenipotentiary Conference, world and regional radiocommunication conferences and world conferences on international telecommunications.
- 40** 2 Immediately after the invitations have been despatched, the Secretary-General shall ask Member States to submit, at least four months before the start of the conference, their proposals for the work of the conference.
- 41** 3 All proposals the adoption of which will involve amendment of the text of the Constitution or the Convention or revision of the Administrative Regulations must carry references identifying by their marginal numbers those parts of the text which will require such amendment or revision. The reasons for the proposal must be given, as briefly as possible, in each case.

- 42** 4 Each proposal received from a Member State shall be annotated by the Secretary-General to indicate its origin by means of the symbol established by the Union for that Member State. Where a proposal is made jointly by more than one Member State the proposal shall, to the extent practicable, be annotated with the symbol of each Member State.
- 43** 5 The Secretary-General shall communicate the proposals to all Member States as they are received.
- 44** 6 The Secretary-General shall assemble and coordinate the proposals received from Member States and shall communicate them to Member States as they are received, but in any case at least two months before the opening of the conference, making them available by electronic means. Elected officials and staff members of the Union, as well as those observers that may attend conferences in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, shall not be entitled to submit proposals.
- PP-06**
- 45** 7 The Secretary-General shall also assemble reports received from Member States, the Council and the Sectors of the Union and recommendations by conferences and shall communicate them to Member States, along with any reports by the Secretary-General, at least four months before the opening of the conference. The reports shall also be made available by electronic means.
- 46** 8 Proposals received after the time-limit specified in No. 40 above shall be communicated to all Member States by the Secretary-General as soon as practicable, and made available by electronic means.
- 47** 9 The provisions of this chapter shall apply without prejudice to the amendment provisions contained in Article 55 of the Constitution and in Article 42 of the Convention.

CHAPTER II

Rules of Procedure of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings

9 Order of seating

48 At meetings of the conference, delegations shall be seated in the alphabetical order of the French names of the Member States represented.

10 Inauguration of the conference

49 1) The inaugural meeting of the conference shall be preceded by a meeting of the heads of delegation in the course of which it shall prepare the agenda for the first plenary meeting and make proposals for the organization, chairmanships and vice-chairmanships of the conference and its committees, taking into account the principles of rotation, geographical distribution, the necessary competence and the provisions of No. 53 below.

50 2) The chairman of the meeting of heads of delegation shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 51 and 52 below.

51 2) 1) The conference shall be opened by a person appointed by the inviting government.

52 2) When there is no inviting government, it shall be opened by the oldest head of delegation.

53 3) 1) The chairman of the conference shall be elected at the first plenary meeting; generally, the chairman shall be a person nominated by the inviting government.

54 2) If there is no inviting government, the chairman shall be chosen, taking into account the proposal made by the heads of delegation at the meeting described in No. 49 above.

55 4) The first plenary meeting shall also:

56 a) elect the vice-chairmen of the conference;

- 57 *b)* set up the conference committees and elect their respective chairmen and vice-chairmen;
- 58 *c)* designate the conference secretariat, in accordance with No. 97 of the Convention; the secretariat may be reinforced, in case of need, by staff provided by the administration of the inviting government.

11 Powers of the chairman of the conference

- 59 1 The chairman, in addition to the other prerogatives conferred upon the chairman under these Rules of Procedure, shall open and close the meetings of the Plenary Meeting, direct the deliberations, ensure that the Rules of Procedure are applied, give the floor to speakers, put questions to the vote, and announce the decisions adopted.
- 60 2 The chairman shall have the general direction of all the work of the conference, and shall ensure that order is maintained at plenary meetings. The chairman shall rule on motions of order and points of order and, in particular, shall be empowered to propose that discussion on a question be postponed or closed, or that a meeting be suspended or adjourned. The chairman, if finding it appropriate to do so, may also decide to postpone the convening of a plenary meeting.
- 61 3 It shall be the duty of the chairman to protect the right of each delegation to express its opinion freely and fully on the point at issue.
- 62 4 The chairman shall ensure that discussion is limited to the point at issue, and may interrupt any speaker who departs therefrom and request such speakers to confine their remarks to the subject under discussion.

12 Setting up of committees

- 63 1 The Plenary Meeting may set up committees to consider matters referred to the conference. These committees may in turn set up subcommittees. Committees and subcommittees may set up working groups.
- 64 2 Subcommittees and working groups shall be set up when necessary.

- 65 3 Subject to the provisions of Nos. 63 and 64 above, the following committees shall be set up:

12.1 Steering Committee

- 66 *a)* This committee shall normally be composed of the chairman of the conference or meeting, who shall be its chairman, the vice-chairmen of the conference and the chairmen and vice-chairmen of committees.
- 67 *b)* The Steering Committee shall coordinate all matters connected with the smooth execution of work and shall plan the order and number of meetings, avoiding overlapping wherever possible in view of the limited number of members of some delegations.

12.2 Credentials Committee

- 68 A plenipotentiary conference, a radiocommunication conference or a world conference on international telecommunications shall appoint a credentials committee, the mandate of which shall be to verify the credentials of delegations to these conferences. This committee shall report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting within the time specified by the latter.

12.3 Editorial Committee

- 69 *a)* The texts prepared in the various committees, which shall be worded as far as possible in their definitive form by these committees, taking account of the views expressed, shall be submitted to an editorial committee charged with perfecting their form without altering the sense and, where appropriate, with combining them with those parts of former texts which have not been altered.
- 70 *b)* The texts shall be submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting, which shall approve them, or refer them back to the appropriate committee for further examination.

12.4 Budget Control Committee

- 71 *a)* At the opening of each conference, the Plenary Meeting shall appoint a budget control committee to determine the organization and the facilities available to the delegates, and to examine and approve the accounts for expenditure incurred throughout the duration of the conference. In addition to the members of delegations who wish to participate, this committee shall include a representative of the Secretary-General, of the Director of the Bureau concerned, and, where there is an inviting government, a representative of that government.
- 72 *b)* Before the budget approved by the Council for the conference is exhausted, the Budget Control Committee, in collaboration with the secretariat of the conference, shall present an interim statement of the expenditure to the Plenary Meeting. The Plenary Meeting shall take this statement into account in considering whether, in view of the progress being made, a prolongation of the conference after the date when the approved budget will be exhausted is justified.
- 73 *c)* At the end of each conference, the Budget Control Committee shall present a report to the Plenary Meeting showing, as accurately as possible, the estimated total expenditure of the conference, as well as an estimate of the costs that may be entailed by the execution of the decisions taken by such conference.
- 74 *d)* After consideration and approval by the Plenary Meeting, this report, together with the observations of the Plenary Meeting, shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General for submission to the Council at its next ordinary session.

13 Composition of committees

13.1 Plenipotentiary conferences

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Subject to No. 66 of these General Rules, committees shall be composed of the delegates of Member States. Unless otherwise decided by the plenary meeting, the observers referred to in Nos. 269A to 269E of the Convention shall be authorized to attend such committees, with the exception of the steering, credentials, budget control and editorial committees.

13.2 Radiocommunication conferences and world conferences on international telecommunications

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1 Subject to No. 66 of these General Rules, committees of radiocommunication conferences shall be composed of the delegates of Member States. Unless otherwise decided by the plenary meeting, the observers referred to in Nos. 278, 279, 280 and, as appropriate, 282 of the Convention shall be authorized to attend such committees, with the exception of the steering, credentials, budget control and editorial committees.

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2 Subject to No. 66 of these General Rules, committees of world conferences on international telecommunications shall be composed of the delegates of Member States. Unless otherwise decided by the plenary meeting, the observers referred to in Nos. 278 and 279 of the Convention and observers of Sector Members shall be authorized to attend such committees, with the exception of the steering, credentials, budget control and editorial committees.

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13.3 Radiocommunication assemblies, world telecommunication standardization assemblies and telecommunication development conferences

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In addition to delegates of Member States and representatives of any entity or organization included in the relevant list referred to in No. 237 of the Convention, the committees of radiocommunication assemblies, of world telecommunication standardization assemblies and of telecommunication development conferences, with the exception of the steering, budget control and editorial committees, may be attended by the observers referred to in Article 25 of the Convention.

14 Chairmen and vice-chairmen of subcommittees

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The chairman of each committee shall propose to the committee the choice of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the subcommittees which may be set up.

15 Summons to meetings

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Plenary meetings and meetings of committees, subcommittees and working groups shall be announced in good time in the meeting place of the conference.

16 Proposals presented before the opening of the conference

81

Proposals presented before the opening of the conference shall be allocated by the Plenary Meeting to the appropriate committees set up in accordance with Section 12 above. Nevertheless, the Plenary Meeting itself shall be entitled to deal with any proposal.

17 Proposals or amendments presented during the conference

- 82** 1 Proposals or amendments presented after the opening of the conference shall be delivered to the chairman of the conference, to the chairman of the appropriate committee or to the secretariat of the conference for publication and distribution as conference documents.
- 83** 2 No written proposal or amendment may be presented unless signed by the head or deputy head of the delegation concerned. In the absence of the head and deputy head of delegation, any delegate who is authorized by the head of the delegation to act on behalf of the head of the delegation shall be able to sign any proposal or amendment.
- 84** 3 The chairman of the conference or of a committee, a subcommittee or a working group may at any time submit proposals likely to accelerate the debates.
- 85** 4 Every proposal or amendment shall give, in precise and exact terms, the text to be considered.
- 86** 5 1) The chairman of the conference or the chairman of the appropriate committee, subcommittee or working group shall decide in each case whether a proposal or amendment submitted during a meeting shall be made orally or presented in writing for publication and distribution in accordance with No. 82 above.
- 87** 2) The texts of all major proposals to be put to the vote shall be distributed in good time in the working languages of the conference, in order that they may be studied before discussion.
- 88** 3) In addition, the chairman of the conference, on receiving proposals or amendments referred to in No. 82 above, shall refer them to the appropriate committee or to the Plenary Meeting as the case may be.
- 89** 6 Any authorized person may read, or may ask to have read, at a plenary meeting any proposal or amendment they have submitted during the conference, and shall be allowed to explain their reasons therefor.

18 Conditions required for discussion of or decision or vote on any proposal or amendment

90 1 No proposal or amendment may be discussed unless it is supported by at least one other delegation when it comes to be considered.

91 2 Each proposal or amendment duly supported shall be submitted for discussion and thereafter for decision, if necessary by a vote.

19 Proposals or amendments passed over or postponed

92 When a proposal or an amendment has been passed over or when its examination has been postponed, the delegation sponsoring it shall be responsible for seeing that it is considered later.

20 Rules for debates in plenary meetings

20.1 Quorum

93 For a valid decision to be taken at a plenary meeting, more than half of the delegations accredited to the conference and having the right to vote must be present or represented at the meeting. This provision applies without prejudice to any provision in the Constitution or the Convention requiring a special majority for the adoption of any amendment thereto.

20.2 Order of debates

94 1) Persons desiring to speak must first obtain the consent of the chairman. As a general rule, they shall begin by announcing in what capacity they speak.

95 2) Speakers must express themselves slowly and distinctly, separating their words and pausing as necessary in order that everybody may understand their meaning.

20.3 Motions of order and points of order

- 96 1) During debates, any delegation may, when it thinks fit, submit a motion of order or raise a point of order, which shall at once be settled by the chairman in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. Any delegation may appeal against the chairman's ruling, which shall however stand unless a majority of the delegations present and voting are against it.
- 97 2) A delegation submitting a motion of order shall not, during its speech, discuss the substance of the matter in question.

20.4 Priority of motions of order and points of order

- 98 The motions and points of order mentioned in No. 96 above shall be dealt with in the following order:
- 99 *a)* any point of order regarding the application of these Rules of Procedure, including voting procedures;
- 100 *b)* suspension of a meeting;
- 101 *c)* adjournment of a meeting;
- 102 *d)* postponement of debate on the matter under discussion;
- 103 *e)* closure of debate on the matter under discussion;
- 104 *f)* any other motions of order or points of order that may be submitted, in which case it shall be for the chairman to decide the relative order in which they shall be considered.

20.5 Motion for suspension or adjournment of a meeting

- 105 During the discussion of a question, a delegation may move that the meeting be suspended or adjourned, giving reasons for its proposal. If the proposal is seconded, the floor shall be given to two speakers to oppose the suspension or adjournment and solely for that purpose, after which the motion shall be put to the vote.

20.6 Motion for postponement of debate

- 106** During discussion of any question, a delegation may move that the debate be postponed for a stated period. Once such a proposal has been made, any discussion thereon shall be limited to no more than three speakers not counting the person submitting the proposal, one for the motion and two against, after which the motion shall be put to the vote.

20.7 Motion for closure of debate

- 107** A delegation may at any time move that discussions on the point at issue be closed. In such cases the floor shall be given to not more than three speakers, one for the motion and two against, after which the motion shall be put to the vote. If the motion succeeds, the chairman will immediately call for a vote on the point at issue.

20.8 Limitation of speeches

- 108** 1) The Plenary Meeting may, if necessary, decide how many speeches any one delegation may make on any particular point, and how long they may last.
- 109** 2) However, as regards questions of procedure, the chairman shall limit the speaking time allowed to a maximum of five minutes.
- 110** 3) When a speaker has exceeded the time allowed, the chairman shall notify the meeting and request the speaker to conclude briefly.

20.9 Closing the list of speakers

- 111** 1) During the debate, the chairman may rule that the list of speakers wishing to take the floor be read. The chairman shall add the names of other delegations which indicate that they wish to speak and may then, with the assent of the meeting, rule that the list be closed. Nevertheless, as an exceptional measure, the chairman may if finding it appropriate to do so rule that a reply may be made to any previous statement, even after the list of speakers has been closed.

- 112 2) The list of speakers having been exhausted, the chairman shall declare discussion on the matter closed.

20.10 Questions of competence

- 113 Any question of competence that may arise shall be settled before a vote is taken on the substance of the matter under discussion.

20.11 Withdrawal and resubmission of a motion

- 114 The author of a motion may withdraw it before it is put to a vote. Any motion, whether amended or not, which has been withdrawn from debate may be resubmitted or taken up by the author of the amendment or by another delegation.

21 Voting

21.1 Definition of a majority

- 115 1) A majority shall consist of more than half the delegations present and voting.
- 116 2) In computing a majority, delegations abstaining shall not be taken into account.
- 117 3) In case of a tie, a proposal or amendment shall be considered rejected.
- 118 4) For the purpose of these Rules of Procedure, a “delegation present and voting” shall be a delegation voting for or against a proposal.

21.2 Non-participation in voting

119 Delegations which are present but do not take part in a particular vote or expressly state they do not wish to take part shall not be considered as absent, for the purpose of determining a quorum as defined in No. 93 above, nor as abstaining for the purpose of applying the provisions of No. 121 below.

21.3 Special majority

120 In cases concerning the admission of new Member States, the majority described in Article 2 of the Constitution shall apply.

21.4 Abstentions of more than fifty per cent

121 When the number of abstentions exceeds half the number of votes cast (for, against, abstentions), consideration of the matter under discussion shall be postponed to a later meeting, at which time abstentions shall not be taken into account.

21.5 Voting procedures

- 122 1) The voting procedures are as follows:
- 123 a) by a show of hands as a general rule unless a roll call under b) or secret ballot under c) has been requested;
- 124 b) by a roll call in the alphabetical order of the French names of the Member States present and entitled to vote:
- 125 1 if at least two delegations, present and entitled to vote, so request before the beginning of the vote and if a secret ballot under c) has not been requested, or
- 126 2 if the procedure under a) shows no clear majority;
- 127 c) by a secret ballot, if at least five of the delegations present and entitled to vote so request before the beginning of the vote.

128 2) The chairman shall, before commencing a vote, observe any request as to the manner in which the voting shall be conducted, and then shall formally announce the voting procedure to be applied and the issue to be submitted to the vote. The chairman shall then declare the beginning of the vote and, when the vote has been taken, shall announce the results.

129 3) In the case of a secret ballot, the secretariat shall at once take steps to ensure the secrecy of the vote.

130 4) Voting may be conducted by an electronic system if a suitable system is available and if the conference so decides.

21.6 Prohibition of interruptions once the vote has begun

131 No delegation may interrupt once a vote has begun, unless to raise a point of order in connection with the way in which the vote is being taken. The point of order cannot include any proposal entailing a change in the vote that is being taken or a change in the substance of the question put to the vote. Voting shall begin with the chairman's announcement that the voting has begun and shall end with the chairman's announcement of its results.

21.7 Reasons for votes

132 The chairman shall authorize any delegations which so request to give the reasons for their vote, after the vote has been taken.

21.8 Voting on parts of a proposal

133 1) When the author of a proposal so requests, or when the meeting thinks fit, or when the chairman, with the approval of the author, so proposes, that proposal shall be sub-divided and its various sections put to the vote separately. The parts of the proposal which have been adopted shall then be put to the vote as a whole.

134 2) If all the sections of a proposal are rejected, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected as a whole.

21.9 Order of voting on concurrent proposals

- 135 1) When there are two or more proposals on any one matter, they shall be put to the vote in the order in which they were presented, unless the meeting decides to the contrary.
- 136 2) After each vote, the meeting shall decide whether or not the following proposal shall be voted on.

21.10 Amendments

- 137 1) Any proposal for modification consisting only of a deletion from, an addition to, or a change in, a part of the original proposal shall be considered an amendment.
- 138 2) Any amendment to a proposal accepted by the delegation submitting the proposal shall at once be embodied in the original proposal.
- 139 3) No proposal for modification shall be regarded as an amendment if the meeting considers it to be incompatible with the original proposal.

21.11 Voting on amendments

- 140 1) When an amendment to a proposal is submitted, a vote shall first be taken on the amendment.
- 141 2) When two or more amendments to a proposal are submitted, the amendment furthest from the original text shall be put to the vote first; if this amendment does not obtain the support of the majority, of the remaining amendments, that furthest from the proposal shall then be put to the vote and the same procedure shall be followed until a subsequent amendment gains the support of the majority; if all the amendments submitted have been considered and none has gained a majority, the unamended proposal shall be put to the vote.
- 142 3) If one or more amendments are adopted, the proposal thus amended shall then be put to the vote.

21.12 Repetition of a vote

- 143** 1) In the committees, subcommittees or working groups of a conference or a meeting, a proposal, a part of a proposal or an amendment which has already been decided by a vote within one of the committees, subcommittees or working groups may not be put to the vote again within the same committee, subcommittee or working group. This shall apply irrespective of the voting procedure chosen.
- 144** 2) In plenary meetings, a proposal, a part of a proposal or an amendment shall not be put to the vote again unless:
- 145** a) the majority of the Member States entitled to vote so request, and
- 146** b) the request for a repetition of the vote is made at least one full day after the vote has been taken. This period shall not apply on the last day of a conference or other meeting.

22 Rules for debates and voting procedures in committees and subcommittees

- 147** 1 The chairmen of all committees and subcommittees shall have powers similar to those conferred by Section 11 above on the chairman of the conference.
- 148** 2 The provisions of Section 20 above for the conduct of debates in the Plenary Meeting shall also apply to the discussions in committees and subcommittees, except in the matter of the quorum.
- 149** 3 The provisions of Section 21 above shall also apply to votes taken in committees and subcommittees.

23 Minutes of plenary meetings of plenipotentiary conferences, radiocommunication conferences and world conferences on international telecommunications

- 150** 1 The minutes of plenary meetings of the above-mentioned conferences shall be drawn up by the secretariat of the conference, which shall ensure that they are distributed to delegations as early as possible, and in any event not later than five working days after each meeting.
- 151** 2 After the minutes have been distributed, delegations may submit in writing to the secretariat of the conference any corrections they consider to be justified; this shall be done in the shortest possible time. This shall not prevent them from presenting amendments orally during the meeting at which the minutes are approved.
- 152** 3 1) As a general rule, the minutes shall contain only proposals and conclusions, together with the principal arguments on which they are based, presented in terms as concise as possible.
- 153** 2) However, any delegation shall have the right to require the insertion in the minutes, either summarized or in full, of any statement it has made during the debates. In this case, the delegation should, as a general rule, announce this at the beginning of its statement in order to facilitate the work of the reporters and must itself hand in the text to the secretariat of the conference within two hours after the end of the meeting.
- 154** 4 The right accorded in No. 153 above regarding the insertion of statements in the minutes shall in all cases be used with discretion.

24 Reports of plenary meetings of radiocommunication assemblies, world telecommunication standardization assemblies, telecommunication development conferences, committees and sub-committees

155 2 Plenary meetings of the above-mentioned assemblies and conferences and committees and subcommittees may prepare any interim reports they deem necessary and, if circumstances warrant, they may submit, at the end of their work, a final report recapitulating in concise terms the proposals and conclusions resulting from the studies entrusted to them.

25 Approval of minutes of plenary meetings of plenipotentiary conferences, radiocommunication conferences and world conferences on international telecommunications, and reports

156 1 1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each plenary meeting of the above-mentioned conferences the chairman shall inquire whether there are any comments on the minutes of the previous meeting. The minutes shall be considered approved if no amendments have been handed in to the secretariat and no objection is made orally. Otherwise, the appropriate amendments shall be made in the minutes.

157 2) Any interim or final report must be approved by the Plenary Meeting, committee or subcommittee concerned.

158 2 1) The minutes of the last plenary meetings of the above-mentioned conferences shall be examined and approved by the chairman.

26 Numbering

159 1 The numbers of the chapters, articles and paragraphs of the texts subjected to revision shall be preserved until the first reading in the Plenary Meeting. The passages added shall bear provisionally the number of the last preceding paragraph in the original text, with the addition of "A", "B", etc.

160 2 The final numbering of the chapters, articles and paragraphs shall normally be entrusted to the Editorial Committee after their adoption at the first reading but may, by a decision of the Plenary Meeting, be entrusted to the Secretary-General.

27 Final approval

161 The texts of the final acts of a plenipotentiary conference, a radiocommunication conference or a world conference on international telecommunications shall be considered final when they have been approved at the second reading in the Plenary Meeting.

28 Signature

162 The texts of the final acts approved by the conferences referred to in No. 161 above shall be submitted for signature, in the alphabetical order of the Member States' names in French, to the delegates provided with the powers defined in Article 31 of the Convention.

29 Relations with the press and the public

163 1 Official releases to the press about the work of the conference shall be issued only as authorized by the chairman of the conference.

- 164 2 The press and the public may, to the extent practicable, be present at conferences in accordance with the guidelines approved by the meeting of heads of delegations referred to in No. 49 above and with the practical arrangements made by the Secretary-General. The presence of the press and the public shall in no way disturb the normal conduct of the work of the meeting.
- 165 3 Other meetings of the Union shall not be open to the press and the public, unless the meeting in question decides otherwise.

30 Franking privileges

- 166 During the conference, members of delegations, representatives of Member States of the Council, members of the Radio Regulations Board, senior officials of the General Secretariat and of the Sectors of the Union attending the conference and the staff of the secretariat of the Union seconded to the conference shall be entitled to postal, telegram, telephone and telex franking privileges to the extent arranged by the host government in agreement with the other governments and recognized operating agencies concerned.

CHAPTER III

Election Procedures

167 These election procedures shall apply to the election of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors, to the election of the members of the Radio Regulations Board, and to the election of the Member States which are to serve on the Council, in accordance with Articles 8 and 9 of the Constitution.

31 General rules on election procedures

168 1) At least six months prior to the opening of the conference, the Secretary-General shall invite Member States to submit candidatures.

169 2) Each candidature shall be accompanied by the curriculum vitae of the candidate, with the exception of candidatures for the election of Member States to the Council.

170 3) Candidatures must reach the Secretary-General not later than 23.59 hours (Geneva time) on the twenty-eighth day prior to the conference. That date shall be stated in the invitation sent by the Secretary-General.

171 4) Candidatures shall be published as conference documents as soon as they have been received by the Secretary-General.

172 5) Elections shall begin on the fourth calendar day of the conference.
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173 6) Elections shall be held in the following order:
1) Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors, 2) members of the Radio Regulations Board and 3) Member States of the Council.

174 7) Elections shall be held by secret ballot.

175 8) Elections should preferably be held using an electronic system when a suitable system is available and if the conference does not decide otherwise.

176 9) Whenever ballot papers are used, before proceeding to the vote, one teller for each region shall be designated by the chairman of the conference from among the delegations present. The chairman of the conference shall hand them the list of delegations entitled to vote and the list of candidates.

177 10) Provisions relating to the right to vote and proxy votes are given in the Convention.

32 Specific rules of procedure for the election of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors

178 1) a) Elections shall be carried out in three stages, as follows: first, the election of the Secretary-General; second, the election of the Deputy Secretary-General; and third, the election of the Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors. The election of the Deputy Secretary-General shall only start upon completion of the election of the Secretary-General. The election of the Directors of the Bureaux shall only start upon completion of the election of the Deputy Secretary-General.

179 b) If there is only one candidate for the post of Secretary-General or for the post of Deputy Secretary-General, elections shall be carried out in two stages: first, the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, and then the election of the Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors. The second group of elections shall only start upon completion of the first group of elections.

180 2) The same candidate may not stand for election to more than one post.

181 3) Before proceeding to the elections pertaining to each stage, each delegation entitled to vote shall receive:

182 a) a list of the posts included in the stage, bearing the names of all candidates in French alphabetical order, together with the names of the Member States which have nominated the candidates; or

- 183** *b)* when ballot papers are used to hold the elections, a separate ballot paper for each of the posts included in the stage, bearing the names of all candidates in French alphabetical order, together with the names of the Member States which have nominated the candidates.
- 184** 4) Each delegation should indicate the candidate it supports:
- 185** *a)* by electronic means; or
- 186** *b)* when ballot papers are used to hold the elections, on its ballot paper by means of an “X” in the box against the name of that candidate.
- 187** 5) Any candidate obtaining the majority (see No. 115 above) shall be elected.
- 188** 6) Blank ballot papers shall be considered as abstentions. Ballot papers with more than one box marked, or bearing any mark other than an “X” inside a box, or bearing any mark whatsoever outside the boxes, shall be considered as invalid and shall not be counted. In computing the majority, delegations abstaining from voting shall not be taken into account.
- 189** 7) When the number of abstentions exceeds half the number of votes cast, the provisions of No. 121 above shall apply.
- 190** 8) When the counting of the votes is completed, the chairman of the conference shall announce the results of the ballot in the following order:
- number of delegations entitled to vote;
 - number of delegations absent;
 - number of abstentions;
 - number of invalid ballot papers;
 - number of votes recorded;
 - number of votes constituting the required majority;
 - number of votes secured by each of the candidates, in ascending order of the number of votes;
 - name of the elected candidate, if any.

- 191 9) When, in the first ballot, no candidate obtains the necessary majority of the votes, then one or – if required – two further ballots shall be held after successive intervals of at least six hours, unless the conference decides otherwise, from the announcement of the results.
- 192 10) When, after the third ballot, no candidate has obtained the necessary majority of votes, then, after an interval of at least twelve hours, unless the conference decides otherwise, from the announcement of the results, a fourth ballot shall be held in which the two candidates having the largest number of votes at the third ballot shall be voted upon.
- 193 11) If however, after the third ballot, there is a tie between several candidates so that the two candidates to be voted upon at the fourth ballot cannot be selected, then one or, if necessary, two additional ballots shall first be held, after successive intervals of at least six hours, unless the conference decides otherwise, from the announcement of the results, to decide between the candidates in question.
- 194 12) When there is a tie in both the additional ballots mentioned in No. 193 above, then the eldest of the candidates still in contention shall be declared elected.

33 Specific rules of procedure for the election of the members of the Radio Regulations Board

- 195 1) The total number of members of the Radio Regulations Board
PP-06 and the number of seats per region of the world shall be decided in accordance with Nos. 63 and 93A of the Constitution.
- 196 2) Before proceeding to the vote, each delegation entitled to vote shall receive:

- 197 a) a list bearing the names, in French alphabetical order, of the candidates, together with the names of the Member States which have nominated the candidates, grouped into the regions of the world; or
- 198 b) when ballot papers are used to hold the elections, a respective ballot paper bearing the names, in French alphabetical order, of the candidates, together with the names of the Member States which have nominated the candidates, grouped into the regions of the world.
- 199 3) Each delegation shall indicate the names of the candidates it supports, up to a maximum of the number of candidates per region whose election is permitted according to No. 195 above:
- 200 a) by electronic means; or
- 201 b) when ballot papers are used to hold the elections, on its ballot paper by means of an "X" in the box against each of these names.
- 202 4) Ballot papers bearing more than the permitted number of "X" per region shall be considered invalid and shall not be counted for the region or regions concerned. Ballot papers bearing any mark other than an "X" inside a box, or bearing any mark whatsoever outside the boxes, shall be considered invalid and shall not be counted.
- 203 5) After the count, a list shall be drawn up by the secretariat of the candidates in each region in decreasing order of the number of votes obtained. This list shall be handed to the chairman of the conference, after verification by the tellers in the case that ballot papers were used to hold the elections.
- 204 6) The candidates per region receiving the largest number of votes within the limit of the number of seats to be filled shall be elected as members of the Radio Regulations Board.
- 205 7) When required, a special ballot shall be held to decide between candidates for the same region having received an equal number of votes after an interval of at least six hours, unless the conference decides otherwise, from the announcement of the results.

- 206 8) When there is still a tie between several candidates for the same region following the special ballot, the eldest of the candidates still in contention shall be declared elected.

34 Specific rules of procedure for the election of the Member States of the Council

- 207 1) The total number of Member States to be elected and the number of seats per region of the world shall be decided in accordance with No. 61 of the Constitution and No. 50A of the Convention and the methodology adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
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- 208 2) Before proceeding to the vote, each delegation entitled to vote shall receive:
- 209 a) a list bearing the names, in French alphabetical order, of the Member States which are candidates, grouped into the regions of the world; or
- 210 b) when ballot papers are used to hold the elections, a single ballot paper bearing the names, in French alphabetical order, of the Member States which are candidates, grouped into the regions of the world.
- 211 3) Each delegation shall indicate the names of the Member States it supports, but not more Member States per region than the number of countries whose election is permitted according to No. 207 above:
- 212 a) by electronic means; or
- 213 b) when ballot papers are used to hold the elections, on its ballot paper by means of an "X" in the box against each of these names.
- 214 4) Ballot papers bearing more than the maximum permitted number of "X" per region shall be considered as invalid and shall not be counted for the region or regions concerned. Ballot papers bearing any mark other than an "X" inside a box, or bearing any mark whatsoever outside the boxes, shall be considered invalid and shall not be counted.

- 215** 5) After the count, a list shall be drawn up by the secretariat of candidate Member States in each region in decreasing order of the number of votes obtained. This list shall be handed to the chairman of the conference, after verification by the tellers in the case that ballot papers were used to hold the elections.
- 216** 6) Those Member States which obtain the highest number of votes among the candidates from their region, within the limit of the number of seats to be filled for that region, shall be elected to the Council.
- 217** 7) If, for any region, several Member States tie for the last seat or seats, then a special ballot shall be held, after an interval of at least six hours, unless the conference decides otherwise, from the announcement of the results, to decide between the candidates.
- 218** 8) When there is a tie after the special ballot, the Chairman of the conference shall draw lots to determine the Member State(s) which shall be declared elected.

CHAPTER IV

**Proposal, Adoption and Entry into Force of
Amendments to These General Rules**

- 219** 1 Any Member State may propose, at a plenipotentiary conference, any amendment to these General Rules. Amendments proposed must be submitted in conformity with the relevant provisions of Chapter I above.
- 220** 2 The quorum required for the examination of any proposed amendment to these General Rules shall be as indicated in Section 20.1 above.
- 221** 3 In order to be adopted, any proposed amendment must be approved at a plenary meeting by more than half of the delegations accredited to the plenipotentiary conference which have the right to vote.
- 222** 4 Unless otherwise decided by the plenipotentiary conference itself by a decision adopted by a two-thirds majority of the delegations accredited to the plenipotentiary conference which have the right to vote, amendments to these General Rules adopted in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall enter into force, for all conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, on the date of signature of the final acts of the plenipotentiary conference which adopted them.

OPTIONAL PROTOCOL

ON THE COMPULSORY SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES RELATING TO
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION,
TO THE CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION AND TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE
REGULATIONS

OPTIONAL PROTOCOL

on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes Relating to the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, to the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union and to the Administrative Regulations

At the time of signing the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Optional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes.

The Members of the Union, parties to this Optional Protocol,

expressing the desire to resort to compulsory arbitration, so far as they are concerned, for the settlement of any disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Constitution, the Convention or of the Administrative Regulations mentioned in Article 4 of the Constitution,

have agreed upon the following provisions:

ARTICLE 1

Unless one of the methods of settlement listed in Article 56 of the Constitution has been chosen by common agreement, disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Constitution, the Convention or the Administrative Regulations mentioned in Article 4 of the Constitution shall, at the request of one of the parties to the dispute, be submitted for compulsory arbitration. The procedure to be followed is laid down in Article 41 of the Convention, paragraph 5 (No. 511) of which shall be amplified as follows:

“5. Within three months from the date of receipt of the notification of the submission of the dispute to arbitration, each of the two parties to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator. If one of the parties has not appointed an arbitrator within this time-limit, this appointment shall be made, at the request of the other party, by the Secretary-General who shall act in accordance with Nos. 509 and 510 of the Convention.”

ARTICLE 2

This Protocol shall be open to signature by Members at the same time as they sign the Constitution and the Convention. It shall be ratified, accepted or approved by any Signatory Member in accordance with its constitutional rules. It may be acceded to by any Members parties to the Constitution and the Convention and by any States which become Members of the Union. The instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 3

This Protocol shall come into force for the Parties hereto, who have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to it, on the same date as the Constitution and the Convention, provided that at least two instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in its respect have been deposited on that date. Otherwise, it shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which the second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession is deposited.

ARTICLE 4

This Protocol may be amended by the Parties hereto during a Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union.

ARTICLE 5

Each Member party to this Protocol may denounce it by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General, such denunciation taking effect at the expiration of a period of one year from the date of receipt of its notification by the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 6

The Secretary-General shall notify all Members:

- a) of the signatures appended to this Protocol and of the deposit of each instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession;
- b) of the date on which this Protocol shall have come into force;
- c) of the date of entry into force of any amendment;
- d) of the effective date of any denunciation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Protocol in each of the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, in a single copy within which, in case of discrepancy, the French text shall prevail, and which shall remain deposited in the archives of the International Telecommunication Union, which shall forward a copy to each of the signatory countries.

Done at Geneva, 22 December 1992

DECISIONS

RESOLUTIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

DECISION 3 (Minneapolis, 1998)

**Treatment of decisions,
resolutions and recommendations
of plenipotentiary conferences**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Minneapolis, 1998),

considering

a) that the adoption of a permanent Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) has contributed to the efficiency of plenipotentiary conferences;

b) that, at past plenipotentiary conferences, all the decisions, resolutions and recommendations of the preceding conference have been examined and a new set adopted, even if it repeats, totally or partially, some of the previous output;

c) that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) started a new numbering system for decisions, resolutions and recommendations, independent of the numbering system used in previous plenipotentiary conferences;

d) that these practices concerning decisions, resolutions and recommendations are not ideal, in that they have resulted in certain inefficiencies and potential for confusion;

e) that a new numbering system for decisions, resolutions and recommendations is required in order to avoid confusion,

decides

1 that resolutions of an ITU plenipotentiary conference remain in effect unless they are revised or abrogated by a subsequent plenipotentiary conference;

2 that the final acts of a plenipotentiary conference should also include:

- the full text of new and revised resolutions, together with a list of their titles and numbers;
- a list of abrogated resolutions showing their titles and numbers, but no text;

3 that resolutions should be identified as follows:

3.1 resolutions not amended:

- i) a resolution of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) the text of which is not amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) should continue to be identified by its existing number, with the addition of “(Kyoto, 1994)” after the number, e.g. Resolution AAA (Kyoto, 1994);
- ii) resolutions not amended by plenipotentiary conferences subsequent to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) should retain their existing designation;

3.2 new resolutions:

new resolutions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and subsequent plenipotentiary conferences should be numbered consecutively, starting from the next number to the last one adopted at the preceding plenipotentiary conference, together with the city and the year in parentheses, e.g. Resolution BBB (Minneapolis, 1998);

3.3 revised resolutions:

resolutions revised at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and subsequent plenipotentiary conferences should retain the same number as before, together with the abbreviation “Rev.”, the city and the year in parentheses, e.g. Resolution CCC (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998);

4 that decisions and recommendations of plenipotentiary conferences should also be treated in the manner described in *decides* 1 to 3.3 above.

DECISION 5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

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

considering

the strategic plans and goals established for the Union and its Sectors for the period 2012-2015, 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, 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, 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 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;

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 from cost recovery for that activity;

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

2 that, if no plenipotentiary conference is held in 2014, the Council shall establish the biennial budgets of the Union for 2016-2017 and 2018-2019 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;

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,

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.

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

1 to prepare the draft biennial budgets for the years 2012-2013, as well as 2014-2015, 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 and expenditure 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 and 2013 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,

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 and 2014-2015, 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 and expenditure 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 and 2014-2015; any unused funds are to be returned to the Reserve Account at the end of each budgetary period;
- 7 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)

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)

Measures for reducing expenditure

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

- 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.
- 21) Any additional measures adopted by the Council.

DECISION 11 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Creation and management of Council working groups

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

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) 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,

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;
- 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.

(Guadalajara, 2010)

¹ taking into account the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

DECISION 12 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Free online access to ITU publications

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

considering

a) that Article 4 of the ITU Constitution defines the Administrative Regulations (i.e. the International Telecommunication Regulations and the Radio Regulations) as instruments of the Union, and that Member States are bound to abide by the provisions of those texts;

b) Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing¹ and developed countries, which recognizes that the implementation of recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a basic step towards bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;

c) Resolution 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, and Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) facilities and services, which notes that:

- modern telecommunication/ICT facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations;
- ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;

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

- limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities and services on which national telecommunication/ICT development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications/ICTs worldwide;

d) Resolution 9 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on the participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management, which recognizes the importance of facilitating access to radiocommunication-related documentation in order to facilitate the task of radio-frequency spectrum managers;

e) Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU recommendations in developing countries, which resolved to invite Member States and Sector Members to engage in activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations in developing countries;

f) that free access to the basic texts of the Union helps to fulfil the core purposes of the Union, as defined in Article 1 of the Constitution,

recognizing

a) the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries, in participating in the activities of ITU-R study groups;

b) the various actions taken by the Council since 2000 to allow some level of free online access to ITU recommendations and to the basic texts of the Union;

c) numerous requests made by Member States and Sector Members with respect to free online access to ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations and to the basic texts of the Union;

d) that, following Council Decision 542, which approved a trial period of free online access to ITU-T recommendations, there was an increase in downloads of more than 7 000 per cent, according to Document C07/32;

e) that the Council approved, at its 2008 session, a trial period of free online access to ITU-R recommendations and the basic texts of the Union from January 2009 through June 2009;

f) that, due to the success in increasing the number of downloads of ITU-R recommendations and the manageable financial implications in respect of the trial period mentioned in *recognizing d)* above, the Council approved, at its 2009 session, the extension of the free trial period until the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, and postponed the decision on providing free access to ITU-R recommendations to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

g) that the extension of the trial period of free online access to ITU-R recommendations until the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, approved by the Council at its 2009 session, and the positive results deriving from that decision indicate that providing free online access to ITU-R recommendations was successful in increasing the quantity of downloads of these recommendations and in improving awareness of and participation in the work carried out in ITU-R;

h) that the Administrative Regulations, as legally binding instruments discussed and elaborated by the Member States of the Union, may be made available free of charge online,

recognizing further

a) that there is a general trend towards free online access to ICT-related standards;

b) the strategic need to increase the visibility and availability of ITU outputs;

c) that both of the objectives sought by the trial periods and the policies of free online access to ITU recommendations and the basic texts of the Union have been met, namely: ITU has achieved a great improvement in outreach, and the financial implications for ITU revenues were less than initially forecast;

d) that free online access to the basic texts of the Union has a limited financial impact;

e) that providing free online access to ITU-R recommendations facilitates awareness and participation of developing countries in the work of ITU-R;

f) that, regarding the instruments of ITU that are intended to be incorporated in national law, Member States have *de facto* freedom to reproduce, translate and publish such texts on official government department websites as well as in official journals or equivalent publications, in accordance with their respective national law,

noting

a) that increased involvement in ITU activities is a fundamental step towards enhanced capacity-building and ICT development potential in developing countries, which will lead to a reduction of the digital divide;

b) that, in order to increase, improve and facilitate the participation of Member States and Sector Members from developing countries in ITU activities, these members need to be capable of interpreting and implementing ITU technical publications, the basic texts of the Union and the instruments of the Union;

c) that an efficient way to ensure that developing countries have access to ITU publications is to provide them free of charge online,

noting further

that providing free online access to ITU publications will reduce the demand for paper copies of these documents, which converges with the current ITU trend of soft format and of organizing paperless meetings, and with the overall goal of the United Nations to reduce paper usage and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions,

decides

1 to provide free online access to ITU-R recommendations, ITU-R reports, the basic texts of the Union (Constitution, Convention and General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union) and the final acts of plenipotentiary conferences to the general public;

2 that paper copies of ITU-R recommendations, ITU-R reports, the basic texts of the Union and the final acts of plenipotentiary conferences will continue to be charged for on the basis of a two-tier pricing policy, whereby Member States, Sector Members and Associates pay a price based on cost recovery, whereas all others, i.e. non-members, pay a "market price"²;

3 to confirm on a permanent basis the current policy on free online access to ITU-T Recommendations,

instructs the Secretary-General

to prepare a report on an ongoing basis on sales of ITU publications (with the exception of the texts listed under *decides* 1, 2 and 3 above), software and databases, and to present this report to the Council, detailing the following aspects:

- total sales per year, beginning 2007;
- comparison between sales of paper copies and of electronic copies, per year;
- sales by country and by member category;
- comparison of copies sold and not sold,

instructs the Council

1 to examine the report of the Secretary-General and to decide on further policies for improving access to ITU publications, software and databases;

2 to undertake a holistic study on the costs/benefits of providing other texts of the Union, including the Administrative Regulations of the Union, free online.

(Guadalajara, 2010)

² The term "market price" is defined as the price determined by the Sales and Marketing Division, which is established to maximize revenues without being so high as to discourage sales.

RESOLUTION 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

**World telecommunication/information and
communication technology policy forum**

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

recalling

Resolution 2 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

considering

- a) that the telecommunication environment has undergone considerable changes under the combined influence of advances in technology, the globalization of markets and growing user demand for integrated cross-border services increasingly adapted to their needs;
- b) that restructuring of the telecommunication sector, especially the separation of regulatory and operating functions, the liberalization of services and the appearance of new regulatory players, is possible in the majority of ITU Member States;
- c) that there remains a pressing need for a global framework to exchange information on telecommunication and information and communication technology (ICT) strategies and policies;
- d) that national telecommunication/ICT policies and regulations have to be recognized and understood, so as to allow the development of global markets which can support the harmonious development of telecommunication services;
- e) the important contributions provided by Member States and Sector Members to previous world telecommunication/ICT policy forums, and the results achieved by those forums,

conscious

a) that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications/ICTs in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the actions of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends (cf. the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society);

b) that ITU remains uniquely positioned and is the single forum for the coordination of, exchange of information on, discussion of and harmonization of national, regional and international telecommunication/ICT strategies and policies;

c) that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum, which was established by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) and successfully convened in 1996, 1998 and 2001, has provided a venue for discussion of global and cross-sectoral issues by high-level participants, thus contributing to the advance of world telecommunications, as well as to the establishment of procedures for the conduct of the forum itself;

d) that the World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum held in Lisbon, Portugal, under Decision 9 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference was the most successful of these forums, attended by 118 ITU Member States and no fewer than 850 delegates, and culminating in an unparalleled consensus,

emphasizing

a) that Member States and Sector Members, realizing the need for constant review of their own telecommunication/ICT policies and legislation, and for coordination in the rapidly changing telecommunication/ICT environment, adopted the forums as a mechanism for discussing strategies and policies;

b) that it is necessary for the Union, as an international organization playing a leading and unique role in the field of telecommunications/ICTs, to continue organizing forums to facilitate the exchange of information by high-level participants on telecommunication/ICT policies;

c) that the purpose of these forums is to provide a venue for exchanging views and information and thereby creating a shared vision among policy-makers worldwide on the issues arising from the emergence of new telecommunication/ ICT services and technologies, and to consider any other policy issue in telecommunications/ICTs which would benefit from a global exchange of views, in addition to the adoption of opinions reflecting common viewpoints;

d) that the forums should continue to give special attention to the interests and needs of the developing countries¹, where modern technologies and services can contribute significantly to telecommunication infrastructure development;

e) the continuing need for allowing adequate preparation time for these forums;

f) the importance of regional preparation and consultation prior to convening the forums,

resolves

1 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum, as established by Resolution 2 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference subsequently revised in Resolution 2 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002), shall be maintained, in order to continue discussing and exchanging views and information on telecommunication/ICT policy and regulatory matters, especially on global and cross-sectoral issues;

2 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum shall not produce prescriptive regulatory outcomes; however, it shall prepare reports and adopt opinions by consensus for consideration by Member States, Sector Members and relevant ITU meetings;

3 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum shall be open to all Member States and Sector Members; however, if appropriate, by decision of a majority of the representatives of Member States, a special session may be held for Member States only;

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

4 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum shall be convened on an ad hoc basis to respond quickly to emerging policy issues arising from the changing telecommunication/ICT environment;

5 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum should be convened within existing budgetary resources and as far as possible in conjunction with one of the conferences or meetings of the Union in order to minimize the impact on the budget of the Union;

6 that the Council shall continue to decide on the duration and the date, allowing ample time for preparations, and on the venue, the agenda and the themes of the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum;

7 that the agenda and themes shall continue to be based on a report by the Secretary-General, including input from any conference, assembly or meeting of the Union, and on contributions from Member States and Sector Members;

8 that, in order to ensure that they are well focused, discussions at the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum shall be based on a single report by the Secretary-General, and contributions from participants based on that report, prepared in accordance with a procedure adopted by the Council and based on the views of Member States and Sector Members;

9 that broad participation in the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum and operational efficiency during the forum shall be facilitated,

instructs the Secretary-General

to make the necessary preparations for convening the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum based on the *resolves* above,

instructs the Council

1 to continue to decide on the duration, date, venue, agenda and themes of any future world telecommunication/ICT policy forum;

2 to adopt a procedure for preparation of the report by the Secretary-General referred to in *resolves 7* above,

further instructs the Council

to submit to the next plenipotentiary conference a report on the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum for any necessary action.

(Kyoto, 1994) – (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) – (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) – (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 4 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

**Duration of plenipotentiary
conferences of the Union**

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

noting

a) that Article 8 of the ITU Constitution provides that plenipotentiary conferences of the Union shall be convened every four years and that this will enable them to be of shorter duration;

b) the increasing demands on the resources of the Union, on administrations and on delegates involved in international conferences on telecommunication subjects,

resolves

that future plenipotentiary conferences shall, unless there is a pressing need otherwise, be limited to a duration of three to four weeks,

instructs the Secretary-General

to take appropriate measures to facilitate the most efficient use of time and resources during such conferences.

RESOLUTION 5 (Kyoto, 1994)

**Invitations to hold conferences
or meetings away from Geneva**

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

considering

that expenditure on conferences and meetings of the Union is distinctly lower when they are held in Geneva,

considering, however

that there are advantages in holding certain conferences and meetings in countries other than the headquarters country,

bearing in mind

that the United Nations General Assembly, in Resolution 1202 (XII), decided that meetings of organs of the United Nations should, as a general rule, be held at the headquarters of the organ concerned, but that a meeting could be held away from headquarters if an inviting government agreed to defray the additional expenditure involved,

recommends

that world conferences and assemblies of the Union should normally be held at the seat of the Union,

resolves

1 that invitations to hold conferences and assemblies of the Union away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government agrees to defray the additional expenditure involved;

2 that invitations to hold development conferences and meetings of the study groups of the Sectors away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government provides at least adequate premises and the necessary furniture and equipment free of charge, except that in the case of developing countries equipment need not necessarily be provided free of charge by the host government, if the government so requests.

(Kyoto, 1994)

RESOLUTION 6 (Kyoto, 1994)

**Attendance of liberation organizations
recognized by the United Nations at
conferences and meetings of the International
Telecommunication Union as observers**

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

considering

- a) Article 8 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), vesting full powers in Plenipotentiary Conferences;
- b) Article 49 of that Constitution, defining the relations of the Union with the United Nations;
- c) Article 50 of that Constitution, defining the relations of the Union with other international organizations,

having regard to

relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with the question of liberation movements,

resolves

that the liberation organizations recognized by the United Nations may attend at any time conferences, assemblies and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union as observers,

instructs the Council

to take the necessary action to implement this Resolution.

RESOLUTION 7 (Kyoto, 1994)

**Procedure for defining a region for
the purpose of convening a regional
radiocommunication conference**

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

recognizing

- a) that certain provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) (in particular No. 43 of the Constitution and No. 138 of the Convention) relate to the convening of a regional radiocommunication conference;
- b) that some regions and areas are defined in the Radio Regulations;
- c) that a Plenipotentiary Conference and a world radiocommunication conference have the competence to define a region for a regional radiocommunication conference;
- d) that, whereas a regional radiocommunication conference may be convened on a proposal by the Council, the Council has not been explicitly authorized to take a decision on the definition of a region,

considering

- a) that it may be necessary to define a region for the purpose of convening a regional radiocommunication conference;
- b) that the Council is the most appropriate body for defining a region, when such action is necessary in the interval between competent world radiocommunication conferences or Plenipotentiary Conferences,

resolves

- 1 that, if and when it becomes necessary to define a region for the purpose of convening a regional radiocommunication conference, the Council shall propose a definition of the region;
- 2 that all Members of the proposed region shall be consulted on and all Members of the Union informed of that proposal;
- 3 that the region shall be deemed to have been defined when two thirds of the Members of the proposed region have responded in the affirmative within a time period determined by the Council;
- 4 that the composition of the region shall be communicated to all Members,

invites the Council

- 1 to take note of this Resolution and to take any appropriate action;
- 2 where appropriate, to consider combining the consultation of Members on the definition of the region with the consultation on convening the regional radiocommunication conference.

RESOLUTION 11 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

ITU TELECOM events

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

considering

- a) that the purposes of the Union, as reflected in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, include to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the actions of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;
- b) that the telecommunication environment is undergoing considerable changes under the combined influence of advances in technology, the globalization of markets and growing user demand for integrated cross-border services adapted to their needs;
- c) that the need for a global framework to exchange information on telecommunication strategies and policies has been evident for many years;
- d) that telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) events are of considerable importance in keeping the membership of the Union and the wider telecommunication/ICT community informed of the latest advances in all fields of telecommunications/ICT and the possibilities of applying these achievements for the benefit of all Member States and Sector Members, particularly the developing countries¹;
- e) that ITU TELECOM events fulfil the mandate to keep Member States and Sector Members informed of, and offer a universal opportunity for the display of, state-of-the-art technology concerning all aspects of telecommunications/ICT and related fields of activity, and provide a forum for the exchange of views between Member States and industry;

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

f) that ITU's participation in national, regional and global exhibitions on telecommunications/ICT and related areas of activity will serve to promote and enhance ITU's image and make it possible, without significant financial expenses, to broaden the promotion of its achievements to the end user, while at the same time attracting new Sector Members and Associates to participate in its activities;

g) the commitments made by Switzerland and the State of Geneva (the headquarters of ITU) towards ITU TELECOM events, notably its exceptional support to the ITU TELECOM World events since 1971 in the form of hosting most of them successfully,

emphasizing

a) that it is necessary for the Union, as an international organization playing a leading role in the field of telecommunications/ICT, to continue organizing an annual event to facilitate the exchange of information by high-level participants on telecommunication policies;

b) that the organization of exhibitions is not the main objective of ITU and, if it is decided to arrange such exhibitions in conjunction with TELECOM events, they should preferably be outsourced,

noting

a) that an ITU TELECOM Board has been established to advise the Secretary-General in the management of ITU TELECOM events, and will act in accordance with Council decisions;

b) that ITU TELECOM events are also facing challenges, such as the increasing costs of exhibits and the trend towards reducing their size, the specialization of their scope and the need to provide value to industry;

c) that ITU TELECOM events need to provide value and opportunities for participants to earn a reasonable return on their investments;

d) that the operational flexibility that the ITU TELECOM management has been afforded in order to meet all the challenges in its field of activity and compete in the commercial environment has proven to be useful;

e) that ITU TELECOM needs a transition period to adapt to new market conditions;

f) that ITU has participated as an exhibitor in exhibitions organized by other parties,

noting further

a) that participants, and in particular industry members, are seeking reasonable predictability of time and place of ITU TELECOM events and opportunities to earn a reasonable return on investment;

b) that there is increased interest in further developing the ITU TELECOM events as a key platform for discussions among policy-makers, regulators and industry leaders;

c) that there are requests for more competitive raw space costs and participation fees, preferential or discounted hotel prices and adequate numbers of hotel rooms, in order to make the events more accessible and affordable;

d) that the ITU TELECOM brand should be reinforced by appropriate means of communication in order to remain one of the most respected telecommunication/ICT events;

e) that there is a need to ensure the financial viability of ITU TELECOM events;

f) that the ITU TELECOM 2009 event incorporated measures called for in ITU Council Resolution 1292 (2008), in regard to giving due consideration to the emerging trend for forums, the need to seek participation from a wider spectrum of industries/businesses, the need to actively encourage Heads of State, Heads of Government, Ministerial, CEO and VIP participation, and the need for broader dissemination of forum discussion and outcomes,

resolves

1 that the Union should, in collaboration with its Member States and its Sector Members, organize ITU TELECOM events related to issues of major importance in the current telecommunication/ICT environment and addressing market trends, technological development and regulatory issues, among others;

- 2 that the Secretary-General is fully accountable for ITU TELECOM activities (including planning, organization and finance);
- 3 that ITU TELECOM events should be organized on a predictable and regular basis, preferably at the same time each year, taking due account of the need to ensure that the expectations of all participating stakeholders in such events are met, and, in addition, to ensure that they do not overlap with any major ITU conferences or assemblies;
- 4 that each ITU TELECOM event shall be financially viable and shall have no negative impact on the ITU budget on the basis of the existing cost-allocation system as determined by the Council;
- 5 that the Union, in its venue selection process for ITU TELECOM events, shall ensure:
 - 5.1 an open and transparent bidding process, based on the model host-country agreement as approved by the Council, in consultation with Member States, except for the ITU TELECOM events in 2011 and 2012, with objective criteria – including financial viability;
 - 5.2 that preliminary market and feasibility studies are conducted, including consultations with interested participants from all regions;
 - 5.3 accessibility and affordability for participants;
 - 5.4 the generation of positive revenues from ITU TELECOM events;
 - 5.5 that selection of venues for ITU TELECOM events is based on the principle of rotation between regions, and between Member States within regions to the extent possible, alternating yearly with a fixed event;
 - 5.6 that fixed venues are negotiated for three consecutive events, after which a new call for bids will be conducted for the next three fixed events;
- 6 that the audit of ITU TELECOM accounts shall be carried out by the External Auditor of the Union;

7 that, once all expenses have been recovered, a significant part of any generated positive revenues over expenses derived from ITU TELECOM activities shall be transferred to the ICT Development Fund under the ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau, for specific telecommunication development projects, primarily in the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

8 that this resolution shall be effective starting with the ITU TELECOM event scheduled in 2012,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to define and propose the mandate, the principles and the composition of the ITU TELECOM Board to the Council for approval, with due consideration to ensuring transparency and to appointing some individuals with experience in the organization of telecommunication/ICT events;

2 to ensure the appropriate management of all ITU TELECOM events and resources, in line with the regulations of the Union;

3 to consider measures that will enable and assist Member States which are capable and willing to do so, particularly developing countries, to host and stage ITU TELECOM events;

4 to consult the ITU TELECOM Board, on an ongoing basis, on a broad range of topics;

5 to develop a business plan for each proposed event;

6 to ensure the transparency of ITU TELECOM events and report on them in a separate annual report to the Council, including:

- all ITU TELECOM business activities;
- all activities of the ITU TELECOM Board, including the proposals on the themes and venues for the events;
- the reasons for the selection of venues for future ITU TELECOM events;

- financial implications and risks for future ITU TELECOM events, preferably two years in advance;
- action taken with respect to the use of any positive revenues generated;

7 to establish a mechanism to implement *resolves* 5;

8 to develop a model host-country agreement and use all the means possible to get it approved by the Council as soon as possible, with the said model host-country agreement to include clauses that allow the Union and the host country to make changes deemed necessary as a result of *force majeure* or other performance criteria;

9 that an ITU TELECOM event be held every year, ensuring that it does not overlap with any major ITU conferences or assemblies, according to the following frequency:

- an ITU TELECOM event taking place in a fixed venue every two years;
- an ITU TELECOM event taking place in another venue in the years when the event is not held in the fixed venue;

for both cases, the determination of the venue shall be based on competitive selection; the contract negotiation shall be based on the model host-country agreement approved by the Council;

10 to identify venues for the next five ITU TELECOM events (three fixed and two rotation) starting 2012, and propose a mechanism to the Council for approval so as to enable identification of the venues for the future ITU TELECOM events beyond 2016;

11 to ensure that there is internal control and that internal and external audits of the accounts for the different ITU TELECOM events are carried out on regular basis;

12 to report annually to the Council on the implementation of this resolution and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the future evolution of the ITU TELECOM events,

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

1 to give due consideration, in planning ITU TELECOM events, to the possible synergies with the major ITU conferences and meetings, and vice versa, where justified;

2 to encourage the participation of ITU in national, regional and global telecommunication/ICT events, within the available financial resources,

instructs the Council

1 to review the annual report on ITU TELECOM events as described under *instructs the Secretary-General 6* above and give guidance on future trends for those activities;

2 to review and approve the allocation of part of the positive revenues generated by ITU TELECOM events to development projects within the framework of the ICT Development Fund;

3 to review and approve the Secretary-General's proposals on the principles for a transparent decision-making process on the venues of ITU TELECOM events, including the criteria which serve as a basis for that process; such criteria shall include cost elements, as well as the rotation system as referred to in *resolves 5* and *instructs the Secretary-General 9* above, and the additional costs which may result from holding the events outside the city of the headquarters of the Union;

4 to review and approve the Secretary-General's proposals on the mandate and the composition of the ITU TELECOM Board, taking into account *instructs the Secretary-General 1* above;

5 to review and approve the model host-country agreement, as soon as possible;

6 to review, as appropriate, the frequencies and venue of ITU TELECOM events on the basis of the financial results of these events;

7 to report on the future of these events to the next plenipotentiary conference, including proposals for a fresh study on various options and mechanisms in the organization of the events.

RESOLUTION 14 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

**Recognition of the rights and obligations
of all Sector Members of the Union**

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

considering

- a) that the rights and obligations of Member States and Sector Members of the Union are set out in Article 3 of the ITU Constitution;
- b) that Article 19 of the ITU Convention lists the types of entities and organizations which may be authorized to participate in the activities of the Sectors as Sector Members;
- c) that, except for the provisions of Nos 239 and 340C of the Convention, only Member States have the right to vote, particularly for the approval of recommendations and questions, in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution,

recognizing

that Sector Members referred to in the lists established by the Secretary-General in accordance with No. 237 of the Convention may participate in all activities of the Sector concerned, with the exception of formal votes and some treaty-making conferences, and in this regard each Sector Member is entitled to:

- a) receive from the Bureau of that Sector all the documents which they have requested relating to the Sector's study groups, assemblies or conferences in which they may participate under the relevant provisions of the Convention and under the working methods and procedures of the Sector concerned;
- b) send contributions to study groups, notably those in which they have requested to participate in due time, in accordance with the Sector's working methods and procedures;

- c) send representatives to such meetings, after having announced their names to the Bureau in due time, in accordance with the Sector's working methods and procedures;
- d) propose items for inclusion in the agendas of such meetings, except in relation to the structure and functioning of the Union;
- e) take part in all discussions, and assume responsibilities such as chairmanship or vice-chairmanship of a study group, working party, expert group, rapporteur's group or any other ad hoc group, according to the competence and availability of its experts;
- f) take part in the drafting work and editorial work necessary prior to the adoption of recommendations,

recognizing further

that coordination between Member States and Sector Members at the national level has proved to increase the efficiency of the work,

resolves

to invite Sector Members to take part in any decision-finding procedure aimed at facilitating the achievement of a consensus in study groups, in particular in the field of standardization,

invites the world telecommunication development conference, radio-communication assembly and world telecommunication standardization assembly

to adopt respective provisions in the working methods and procedures of their Sectors,

invites administrations of Member States

to conduct, at the national level, broad coordination among all Sector Members from their countries.

RESOLUTION 16 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998)

**Refinement of the Radiocommunication
Sector and Telecommunication
Standardization Sector**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Minneapolis, 1998),

noting

the report by the Council on the results of the implementation of Resolution 16 (Kyoto, 1994),

considering

- a) that ITU should be the pre-eminent global standardization body in the telecommunication field, including radiocommunication;
- b) that ITU is the pre-eminent body for efficient worldwide cooperation in the radio regulatory field;
- c) that the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) recognized Nos. 78 and 104 of the Constitution as an initial allocation of work between the Radiocommunication (ITU-R) and Telecommunication Standardization (ITU-T) Sectors and outlined general principles and guidelines pertaining to the allocation of work between ITU-R and ITU-T;
- d) that, in application of instructions handed down by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993) and the Radiocommunication Assembly (Geneva, 1993) adopted resolutions that establish procedures for ongoing review and, as appropriate, allocation of work, in order to achieve goals in terms of effectiveness and efficiency;
- e) the need to involve all interested participants of ITU-R and ITU-T in this ongoing review;

f) that, when implementing this resolution, questions that may have implications for the International Telecommunication Regulations and the Radio Regulations require a more cautious approach,

resolves

1 that the current process, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the world telecommunication standardization conference and the radio-communication assembly which provide for ongoing review of new and existing work and its allocation to ITU-R and ITU-T, shall be maintained;

2 that changes in the allocation of work between ITU-R and ITU-T on matters that may be related to the International Telecommunication Regulations or the Radio Regulations shall not be considered within that process.

RESOLUTION 21 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

**Special measures concerning alternative
calling procedures on international
telecommunication networks**

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

recognizing

- a) that each Member State has the sovereign right to allow or prohibit certain or all alternative calling procedures in order to avoid negative effects on or harm to its national telecommunication networks;
- b) the interests of developing countries;
- c) the interests of consumers and users of telecommunication services,

considering

- a) that the use of some alternative calling procedures may adversely affect the economies of developing countries and may seriously hamper the efforts made by those countries to ensure the sound development of their telecommunication/information and communication technology networks and services;
- b) that some forms of alternative calling procedures may have an impact on traffic management and network planning and degrade the quality and performance of the public switched telephone network (PSTN);
- c) that the use of certain alternative calling procedures that are not harmful to networks may contribute to competition in the interests of consumers;
- d) that a number of relevant Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) recommendations specifically address, from several points of view, including technical and financial, the effects of alternative calling procedures (including call-back and refile) on the performance and development of telecommunication networks,

recalling

a) Resolution 21 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on alternative calling procedures on telecommunication networks, which:

- urged Member States to cooperate among themselves to resolve difficulties in order to ensure that national laws and regulations of ITU Member States are respected;
- instructed ITU-T to accelerate its studies with a view to developing appropriate solutions and recommendations;

b) Resolution 29 (Rev. Florianópolis, 2004) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which resolves that:

- administrations and recognized operating agencies (ROA) should take all reasonable measures, within the constraints of their national law, to suspend alternative calling procedures which seriously degrade the quality and performance of the PSTN;
- administrations and ROAs should take a cooperative and reasonable approach to respecting the national sovereignty of others;
- further studies are required to evaluate the economic effects of call-back on the effort of countries with economies in transition, developing countries, and especially least developed countries, for sound development of their local telecommunication networks and services, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the suggested guidelines for consultation on call-back;

c) Resolution 22 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, which is based on amendments to Resolutions 20 and 29 (Rev. Florianópolis, 2004) of WTSA,

aware

a) that, as at October 2006, 114 Member States had notified the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau that call-back is prohibited on their territory;

b) that ITU-T has concluded that certain alternative calling procedures such as constant calling (or bombardment or polling) and answer suppression seriously degrade the quality and the performance of the PSTN;

c) that appropriate ITU-T study groups are cooperating on issues related to alternative calling procedures, including refile, call-back, and telecommunication origin identification,

resolves

1 to encourage administrations and international telecommunication operators to implement the ITU-T recommendations referred to in *considering d)* in order to limit the negative effects that, in some cases, alternative calling procedures have on developing countries;

2 to request administrations and international operators which permit the use of alternative calling procedures on their territory in accordance with their national regulations to pay due regard to the decisions of other administrations and international operators whose regulations do not permit such services;

3 to request the appropriate ITU-T study groups, through contributions of Member States and Sector Members, to continue to study alternative calling procedures, such as refile and call-back, and issues related to identification of origin, in order to take into account the importance of these studies as they relate to next-generation networks and network degradation,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to collaborate in the effective implementation of this resolution;

2 to collaborate so as to avoid overlap and duplication of effort in studying issues related to refile, call-back and identification of origin.

(Kyoto, 1994) – (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) – (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) – (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

RESOLUTION 22 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services

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

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,

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;
- 2 to follow up its work on developing the appropriate costing methodologies for both fixed and mobile services;
- 3 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;
- 4 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,

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.

(Kyoto, 1994) – (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) – (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Strengthening the regional presence

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

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 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) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- c) Resolution 5 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) 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) Resolution 44 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

g) Resolution 57 (Johannesburg, 2008) 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 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 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, in order to achieve a better balance of work between headquarters and the regional offices;
- 5 that priority shall be given to implementing all elements of the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 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) 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 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 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 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 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 that operational and financial key performance indicators (OKPIs and FKPIs) identified by the Director of BDT, in collaboration with the directors of regional offices, shall be used to evaluate BDT activities related to regional presence, and that, where 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, and to take appropriate measures for improving the ITU regional presence;

5 to decide, to the extent possible, on the implementation of the recommendations from the 2009 JIU report 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:

i) staffing;

ii) finances;

iii) evolution and development of activities, including, among others, the extension of activities to the three Sectors, implementation of projects and regional initiatives, organization of seminars and workshops, participation in events, organization of regional preparatory meetings 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 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.

(Kyoto, 1994) – (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) – (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) – (Rev. Antalya, 2006) – (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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) 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) 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 session. The Council should then consider the appropriate course of action to be taken, with a view to reporting to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference on the matter.

RESOLUTION 30 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Special measures for the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition

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

considering

United Nations resolutions on programmes of action for the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition,

recognizing

the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) for the development of the countries concerned,

having noted

- a) former Resolution 49 (Doha 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on special measures for LDCs and SIDS;
- b) Resolution 16 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC and the Hyderabad Action Plan, which provide for extending these measures to include LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition;
- c) Programme 5 of the Hyderabad Action Plan for LDCs, countries in special need, emergency telecommunications and climate-change adaptation,

concerned

- a) that the number of LDCs remains high despite the progress that has been made in recent years and that it is necessary to address the situation;
- b) that the challenges confronting LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition continue to pose a threat to the development agenda of these countries;

c) that LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs are vulnerable to devastation caused by natural disasters and lack the resources needed to respond effectively to such disasters,

aware

that improvement of the telecommunication networks in these countries will give an impetus towards social and economic recovery and overall development, and provide the opportunity to create knowledge societies,

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

1 to continue to review the state of telecommunication/ICT services in LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, so identified by the United Nations and needing special measures for the development of telecommunications/ICTs, and to identify areas of critical weakness requiring priority action;

2 to propose to the ITU Council concrete measures intended to bring about genuine improvements and provide effective assistance to these countries, from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other sources of finance;

3 to work towards providing the necessary administrative and operational structure for identifying the needs of these countries and for proper administration of the resources appropriated for LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, which account for nearly half of the number of developing countries in the Union;

4 to propose new and innovative measures that may generate additional funds to be used for telecommunication/ICT development in these countries, in order to get benefits from the opportunities that financial mechanisms offer for addressing ICT for development issues, as stated in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;

5 to report annually on this matter to the Council,

instructs the Council

1 to consider the above-mentioned reports and take appropriate action so that the Union may continue to display its keen interest and cooperate actively in the development of telecommunication/ICT services in these countries;

2 to make appropriations for this purpose from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and any other sources of finance, and promote partnerships among all stakeholders in this regard;

3 to keep the situation under constant review and to report on this matter to the next plenipotentiary conference,

encourages least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition

to continue giving high priority to telecommunication/ICT activities and projects that promote overall socio-economic development, by adopting technical cooperation activities funded from bilateral or multilateral sources, as this will be of benefit to the wider population.

RESOLUTION 32 (Kyoto, 1994)

**Technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority
for the development of telecommunications**

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

recalling

- a) the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) the peace process now in progress in the Middle East and particularly the agreements signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization,

considering

- a) that the peace process has fundamentally changed the situation in the Middle East;
- b) that the fundamental principles of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) are designed to strengthen peace and security in the world for the development of international cooperation and better understanding among peoples,

considering further

- a) that a reliable telecommunication network is essential for consolidation and enhancement of the common understanding among the peoples concerned;
- b) that it is essential for the international community, either jointly through international organizations or by individual action, to assist the Palestinian Authority in developing a modern and reliable telecommunication network infrastructure,

noting

a) the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) (Document 52);

b) that in a recent study the World Bank recognized that technical assistance in telecommunications for the Palestinian Authority would facilitate the development of a regulatory framework and the transfer of authority over public services from the Israelis to the Palestinians, and help the Palestinian Authority receive training to manage those services,

resolves

to explore and study the needs of the Palestinian Authority in order to improve the telecommunication infrastructure and identify where assistance is needed,

instructs the Secretary-General

to circulate among Members the results of that study, inviting them to contribute to the improvement of the Palestinian Authority's telecommunication networks,

invites Members

to offer assistance needed by the Palestinian Authority based upon that study report, as well as any other available assistance,

instructs the Council

1 to review that report and, together with the three Sectors of the ITU, to find the means of providing the assistance;

2 to cooperate with the World Bank in its projects concerning telecommunications for the Palestinian Authority.

RESOLUTION 33 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002)

**Assistance and support to Bosnia and Herzegovina
for rebuilding its telecommunication network**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Marrakesh, 2002),

recalling

- a) the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- b) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

noting

- a) with appreciation the efforts deployed by the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) towards the implementation of previous versions of this resolution;
- b) that the key role played by ITU in the rebuilding of the country's telecommunication sector has been widely recognized;
- c) with appreciation that the mobile monitoring and direction-finding station offered by ITU using TELECOM surplus funds has been very useful for starting the implementation of a radiomonitoring system,

recognizing

- a) that considerable progress has been made in the implementation of previous versions of this resolution since its initial adoption in 1994;
- b) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Bosnia and Herzegovina will not be able to bring its telecommunication system up to an acceptable level without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

resolves

that the plan of action initiated after the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994 and Minneapolis, 1998) within the framework of the activities of the Telecommunication Development Sector of the Union, with specialized assistance from the Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, should be continued in order to provide appropriate assistance and support to Bosnia and Herzegovina in rebuilding its telecommunication network and to its Telecommunication Regulatory Authority,

calls upon Member States

to offer all possible assistance and support to Bosnia and Herzegovina, either bilaterally or through, and at any rate in coordination with, the special action of the Union referred to above,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to ensure that ITU's action with regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina is as effective as possible and to report on the matter to the next plenipotentiary conference.

(Kyoto, 1994) – (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) – (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002)

RESOLUTION 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Assistance and support to countries in special need for rebuilding their telecommunication sector

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

recalling

- a) the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as in the Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;
- b) the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development;
- c) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

recalling further

- a) Resolution 127 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 160 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) Resolution 161 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- d) Resolutions 25 and 26 (Rev. Doha, 2006) and 51 and 57 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,

recognizing

- a) that reliable telecommunication systems are indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular of countries in special need, which are those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;
- b) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, these countries will not be able to ensure effective operation of their telecommunication sector without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

noting

that the conditions of order and security sought by United Nations resolutions have been only partially achieved and hence Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference has only been partially implemented,

resolves

that the special action undertaken by the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, with specialized assistance from the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, should be continued or initiated in order to provide appropriate assistance and support to countries in special need referred to in the annex to this resolution in rebuilding their telecommunication sector,

calls upon Member States

to offer all possible assistance and support to the countries in special need, either bilaterally or through the special action of the Union referred to above, and, in any case, in coordination with that action,

instructs the Council

to allocate the necessary funds to the aforesaid action, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and proceed with its implementation,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

- 1 to carry out an assessment of the particular needs of each of these countries;
- 2 to ensure adequate resource mobilization, including under the internal budget and the Information and Communication Technology Development Fund, for the implementation of the proposed actions,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to coordinate the activities carried out by the three Sectors of the Union in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of the countries in special need is as effective as possible, and to report annually on the matter to the Council;

2 with the approval of the Council, upon request from the countries concerned, to update the annex to this resolution as needed.

(Kyoto, 1994) – (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) – (Rev. Antalya, 2006) – (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Afghanistan

As a result of the past 24 years of war in Afghanistan, the telecommunication system has been destroyed and needs urgent attention for its basic reconstruction.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, appropriate assistance and support shall be provided to the Government of Afghanistan in rebuilding its telecommunication system.

Burundi, Timor-Leste, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, appropriate assistance and support shall be provided to these countries in rebuilding their telecommunication networks.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The basic telecommunication infrastructure of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been severely damaged by the conflicts and wars from which the country has suffered for more than a decade.

As part of the reform of the telecommunication sector undertaken by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, involving the separation of the operating and regulatory functions, two regulatory bodies have been instituted along with a basic telecommunication network, which requires adequate financial resources in order to be built.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, appropriate assistance and support shall be provided to the Democratic Republic of the Congo for rebuilding its basic telecommunication network.

Iraq

The telecommunication infrastructure in the Republic of Iraq has been destroyed by two and a half decades of war and part of the systems currently in use remains antiquated through long years of use.

Iraq has not received appropriate assistance from ITU due to the security conditions it is experiencing.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, Iraq shall continue to be supported in order to pursue rebuilding and overhauling its telecommunication infrastructure, establishing institutions, developing human resources and establishing tariffs, by setting up training operations inside and outside Iraqi territory as necessary, seconding experts to address the shortfall in expertise in some areas, meeting requests from the Iraqi Administration for the required specialists and providing other forms of assistance, including technical assistance.

Lebanon

Lebanon's telecommunication facilities have been severely damaged due to wars in that country.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, Lebanon shall be provided with appropriate assistance and support in rebuilding its telecommunication network. As Lebanon has not received any financial assistance, it shall continue to be supported within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference with a view to pursuing work for Lebanon to obtain the necessary financial assistance.

Somalia

The telecommunication infrastructure in the Somali Democratic Republic has been completely destroyed by a decade and half of war and, in addition, the regulatory framework in the country needs to be re-established.

Somalia has not benefited adequately from the Union's assistance over a long period due to war in the country and lack of government.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, and using funds allocated to the programme of assistance for the least developed countries, a special initiative shall be launched, aimed at providing assistance and support to Somalia, in rebuilding and modernizing its telecommunication infrastructure, re-establishing a well-equipped ministry of telecommunications and establishing institutions, and developing telecommunication/information and communication technology policy, legislation and regulation, including a numbering plan, spectrum management, tariff and human resource capacity building, and all other necessary forms of assistance.

RESOLUTION 35 (Kyoto, 1994)

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

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

considering

- a)* that telecommunication and information technologies have an important role to play in protecting the environment and in promoting development activities at low risk to the environment;
- b)* that application of the latest telecommunication and information technologies, especially those associated with space systems, can be extremely useful in implementing and conducting environment protection activities such as monitoring air, river, harbour and sea pollution, remote sensing, wildlife studies, forestry development, and others;
- c)* that the application of telecommunication technology can reduce paperwork, which ultimately saves forests;
- d)* that telecommunication and information technologies respect the environment, and that the related industries can be located in rural areas in order to reduce urban congestion;
- e)* that in many cases telecommunication and information technologies may facilitate, more economically than other means of communication, rapid decisions relating to the protection of the environment;
- f)* that there is a need to disseminate information on these aspects, as stated in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21,

resolves

that the Union shall give every possible encouragement to an increasing role being played by telecommunication and information technologies in promoting environmental protection and sustainable development,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to carry out a study, with the assistance of the Directors of the Bureaux, and in collaboration with competent international and regional organizations, on a policy for promoting the use of telecommunication, information and space technologies for applications devoted to the protection of the environment;

2 to prepare a report on this matter for dissemination following consideration by the Council,

instructs the three Sectors

to assist the Secretary-General in the application of this Resolution by providing him with all relevant information and by conducting studies in selected areas for evaluating and highlighting the advantages of telecommunication applications for the protection of the environment,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to organize seminars and training programmes to meet the objectives of this Resolution and to encourage participation in exhibitions and similar activities for the same purpose.

RESOLUTION 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

**Telecommunications/information and communication technology
in the service of humanitarian assistance**

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

endorsing

- a) Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-07) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations;
- b) Resolution 646 (WRC-03) of WRC, on public protection and disaster relief;
- c) Resolution 673 (WRC-07) of WRC, on radiocommunication use for Earth observation applications;
- d) Resolution 34 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technology in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and responses;
- e) § 91 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society,

considering

- a) that the Intergovernmental Conference on Emergency Telecommunications (Tampere, 1998) adopted the Tampere Convention on the provision of telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations, which entered into force on 8 January 2005;
- b) that the second Tampere Conference on Disaster Communications (Tampere, 2001) invited ITU to study the use of public mobile networks for early warning and the dissemination of emergency information, and the operational aspects of emergency telecommunications such as call prioritization;

c) that the third Tampere Conference on Disaster Communications (Tampere, 2006) encouraged wider understanding and cooperation between governments on implementation of the Tampere Convention;

d) that the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, Hyogo, 2005) encouraged all States, taking into account their domestic legal requirements, to consider, as appropriate, acceding to, approving or ratifying relevant international legal instruments relating to disaster reduction, such as the Tampere Convention,

recognizing

a) the seriousness and magnitude of potential disasters that may cause dramatic human suffering;

b) that the recent tragic events in the world clearly demonstrate the need for high-quality communications services to assist public-safety and disaster-relief agencies in minimizing risk to human life and to cover the necessary general public information and communication needs in such situations,

convinced

a) that telecommunications/ICTs play a critical role in disaster detection, early warning, preparedness, response and recovery;

b) that the unhindered use of telecommunication/ICT equipment and services is indispensable for the provision of effective and appropriate humanitarian assistance,

further convinced

that the Tampere Convention provides the necessary framework for such use of telecommunication/ICT resources,

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

1 to work closely with the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator to support Member States which so request in their work towards their national accession to the Tampere Convention;

2 to assist Member States which so request with the development of their practical arrangements for implementation of the Tampere Convention, in close collaboration with the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator,

invites Member States

to work towards their accession to the Tampere Convention as a matter of priority,

urges Member States Parties to the Tampere Convention

to take all practical steps for the application of the Tampere Convention and to work closely with the operational coordinator as provided for therein.

(Kyoto, 1994) – (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) – (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) – (Rev. Antalya, 2006) – (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 37 (Kyoto, 1994)

Training of refugees

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

having noted

United Nations General Assembly Resolution 36/68 on the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and other resolutions relevant to assistance to refugees,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to continue his efforts with a view to the application of the United Nations resolution;
- 2 to collaborate fully with the organizations concerned with the training of refugees, both within and outside the United Nations system;
- 3 to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the implementation of this Resolution,

invites the Members of the Union

to do even more to receive certain selected refugees and to arrange for their training in telecommunications in professional centres or schools.

RESOLUTION 38 (Kyoto, 1994)

Contributory shares in Union expenditure

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

considering

- a) that No. 468 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) allows the least developed countries as listed by the United Nations to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class;
- b) that, under this provision, the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class may also be chosen by other countries determined by the Council;
- c) that some countries with a small population and a low per capita gross national product may encounter financial difficulties in contributing to Union expenditure in the 1/4 unit class;
- d) that it is in the interest of the Union that participation should be universal, that all countries should be encouraged to become Members of the Union and that all Members are able to pay their contributions,

instructs the Council

at each session to review, on request, the situation of countries not included in the United Nations list of the least developed countries in order to decide which of them may be considered as being entitled to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class.

RESOLUTION 41 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Arrears and special arrears accounts

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

in view of

the report of the ITU Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the situation with regard to amounts owed to the Union by Member States, Sector Members and Associates,

regretting

the increasing level of arrears and slow settlement of special arrears accounts,

considering

that it is in the interest of all Member States, Sector Members and Associates to maintain the finances of the Union on a sound footing,

having noted

that a number of Member States and Sector Members for which special arrears accounts have been established, notwithstanding the provisions of No. 168 of the ITU Constitution, have up to now not complied with their obligation to submit a repayment schedule to the Secretary-General, and to agree on such a schedule with the Secretary-General, and that their special account has accordingly been cancelled,

urges

all Member States in arrears, especially those for which special arrears accounts have been cancelled, as well as Sector Members and Associates in arrears, to submit a repayment schedule to the Secretary-General, and to agree on such a schedule with the Secretary-General,

confirms

the decision to open any new special arrears account only after the conclusion of an agreement with the Secretary-General establishing a specific repayment schedule at the latest within one year of the receipt of the request for such a special arrears account,

resolves

that the amounts due shall not be taken into account when applying No. 169 of the Constitution, provided that the Member States concerned have submitted their repayment schedules to the Secretary-General, and agreed on those schedules with the Secretary-General, and for as long as they strictly comply with them and with the associated conditions, and that failure to comply with the repayment schedule and associated conditions shall result in the cancellation of the special arrears account,

instructs the Council

1 to review the guidelines for repayment schedules, including a maximum duration, which would be up to five years for developed countries, up to ten years for developing countries and up to fifteen years for least developed countries, as well as up to five years for Sector Members and Associates;

2 to consider the following appropriate additional measures in exceptional circumstances:

- Temporary reduction in class of contribution in conformity with No. 165A of the Constitution and No. 480B of the ITU Convention
- The write-off of interest on overdue payments, subject to each Member State, Sector Member and Associate concerned complying strictly with the agreed repayment schedule for settlement of the unpaid contributions
- A repayment schedule for up to thirty years maximum for countries in special need due to natural disasters, civil conflicts or extreme economic hardship
- An adjustment in the repayment schedule in its initial phase to permit payment of a lower annual amount, provided that the total accrued amount is the same at the end of the repayment schedule;

3 to take additional measures in respect of non-compliance with the agreed terms of settlement and/or arrears in payment of annual contributory shares not included in repayment schedules, in particular to include suspending Sector Members' and Associates' participation in the work of the Union,

further instructs the Council

to review the appropriate level of the Reserve for debtors' accounts, to provide appropriate coverage and to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results obtained in pursuance of this resolution,

authorizes the Secretary-General

to negotiate and agree upon, with all Member States in arrears, especially those for which special arrears accounts have been cancelled, as well as with Sector Members and Associates in arrears, schedules for the repayment of their debts in accordance with the guidelines established by the Council, and, where appropriate, to submit for decision by the Council proposals for additional measures as indicated under *instructs the Council* above, including those related to non-compliance,

instructs the Secretary-General

to inform all Member States, Sector Members and Associates in arrears or having special arrears accounts or cancelled special arrears accounts of this resolution and to report to the Council on the measures taken and progress made towards the settlement of debts in respect of special arrears accounts or cancelled special arrears accounts, as well as on any non-compliance with the agreed terms of settlement,

urges Member States and Sector Members and Associates

to assist the Secretary-General and the Council in the application of this resolution.

RESOLUTION 45 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998)

**Assistance given by the Government of the
Swiss Confederation in connection
with the finances of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Minneapolis, 1998),

considering

that the Government of the Swiss Confederation, under the existing arrangements, places at the disposal of the Secretary-General, if necessary and if the Secretary-General so requests, funds to meet the temporary cash requirements of the Union,

further considering

the assistance provided and the financial arrangements put in place by the Government of the Swiss Confederation enabling the Union to erect the new Montbrillant building,

resolves to express its appreciation

to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its generous assistance in financial matters and hopes that the existing arrangements in this connection may be continued,

instructs the Secretary-General

to bring this resolution to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

RESOLUTION 46 (Kyoto, 1994)

**Remuneration and representation allowances
of elected officials**

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

having regard to

Resolution 42 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

recognizing

that the salaries of elected officials should be set at an adequate level above those paid to appointed staff in the United Nations common system,

resolves

1 that, subject to the measures which could be proposed by the Council to the Members of the Union in accordance with the instructions below, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux shall be paid with effect from 1 January 1995 salaries fixed in relation to the maximum salary paid to appointed staff on the basis of the following percentages:

Secretary-General	134%
Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux	123%

2 that the above percentages shall apply to the net base salary at the dependency rate; all other elements of the remuneration shall be derived therefrom by applying the methodology in force in the United Nations common system, provided that an appropriate percentage is applied to each individual element of the remuneration,

instructs the Council

1 if a relevant adjustment is made in common system salary scales, to approve any modification of the salaries of elected officials which might result from the application of the above-mentioned percentages;

2 in the event of overriding factors appearing to the Council to justify a change in the above-mentioned percentages, to propose to the Members of the Union for approval by a majority, revised percentages with appropriate justifications,

further resolves

that representation expenses will be reimbursed against vouchers within the following limits:

Swiss francs per year

Secretary-General	29.000
Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux	14.500

(Kyoto, 1994)

RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Human resources management and development

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

recognizing

No. 154 of the ITU Constitution,

recalling

- a) Resolution 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on human resources management and development;
- b) Resolution 47 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the issue of protection of the purchasing power of pensions and the competitiveness of the compensation scheme for staff in all categories;
- c) Resolution 49 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the need to ensure the correct application of the United Nations common system job classification standards for senior management posts, taking into account the level of responsibilities and the delegation of authority,

noting

- a) the strategic plan for the Union as described in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference and the need for a highly skilled and motivated workforce to attain the goals contained therein;
- b) the various policies¹ which impact on the ITU staff including, *inter alia*, the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service established by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules and the ITU ethics policies;
- c) Decision 517, adopted by the ITU Council at its 2004 session, on strengthening the dialogue between the Secretary-General and the ITU Staff Council;

¹ such as contractual policy, succession planning, human resources training and development, etc.

d) Resolution 1253, adopted by the Council at its 2006 session, establishing the Tripartite Group on Human Resources Management, and the group's various reports to the Council concerning its achievements, such as the elaboration of the strategic plan, the establishment of an ethics policy, and other activities;

e) the human resources strategic plan which was adopted by the Council at its 2009 session (Document C09/56) as a living document,

considering

a) the value of the human resources of the Union to the fulfilment of its goals;

b) that ITU's human resources strategies should emphasize the continued importance of maintaining a well-trained workforce and providing more targeted training to serving staff members, while recognizing budget constraints;

c) the value, both to the Union and to the staff, of developing those resources to the fullest extent possible through various human resources development activities, including in-service training and training activities in accordance with staffing levels;

d) the impact on the Union and its staff of the continuing evolution of activities in the field of telecommunications and the need for the Union and its human resources to adapt to this evolution through training and staff development;

e) the importance of human resources management and development in support of ITU's strategic orientations and goals,

f) the need to follow a recruitment policy appropriate to the requirements of the Union, including the redeployment of posts and recruitment of specialists at the start of their career;

g) the need to continue to improve the geographical distribution of appointed staff of the Union;

h) the need to encourage the recruitment of more women in the Professional and higher categories, especially at the senior levels;

i) the constant advances made in telecommunications and information and communication technology and operation and the corresponding need to recruit specialists of the highest standard of competence,

resolves

1 that the management and development of ITU's human resources should be compatible with the goals and activities of the Union and with the United Nations common system;

2 that ICSC recommendations approved by the United Nations General Assembly should continue to be implemented;

3 that, with immediate effect, within available financial resources, and to the extent practicable, vacancies should be filled through greater mobility of existing staff;

4 that internal mobility should, to the extent practicable, be coupled with training so that staff can be used where they are most needed;

5 that internal mobility should be applied, to the extent feasible, to cover needs when staff retire or leave ITU in order to reduce staffing levels without terminating contracts,

6 that, pursuant to *recognizing* above², staff in the Professional and higher categories shall continue to be recruited on an international basis and that posts identified for external recruitment shall be advertised as widely as possible and communicated to the administrations of all Member States of the Union; however, reasonable promotion possibilities must continue to be offered to existing staff;

² No. 154 of the Constitution: "² *The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.*"

7 that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment, in choosing between candidates who meet the qualification requirements for a post, preference shall be given to candidates from regions of the world which are under-represented in the staffing of the Union, taking into account the desirable balance between female and male staff;

8 that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment and when no candidate fulfils all the qualification requirements, recruitment can take place at one grade below, on the understanding that since not all the requirements of the post are met, the candidate will have to fulfil certain conditions before being given the full responsibilities of the post and promotion to the grade of the post,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to ensure that human resources management and development help ITU achieve its management goals;

2 to continue to prepare, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee, and implement medium-term and long-term human resources management and development plans to respond to the needs of the Union, its membership and its staff, including the establishment of benchmarks within these plans;

3 to study how best practices in human resources management might be applied within the Union, and report to the Council on the relationship between management and staff in the Union;

4 to fully develop a long-term recruitment policy designed to improve geographical and gender representation among appointed staff;

5 to recruit, as appropriate within the available financial resources, and taking into account geographical distribution and balance between female and male staff, specialists who are starting their careers at the P.1/ P.2 level;

6 with a view to further training in order to enhance professional competence in the Union, based on consultations with staff members, as appropriate, to examine and report to the Council how a programme of training for both managers and their staff could be implemented within the available financial resources throughout the Union;

7 to continue to submit to the Council annual reports on the implementation of the human resources strategic plan and to provide to the Council, electronically where possible, statistics related to the issues in the annex to this resolution, and on other measures adopted in pursuance of this resolution,

instructs the Council

1 to ensure, to the extent feasible within approved budget levels, that the necessary staff and financial resources are made available for addressing issues related to human resources management and development in ITU as they emerge;

2 to examine the Secretary-General's reports on these matters and to decide on the actions to be taken;

3 to allocate the appropriate resources for in-service training in accordance with an established programme, representing, to the extent practicable, three per cent of the budget allocated to staff costs;

4 to follow with the greatest attention the question of recruitment and to adopt, within existing resources and consistent with the United Nations common system, the measures it deems necessary to secure an adequate number of qualified candidates for Union posts, particularly taking account of *considering b) and c) above.*

(Kyoto, 1994) – (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) – (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) – (Rev. Antalya, 2006) – (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Matters for reporting to the Council on staff issues, including staff in regional and area offices, and recruitment issues

- Geographical representation
- Staff career policy
- Staff morale
- Balance between external and internal recruitment
- Gender balance
- Contracts policy
- Implementation of human resources development plan
- Improvements to human resources services
- Alignment between the Union's strategic priorities and staff functions and posts
- In-service training
- Recruitment and promotion processes
- Voluntary separation and early-retirement programmes
- Short-term posts
- Flexibility of working conditions
- Relationship between management and staff
- Workplace diversity
- Harassment issues
- Occupational safety
- Compliance with United Nations common system policies/recommendations
- Performance evaluation and appraisals
- Succession planning
- Persons with disabilities, including services and facilities for staff with disabilities
- Use of surveys and questionnaires to ascertain the views of all staff, as required

RESOLUTION 51 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998)

**ITU staff participation in conferences
of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Minneapolis, 1998),

considering

- a) that staff are a key element in the achievement of the Union's objectives;
- b) the importance of good human resources management to the achievement of the Union's objectives;
- c) the importance of fruitful working relations between the staff and its employer and of staff participation in the management of the Union,
- d) that it is important for the Staff Council to be consulted by the Secretary-General before decisions of a general nature are taken concerning human resources management and working conditions at ITU, in accordance with Staff Rule 8.1.1.b),

recognizing

the rights of staff under Chapter VIII of the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules,

noting

the initiative of the Council in creating a consultative group comprising representatives of the secretariat of the Union, staff representatives and Council Members States,

considering further

that the participation of staff representatives is beneficial to the Plenipotentiary Conference,

resolves

- 1 that staff will be represented by a maximum of two persons who will attend sessions of the ITU Council and plenipotentiary conferences;
- 2 that the staff representatives will be entitled to state the staff's opinion concerning staff matters at the invitation of the Chairman of the meeting dealing with staff matters, or, as appropriate, at the request of a Member State of the Council, at Council sessions, or of a delegation at plenipotentiary conferences.

(Kyoto, 1994) – (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998)

RESOLUTION 53 (Kyoto, 1994)

**Measures to enable the United Nations
to carry out fully any mandate under Article 75
of the Charter of the United Nations**

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

conscious

of the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) to abolish associate membership in the Union and of Additional Protocol III to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982),

taking into account

that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) decided not to continue the use of additional protocols and adopted its Resolution 47 on the matter which is also the subject of the present Resolution,

mindful

of the request recently reiterated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue, as in the past, the application, if the need arises, of measures enabling the United Nations to carry out fully any mandate under Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations,

resolves

1 that the possibility enjoyed by the United Nations, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965) concerning associated membership, when carrying out any mandate in accordance with Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations shall be continued under the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992);

2 that each case related to *resolves* 1 shall be considered by the Council of the Union.

RESOLUTION 55 (Kyoto, 1994)

Use of the United Nations telecommunication network for the telecommunication traffic of the specialized agencies

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

considering

a) the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union (Atlantic City, 1947), and in particular Article 16 thereof;

b) that, by its Resolution 50, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) resolved that the United Nations telecommunication network may carry the traffic of the specialized agencies under specific conditions,

noting

a) that the Secretary-General of the United Nations has requested that the International Telecommunication Union take such action as would allow the use of the United Nations telecommunication network by the specialized agencies;

b) that, since 1989, ITU has been collaborating closely with the United Nations Telecommunication Service in the enhancement of the United Nations telecommunication network,

resolves

that the United Nations telecommunication network may carry the traffic of the specialized agencies which wish to use it, on condition that:

1 the specialized agencies pay for the telecommunication service on the basis of the cost of operation of the service by the United Nations and tariffs established by administrations within the framework of the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992), Administrative Regulations and practices of the Union;

2 the use of the network is restricted to the principal organs of the United Nations, the United Nations offices and programmes, and the specialized agencies of the United Nations;

3 the transmissions are limited to information exchanges concerned with the conduct of the business of the United Nations system;

4 the network is operated in conformity with the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992), Administrative Regulations and practices of the Union,

instructs the Secretary-General

to follow carefully the evolution of the United Nations telecommunication network, to continue cooperation with the United Nations Telecommunication Service and to provide guidance as appropriate,

further instructs the Secretary-General

to transmit the text of this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(Kyoto, 1994)

RESOLUTION 56 (Kyoto, 1994)

**Possible revision of Article IV, Section 11,
of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities
of the Specialized Agencies**

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

in view of

Resolution 28 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Buenos Aires, 1952), Resolution 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959), Resolution 23 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965), Resolution 34 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), Resolution 40 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), and Resolution 53 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

considering

a) the apparent conflict between the definition of Government Telecommunications contained in the Annex to the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and the provisions of Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies;

b) that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies has not been amended in the manner requested by the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Buenos Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), Nairobi (1982) and Nice (1989),

resolves

to confirm the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Buenos Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), Nairobi (1982) and Nice (1989) and of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) not to include the Heads of the specialized agencies among the authorities listed in the Annex to the Constitution (Geneva, 1992) as entitled to send or reply to Government Telecommunications,

expresses the hope

that the United Nations will agree to reconsider the matter and, bearing in mind the above decision, will make the necessary amendment to Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,

instructs the Council

to take the necessary steps with the appropriate organs of the United Nations with a view to reaching a satisfactory solution.

(Kyoto, 1994)

RESOLUTION 57 (Kyoto, 1994)

Joint Inspection Unit

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

recalling

Resolution 52 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

having noted

the relevant section of the report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994),

considering

that it is appropriate that the International Telecommunication Union continue to benefit from the useful role played by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) as an independent inspection and evaluation unit of the United Nations system,

instructs the Secretary-General

to continue to cooperate with the JIU and to submit to the Council reports of the JIU having a bearing on the Union, together with comments he considers appropriate,

instructs the Council

to consider the JIU reports submitted by the Secretary-General, and to take action thereon as it deems fit.

RESOLUTION 58 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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),

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 WTSA's;
 - 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 organizations¹, 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 ITU regional preparatory meetings 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, 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,

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)
 - proposing the development of coordination methods for the ITU preparatory meetings, where necessary,

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,

invites the Member States

to participate actively in the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION 59 (Kyoto, 1994)

**Request to the International Court of Justice
for advisory opinions**

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

in view of

a) Article VII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union which provides that requests for advisory opinions may be addressed to the International Court of Justice by the Plenipotentiary Conference, or by the Council acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) the decision of the Council “to affiliate the Union to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation”, and the declaration recognizing the jurisdiction of the Tribunal which was made by the Secretary-General pursuant to that decision;

c) the provisions in the Annex to the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation under which that Statute applies in its entirety to any intergovernmental organization which has recognized the jurisdiction of the Tribunal in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article II of the Statute of the Tribunal;

d) Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation under which, in consequence of the above-mentioned declaration, the Council of the International Telecommunication Union may submit to the International Court of Justice the question of the validity of a decision given by the Tribunal,

notes

that the Council is authorized to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice as provided under Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation.

RESOLUTION 60 (Kyoto, 1994)

Juridical status

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

in view of

the agreement concluded on 22 July 1971 between the Swiss Federal Council and the International Telecommunication Union to define the legal status of this organization in Switzerland and the associated implementing arrangements,

having noted with satisfaction

the Council's remarks in section 2.2.7.1 of its report to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 20) concerning Resolution 56 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

instructs the Secretary-General

to keep the agreement and the manner of its application under review in order to ensure that the privileges and immunities accorded to the ITU are equivalent to those obtained by other organizations of the United Nations family with their headquarters in Switzerland and report to the Council as necessary,

requests the Council

to report as necessary on this subject to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

RESOLUTION 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

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

recalling

- a) the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society, especially §§ 15, 18 and 19 of the Tunis Commitment, and §§ 90 and 107 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;
- b) Resolution 64 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) the outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, especially Resolutions 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology, 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications and 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on bridging the digital divide,

taking into account

the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) for political, economic, social and cultural progress,

taking into account also

- a) that ITU plays an essential role in the promotion of global development of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, within the mandate of ITU, specifically with respect to Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 of the Tunis Agenda, in addition to participating in the implementation of other action lines, particularly Action Lines C7 and C8 of the Tunis Agenda;

b) that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication/ICT facilities, permitting non-discriminatory access to these facilities and to modern telecommunication services and applications;

c) that this access will help to bridge the digital divide,

taking into account further

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

noting

a) that modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are established, in the main, on the basis of recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R);

b) that ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;

c) that limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide;

d) Resolution 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology;

e) Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications;

f) the strategic plan for the Union set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

recognizing

that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is impossible unless all countries participating in the work of the Union, without exception, have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, without prejudice to national regulations and international commitments within the competence of other international organizations,

resolves

1 to continue, within the mandate of ITU, fulfilling the need to promote non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and related applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

2 that ITU should facilitate non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

3 that ITU should encourage to the greatest extent possible cooperation among the members of the Union on the question of non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations with a view to satisfying user demand for modern telecommunication/ICT services and applications,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

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

invites the governments of the Member States of the Union

1 to help telecommunication/ICT equipment manufacturers and providers of services and applications in ensuring that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations may be generally available to the public without any discrimination, and in facilitating applied research and technology transfer;

2 to cooperate with one another in the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Secretary-General

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

(Kyoto, 1994) – (Rev. Antalya, 2006) – (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Documents and publications of the Union

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

recalling

Resolution 66 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

considering

- a) No. 484 of the ITU Convention and Resolution 1 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the effective utilization of information resources;
- b) the need for efficient marketing and distribution of documentation and publications of the Union in order to promote increased use of ITU recommendations and other publications;
- c) the evolution of electronic handling and transmission of information;
- d) the continued development of new publishing technologies and methods of distribution;
- e) the desirability of cooperation with bodies engaged in relevant standards development;
- f) the continued importance of the Union's copyright in its publications;
- g) the need to derive revenue from publications;
- h) the need to provide a timely and efficient global standardization process;
- i) the pricing policies of other relevant standardization bodies,

considering further

- a) that a primary purpose of the Union is to extend the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;
- b) the need to maintain a coherent financing and pricing policy which reflects the costs of production, marketing and distribution, while ensuring the continuity of publications, including the development of new products and the use of modern channels/methods of distribution,

resolves

- 1 that documents intended to facilitate the timely development of recommendations of the Union shall be made available also in electronic format and be accessible to any Member State, Sector Member and Associate;
- 2 that, notwithstanding the objectives of free online access, publications of the Union, including all recommendations of the Sectors, shall, where appropriate, also be made available to the Member States, Sector Members and Associates, and to the public in electronic format and through electronic sale or distribution, with appropriate provision for payment to the Union for a particular publication or set of publications requested;
- 3 that a request for any publication of the Union, regardless of its format, obliges those who obtain or purchase the publication to respect the copyright of the Union set forth in that publication;
- 4 that a publication containing a recommendation of an ITU Sector obtained from ITU, regardless of its format, may be utilized by the receiving entity or purchaser for uses including furthering the work of the Union or any relevant standards body or forum developing related standards, providing guidance for product or service development and implementation and serving as support for documentation associated with a product or service;
- 5 that none of the above is intended to breach the copyright held by the Union, so that any person or entity wishing to reproduce or duplicate all or parts of ITU publications for resale must obtain a specific agreement for such purpose;

6 that a two-tier pricing policy be established whereby Member States, Sector Members and Associates pay a price based on cost recovery, whereas all others, i.e. non-members, should pay a "market price",¹

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to take the necessary steps to facilitate the implementation of this resolution;

2 to ensure that publications in paper format are made available as quickly as possible so as not to deprive Member States, Sector Members and Associates not possessing electronic facilities of access to publications of the Union;

3 to implement, within the financial constraints of the Union, strategies and mechanisms to enable all Member States, Sector Members and Associates to acquire and use the facilities required to access documents and publications of the Union in electronic format;

4 to ensure that prices for all forms of publications of the Union are reasonable in order to promote their wide distribution;

5 to seek consultation with the advisory groups of the three ITU Sectors to assist in developing and updating policies on documents and publications;

6 to report annually to the ITU Council,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to implement, as a priority, in close coordination with the Directors of the Radiocommunication and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux, strategies and mechanisms to encourage and facilitate the efficient use of web-based documents and publications by the developing countries, and in particular least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

(Kyoto, 1994) – (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) – (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

¹ The term "market price" is defined as the price determined by the Sales and Marketing Division, which is established to maximize revenues without being so high as to discourage sales.

RESOLUTION 68 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

**World Telecommunication and
Information Society Day**

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

considering

- a) the value of the annual celebration of World Telecommunication Day and World Information Society Day in supporting the main strategic orientations of the Union;
- b) the rapid rise and evolution of the information society using information and communication technology (ICT), in which information in all its forms is an important element of everyday life,

bearing in mind

- a) Resolution 46 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, instituting a World Telecommunication Day celebrated annually on 17 May, date of the signature of the first International Telegraph Convention marking the founding of ITU;
- b) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 60/252 of 27 March 2006, stipulating that World Information Society Day shall be celebrated every year on 17 May;
- c) the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society, in which it is acknowledged that there is a need to build more awareness of the Internet;
- d) the exponential growth experienced by Member States of the Union over the past decade in the use of telecommunications and ICT,

resolves to invite Member States and Sector Members

to celebrate the day annually by organizing appropriate national programmes with a view to:

- stimulating reflection and exchanges of ideas on the theme adopted by the ITU Council;
- debating the various aspects of the theme with all partners in society;
- formulating a report reflecting national discussions on the issues underlying the theme, to be fed back to ITU and the rest of the membership;
- raising awareness regarding use of preventive mechanisms to avert the growing risks and threats in cyberspace,

invites the Council

to adopt, for each World Telecommunication and Information Society Day, a specific theme relating to the main challenges which the changing telecommunication/ICT environment poses for both developed and developing countries,

invites Member States

to make available to the Secretary-General reports which may be produced on the main issues discussed at the national level,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to circulate to the entire membership a consolidated document based on the national reports submitted in accordance with this resolution for the purpose of fostering the exchange of information and views among and with the membership on a host of selected strategic issues;
- 2 to liaise with the United Nations and consult United Nations agencies.

RESOLUTION 69 (Kyoto, 1994)

**Provisional application of the Constitution and Convention
of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)
by Members of the Union which have not yet become
States Parties to those instruments**

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

recalling

Resolution 1 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union (Geneva, 1992) on the provisional application of certain parts of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and Recommendation 1 of that Conference on the deposit of instruments and entry into force of the said Constitution and Convention,

noting

that, although the said Constitution and Convention entered into force on 1 July 1994 between Members having deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession before that date, only 56 out of the 184 Members of the Union have deposited with the Secretary-General their respective instruments of consent to be bound by the said treaties,

mindful

of its call for expeditious deposit of such instruments as contained in Recommendation 1 of this Conference,

considering

that it is indispensable, for the proper functioning of the Union as an intergovernmental organization, that it be governed by one single set of provisions and rules as contained in its basic instrument, the Constitution (Geneva, 1992), and in the Convention (Geneva, 1992), the provisions of which complement those of the said Constitution,

resolves

to appeal to all Members of the Union which have not yet become States Parties to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) provisionally to apply the provisions thereof, until such time as they have become States Parties thereto by depositing with the Secretary-General their respective instruments of consent to be bound by the two treaties, and to confirm that the provisions of No. 210 of the said Constitution shall continue to apply until such time of deposit.

(Kyoto, 1994)

RESOLUTION 70 (Rev. Guadalajara 2010)

**Gender mainstreaming in ITU and promotion of gender equality
and the empowerment of women through information
and communication technologies**

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

recalling

a) the initiative taken by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) in adopting Resolution 7 (Valletta, 1998), transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), which resolved that a task force on gender issues be established;

b) the endorsement of that resolution by the Plenipotentiary Conference in its Resolution 70 (Minneapolis, 1998), in which the conference resolved, *inter alia*, to incorporate a gender perspective in the implementation of all programmes and plans of ITU;

c) Resolution 44 (Istanbul, 2002) of WTDC, converting the task force on gender issues into a working group on gender issues;

d) Resolution 1187 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2001 session, on gender perspective¹ in ITU human resources management, policy and practice, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to allocate appropriate resources, within existing budgetary limits, to establish a gender perspective full-time dedicated staff;

¹ "Gender perspective": Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality. (Source: Report of the Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality, third session, New York, 25-27 February 1998).

e) Resolution 2001/41 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), in which ECOSOC decided to establish, under the regular agenda item "Coordination, programme and other questions", the regular sub-item "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system" in order to, *inter alia*, monitor and evaluate achievements made and obstacles encountered by the United Nations system, and to consider further measures to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system;

f) Resolution 55 (Florianópolis, 2004) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which encourages gender mainstreaming in the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector;

g) Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006) of WTDC, endorsing a specific action plan for the promotion of gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies;

h) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/289, on system-wide coherence, adopted on 21 July 2010, establishing the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, which will be known as "UN Women", with the mandate to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women,

recognizing

a) that society as a whole, particularly in the context of the information and knowledge society, will benefit from equal participation of women and men in policy-making and decision-making and equal access to communication services for both women and men;

b) that information and communication technologies (ICTs) are tools through which gender equality and women's empowerment can be advanced, and are integral to the creation of societies in which both women and men can substantively contribute and participate;

c) that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), namely the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, outlined the concept of the information society and that continued efforts must be undertaken in this context to bridge the gender digital divide;

d) that there are a growing number of women in the ICT field with decision-making power, including in relevant ministries, national regulatory authorities and industry, who could promote the work of ITU so as to encourage girls to choose a career in the field of ICT and foster the use of ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls,

recognizing further

a) the progress achieved in raising awareness, both within ITU and among Member States, of the importance of integrating a gender perspective in all ITU work programmes and of increasing the number of women professionals in ITU, especially at the senior management level, while at the same time working towards the equal access of women and men to posts in the General Service category;

b) the considerable recognition given to the work of ITU in gender and ICT within the United Nations family of organizations,

considering

a) the progress made by ITU, and in particular the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in the development and implementation of actions and projects that use ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls, as well as in increasing awareness of the links between gender issues and ICTs within the Union and among Member States and Sector Members;

b) the results achieved by the Working Group on Gender Issues in promoting gender equality,

noting

- a) that there is a need for ITU to investigate, analyse and further understand the impact of telecommunication/ICT technologies on women and men;
- b) that ITU should take the lead in establishing gender-relevant indicators for the telecommunication/ICT sector;
- c) that more work needs to be done to ensure that the gender perspective is included in all ITU policies, work programmes, information dissemination activities, publications, study groups, seminars, workshops and conferences;
- d) that there is a need to foster participation of women and girls in the ICT domain at an early age and to provide input for further policy developments,

encourages Member States and Sector Members

- 1 to review and revise, as appropriate, their respective policies and practices to ensure that recruitment, employment, training and advancement of women and men alike are undertaken on a fair and equitable basis;
- 2 to facilitate the employment of women and men equally in the telecommunication/ICT field including at senior levels of responsibility in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government and regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations and in the private sector;
- 3 to review their policies related to the information society to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all activities,
- 4 to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education,

resolves

- 1 to endorse Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006), on promoting gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies;
- 2 to continue the work being done at ITU, and particularly in BDT, to promote gender equality in ICTs by recommending measures at the international, regional and national level on policies and programmes that improve socio-economic conditions for women, particularly in developing countries;

3 to accord high priority to the incorporation of gender policies in the management, staffing and operation of ITU;

4 to incorporate a gender perspective in the implementation of the ITU strategic plan and financial plan for 2012-2015 as well as in the operational plans of the Bureaux and the General Secretariat,

instructs the Council

1 to continue and expand on the initiatives carried out over the past four years and to accelerate the gender mainstreaming process in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure capacity building and the promotion of women to senior-level positions;

2 to consider adopting the theme "Women and girls in ICT" to mark World Telecommunication and Information Society Day in 2012,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to ensure that the gender perspective is incorporated in the work programmes, management approaches and human resource development activities of ITU, and to submit an annual written report to the Council on progress made on gender mainstreaming in ITU, including statistics on gender by grade of ITU staff and participation of women and men in ITU conferences and meetings;

2 to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all ITU contributions to the implementation of WSIS action lines;

3 to give particular attention to gender balance for posts at the professional and particularly the higher levels in ITU and, when choosing between candidates who have equal qualifications for a post, taking into account geographical distribution (No. 154 of the ITU Constitution) and the balance between female and male staff, to give appropriate priority to gender balance;

4 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results and progress made on the inclusion of a gender perspective in the work of ITU, and on the implementation of this resolution;

5 to make efforts to mobilize voluntary contributions from Member States, Sector Members and others for this purpose;

6 to encourage administrations to give equal opportunities to male and female candidatures for elected official posts and for membership of the Radio Regulations Board;

7 to encourage the launch of the "Global Network of women ICT decision-makers";

8 to announce a year-long call to action, with a focus on the theme "Women and girls in ICT",

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to bring to the attention of other United Nations agencies the need to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education, including by establishing an international "Girls in ICT" day, to be held every year on the fourth Thursday of April, when ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions are invited to organize an open day for girls;

2 to continue the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to make voluntary contributions to ITU to facilitate the implementation of this resolution to the fullest extent possible;

2 to establish and observe annually the international "Girls in ICT" day, to be held on the fourth Thursday of April, when ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions are invited to organize an open day for girls;

3 to actively support and participate in the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls;

4 to actively support and participate in the work of the "Global Network of women ICT decision-makers" aimed at promoting the work of ITU in using ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls, including by building partnerships and building synergies between existing networks at national, regional and international levels, as well as fostering successful strategies to improve gender balance at senior-level positions in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government, regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations, including ITU, and in the private sector;

5 to highlight the gender perspective in the Questions under study in the ITU-D study groups and the five programmes of the Hyderabad Action Plan.

(Minneapolis, 1998) – (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) – (Rev. Antalya, 2006) – (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015

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

considering

- a) the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention relating to strategic policies and plans;
- b) Article 19 of the Convention on the participation of Sector Members in the Union's activities,

noting

the challenges faced by the Union in achieving its purposes in the constantly changing telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) environment,

recognizing

that the goals/objectives and associated activities emanating from the strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011 could still be relevant for the period 2012-2015,

resolves

- 1 to adopt the strategic plan for 2012-2015, contained in the annex to this resolution;
- 2 to complement this strategic plan with the Sector objectives and outputs and those of the General Secretariat from the plan for 2008-2011,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 when reporting annually to the ITU Council, to present annual progress reports on the implementation of the strategic plan for 2012-2015 and on the performance of the Union towards the achievement of its objectives, including recommendations to adjust the plan in the light of changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and/or as a result of the performance evaluation, in particular by:

1.1 updating the sections of the strategic plan related to the evaluation of progress toward the Sectors' and General Secretariat's objectives; this update may include possible modifications to the expected results and key performance indicators in Tables 4.2, 5.2, 6.2 and 7.2, in the annex to this resolution;

1.2 making all modifications necessary to ensure that the strategic plan facilitates the accomplishment of ITU's mission, taking account of proposals by the competent Sector advisory groups, decisions by conferences and by assemblies of the Sectors and changes in the Union's activities and its financial situation;

1.3 ensuring the linkage between the strategic, financial and operational plans in ITU, and developing the corresponding human resources plan;

2 to distribute these reports to all Member States, after consideration by the Council, urging them to circulate them to Sector Members, as well as to those entities and organizations referred to in No. 235 of the Convention which have participated in these activities,

instructs the Council

1 to oversee further development and implementation of the strategic plan for 2012-2015 in the annex to this resolution, on the basis of the Secretary-General's annual reports;

2 to present an assessment of the results of the strategic plan for 2012-2015 to the next plenipotentiary conference, along with a proposed strategic plan for the period 2016-2019,

invites the Member States

to contribute national and regional insights on policy, regulatory and operational matters to the strategic planning process undertaken by the Union in the period before the next plenipotentiary conference, in order to:

- strengthen the effectiveness of the Union in fulfilling its purposes as set out in the instruments of the Union by cooperating in the implementation of the strategic plan;
- assist the Union in meeting the changing expectations of all its constituents as national structures for the provision of telecommunication/ICT services continue to evolve,

invites Sector Members

to communicate their views on the strategic plan of the Union through their relevant Sectors and the corresponding advisory groups.

Annex: Strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015

(Minneapolis, 1998) – (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) – (Rev. Antalya, 2006) – (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Now, more than ever, the telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) industry is undergoing a profound transformation with far-reaching consequences. The development of new and emerging ICTs, the spread of Internet Protocol (IP)-based next-generation networks (NGNs), convergence in devices and networks, the rise of social networks and changing needs of consumers mean that ICTs are now fully integrated into modern lives.
- 1.2 Telecommunication operators, service providers, policy-makers, consumers, civil society and other stakeholders are all responding and adapting to the social, economic and other changes driven by accelerating technological change and convergence in the transformed communications landscape.
- 1.3 Among these technological developments, national and international policies, and the diverse interests of different stakeholders, ITU's vision is to strive to safeguard everyone's fundamental right to communicate by connecting the world. At this time of sweeping transformation of the industry, the Union needs a strong and effective strategic plan to help it respond more closely to the changing needs of its members and to prove its ongoing relevance in an all-IP world.

2 The changing telecommunication/ICT environment and its implications for the Union

2.1 Since the last plenipotentiary conference of the Union, many key developments have occurred in the telecommunication and broader ICT environment that have significant implications for ITU as a whole. These developments include (not listed in any special order):

2.1.1 the emergence of key technologies, enabling new services and applications and promoting the building of the information society;

2.1.2 continued growth, albeit uneven across countries, of the Internet and other IP-based platforms and related services, and the deployment of international, regional and national IP-based backbone networks;

2.1.3 the convergence of technological platforms for telecommunications, information delivery, broadcasting and computing and the deployment of common integrated network infrastructures for multiple communication services and applications;

2.1.4 the continuing rapid development of wireless and mobile radiocommunications, and their convergence with both fixed telephony and broadcasting services;

2.1.5 the rapid growth in demand for ICT services, owing to the development and demand for new devices and bandwidth, which calls for strengthening and promoting regional and worldwide collaboration towards a broadband economy, which should be characterized by appropriate policy and regulatory regimes;

2.1.6 the growing effects of climate change, which pose severe risks to the sustainability of global resources and survival of the world's inhabitants, especially those communities in fragile environments and ecosystems most at risk;

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

- 2.1.8 the role of ICTs as effective tools to promote peace and economic growth and to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law at the national, regional and international levels (as recognized by the outcome texts of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS));
- 2.1.9 the need for confidence of stakeholders in order to allow the successful implementation of telecommunication/ICT infrastructure: end users, suppliers, investors and governments need to have confidence that the telecommunications/ICTs they use in their daily business and social interactions and for the enhancement of their livelihood will be reliable and secure;
- 2.1.10 the need for telecommunication/ICT infrastructure in a broadband economy to be "greener" and more environmentally friendly;
- 2.1.11 the continuing trend towards the separation of operational and regulatory functions, and the creation of independent telecommunication regulatory bodies, as well as the growing role of regional organizations, in order to ensure the consistency and predictability of regulatory frameworks, and encourage confidence in capital investment;
- 2.1.12 the continuing market liberalization, in particular in developing countries¹ including the opening of markets to competition, through licensing of new market entrants and greater private-sector participation, including public-private partnerships;
- 2.1.13 the trend in a number of Member States to regulate telecommunications/ICTs with less reliance on sectoral regulation in competitive markets, generating different challenges for policy-makers and regulators;

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

- 2.1.14 the need for effective use of telecommunications/ICTs and modern technologies during critical emergencies, as a crucial part of disaster prediction, detection, early-warning, mitigation, management and relief strategies;
- 2.1.15 ongoing challenges relating to capacity building, in particular for developing countries, in the light of technological innovation and growing convergence.
- 2.2 A continuing challenge facing the Union is to remain a pre-eminent intergovernmental organization where Member States, Sector Members and Associates work together to enable the growth and sustained development of telecommunications and information networks and applications, and to facilitate universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society. In this context, the Union must strive to make itself more responsive to its members' changing needs and should consider the following factors:
- 2.2.1 the need to encourage representatives of new stakeholders to take advantage of participation in the work of the Union, as appropriate, especially as it relates to the emerging information society;
- 2.2.2 the need to raise public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities, as well as to afford broader access to the Union's activities and programme resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging information society;
- 2.2.3 the need to make optimal use of the established scarce financial and human resources available for the Union's activities and to make every effort to enhance these resources required in order for ITU to meet its responsibilities and challenges for the benefit of its membership, particularly developing countries;

- 2.2.4 the increasing pressure on the Union to respond creatively to internal challenges by enhancing cohesion in resource planning and utilization, enlarging opportunities for constructive partnerships, and attracting increased international support by strengthening its human resources capacity and revenue base, institutional capacity and ability to manage and share information, as well as meeting the requirement for transparency and accountability;
- 2.2.5 in light of a greater awareness of good governance among Member States and the public in general, ITU, like many other international agencies, is facing important challenges to become a results-based and accountable organization, and must continue working toward establishing appropriate mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation functions.
- 2.3 The need to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs for the development and growth of the information society will require building upon existing cybersecurity work and partnerships related to building confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, requiring international collaboration to fulfil this task.

3 Strategic orientations and goals

- 3.1 The main mission of ITU – as a pre-eminent intergovernmental organization where Member States, Sector Members and Associates work together – is to enable and foster the growth and sustained development of telecommunication networks and services, and to facilitate universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society. ITU can achieve this overall mission by fulfilling the following goals:

3.1.1 Strategic goal of the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R)

The strategic goal of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) is threefold, and includes:

- To ensure interference-free operations of radiocommunication systems by implementing the Radio Regulations and regional agreements, as well as updating these instruments in an efficient and timely manner through the processes of world and regional radiocommunication conferences
- To establish Recommendations intended to assure the necessary performance and quality in operating radiocommunication systems
- To seek ways and means to ensure the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources and to promote flexibility for future expansion and new technological developments.

3.1.2 Strategic goal of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)

The strategic goal of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is threefold, and includes:

- 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.

3.1.3 Strategic goal of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)

The strategic goal of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) is threefold, and includes:

- To promote the availability of infrastructure and foster an enabling environment for telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development and its use in a safe and secure manner

- To provide assistance to developing countries in bridging the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development
- To expand the benefits of the information society to the membership in cooperation with public and private stakeholders, and to promote the integration of the use of telecommunications/ICTs into the broader economy and society as drivers of development, innovation, well-being, growth and productivity globally.

3.1.4 Strategic goal of the General Secretariat (GS)

The strategic goal of the ITU General Secretariat (GS) is to achieve effectiveness and efficiency in the planning, management, coordination and delivery of services to support the Union² and its membership, ensuring the implementation of the financial and strategic plans of the Union and coordinating intersectoral activities as identified in ITU basic texts.

PART I – Sectoral objectives and outputs

4 Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R)

4.1 Situational analysis

- 4.1.1 In order to establish a sound foundation upon which to base ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) strategies for the forthcoming years, an analysis of ITU-R and its environment, both now and in the future, is of primary importance. Such an analysis requires a clear vision of those influential factors, both internal and external to ITU, that will allow ITU-R to take advantage of opportunities that arise to meet its objectives.

² as defined in Article 7 of the ITU Constitution.

- 4.1.2 The biggest challenge for ITU-R is to remain abreast of the rapid and complex changes occurring in the world of international radiocommunications, coupled with a timely response to the needs of the radiocommunication and broadcasting industry in particular and to the membership as a whole. In an environment undergoing constant change and with ever greater demands from its members for products and services, the Sector should ensure that it remains as adaptable and responsive as possible to meet these challenges.
- 4.1.3 Pursuant to Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, ITU-R is committed to building an enabling environment through management of the international radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources. Since the global management of frequencies and orbit resources requires a high level of international cooperation, one of our principal tasks in ITU-R is to facilitate the complex intergovernmental negotiations needed to develop legally binding agreements between sovereign states. These agreements are embodied in the Radio Regulations and in world and regional plans adopted for different space and terrestrial services.
- 4.1.4 The field of radiocommunications addresses terrestrial and space services that are critical and increasingly important for the development of the global economy in the twenty-first century. The world is witnessing a phenomenal increase in the use of wireless systems in a myriad of applications. International radiocommunication standards (such as those contained in ITU-R Recommendations) underpin the entire global communications framework – and will continue to serve as the platform for a whole range of new wireless applications.
- 4.1.5 The domain of radiocommunications also includes aeronautical telemetry and telecommand systems, satellite services, mobile communications, maritime distress and safety signals, digital broadcasting, satellites for meteorology, and the prediction and detection of natural disasters.

4.1.6 In line with Radio Regulations, the recording of space and terrestrial notices and their associated publications are central to ITU-R's mission.

4.1.7 The need for continuing development of radiocommunication systems used in disaster mitigation and relief operations has increased and will be a key challenge for the future. Telecommunications are critical at all phases of disaster management. Aspects of emergency radiocommunication services associated with disasters include, inter alia, disaster prediction, detection, alerting and relief.

4.1.8 In the area of climate change, the work of ITU-R focuses on the use of ICT (different radio and telecommunication technologies and equipment) for weather and climate-change monitoring and for prediction, detection and mitigation of hurricanes, typhoons, thunderstorms, earthquakes, tsunamis, man-made disasters, etc.

4.1.9 Our stakeholders, such as government agencies, public and private telecommunication operators, manufacturers, scientific or industrial bodies, international organizations, consultancies, universities, technical institutions, etc., through the processes linked with world radiocommunication conferences and study groups, will need to continue to make decisions on the most profitable and efficient ways to exploit the limited resource of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits, which will be critical and of increasing economic value for the development of the global economy in the twenty-first century.

4.2 Vision

The ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) will remain the unique and universal convergence and regulatory centre for worldwide radiocommunication matters.

4.3 Mission

The mission of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) is, *inter alia*, to ensure rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including those using satellite orbits, and to carry out studies and adopt Recommendations on radiocommunication matters.

4.4 Strategic goal

The strategic goal of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) is threefold, and includes:

- To ensure interference-free operations of radiocommunication systems by implementing the Radio Regulations and regional agreements, as well as updating these instruments in an efficient and timely manner through the processes of world and regional radiocommunication conferences
- To establish Recommendations intended to assure the necessary performance and quality in operating radiocommunication systems
- To seek ways and means to ensure the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources and to promote flexibility for future expansion and new technological developments.

4.5 Objectives

The objectives of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) are:

4.5.1 Objective 1 – Coordinating:

To promote, foster and ensure cooperation and coordination among all Member States in decision-making on radiocommunication issues, with the participation of Sector Members and Associates, as appropriate.

4.5.2 Objective 2 – Processing:

To meet the requirements of the membership for spectrum, orbit access and operations in application of the Constitution, Convention and Radio Regulations, in the light, *inter alia*, of the accelerating convergence of radiocommunication services.

4.5.3 Objective 3 – Producing:

To produce Recommendations on radiocommunication services in order to achieve connectivity and interoperability in applying modern telecommunications/ICTs, as well as to provide for the most efficient use of spectrum and orbit resources.

4.5.4 Objective 4 – Informing:

To respond to the needs of the membership by disseminating information and know-how on radiocommunication issues, by publishing and distributing relevant materials (e.g. service publications, reports and handbooks), in coordination and collaboration, as appropriate, with the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat.

4.5.5 Objective 5 – Assisting:

To provide support and assistance to the membership, mainly to developing countries, in relation to radiocommunication matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and in particular with respect to a) bridging the digital divide; b) gaining equitable access to the radio-frequency spectrum and to satellite orbits; and c) providing training and producing relevant training materials for capacity building.

Table 4.1 – ITU-R Outputs and Objectives

Outputs	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5
World Radiocommunication Conference	X				
Regional radiocommunication conferences	X				
Radiocommunication Assembly	X				
Radiocommunication Advisory Group	X				
Radio Regulations Board	X				
Processing of space notices and other related activities		X			
Processing of terrestrial notices and other related activities		X			
Improvement (e.g. user-friendly) of Radiocommunication Bureau software		X			
Study groups, working parties, task and joint groups			X		
ITU-R publications				X	
Assistance to members, in particular developing countries and LDCs					X
Liaison/support for development activities					X
Seminars					X

Table 4.2 – Objectives, outputs, expected results and key performance indicators of ITU-R

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 1 – Coordinating</p> <p>To promote, foster and ensure cooperation and coordination among all Member States in decision-making on radiocommunication issues, with the participation of Sector Members and Associates, as appropriate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Radiocommunication Conference • Regional radiocommunication conference • Radio Regulations Board • Radiocommunication Assembly • Radiocommunication Advisory Group 	<p>1 To prepare, organize and provide appropriate and efficient support to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World radiocommunication conferences • Regional radiocommunication conferences, if any • Radio Regulations Board • Radiocommunication assemblies • Radiocommunication Advisory Group <p>2 Participation in meetings organized by various regional telecommunication organizations to assist in detailed preparations and coordination between regions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely preparation and actions before and during the conferences and meetings; satisfaction of delegations • Timely preparation and actions during and before the Information and preparatory meetings

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 2 – Processing To meet the requirements of the membership for spectrum, orbit access and operations in application of the Constitution, Convention and Radio Regulations in the light, <i>inter alia</i>, of the accelerating convergence of radiocommunication services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing of space notices and other related activities • Processing of terrestrial notices and other related activities • Improvement (e.g. user-friendly) of software of the Radiocommunication Bureau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To process advanced publications, coordination and notification requests pertaining to space and terrestrial radiocommunication services as well as all other related requests • To undertake the appropriate cost-recovery activities for satellite network filings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing time for each submission within statutory time-limit, in accordance with the applicable procedures and/or pertinent provisions of the Radio Regulations • Timely application of Council Decision 482 • Number of downloads and sales of ITU-R Recommendations

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 3 – Producing To produce Recommendations on radiocommunication services in order to achieve connectivity and interoperability in applying modern ICTs, as well as to provide for the most efficient use of spectrum and orbit resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study groups, working parties, task and joint groups, conference preparatory meetings 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 To undertake the work programme in response to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU-R resolutions • work assigned by the Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM) and preparation of draft CPM report to the World Radiocommunication Conference • ITU-R resolutions addressing specific areas of study 2 To provide appropriate level of technical and logistical support for meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliverables available to membership within expected time-scale • Meetings satisfy objectives within the imposed deadlines

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 4 – Informing</p> <p>To respond to the needs of the membership by disseminating information and know-how on radiocommunication issues, by publishing and distributing relevant materials (e.g. service publications, reports and handbooks), in coordination and collaboration, as appropriate, with the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU-R publications 	<p>1 To publish annually:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some 100 Recommendations, reports and handbooks • 25 annual issues of BR IFIC (terrestrial and space services) and annual BR IFIC (space services) on DVD • Bi-annual editions of the SRS on DVD-ROM • 11 issues of HFBC schedules • Relevant service publications, in the form and with the contents specified in the Radio Regulations <p>2 To maintain and/or improve where possible the quality of the publications and guarantee or increase to the most appropriate extent possible the level of publications sales income</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely preparation of the relevant inputs for the publication, compliance with the statutory requirements and the pre-established schedules and timely publication • Number of publications sold and level of publication sales income

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 5 – Assisting To provide support and assistance to the membership, mainly to developing countries, in relation to radiocommunication matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and in particular with respect to:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to members, in particular developing countries and LDCs • Liaison/support to development activities • Seminars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist developing countries and the Telecommunication Development Bureau on aspects of radiowave propagation and spectrum-management techniques and systems • To organize world and regional seminars, workshops and information meetings dealing with radiocommunication conference preparatory issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in duplication; improvement of ITU-D products (e.g. spectrum-management systems); and satisfaction of users • Timely preparation (documentation and logistics) and participants' satisfaction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridging the digital divide • Gaining equitable access to the radio-frequency spectrum and to satellite orbits • Providing training and producing relevant training materials for capacity building 			

5 Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)

5.1 Situational analysis

5.1.1 The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) operates in a competitive, complex and rapidly evolving environment and ecosystem.

5.1.2 There is a need for high-quality, demand-driven international standards, which should be developed rapidly in line with the principles of global connectivity, openness, affordability, reliability, interoperability and security. Key technologies enabling new services and applications and promoting the building of the information society are emerging and should be taken into account in the work of ITU-T.

5.1.3 While retaining current ITU-T members, new members from industry and academia need to be attracted and encouraged, and the participation of developing countries in the standardization process ("Bridging the standardization gap") needs to be boosted.

5.1.4 Cooperation and collaboration with other standardization bodies and relevant consortia and fora are key to avoiding duplication of work and achieving efficient use of resources, as well as incorporating expertise from outside ITU.

5.1.5 The review of the International Telecommunication Regulations will set a renewed worldwide framework for ITU-T activities.

5.2 Vision

The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) provides a unique worldwide venue for standardization of telecommunications and ICTs.

5.3 Mission

The mission of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is to provide a unique worldwide venue for industry and government to work together to foster the development and use of interoperable, non-discriminatory and demand-driven international standards that are based on openness and take into account the needs of users, in order to create an environment where users can access affordable services worldwide regardless of underlying technology, particularly in developing countries, while at the same time establishing links between the activities of ITU-T and the relevant outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society.

5.4 Strategic goal

The strategic goal of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is threefold, and includes:

- 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.

5.5 Objectives

The objectives of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) are:

5.5.1 Objective 1 – Coordinating/International cooperation:

- To promote and foster cooperation among Member States, Sector Members and Associates in decision-making on telecommunication/ICT standardization matters

- To cooperate and collaborate with other ITU Sectors, standardization bodies and relevant entities (e.g. Global Standards Collaboration, World Standards Cooperation), in order to avoid duplication and inconsistencies to the extent possible, identify relevant areas for future standardization projects to be initiated within ITU-T while remaining aware of the ongoing work in other standards bodies and ensure that the work of ITU-T creates added value by promoting international collaboration, coordination and cooperation with a view to harmonizing activities.

5.5.2 Objective 2 – Producing global standards:

- To develop efficiently, effectively and in a timely manner the required global telecommunication/ICT standards (ITU-T Recommendations), consistent with ITU's mandate and the needs and interests of the membership, such as narrowing the digital divide, improving health and safety and protecting the environment, and developing standards to facilitate access to telecommunications/ICTs by persons with disabilities
- To standardize services and applications meeting global user needs that rely not only on state-of-the-art technologies but also on matured proven technologies
- To identify ways and means to achieve interoperability of services and equipments.

5.5.3 Objective 3 – Bridging the standardization gap:

To provide support and assistance to developing countries in bridging the standardization gap in relation to 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.

5.5.4 Objective 4 – Informing/Disseminating information:

To respond to the needs of the membership and others by disseminating information and know-how through the publication and distribution of ITU-T Recommendations and relevant materials (e.g. manuals), by collaborating with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries, and by promoting the value of ITU-T in order to encourage increased membership.

Table 5.1 – ITU-T outputs and objectives

Outputs	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4
World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly	X			
World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly regional consultation sessions	X			
Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group	X			
ITU-T general assistance and cooperation	X			
ITU-T study groups		X		
Bridging the standardization gap			X	
Training activities, including workshops and seminars			X	
ITU-T publications				X
ITU Operational Bulletin				X
Database publications				X
Relevant TSB databases				X
Allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations and procedures				X
Promotion				X

Table 5.2 – Objectives, outputs, expected results and key performance indicators of ITU-T

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 1 – Coordination/International cooperation</p> <p>To promote and foster cooperation among all Member States, Sector Members and Associates in decision-making on telecommunication/ICT standardization matters</p> <p>To cooperate and collaborate with other ITU Sectors, standardization bodies and relevant entities (e.g. Global Standards Collaboration, World Standards Cooperation), in order to reduce duplication and avoid inconsistencies, to the extent possible, identify relevant areas for future standardization projects to be initiated within ITU-T while remaining aware of the ongoing work in other standards bodies, and ensure that work of ITU-T creates added value by promoting international collaboration, coordination and cooperation with a view to harmonizing activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) • WTSA regional consultation sessions • Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) • ITU-T general assistance and cooperation 	<p>1 To prepare, organize and provide appropriate and efficient support to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) • WTSA regional consultation sessions • Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) <p>2 To coordinate with standards development organizations and other international and regional organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely preparation and actions before and during the conferences and meetings; satisfaction of delegations • Liaison activity with other organizations

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 2 – Producing global standards</p> <p>To develop efficiently, effectively and in a timely manner the required global telecommunication/ICT standards (ITU-T Recommendations), consistent with ITU's mandate and the needs and interests of the membership, such as narrowing the digital divide, improving health and safety and protecting the environment, and developing standards to facilitate access to telecommunications/ICTs by persons with disabilities</p> <p>To standardize services and applications meeting global user needs that rely not only on state-of-the-art technologies but also on matured proven technologies</p> <p>To identify ways and means to achieve interoperability of services and equipments</p>	<p>ITU-T study groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To undertake the work programme in response to WTSAs resolutions • To provide appropriate level of technical and logistical support for meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliverables available to the membership within expected time-scale • Meetings satisfy objectives within the imposed deadlines • Number of downloads and sales of ITU-T Recommendations

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 3 – Bridging the standardization gap</p> <p>To provide support and assistance to developing countries in bridging the standardization gap in relation to 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridging the standardization gap • Training activities, including workshops and seminars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide the appropriate level of technical and logistical support for meetings and workshops • Implementation of appropriate WTSA resolutions • Dissemination of expert knowledge on state-of-the-art technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely preparation and actions before and during the meetings and workshops; satisfaction of delegations • Degree of implementation of relevant WTSA resolutions (WTSA Action Plan) • Increased participation of developing countries in the work of the Sector

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 4 – Informing/Disseminating information</p> <p>To respond to the needs of the membership and others by disseminating information and know-how through the publication and distribution of ITU-T Recommendations and relevant materials (e.g. manuals), by collaborating with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries, and by promoting the value of the ITU-T in order to attract increased membership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU-T publications • ITU Operational Bulletin • Database publications • Relevant TSB databases • Allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations and procedures • Promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To publish annually ITU-T Recommendations and texts, that are timely and market relevant • Dissemination of valuable operational information through the ITU Operational Bulletin • Promotion of awareness of ITU-T activities, working methods and priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely preparation and actions in the publication process • Timely allocation of resources • Increased awareness of ITU-T activities

6 Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)

6.1 Situational analysis

Telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) play an increasingly critical role in our economies and society. They have proven to be a powerful driver of innovation, growth and productivity globally. Broad access to telecommunications/ICTs provides significant opportunities for improving government public services, healthcare, education and the environment. Telecommunications/ICTs also open new channels for sharing of global knowledge resources and the free flow of ideas and opinions. However, to harness the potential of telecommunications/ICTs, governments and other stakeholders have to provide an enabling policy environment and supporting infrastructure that are robust and responsive to a shifting set of challenges and opportunities. Over the period of the next ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) strategic plan, these challenges and opportunities will include, *inter alia*:

6.1.1 The digital divide

Building the capacity of developing economies and societies to fully leverage the benefits of telecommunications/ICTs will remain high on the international policy agenda. Promoting an enabling environment, infrastructure build-out and deployment of public and commercial applications and services that promote economic growth and social well-being constitute both key challenges and opportunities. Building telecommunication/ICT literacy and specialized skills that enable people to take full advantage of the opportunities that telecommunications/ICTs offer also remains a priority.

Over the last five years, the level of access to telecommunications/ICTs has improved significantly across the world. Mobile cellular has proven to be the most rapidly adopted technology in history, and the total number of broadband subscriptions has grown more than threefold. Yet, there still remains a substantial broadband divide (see below), both within and among countries.

Particular efforts will need to be made to support availability of infrastructure and services in underserved and rural areas, in particular in developing countries³, as well as among people with special needs (marginal and vulnerable populations, including women, children, indigenous peoples, older persons and persons with disabilities).

In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly will assess the outcomes and implementation of both the Millennium Development Goals and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

6.1.2 Access to broadband

National broadband infrastructures are becoming the foundation of networked economies and information societies. Following the lead of some countries which have made it part of their universal service obligations, broadband access will be increasingly considered as a basic service that should be made universally available to all citizens. To support this, governments are encouraged to promote both supply- and demand-side policies that create incentives for broadband backbone and access network deployment. Market structures that promote broadband and related services at competitive prices will need to be encouraged. Governments are also encouraged to promote demand-side policies that advance broadband connectivity of schools, libraries and other public institutions.

Promoting broadband access will need to take into consideration the particular starting conditions in developing countries, where fixed-line penetration has been historically low and mobile penetration high. There will be an ongoing need to provide assistance and share best practices on the deployment of appropriate infrastructure technologies (e.g. next-generation networks, whether wireline, wireless and/or mobile-based) and policies that promote investment in infrastructure and service-based competition.

³ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

The increasing socio-economic importance of broadband access will also present new regulatory challenges, such as ensuring universal access by balancing and rationalizing access and prices in profitable and non-profitable areas, implementing the broadband backbone infrastructure, defining management models for the broadband infrastructure with a view to avoiding duplication of efforts and investments, establishing new pricing models and methodologies, mitigating natural monopolies and fostering competition, and equalizing the dissemination and adoption of new technologies and services in developed and developing countries alike.

6.1.3 Convergence and the enabling environment

Changes brought about by the advent of high-speed telecommunication/ICT networks, convergence and global and instant access to knowledge are revolutionizing the twenty-first century. New applications and services are creating new consumer behaviour, business practices and expectations on the part of all stakeholders which, where appropriate, call for innovative and targeted regulation in a digital economy to foster growth at all levels. This technological progress and market transformation has placed an increasing strain on existing policy and regulatory regimes. With convergence, policy-makers and regulators will continue to juggle competing interests, ensure a level playing field, promote transparency and create a stable environment that nurtures the technological and service innovation which lies at the very heart of the telecommunication/ICT sector. Regulators are also facing the challenging task of ensuring affordable access to telecommunications/ICTs while at this same time creating and maintaining investment incentives for all market participants. Striking the right balance requires regulators to be kept informed of current costing issues, as well as financial mechanisms and economic modelling to be able to measure the impact and implications for the national competitive environment.

Meeting the challenges of the digital economy will require cross-sectoral approaches to telecommunication/ICT policy and regulation that go beyond today's sector-specific regulation. A broader approach will need to be taken, encompassing applications and services, electronic content and consumer rights and responsibilities. As these issues are cross-sectoral in nature, clearly defining the responsibility of relevant government agencies will be a critical success factor. A careful balance will be needed between a hands-on and hands-off approach to regulation based on assessment of the broader impact on the whole of the society.

6.1.4 Telecommunication/ICT indicators and the ICT development index

The collection, provision and dissemination of quality indicators and statistics that measure and provide comparative analysis of the use and adoption of telecommunications/ICTs will continue to be a key need to support developing economies. These indicators, as well as the ICT development index, provide governments, regulatory authorities and stakeholders with a mechanism to better understand key drivers of telecommunication/ICT adoption and assist in ongoing national policy formulation.

6.1.5 Transition to digital broadcasting and spectrum management

Countries will continue to implement the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting with different time-scales according to their national priorities as well as, where applicable, the deadlines set by the ITU Regional Radiocommunication Conference (RRC-06) and its Plan and Agreement. During the period of this strategic plan, there will be a continuing need, as a high priority, to assist administrators, regulators, broadcasters and other stakeholders in developing countries in researching and supporting the introduction of digital broadcasting. Continued assistance to developing countries on spectrum management will also be a necessity.

6.1.6 Telecommunication/ICT services and applications for economic and social development, poverty reduction and wealth creation

Telecommunications/ICTs have been widely recognized as a driver of economic and social development, poverty reduction and wealth creation. Telecommunications/ICTs provide an opportunity for developing countries to facilitate trade and economic development in general, as well as business development and job creation, especially for poor and marginalized populations, including women, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities. ICT applications are also an important demand-side driver that can encourage the adoption of broadband services. A continuing challenge and opportunity is to provide assistance to developing countries in order to facilitate access to ICT-based government services, improved healthcare, access to quality education and environmental management (including the effects of climate change). Providing assistance for the deployment of specific ICT applications that help in integrating new technologies into the broader economy and society value chain will remain a key priority.

6.1.7 Mobile innovation

The coming years are expected to see more rapid advances in the use of mobile technologies as a platform for innovation and new services. These include mobile healthcare solutions (e.g. mobile ultrasound and remote diagnosis); mobile payments including normal banking transactions and payment of government social benefits and taxes; environmental and biomedical sensor technologies integrated into devices; mobile learning; augmented reality and advanced location-based services; automatic interpretation; mobile social networking; and new interfaces.

6.1.8 Building confidence in the use of telecommunications/ICTs

With the increasing volume of e-commerce and online financial transactions, the availability of government services, the popularity of collaborative and social networks and the emergence of the "Internet of things", building confidence and maintaining trust in the use of telecommunications/ICTs will continue to be a major policy concern of governments and other stakeholders. As telecommunications/ICTs continue to be further integrated into the economy and our societies, their continuous availability, reliability and security will be increasingly vital to governments, businesses and individuals. Promoting cybersecurity and international cooperation and coordination in this domain remains a key priority in the coming period.

6.1.9 Capacity building

Policy-makers need to make sure that the digital divide, which remains a key concern for developing countries, does not also become a knowledge divide between those who have access to the information and learning tools of the twenty-first century and those who do not. Building broad telecommunication/ICT literacy enables citizens to access and contribute information, ideas and knowledge in order to create an inclusive information society. Providing assistance in human and institutional capacity building that improves telecommunication/ICT skills to support the development and use of telecommunication/ICT networks and applications will continue to be a priority.

6.1.10 Emergency telecommunications

Emergency telecommunications play a critical role in both warning of disasters and their immediate aftermath, by ensuring timely flow of information needed by government agencies, humanitarian-oriented organizations and industry involved in rescue and recovery operations and providing medical assistance to the injured. There will be continuing need to support developing countries with early-warning systems, emergency communications and assistance in reconstructing infrastructure destroyed by disasters.

6.1.11 The global financial crisis

While there are indications that economic conditions will improve by the commencement of this strategic plan, the international sponsors and institutions concerned are united in their agreement that the recovery may be weak, slow and/or uneven. Aftershocks witnessed in the telecommunication/ICT sector in developing countries include impacts on capital markets and capital expenditures, consumer lack of buying power, lack of liquidity in the banking sector and a drop in donor funding. As a result, there will need to be flexible and innovative ways of financing development projects, including public-private partnerships and enhanced mobilization of extrabudgetary resources.

6.1.12 Climate change

Climate change challenges our ability to achieve economic and social objectives to support sustainable development. The adverse effects of climate change are likely to fall disproportionately on developing countries given their limited resources. Telecommunications/ICTs make a valuable contribution to monitoring, mitigating and adapting to climate change. There will continue to be a need to help countries, in particular developing ones, respond to climate change.

6.2 Vision

To be the leading organization for promoting the availability and application of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) for socio-economic development.

6.3 Mission

The mission of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) shall be to foster international cooperation and solidarity in the delivery of technical assistance and in the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) equipment and networks in developing countries. ITU-D is required to discharge the Union's dual responsibility as a United Nations specialized agency and executing agency for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or

other funding arrangements, so as to facilitate and enhance telecommunication/ICT development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities.

6.4 Strategic goal

The strategic goal of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) is threefold, and includes:

- To promote the availability of infrastructure and foster an enabling environment for telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development and its use in a safe and secure manner
- To provide assistance to developing countries in bridging the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development
- To expand the benefits of the information society to the membership in cooperation with public and private stakeholders, and to promote the integration of the use of telecommunications/ICTs into the broader economy and society as drivers of development, innovation, well-being, growth and productivity globally.

6.5 Objectives

The objectives of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) are:

6.5.1 Objective 1

To foster international cooperation, among ITU-D members and other stakeholders, on telecommunication/ICT development issues, by providing the pre-eminent forum for discussion, information-sharing and consensus-building on telecommunication/ICT technical and policy issues.

6.5.2 Objective 2

To assist the membership in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies, including broadband, to develop their telecommunication/ICT infrastructures and services, and to design and deploy resilient telecommunication/ICT network infrastructures.

6.5.3 Objective 3

To foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, and the safe, secure, and affordable use of ICT applications and services towards mainstreaming telecommunications/ICTs in the broader economy and society.

6.5.4 Objective 4

To assist the membership to create and maintain an enabling policy and regulatory environment, including the establishment and implementation of sustainable national policies, strategies and plans, through sharing best practices and collecting and disseminating statistical information on telecommunication/ICT developments.

6.5.5 Objective 5

To build human and institutional capacity in order to improve skills in the development and use of telecommunication/ICT networks and applications, and to foster digital inclusion for people with special needs, such as persons with disabilities, through awareness raising, training activities, sharing information and know-how and the production and distribution of relevant publications.

6.5.6 Objective 6

To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries (LDCs) and countries in special need, and to assist ITU Member States in responding to climate change and integrating telecommunications/ICTs in disaster management.

Table 6.1 – ITU-D outputs and objectives

ITU-D outputs	Obj. 1	Obj. 2	Obj. 3	Obj. 4	Obj. 5	Obj. 6
World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-14)	X					
WTDC-14 regional preparatory meetings in Asia-Pacific, Africa, Americas, CIS, Europe and Arab States	X					
Telecommunication development study groups	X					
Telecommunication Development Advisory Group	X					
Provision of technical expertise to assist in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies		X				
Project development and implementation to assist in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies		X				
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships to assist in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies		X				
Master plans and best-practice guidelines		X				
Symposia and seminars		X				
International and regional arrangements through global forums – including the regional cybersecurity forums, IMPACT, FIRST, child online protection (COP) and participation in the Internet Governance Forum			X			
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships to foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, security and safe and affordable use of ICT applications and services			X			
Best-practice guidelines and toolkits			X			

ITU-D outputs	Obj. 1	Obj. 2	Obj. 3	Obj. 4	Obj. 5	Obj. 6
International and regional arrangements through global forums related to telecommunications/ICTs for economic and social development			X			
Global forums – including the Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR), Global Industry Leaders Forum (GILF), Global Regulators' Exchange (G-REX) and the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM)				X		
Surveys, databases (including WTI Database, ICT Eye online portal), statistical and analytical publications (including Measuring the Information Society (MIS) report, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report (WTDR) and Trends in Telecommunication Reform report)				X		
Case studies, guidelines and toolkits – including the ICT Regulation Toolkit and statistical manuals and guidelines on cost methodologies, economics and finance				X		
High-quality training resources, materials and curricula in telecommunications/ICTs					X	
Enhancement of the ITU Academy portal as a repository for telecommunication/ICT resources and training materials					X	
Access to ITU training interventions,, through the ITU Academy, centres of excellence and Internet training centres					X	
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships to build human and institutional capacity					X	

ITU-D outputs	Obj. 1	Obj. 2	Obj. 3	Obj. 4	Obj. 5	Obj. 6
Raising awareness among governmental and private-sector decision-makers on the importance of digital inclusion for people with special needs					X	
Case studies, guidelines and toolkits – including the Connect a School, Connect a Community toolkit of policies and best practices and the e-Accessibility toolkit for policy-makers on persons with disabilities – to promote digital inclusion of people with special needs					X	
Sharing of training materials, applications and other tools on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for social and economic development					X	
Project development and implementation to build human and institutional capacity					X	
Global forums						X
Provision of technical expertise to LDCs and countries in special needs						X
Project development and implementation to assist LDCs and countries in special needs						X
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships to assist LDCs and countries in special needs						X
Surveys, information gathering, reports and market analysis						X
Case studies, best-practice guidelines, manuals and toolkits						X
Workshops and seminars						X
Assistance in cases of emergency						X
Development of response strategies in case of emergency						X

Table 6.2 – Objectives, outputs, expected results and key performance indicators of ITU-D

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 1 To foster international cooperation, among ITU-D members and other stakeholders on telecommunication/ICT development issues by providing the pre-eminent forum for discussion, information-sharing and consensus-building on telecommunication/ICT technical and policy issues</p>	<p>Statutory meetings, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Telecommunication Conference (WTDC-14) • WTDC-14 regional preparatory meetings in Asia-Pacific, Africa, Americas, CIS, Europe and Arab States • Telecommunication development study groups • Telecommunication Development Advisory Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced cooperation, including new partnerships, on telecommunication/ICT development issues • High-level discussion of telecommunication/ICT development issues • Decisions made on the creation, termination, work plans and objectives of study groups and the work plan of BDT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of events planned and delivered on time (in accordance with the Constitution and relevant resolutions) • Number, diversity and seniority of participants at events • Feedback from event participants • Number of new partnerships/MoUs signed • Availability of work plans for study groups and BDT.

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 2 To assist the membership in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies, including broadband, to develop their telecommunication/ICT infrastructures and services, and to design and deploy resilient telecommunication/ICT network infrastructures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of technical expertise • Project development and implementation • Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources, and partnerships • Master plans and best-practice guidelines • Symposia and seminars and awareness-raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the number of communities, and disadvantaged groups, in developing countries without access to broadband • Agreements signed with partners to assist in infrastructure deployment • Increase in the average telephone density and average broadband density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of communities, and disadvantaged groups, in developing countries provided with access to broadband • Number of new partnerships/MoUs for broadband deployment signed • Feedback from members

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 3 To foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, secure, safe, and affordable use of ICT applications and services towards mainstreaming telecommunications/ICT in the broader economy and society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International and regional arrangements through global forums – including the regional cybersecurity forums, IMPACT, FIRST, child online protection (COP) and participation in the Internet Governance Forum • Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships • Best-practice guidelines and toolkits • International and regional arrangements through global forums – related to telecommunications/ICTs for economic and social development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased confidence in cybersecurity • Improved coordination of international efforts to decrease cyberthreats and protect children online • Enhanced knowledge and skills of national regulators in relation to cyberthreats • Enhanced cooperation through partnerships • Enhance knowledge and skills of national bodies to use telecommunications/ICTs for social and economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased confidence in cybersecurity • Number and impact (e.g. number and seniority of participants) of forums, training programmes, workshops, seminars, toolkits and guidelines • Feedback from members • Number of MoUs in effect • Number of countries having developed or improved programmes relating to the use of telecommunications/ICTs for social and economic development

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 4 To assist the membership to create and maintain an enabling policy and regulatory environment, including the establishment and implementation of sustainable national policies, strategies and plans, through sharing best practices and collecting and disseminating statistical information on telecommunication/ICT developments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global forums, including Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR), Global Industry Leaders Forum (GILF), Global Regulators' Exchange (G-REX) and the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM) Surveys, databases (including WTI Database, ICT Eye online portal), statistical and analytical publications, including Measuring the Information Society (MIS) report, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report (WTDR) and Trends in Telecommunication Reform report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced dialogue between national regulators, policy-makers and other telecommunication/ICT stakeholders Enhanced knowledge and skills of policy-makers and national telecommunication/ICT regulators Accurate analysis of telecommunication/ICT development available WTI Database updated Enhanced awareness and capacity of countries to produce telecommunication/ICT statistics Accurate regulatory and financial information of the telecommunication/ICT sector available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number (e.g. number and seniority of participants) of training programmes, workshops, seminars organized as planned Number (e.g. number of hits, citations, purchases or attendees) of/at "information" publications, online resources and events Response rate to annual questionnaires

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case studies, guidelines and toolkits, including the ICT Regulation Toolkit and statistical manuals and guidelines on cost methodologies, economics and finance 		
<p>Objective 5</p> <p>To build human and institutional capacity in order to improve skills in the development and use of telecommunication/ICT networks and applications, and to foster digital inclusion for people with special needs, such as persons with disabilities, through awareness-raising, training activities, sharing information and know-how and the production and distribution of relevant publications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-quality training resources, materials and curricula in telecommunication/ICTs Enhancement of the ITU Academy portal as a repository for telecommunication/ICT resources and training materials, as well as access to ITU training interventions Face-to-face and distance-learning training interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of trained telecommunication/ICT professionals in developing countries Global cooperative network of training institutes CoE network strengthened and ITU Academy established Increased awareness of the need to connect schools to broadband Internet services Increased human and institutional capacity on accessible telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training interventions delivered Number of individuals trained Feedback from members and survey satisfaction on training interventions Number of training resources on ITU Academy platform Number of CoE nodes established Number of internet training centres established

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training interventions through the ITU Academy, centres of excellence and Internet training centres • Raising awareness among governmental and private-sector decision-makers on the importance of digital inclusion for people with special needs • Case studies, guidelines and toolkits, including the Connect a School, Connect a Community toolkit of policies and best practices and the e-Accessibility toolkit for policy-makers on persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced human capacity among telecommunication/ICT stakeholders on the use of telecommunications/ICTs to promote economic and social development of women and girls, youth and children, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities • Assistance provided to ITU members in developing and implementing policies and strategies on the use of telecommunications/ICTs to promote economic and social development of women and girls, youth and children, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities • Case studies, guidelines and toolkits made available to the members • Projects implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of members aware of the need to connect schools • Number of case studies, guidelines and toolkits made available to members • Feedback from members • Number of projects developed and implemented • Number of agreements signed (e.g. MoUs) and number of partnerships formed

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sharing of training materials, applications and other tools on the use of telecommunications/ ICTs for social and economic development• Project development and implementation• Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships		

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 6 To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries (LDCs) and countries in special need, and to assist ITU Member States in responding to climate change and integrating telecommunications/ICTs in disaster management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global forums • Provision of technical expertise • Project development and implementation • Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships • Surveys, information gathering, reports and market analysis • Case studies, best-practice guidelines, manuals and toolkits • Workshops and seminars • Assistance in cases of emergency • Development of response strategies in case of emergency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased average telephone and broadband density in LDCs and SIDS • Enhanced capacity of regulators in LDCs and SIDS on telecommunications/ICTs • Improved availability of information on telecommunications/ICTs in LDCs and SIDS • Areas vulnerable to natural disasters mapped • Computer-based information systems covering the results of surveys, assessments and observations developed • Policies and measures to minimize the impact of climate change and climate variability developed • Countries better informed on actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change using telecommunications/ICTs • Assistance provided in cases of emergency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average telephone and broadband density in LDCs and SIDS • Number and impact (e.g. number and seniority of participants) of forums, training programmes, workshops, seminars, toolkits and guidelines • Feedback from members • Effectiveness and time of response to requests in emergency situations • Number of countries with climate-change and disaster-management strategies and plans

7 General Secretariat (GS)

7.1 Mission

The mission of the ITU General Secretariat, in accordance with Article 11 of the ITU Constitution and Article 5 of the ITU Convention, is to provide accurate, timely and efficient services to the membership of the Union and to serve and coordinate the activities of the Sectors of the Union in undertaking intersectoral activities, as well as to support the activities of the Sectors.

7.2 Strategic goal

The strategic goal of the ITU General Secretariat (GS) is to achieve effectiveness and efficiency in the planning, management, coordination and delivery of services to support the membership of the Union⁴, ensuring the implementation of the financial and strategic plans of the Union and coordinating intersectoral activities as identified in ITU basic texts.

7.3 Objectives

The objectives of the General Secretariat are:

7.3.1 Objective 1:

Overall management and coordination of the activities of the Union, ensuring that the goals and objectives of the strategic plan are met.

7.3.2 Objective 2:

Efficient planning, coordination and execution of the corporate, strategic, external relations, communication and intersectoral activities of the Union.

⁴ as defined in Article 7 of the ITU Constitution.

7.3.3 Objective 3:

Providing support to, and delivering, efficient and accessible conferences, meetings, documentation and publications, including multilingual ones.

7.3.4 Objective 4:

Effective and efficient use of human, financial and capital resources of the Union.

7.3.5 Objective 5:

Providing ICT services to support the mission and activities of the Union.

7.3.6 Objective 6:

Providing a platform where stakeholders from across the ICT industry and operators can connect, debate, share strategies, explore the latest technologies, do business and ultimately address the global challenges.

Table 7.1 – GS outputs and objectives

Outputs	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6
Management, coordination and representation of the Union	X					
Organization, provision of inputs, secretariat, protocol and communication services for ITU TELECOM, PP, the Council, WTPF and WCIT		X				
Corporate governance and relations with Member States, Sector Members, Associates and other entities, the United Nations and other international organizations		X				
External affairs and communications services		X				
Emerging trends and ICT evolution		X				
Organization and coordination of ITU's participation in WSIS activities		X				
Corporate strategic planning and evaluation		X				
Coordination of intersectoral activities		X				
Requisite linguistic and logistical services for conferences, meetings and events			X			
Translation and text-processing services for production of documentation and other materials in the six languages of the Union			X			
Composition, editing, production, printing, publishing and sales and marketing services for paper and electronic publications in the six languages of the Union			X			

Outputs	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6
Budget and accounting guidelines in place				X		
Staff regulations and HR administrative manual in place				X		
Long-term plan for maintenance of ITU buildings created				X		
Security plan in place				X		
Information services for PP, the Council and CWGs, and world conferences and forums (WCIT and WTPF)					X	
Information services for the corporate governance, strategy and communications activities of the Union					X	
ITU TELECOM World 2013						X
ITU TELECOM World 2015						X
Ongoing community-building activities in between events						X
Any other related events as required						X

Table 7.2 – Objectives, outputs, expected results and key performance indicators of the GS

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 1</p> <p>Overall management and coordination of the activities of the Union, ensuring that the goals and objectives of the strategic plan are met</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management, coordination and representation of the Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall effective management and coordination of intersectoral activities of the Union Establish and implement a comprehensive internal audit plan in accordance with IIA⁵ standards Updated appropriate legal frameworks in place for the functioning and management of the Union Reinforce and promote ethics policies and ensure that they are clearly understood throughout ITU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Execution of the strategic plan, in accordance with the approved budget Internal audit plan established and related audit reports issued Timely filing of legal instruments, contracts and other agreements Develop and implement policies, standards, procedures and practices on ethics as well as outreach, training and education

5 IIA stands for "Institute of Internal Auditors"

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 2 Efficient planning, coordination and execution of the corporate, strategic, external relations, communication and intersectoral activities of the Union</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization; provision of inputs, secretariat, protocol and communication services for ITU telecom, PP, the Council, WTPF and WCIT Corporate governance and relations with Member States, Sector Members, Associates and other entities, the United Nations and other international organizations External affairs and communications services Emerging trends and ICT evolution Organization and coordination of ITU's participation in WSIS activities Corporate strategic planning and evaluation Coordination of intersectoral activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness among all target audiences of ITU programmes, activities and issues Preparation of the ITU strategic plan and effective monitoring of progress in its implementation Effective coordination of intersectoral activities Effective management of the organization of the Council, PP meetings and the implementation of decisions Greater recognition of ITU's leadership role in ICT Effective communication channels, including existing and new methods of communicating the ITU Vision Membership satisfaction increases year by year (baseline: 2011 value) Yearly increase of the number and quality/impact of intersectoral activities (baseline: Trend from 2008 to 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of requests for ITU participation/viewpoint in various international forums and meetings Adherence to Council and PP deadlines for implementation of actions ITU recognized as the leader in ICT Membership satisfaction Ratio of reports, resolutions, etc. endorsed/presented for endorsement Level of satisfaction (survey) of delegates and attendees of main conferences Media coverage of ITU activities Number and quality/impact of intersectoral activities undertaken by sub-output (cybersecurity, climate change, etc.) Increasing total readership numbers

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 3 Providing support to, and delivering, efficient and accessible conferences, meetings, documentation and publications, including multilingual ones</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requisite linguistic and logistical services for conferences, meetings and events • Translation and text-processing services for production of documentation and other materials in the six languages of the Union • Composition, editing, production, printing, publishing and sales and marketing services for paper and electronic publications in the six languages of the Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient and cost-effective management of conferences and meetings • Provision of quality translation and interpretation services in the six languages of the Union • Timely delivery of high-quality documentation and publications in the six languages of the Union • Continued improvement in sales and marketing processes, wide dissemination of ITU publications and increased revenue from sales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings on budget with positive participant feedback • Client satisfaction with the quality of translation and interpretation services • Documents delivered within established/agreed deadlines • Sales figures and sales revenue in relation to budget targets

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 4 Effective and efficient use of human, financial and capital resources of the Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget and accounting guidelines in place • Staff regulations and HR administrative manual in place • Long-term plan for maintenance of ITU buildings created • Security plan in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient use of the financial resources of the Union • Effective and efficient use and management of the human resources of the Union • Proper management of ITU plant and equipment • Effective security protocols in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual audit of the accounts is unqualified • Annual budget is not over-spent • Annual survey of MCG members rates performance of HR divisions as satisfactory or better • ITU facilities in good repair • No major security incidents in a year

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 5 Providing ICT services to support the mission and activities of the Union</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information services for PP, the Council and CWGs, and world conferences and forums (WCIT and WTPF) Information services for the corporate governance, strategy and communications activities of the Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly reliable computer systems and network, including reliability, data backup, disaster recovery and archiving ICT support for conferences and meetings, including rapid access to documents and support for the "paperless office" Effective information exchange for participants of ITU study groups, conferences and other collaborative and consultative fora Effective support to ITU office systems, including training, helpdesk and other support functions Effective support for core ITU ICT functions, including Sector databases and system as well as SAP functional systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network and data availability meet or exceed industry standards Documents for meetings available 24/7 in paperless mode Number of users, downloads and website visits increasing Continual reduction of the total cost of ownership (TCO) for ITU office systems Systems operational within standards established in ITU service-level agreements (SLAs) Reduction, to the extent possible, of spam, viruses and botware from the ITU computer system

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 6 Providing a platform where stakeholders from across the ICT industry and operators can connect, debate, share strategies, explore the latest technologies, do business and ultimately address the global challenges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU TELECOM World 2013 • ITU TELECOM World 2015 • Establishing and managing relationships with the broader ICT community to build relevance and momentum towards ITU TELECOM events • Leveraging ITU TELECOM assets to strengthen other ITU events, as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened ITU TELECOM brand • New products and positioning for industry • New strategic partnerships across the ICT industry • New business model • Improved financial position • Expanded customer portfolio extending into different market sectors (such as e-health or education) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidate venues • Satisfaction and number of exhibitors categorized in terms of their annual turnover • Size of exhibition • Trade visitors • VIPs • Number and satisfaction of forum participants • Accredited media • Total participants • Web traffic to and activity on ITU TELECOM sites • Financial result

PART II – Linking sectoral and GS objectives with the strategic orientations and goals of the Union

Table 8.1 – Objectives and strategic goals of the Union

	Goal ITU-R	Goal ITU-T	Goal ITU-D	Goal GS
ITU-R				
Objective 1	X			
Objective 2	X			
Objective 3	X			
Objective 4	X			
Objective 5	X			
ITU-T				
Objective 1		X		
Objective 2		X		
Objective 3		X		
Objective 4		X		
ITU-D				
Objective 1			X	
Objective 2			X	
Objective 3			X	
Objective 4			X	
Objective 5			X	
Objective 6			X	
GS				
Objective 1				X
Objective 2				X
Objective 3				X
Objective 4				X
Objective 5				X
Objective 6				X

PART III – General description of terms used in Resolution 71

Term	Description
Mission	Mission refers to the main task/key function of the ITU General Secretariat or any ITU Sector as set out in the ITU Constitution and Convention.
Goals	Goals refer to the Union's high-level targets to which the objectives of the Sectors and the ITU General Secretariat contribute, directly or indirectly.
Objectives	Objectives refer to the specific purposes and aims of individual Sectors and of the General Secretariat.
Outputs	Outputs refer to the final products and services delivered by the ITU (e.g. deliverables of a programme).
Expected results	Expected results should reflect the desired outcome of activities (outputs, which are sometimes referred to as "outcomes"). They should be linked, where applicable, to the underlying objectives of the strategic plan.
Key performance indicators (KPIs)	<p>KPIs are the criteria used to measure the achievement of outputs (or outcomes). These indicators may be qualitative or quantitative.</p> <p>With respect to KPIs, an example of a "qualitative" indicator could be a survey of the satisfaction of participants with the organization of WTDC, which is linked to Objective 1 and Output/Outcome 1 of BDT.</p>

RESOLUTION 72 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU

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

considering

a) the adoption of Recommendation 11 (Valletta, 1998) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, highlighting the need for financial and operational planning to be considered for implementation on an ITU-wide basis by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) that, in the strategic plan for the Union for 2004-2007, as one of the priorities of ITU, operational planning was extended to the three Sectors and the General Secretariat as a mechanism for increasing accountability and transparency and enhancing the linkage between this management tool and the strategic, planning and budgeting process,

recognizing

a) that the process by which progress in achieving the objectives of ITU can be measured could be considerably enhanced through the linkage of strategic, financial and operational plans which set out the activities planned to be undertaken during any given four-year period;

b) that operational and financial plans for ITU should set out the activities of the Union, the objectives of those activities and the associated resources, and could be effectively utilized, *inter alia*:

- to monitor progress in the implementation of the programmes of the Union;
- to enhance the capacity of the membership to evaluate, using performance indicators, progress in the achievement of programme activities;
- to improve the efficiency of these activities;

- to ensure transparency, particularly in the application of cost recovery;
 - to promote complementarity between the activities of ITU and those of other relevant international and regional telecommunication organizations;
- c) that the introduction of operational planning and its effective linkage to strategic and financial planning may make changes in the Financial Regulations necessary in order to elaborate the relationships between the corresponding documents and to harmonize presentation of the information they contain;
- d) that an effective and specific oversight mechanism is required in order to enable the ITU Council adequately to audit progress in linking the strategic, operational and financial functions and to assess the implementation of operational plans;
- e) that, in order to assist Member States in developing proposals to conferences, the secretariat should be invited to prepare guidelines for identifying the criteria to be applied in assessing the financial implications, and to distribute the guidelines in a form of circular letters by the Secretary-General or the Directors of the Bureaux;
- f) that Member States, in taking into account the guidelines prepared by the secretariat, should, to the extent practicable, include relevant information in an annex to their proposals, in order to allow the Secretary-General/Directors of the Bureaux to identify the probable financial implications of such proposals,

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

- 1 to identify particular measures and elements, which should be considered indicative and not exclusive, to be included in the operational plan, that will assist the Union in implementing the strategic and financial plans and enable the Council to review their implementation;
- 2 to review the Financial Regulations of the Union, taking into account the views of Member States and the advice of the Sector advisory groups, and to make appropriate proposals for consideration by the Council in the light of *recognizing c) and d) above;*

3 to each prepare their consolidated plans reflecting the linkages between strategic, financial and operational planning, for annual review by the Council;

4 to assist Member States in preparing estimates of the costs of their proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union;

5 to provide to conferences and assemblies the necessary information from the full range of new financial and planning mechanisms available in order to allow a reasonable estimate of the financial implications of their decisions to be made, including, to the extent practicable, cost "estimates" for any proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union, taking into account the provisions of Article 34 of the ITU Convention,

instructs the Council

1 to evaluate progress in linking the strategic, financial and operational functions and in implementing operational planning, and to take steps as appropriate to achieve the objectives of this resolution;

2 to take the necessary action to ensure that the future strategic, financial and operational plans will be prepared in line with this resolution;

3 to prepare a report, with any appropriate recommendations, for consideration by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference,

urges Member States

to liaise with the secretariat at an early stage in developing proposals with financial implications so that the work plan and associated resource requirements can be identified, and to the greatest extent practicable, included in such proposals.

RESOLUTION 75 (Minneapolis, 1998)

Publication of the ITU Constitution and Convention, decisions, resolutions and recommendations and the Optional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Minneapolis, 1998),

noting

- a) that the instruments of the Union are the Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations;
- b) that this conference has adopted a new instrument containing the Rules of Procedure of conferences and other meetings of the International Telecommunication Union;
- c) that an Optional Protocol on the compulsory settlement of disputes relating to the Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations is open for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by Member States of ITU,

considering

- a) that revisions of the Radio Regulations are published in a reference publication containing an updated version of the Radio Regulations and of the resolutions and recommendations adopted by world radiocommunication conferences;
- b) that, despite their permanent nature, the ITU Constitution and Convention have been amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) and by this conference;
- c) that this conference has adopted Decision 3 relating to the treatment of decisions, resolutions and recommendations of plenipotentiary conferences,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

to publish a reference document containing:

- the Constitution and the Convention as amended by plenipotentiary conferences, indicating, for amended provisions, the conference having adopted those amendments;
- the full text of all decisions, resolutions and recommendations in force;
- a list of abrogated decisions, resolutions and recommendations including the year in which they were abrogated;
- the full text of the Optional Protocol on the compulsory settlement of disputes relating to the Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations.

(Minneapolis, 1998)

RESOLUTION 77 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Future conferences, assemblies and forums of the Union (2011-2014)

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

recognizing

- a) Resolution 111 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 153 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

having considered

- a) Document PP-10/55 submitted by the Secretary-General, on planned conferences and assemblies;
- b) the proposals submitted by several Member States,

bearing in mind

the necessary preparatory work to be carried out by Member States, Sector Members, the General Secretariat and the Sectors of the Union before each session of a conference or assembly,

noting

that the dates for the next Radiocommunication Assembly (RA) have been set for 16-20 January 2012, and those for the next World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) for 23 January - 17 February 2012,

resolves

- 1 that the schedule of future conferences, assemblies and forums for the years 2011-2014 shall be as follows:
 - 1.1 World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA): November 2012;
 - 1.2 World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT): November 2012;

1.3 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC):
March-April 2014;

1.4 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14): to be held in Korea (Republic of);

2 that the agendas of world and regional conferences shall be established in accordance with the relevant provisions of the ITU Convention and the agendas of assemblies shall be established, as appropriate, taking into account the resolutions and recommendations of the relevant conferences and assemblies;

3 i) that the dates and duration given in *noting* above for WRC-12, for which the agenda has been established and approved, must not be modified;

ii) that the conferences and assemblies mentioned in *resolves* 1 should be held within the periods indicated there, that the precise dates and places, where not already decided, will be set by the ITU Council after consultation of the Member States, leaving sufficient time between the various conferences, and that the precise duration shall be decided by the Council after their agendas have been established.

RESOLUTION 80 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002)

World radiocommunication conference process

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Marrakesh, 2002),

considering

- a) that the agenda for the 2003 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-03) was amended and approved by the Council at its 2001 session;
- b) that the radiocommunication sector has experienced rapid technological growth, and demand for new services is increasing rapidly in an environment that requires timely and efficient action,

considering further

- a) that, for the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 1997) (WRC-97) and the World Radiocommunication Conference (Istanbul, 2000) (WRC-2000), many administrations submitted common regional proposals, which greatly assisted in the efficiency of the conference proceedings;
- b) that informal groups and general liaison between regions played an important role in smoothing the work of those conferences;
- c) that, by Resolution 72 (Rev. WRC-2000), WRC-2000 encourages both formal and informal collaboration in order to resolve differences,

noting

- a) that this conference has adopted many of the recommendations of the Working Group on ITU Reform aimed at increasing the effectiveness of ITU in a rapidly changing environment;

b) that, in accordance with Nos. 118 and 126 of the ITU Convention, the general scope of a world radiocommunication conference (WRC) cycle is based on a period covering two conferences, whereby agenda items requiring long periods of study can be foreseen for a future conference, while those that may be studied within two to three years can be placed on the agenda for the first conference in the cycle;

c) that the strategic plan highlights a strategy aimed at more efficient world radiocommunication conferences;

d) that No. 126 of the Convention requires a WRC to estimate the financial implications of its proposed agenda,

resolves

1 that world radiocommunication conference preparations and administration, including budgetary appropriations, should be planned on the basis of two consecutive world radiocommunication conferences: a WRC shall propose the draft agenda of the next WRC and a provisional agenda for the second WRC;

2 to support the regional harmonization of common proposals, as stated in Resolution 72 (Rev. WRC-2000), for submission to world radiocommunication conferences;

3 to encourage both formal and informal collaboration in the interval between conferences with a view to resolving differences on items already on the agenda of a conference or new items;

4 that administrations, when proposing specific agenda items for WRC, should to the extent possible include some indication of the possible financial and resource implications (preparatory studies and decision implementation), to which effect they may request the assistance of the Radiocommunication Bureau,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to study, with advice from the Radiocommunication Advisory Group, ways of improving the preparations for, and the structure and organization of, world radiocommunication conferences, for consideration by WRC,

further instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

1 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 WRCs;

2 on the basis of such consultations and in collaboration with the Telecommunication Development Bureau, to assist Member States and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations in the organization of information sessions, and of formal and informal regional and interregional preparatory meetings in their respective regions and at conference venues;

3 to submit to the Council a report on the application of *further instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau 2* above,

instructs the Secretary-General

to encourage the participation of all Member States and Sector Members in addressing this issue.

RESOLUTION 86 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002)

Advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to satellite networks

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Marrakesh, 2002),

considering

- a)* that the Voluntary Group of Experts (VGE) created to study allocation and improved use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the simplification of the Radio Regulations proposed changes to the Radio Regulations, including the coordination and notification procedures for satellite networks, with the aim of simplifying the procedures;
- b)* that Resolution 18 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) to initiate a review of some issues concerning international satellite network coordination;
- c)* that the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 1997) adopted changes to the Radio Regulations that entered into force 1 January 1999;
- d)* that the coordination and notification procedures for satellite networks are the foundation for discharging the ITU's role and mandate in space telecommunication matters;
- e)* that the scope of application of this resolution has already been extended beyond its intended objectives;
- f)* that there are no criteria for how this resolution is to be applied in order to properly achieve the objectives set forth therein,

considering further

that it is important that these procedures be kept as current and simple as possible in order to reduce the cost for administrations and BR,

noting

a) that all matters relating to administrative due diligence are covered in Resolution 85 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and Resolution 49 (Rev. WRC-2000) of the World Radiocommunication Conference;

b) Resolution 80 (Rev. WRC-2000) of the World Radiocommunication Conference, regarding due diligence in applying the principles embodied in the ITU Constitution,

resolves to request the 2003 and subsequent world radiocommunication conferences

to review and update the advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to satellite networks, including the associated technical characteristics, and the related appendices of the Radio Regulations, so as to:

- i) facilitate, in accordance with Article 44 of the Constitution, the rational, efficient, and economical use of radio frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit, in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to those orbits and frequencies, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and the geographical situation of particular countries;
- ii) ensure that these procedures, characteristics and appendices reflect the latest technologies;
- iii) achieve simplification and cost savings for BR and administrations,

further resolves to request the 2003 World Radiocommunication Conference

to determine the scope and the criteria to be used for the implementation of this resolution.

(Minneapolis, 1998) – (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002)

RESOLUTION 89 (Minneapolis, 1998)

**Coping with the decreased use
of international telex service**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Minneapolis, 1998),

considering

- a) that the number of subscribers to the international telex service is decreasing due to the introduction of more convenient means, such as Internet, facsimile and SWIFT, made possible by technological advancements;
- b) that the World Telecommunication Development Report issued by ITU in 1998 shows that the number of telex subscribers worldwide has decreased by about 15% (compound annual rate) over the period 1990-1996,

noting

- a) that measures need to be taken to cope with the decrease in the use of the international telex service, which was once the only worldwide text service available;
- b) that countries may have different schedules for suspending the use of international telex services,

resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

- 1 to conduct a survey, to be updated regularly, on the decrease in the use of the international telex service and assess when it may become possible for the international telex service to be replaced by new means of telecommunication;
- 2 to study measures, in collaboration with the Telecommunication Development Bureau, to assist developing countries in expediting the changeover from the international telex service to more modern means of telecommunication;

3 to also study practical steps – for example work to encourage interoperability between telex networks and IP networks, which could be of particular value to those countries which have inherited extensive telex networks – and the application of other low-bandwidth data technology;

4 to submit a report to the Council for review and action.

(Minneapolis, 1998)

RESOLUTION 91 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Cost recovery for some ITU products and services

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

considering

- a) that the examination of options for strengthening the financial base of the Union has been endorsed by previous plenipotentiary conferences, including reducing costs, more effective allocation of resources, ranking of activities according to the objectives of the strategic plan, wider participation of entities other than Member States and, where appropriate, charging fees for ITU services, particularly where these services are sought on a discretionary basis or to a greater extent than the level of facilities generally provided;
- b) that ITU Council Resolution 1210 instructed the Secretary-General to establish a cost-accounting process that results in the cost of individual ITU projects and activities being identifiable and auditable, such a process being essential for the development of an accurate activities-based budget and for implementing cost recovery;
- c) that solidarity among Member States and Sector Members in sharing equitably in the defrayal of financial obligations should continue to be an important principle for the financial base of the Union;
- d) that the Union has developed a contributory system in which some Member States have voluntarily assumed a large share of financial support for the Union's core activities, from which all Member States benefit, although the importance of those activities may be weighted differently by different Member States,

noting

- a) the results-based budgeting concept that has been developed and implemented as from the 2006-2007 budget of the Union, in line with Council Resolution 1216;
- b) that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) decided to implement operational planning in the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, in order to link financial planning and the strategic plan, by adopting Resolution 72 (Minneapolis, 1998), which was subsequently amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and by this conference;
- c) the adoption, by Council Decision 535, of a cost-allocation methodology which provides accuracy in the cost-accounting process and in the allocation of costs to outputs, through the design and implementation of a time-tracking system, and enables the full costs of activities and outputs to be identified, including, *inter alia*, the costs of development and the costs of production, sales, marketing and distribution;
- d) the role of the Council in establishing safeguards and controls on income and expenditure when adopting biennial budgets and when reviewing annual operational plans and financial operating reports,

recognizing

- a) that the application of cost-recovery mechanisms are specific to the relevant business processes of the various products and services subject to cost recovery;
- b) that the methodology applied to the implementation of cost recovery for satellite network filings is set by Council Decision 482 (modified 2008) (Document C08/103);
- c) that cost-recovery charges for products and services are segregated to the specific product or service, covering direct and indirect costs of providing the product or service to which they relate, and should not be considered as generating profit from members;

d) that limits on indirect cost allocations should be applied since, despite best efforts to define a fair cost-allocation methodology as referred to in noting c) above, it is not possible to guarantee that such a methodology will always result in a reasonable level of allocation of indirect costs for a given product or service;

e) that cost recovery can be a means of promoting efficiency by discouraging unnecessary or wasteful use of products and services;

f) that non-payment of invoices issued for products and services subject to cost recovery has a negative impact on the financial state of the Union,

resolves

1 to continue to endorse the use of cost recovery on a prepaid basis, to the maximum extent possible, as a means of funding the products and services of the Union for which the cost-recovery approach is adopted;

2 that further application of cost recovery should be considered by the Council, and, if appropriate, implemented:

- i) for new ITU products and services;
- ii) for products and services recommended by a conference or assembly of a Sector;
- iii) in such other cases as the Council will consider appropriate;

3 that, when the Council is addressing the application of cost recovery for a particular product or service, the following factors shall continue to be taken into account:

- i) when a product or service is provided for the benefit of a limited number of Member States or Sector Members;
- ii) when a product or service is requested to a significantly greater extent by a small number of users;
- iii) when products or services are requested on a discretionary basis;

4 that cost recovery should be implemented by the Council in a way which:

- i) ensures that direct and indirect costs of providing products and services are recovered as referred to in *noting c)* above;
- ii) allows for open and transparent accounting for costs and receipts;
- iii) provides a means of adjusting the charge for the product or service based on direct and indirect costs in accordance with *noting c)* above;
- iv) provides for a methodology that lists all the specific indirect costs which can contribute to the overall cost of the product or service;
- v) provides for an upper limit on the level of indirect costs to be allocated to a product or service, in terms of a globally defined maximum percentage of the fixed costs not to be exceeded;
- vi) takes account of the special needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economics in transition, to ensure that cost recovery is not an impediment to the development of telecommunication services or networks in those countries;
- vii) allows all Member States an adequate level of the product or service free of charge, where appropriate;
- viii) ensures that charges are not applied to products or services requested prior to the date of the decision by the Council or the Plenipotentiary Conference to apply cost recovery;
- ix) allows for relevant products and services to be delivered in the most efficient and cost-effective manner, taking into account best practices from other relevant international organizations where appropriate,

instructs the Secretary-General

in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux, Member States and Sector Members,

1 to continue considering and recommending a set of criteria for the application of cost recovery, consistent with, but not limited to, *resolves* 1, 2, 3 and 4 above;

- 2 to define the products and services for cost recovery and propose additional products and services to which the cost-recovery approach may be applied;
- 3 to determine the cost structure of each product and service for cost recovery;
- 4 to establish procedures and mechanisms for implementing prepayment for products and services subject to cost recovery, including invoicing, to be considered and approved by the Council;
- 5 to prepare a report for consideration at each annual session of the Council, including further actions which may be required for the implementation of cost recovery in order to allow for an increase of revenue in line with Resolution 158 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

instructs the Council

- 1 to continue considering the report and the proposals of the Secretary-General and adopt new criteria or modifications to the previous criteria for the application of cost recovery in a manner consistent with *resolves* 1, 2, 3 and 4 above;
- 2 to continue considering, on a case by case basis, products and services which meet the criteria referred to above, and decide which products and services should be subject to cost recovery;
- 3 to continue developing appropriate charges based on full attribution of the costs of providing the service;
- 4 to continue implementing appropriate arrangements to meet the needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
- 5 to continue promoting efficiency in the delivery of and payment for products and services which are subject to cost-recovery charges;
- 6 to ensure that any shortfall in income is properly managed, by reviewing annually the actual performance of activities subject to cost recovery, so that timely corrective measures can be taken, as appropriate;

7 to improve the forecasting of cost-recovery income by using the results-based budgeting framework, time-tracking system and cost-allocation methodology;

8 to continue amending the Financial Regulations as required in order to enable the implementation of cost recovery and ensure accountability and accuracy;

9 to report to the subsequent plenipotentiary conference on action taken to implement this resolution.

RESOLUTION 93 (Minneapolis, 1998)

Special arrears accounts

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Minneapolis, 1998),

in view of

a) the report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the situation with regard to amounts owed to the Union by Member States and Sector Members;

b) Resolution 10 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), Resolution 53 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), Resolution 38 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) and Resolution 42 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994),

regretting

the increasing level of arrears and the slow settlement of special arrears accounts,

considering

that it is in the interests of all Member States and Sector Members to maintain the finances of the Union on a sound footing,

resolves

1 that

a) the amount of 509 458.45 Swiss francs owed by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania in respect of 1982-1991 contributions;

b) 721 572.65 Swiss francs of the total amount of 801 747.40 Swiss francs owed by Grenada in respect of 1982-1996 contributions and interest on overdue payments;

- c) the amount of 1 225 814.65 Swiss francs owed by Nicaragua in respect of 1983-1996 contributions;
- d) the amount of 458 998.25 Swiss francs owed by the Azerbaijani Republic in respect of 1993-1998 contributions;
- e) the amount of 928 646.30 Swiss francs owed by Sierra Leone in respect of 1976-1998 contributions and publications;
- f) the amount of 1 266 128.65 Swiss francs owed by the Democratic Republic of the Congo in respect of 1991-1998 contributions and publications;
- g) the amount of 547 219.90 Swiss francs owed by Costa Rica in respect of 1991-1997 contributions

shall be transferred to a special arrears account bearing no interest under the conditions laid down in Resolution 41 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998);

2 that the transfer to a special arrears account shall not release the Member States concerned from the obligation to settle their arrears;

3 that this resolution shall not in any circumstances be invoked as a precedent,

authorizes the Council

to write off the amount of 809 352.10 Swiss francs owed by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the amount of 851 657.90 Swiss francs owed by Nicaragua, the amount of 70 966.80 Swiss francs owed by the Azerbaijani Republic, the amount of 1 121 266.15 Swiss francs owed by Sierra Leone, the amount of 261 621.60 Swiss francs owed by the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the amount of 150 339.70 Swiss francs owed by Costa Rica for interest on overdue payments, subject to each Member State concerned complying strictly with the agreed repayment schedule for the settlement of the unpaid contributions,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to inform the competent authorities of the Member States concerned of this resolution and of Resolution 41 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998);
- 2 to report annually to the Council on the progress made by these Member States towards repaying their debts and on the action taken under Resolution 41 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998),

instructs the Council

- 1 to take appropriate measures for the application of this resolution;
- 2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results obtained in pursuance of this resolution.

(Minneapolis, 1998)

RESOLUTION 94 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Auditing of the accounts of the Union

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

considering

a) that the External Auditor, member of the United Nations Panel of External Auditors, and appointed by the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland, audited the Union's accounts for the years 2006-2009 most carefully, competently and accurately;

b) that the United Nations Panel of External Auditors is in favour of the best practice whereby the external auditor of an international organization should be appointed in an open, fair and transparent manner;

c) that the ITU Council, at its 2008 session and based on a letter from the Swiss Federal Audit Office, asked the secretariat to consider the rotation of the external auditor before the 2010 plenipotentiary conference,

recognizing

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

resolves to express

its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland and its hope that the existing arrangements for the auditing of the Union's accounts may be renewed in the short term,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to bring this resolution to the notice of the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland;

2 to initiate, when considered appropriate by the Council, tendering arrangements for the selection of the external auditor consistent with the best practice described under *considering b)* above, and to report back to the Council on the process.

RESOLUTION 96 (Minneapolis, 1998)

**Introduction of a long-term care insurance
scheme in the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Minneapolis, 1998),

recalling

- a) Article 20 of the Headquarters Agreement of 22 July 1971 between the Swiss Federal Council and the Union under which ITU has to provide its staff with a social protection coverage equivalent to the one in force in the host country;
- b) that the current health provisions of the United Nations organizations do not allow for payments for long-term care;
- c) its commitment to the welfare of the Union's staff;
- d) the study by the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) – (Personnel and General Administrative Questions) and the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) on the possibility of introducing an affordable long-term care insurance in the United Nations common system,

considering

- a) that, before and after retirement, some international civil servants may be excluded from their national social security arrangements;
- b) that life expectancy is increasing rapidly and most of those surviving into old age will have some degree of handicap,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

- 1 to consult the executive heads of other United Nations common system organizations regarding their interest in the possible introduction of a long-term care insurance in their organizations, comprising a mandatory low-premium component and a voluntary component, as proposed by CCAQ and ACC;
- 2 to compile and prepare appropriate data regarding the possible introduction of a long-term care insurance, comprising a mandatory low-premium component and a voluntary component, as proposed by CCAQ and ACC, and in particular, regarding the cost of such an insurance for the Union and for the participant staff members;
- 3 to report to the next Council session on the outcome of deliberations in ACC on the above-mentioned proposal and other progress made with respect to this resolution.

(Minneapolis, 1998)

RESOLUTION 98 (Minneapolis, 1998)

The use of telecommunications for the safety and security of humanitarian personnel in the field

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Minneapolis, 1998),

recognizing

that, in fulfilling their duties, humanitarian personnel are frequently exposed to a high degree of risk,

gravely concerned

about the increasing number of tragic incidents of injury or loss of life involving humanitarian personnel in the field,

noting

a) the provisions of Nos. 9, 17 and 191 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union which state, respectively, that the Union is to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society by cooperating with other organizations; that the Union shall in particular promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services; and that international telecommunication services must give absolute priority to all telecommunications concerning safety of life;

b) the Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations which recalls the essential role of telecommunication resources in facilitating the safety of humanitarian relief and assistance personnel;

c) the Convention on the Safety and Security of United Nations and Associated Personnel, adopted by the 49th session of the United Nations General Assembly, laying down principles and duties to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel,

convinced

that the unhindered use of telecommunication equipment and services can greatly improve the safety and security of humanitarian personnel in the field,

recalling

a) Resolution 644 of the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 1997) which recognizes the vital role of telecommunications for the safety and security of relief workers in the field;

b) Resolution 19 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Valletta, 1998) which recognizes the vital role of telecommunications for the safety and security of relief workers in the field,

desiring

to ensure the full application of telecommunication technology and services for the safety and security of humanitarian personnel,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

to study the possibilities for increased use of telecommunications for the safety and security of humanitarian personnel in the field and to report to the Council at its 1999 session,

instructs the Council

to address the issue of the use of telecommunications for the safety and security of humanitarian personnel in the field and to take appropriate actions to improve that use,

urges Member States

to ensure that humanitarian personnel have unhindered and uninterrupted use of telecommunication resources required for their safety and security in accordance with the national rules and regulations of the States concerned.

(Minneapolis, 1998)

RESOLUTION 99 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Status of Palestine in ITU

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

recalling

- a) the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) Resolution 52/250 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the participation of Palestine in the work of the United Nations;
- c) Resolutions 32 (Kyoto, 1994) and 125 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- d) Resolution 18 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- e) that Nos 6 and 7 of Article 1 of the ITU Constitution provide "*to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants*" and "*to promote the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations*",

considering

- a) that the basic instruments of the Union have as a purpose to strengthen peace and security in the world by means of international cooperation and better understanding among peoples;
- b) that, to achieve the above purpose, ITU needs to have a universal character,

considering further

- a) the outcomes of both the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society;

- b) the participation of Palestine in the Regional Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2006), and the acceptance of Palestinian requirements in the digital broadcasting plan, subject to its notifying the ITU Secretary-General that it accepts the rights and commits to observe the obligations arising therefrom;
- c) successive developments and changes in the information and communication technology sector under the responsibility of the Palestinian Authority, towards restructuring and liberalization of the sector and competition;
- d) that Palestine is a member of the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership;
- e) that many, but not all, ITU Member States recognize Palestine as a State,

bearing in mind

the basic principles in the preamble to the Constitution,

resolves

that, pending any further change in the current status of Palestine as observer in ITU, the following shall apply:

- 1 the provisions of the Administrative Regulations, and related resolutions and recommendations, shall be applied to the Palestinian Authority in the same manner as they are applied to administrations as defined in No. 1002 of the Constitution, and the General Secretariat and the three Bureaux shall act accordingly, in particular in relation to international access code, call signs and the processing of frequency assignment notifications;
- 2 Palestine shall participate in all ITU conferences, assemblies and meetings and in treaty-making conferences with the following additional rights:
 - the right to raise points of order;
 - the right to co-sponsor proposals;
 - the right to participate in debates;

- Palestine shall have the right to be included on the list of speakers under agenda items other than Palestinian and Middle East issues at any plenary or committee meeting of the above conferences, assemblies and meetings;
- the right of reply;
- Palestine shall have the right to attend the heads of delegation meeting;
- Palestine shall have the right to request the verbatim insertion of any declaration made during the course of the debate;

3 the Palestinian delegation shall be seated immediately after Member States;

4 Palestinian operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and financial and development institutions dealing with telecommunication matters may apply directly to the Secretary-General to participate in the activities of the Union as Sector Members or Associates, and said requests will be duly acted upon; notwithstanding the above, the provisions of Nos 28B and 28C of the Constitution (to the extent the provisions of the latter pertain to the adoption of questions and recommendations having policy or regulatory implications, and decisions relating to the working methods and procedures of the Sector concerned) shall not apply,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to ensure the implementation of this resolution and all other resolutions adopted by plenipotentiary conferences on Palestine, particularly decisions relating to international access code and processing of frequency assignment notifications, and to report periodically to the Council on progress in these matters;

2 to coordinate activities of the three Sectors of the Union in accordance with *resolves* above in order to ensure maximum effectiveness of actions taken by the Union in favour of the Palestinian Authority and to report progress in these matters to the next session of the Council and the next plenipotentiary conference.

RESOLUTION 100 (Minneapolis, 1998)

**Role of the Secretary-General of ITU as depositary
for memoranda of understanding**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Minneapolis, 1998),

considering

a) that one of the purposes of the Union as set out in Article 1 of the Constitution is to maintain and extend international cooperation between all its Member States for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;

b) that another purpose of the Union is to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society, by cooperating with other world and regional intergovernmental organizations and those non-governmental organizations concerned with telecommunications,

noting

that cooperative multilateral action in the field of telecommunications is increasingly being achieved through the conclusion of memoranda of understanding ("MoUs"), which are generally non-binding instruments used to reflect international consensus on a matter, and in which both Member States and Sector Members may participate,

appreciating

the successful implementation of the MoU on global mobile personal communications by satellite (GMPCS), which is open to Member States, Sector Members and other telecommunication entities to sign, and the role of the Secretary-General as depositary for that MoU, as approved by Council,

observing

that the Secretary-General has recently received a number of requests to serve as depositary for other MoUs that relate to telecommunications,

believing

that the Secretary-General's role as depositary for any MoU must follow established criteria and guidelines and must be in line with the general practices of the United Nations system,

instructs the Council

1 to formulate criteria and guidelines for the Secretary-General to respond to requests to serve as depositary for MoUs, based on the following principles:

- a) that any involvement of the Secretary-General in this capacity should contribute to and be within the purposes of the Union as set forth in Article 1 of the Constitution;
- b) that such involvement be on the basis of cost recovery;
- c) that interested Member States and Sector Members will be kept informed of the activities of the Secretary-General in serving as depositary of the MoUs and will not be restricted from joining relevant MoUs;
- d) that the sovereignty and rights of ITU Member States are fully respected and preserved;

2 to implement a mechanism to review the Secretary-General's activities in these matters;

3 to report on the application of this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

resolves

that in keeping with the criteria and guidelines to be established by the Council, the Secretary-General may, with the approval of the Council, serve as depositary for MoUs that relate to telecommunications and that are in the overall interest of the Union.

(Minneapolis, 1998)

RESOLUTION 101 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Internet Protocol-based networks

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 101 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), especially §§ 27 c) and 50 d) of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, relating to international Internet connectivity;
- c) No. 196 of the ITU Convention, which stipulates that telecommunication standardization study groups shall pay due attention to the study of Questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries at both the regional and international levels;
- d) Resolution 23 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection;
- e) Resolution 69 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources;
- f) Recommendation ITU-T D.50, on general tariff principles – principles applicable to international Internet connection;
- g) Resolution 64 (Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6,

aware

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

considering

- a) that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and especially the Internet, and future IP developments, continue to be an issue of crucial importance, as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;
- b) that the increased use of the Internet introduces new additional applications in telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) services based on its highly advanced technology, e.g. the utilization of e-mail and text messaging, voice over IP, video, and real-time TV (IPTV) over the Internet, which has become commonplace, even though there are challenges regarding quality of service, uncertainty of origin, and the high cost of international connectivity;
- c) that current and future IP-based networks and future IP developments will continue to introduce dramatic changes in the way we acquire, produce, circulate and consume information,

considering further

- a) that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) has made significant progress and carried out several studies on the promotion of infrastructure and the use of the Internet in developing countries under its 2002 Istanbul Action Plan, through human capacity building efforts such as its Internet training centre initiative, and through the outcomes of WTDC-06, which endorsed the continuation of these studies, and called on ITU-D to give assistance to developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, to set up high-speed backbone networks for the Internet, as well as national, subregional and regional access points for the Internet;

b) that studies are ongoing in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on IP-based network issues, including service interoperability with other telecommunication networks, numbering, signalling requirements and protocol aspects, security and infrastructure component costs, issues associated with the evolution to next-generation networks (NGN), including the migration from existing networks to NGNs, and implementation of the requirements of Recommendation ITU-T D.50;

c) that the general cooperation agreement between ITU-T and the Internet Society (ISOC)/Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), as referred to in Supplement 3 to the ITU-T Series A recommendations, continues to exist,

recognizing

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

- i) infrastructure, interoperability and standardization;
- ii) Internet naming and addressing;
- iii) dissemination of information about IP-based networks and the implications of their development for ITU Member States, particularly the developing countries;

b) that significant work on IP-related issues and the future internet¹ is being conducted within ITU and many other international bodies;

c) that the quality of service of IP-based networks should be consistent with ITU-T recommendations and other recognized international standards;

d) that it is in the public interest that IP-based networks and other telecommunication networks should be both interoperable and provide, at a minimum, the level of quality of service provided by traditional networks, consistent with ITU-T recommendations and other recognized international standards,

¹ e.g. ITU-T Kaleidoscope event on *Beyond the Internet? – Innovations for future networks and services*, held in Pune, India in December 2010

requests the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

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

requests the three Sectors

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

resolves

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations² involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

2 that ITU shall fully embrace the opportunities for telecommunication/ICT development that arise from the growth of IP-based services, in conformity with the ITU purposes and the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS, taking into account the quality and security of services;

3 that ITU shall clearly identify, for its Member States and Sector Members and for the general public, the range of Internet-related issues that fall within the responsibilities incumbent on the Union under its basic texts and the activities in the WSIS outcome documents where ITU has a role;

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

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

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

2 based on this report, to continue collaborative activities related to IP-based networks, especially those related to the implementation of the relevant outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

3 to propose to the 2011 session of the Council that a special forum under Resolution 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference or workshop be convened in the first quarter of 2013 to discuss all the issues raised in this resolution and also in Resolutions 102 and 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, preferably collocated with other relevant major ITU events,

invites the Council

to consider the above-mentioned report and take into account comments, if any, made by the advisory groups of the three Sectors through their respective Bureau Directors on implementation of this resolution and, when appropriate, undertake further steps, and to study the Secretary-General's proposal calling for a forum under Resolution 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) or workshop to address all issues related to this resolution and to Resolutions 102 and 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

RESOLUTION 102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

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

recognizing

- a) all relevant resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) all relevant outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS),

considering

- a) that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broad approach to the issues of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the efforts of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;
- b) that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and the Internet, taking into account the requirements, features and interoperability of next-generation networks (NGN) and future networks, are of crucial importance as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;
- c) that the development of the Internet is essentially market-led and driven by private and government initiatives;
- d) that the private sector continues to play a very important role in the expansion and development of the Internet, for example through investments in infrastructures and services;

- e) that management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names and addresses must fully reflect the geographical nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders;
- f) the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and that the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, have been endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;
- g) that the management of the Internet is a subject of valid international interest and must flow from full international and multistakeholder cooperation on the basis of the outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;
- h) that, as stated in the WSIS outcomes, all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the existing Internet and its future development and of the future internet, and that the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders is also recognized,

recognizing further

- a) that ITU is dealing with technical and policy issues related to IP-based networks, including the existing Internet and evolution to NGN as well as studies into the future internet;
- b) that ITU performs worldwide coordination of a number of radiocommunication-related and telecommunication-related resource allocation systems and acts as a forum for policy discussion in this area;
- c) that significant effort has been put in by ITU on ENUM, ".int", internationalized domain name (IDN), and country code top-level domain (ccTLD) issues through workshops and standardization activities;
- d) that ITU has published a comprehensive and useful Handbook on Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and related topics and Issues;
- e) §§ 71 and 78a) of the Tunis Agenda with regard to the establishment of enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and the establishment of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), as two distinct processes;

- f) the relevant WSIS outcomes in §§ 29-82 of the Tunis Agenda concerning Internet governance;
- g) that ITU should be encouraged to facilitate cooperation with all stakeholders as referred to in § 35 of the Tunis Agenda;
- h) that Member States represent the interests of the population of the country or territory for which a ccTLD has been delegated;
- i) that countries should not be involved in decisions regarding another country's ccTLD,

emphasizing

- a) that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations in accordance with §§ 35 a)-e) of the Tunis Agenda;
- b) that the role of governments includes providing a clear, consistent and predictable legal framework, in order to promote a favourable environment in which global ICT networks are interoperable with Internet networks and widely accessible to all citizens without any discrimination and to ensure adequate protection of public interests in the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;
- c) that WSIS recognized the need for enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues;
- d) that ITU, for its part, has started the process towards enhanced cooperation as one of the relevant organizations referred to in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, and that the Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues should continue its work on Internet-related public policy issues;
- e) that ITU can play a positive role by offering all interested parties a platform for encouraging discussions and for the dissemination of information on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU,

noting

- a) the decision to convene the fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum and the results of this forum, in particular Opinion 1 in regard to public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, and taking into consideration Resolutions 47, 48, 49, 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 64, 69 and 75 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA);
- b) that the Dedicated Group, as an integral part of the Council Working Group on WSIS (Resolution 75 (Johannesburg, 2008)), has furthered the objectives of that resolution regarding public policy issues pertaining to the Internet;
- c) Resolution 1305, adopted by the ITU Council at its 2009 session, which instructed the Secretary-General to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of the Dedicated Group to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes;
- d) that the Dedicated Group would be more efficient in its role if it became autonomous and directly responsible to the Council;
- e) that the Dedicated Group shall include in its work all relevant decisions of this conference and all other resolutions relevant to the work of the group as stated in Council Resolution 1305 and the annex thereto,

resolves

to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations¹ involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community.

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

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to continue to take a significant role in international discussions and initiatives on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, taking into account future developments of the Internet, the purposes of the Union and the interests of its membership as expressed in its instruments, resolutions and decisions;
- 2 to take the necessary steps for ITU to continue to play a facilitating role in the coordination of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, as expressed in §35 d) of the Tunis Agenda, interacting as necessary with other intergovernmental organizations in these domains;
- 3 in line with § 78 a) of the Tunis Agenda, to continue to contribute as appropriate to the work of IGF, should the mandate of the IGF be extended by the 2010 session of the United Nations General Assembly;
- 4 to continue to take the necessary steps for ITU to play an active and constructive role in the process towards enhanced cooperation as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda;
- 5 to continue to take the necessary steps in ITU's own internal process towards enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, involving all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities;
- 6 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects and to submit proposals as appropriate;
- 7 to continue to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of the Dedicated Group to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

- 1 to contribute to the Dedicated Group concerning the activities undertaken by their Bureaux which are relevant to the work of the group;

2 to provide assistance, within the Union's expertise, and within available resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to Member States, if so requested, in order to achieve their stated policy objectives with respect to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources, and with respect to Internet-related public policy issues, as stated in the annex to Council Resolution 1305, which identifies the role of the Dedicated Group, within their mandate;

3 to liaise and to cooperate with the regional telecommunication organizations pursuant to this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to ensure that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) performs its role in technical issues, and to continue to contribute ITU-T expertise and to liaise and cooperate with appropriate entities on issues related to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, such as IP version 6 (IPv6), ENUM and IDNs, as well as any other related technological developments and issues, including facilitating appropriate studies on these issues by relevant ITU-T study groups and other groups;

2 in accordance with ITU rules and procedures, and calling upon contributions from the ITU membership, to continue to play a facilitating role in coordination and assistance in the development of public policy issues pertaining to Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU and their possible evolution;

3 to work with Member States and Sector Members, recognizing the activities of other appropriate entities, on issues concerning Member States' ccTLDs and related experiences;

4 to report annually to the Council, and also to WTSA, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to organize international and regional forums and carry out necessary activities, in conjunction with appropriate entities, for the period 2010-2014, to discuss policy, operational and technical issues on the Internet in general, and on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU in particular, including with regard to multilingualism, for the benefit of Member States, especially for developing countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition, taking into consideration the content of the relevant resolutions of this conference, including this resolution, in addition to the content of the relevant resolutions of the 2010 world telecommunication development conference (WTDC);

2 to continue promoting, through the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector programmes and study groups, the exchange of information, fostering debate and the development of best practices on Internet issues, and to continue to play a key role in outreach by contributing to capacity building, providing technical assistance and encouraging the involvement of developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, in international Internet forums and issues;

3 to continue reporting annually to the Council and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group, and also to WTDC, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

invites the Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues, as an integral part of the Council Working Group on the World Summit on the Information Society,

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

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

instructs the Council

- 1 to revise its appropriate resolutions to make the Dedicated Group into a Council working group (CWG), limited to Member States, with open consultation to all stakeholders;
- 2 taking into account annual reports presented by the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux, to take appropriate measures in order to contribute actively to international discussions and initiatives related to issues on international management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU;
- 3 to consider the reports of Dedicated Group and take actions as appropriate;
- 4 to report to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference on the activities undertaken and achievements on the objectives of this resolution, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

invites Member States

- 1 to participate in the discussions on international management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, and in the process towards enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, so that worldwide representation in the debates can be ensured;
- 2 to continue to participate actively in the discussions and development of public policy issues related to Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, their possible evolution and the impact of new usages and applications, cooperating with the relevant organizations, and to contribute to the Dedicated Group and ITU study groups on related matters,

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

RESOLUTION 111 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Scheduling of ITU conferences and assemblies

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

having considered

- a) the importance of mutual respect for the religious and spiritual requirements of delegates to ITU conferences and assemblies;
- b) the importance of including all delegates in the crucial work of ITU conferences and assemblies and of not precluding such participation;
- c) the scheduling and invitation process for ITU conferences and assemblies as set out in the ITU Convention,

resolves

- 1 that the Union and its Member States should make every effort, as far as practicable, in order that the planned period of any ITU conference or assembly not be scheduled on any period which is considered a major religious period by a Member State;
- 2 that the inviting government for a given ITU conference or assembly or, in the absence of an inviting government, the Secretary-General, shall be responsible for verifying with Member States that the proposed period of that conference or assembly does not coincide with a major religious period, at least for the last four days of that conference or assembly.

RESOLUTION 114 (Marrakesh, 2002)

**Interpretation of No. 224 of the ITU Constitution and No. 519
of the ITU Convention with regard to deadlines
for submitting proposals for amendments**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Marrakesh, 2002),

considering

No. 224 of the ITU Constitution and No. 519 of the ITU Convention, specifying the deadlines for submitting proposals by Member States with respect to amendments to the Constitution and Convention, respectively,

noting

a) that, given the time between two plenipotentiary conferences (four years) and the need for preparatory meetings between two conferences, it is difficult for some Member States to submit their proposals within the specified time-limit;

b) that, in order for Member States to prepare adequately for a plenipotentiary conference, proposals should be received well in advance of such conference,

noting further

the manner in which the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) addressed this issue (see Document PP-98/341),

resolves

to endorse the view expressed by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) in the aforementioned document to the effect that No. 224 of the Constitution should be interpreted as “intended to encourage Member States to submit their proposals as early as possible and, preferably, eight months before the opening of the conference”, and that the same applies to No. 519 of the Convention.

(Marrakesh, 2002)

RESOLUTION 118 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Use of spectrum at frequencies above 3 000 GHz

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Marrakesh, 2002),

considering

- a)* that No. 78 of the ITU Constitution and No. 1005 of the Annex to the ITU Convention allow study groups of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) to study questions and adopt recommendations dealing with frequency bands without limit in frequency;
- b)* that studies are being carried out within ITU-R study groups that consider technology operating above 3 000 GHz;
- c)* that the frequencies that can be regulated in the Radio Regulations are limited to those below 3 000 GHz by the definition of “radiocommunication” in No. 1005 of the Annex to the Convention;
- d)* that radiocommunication technologies have demonstrated the ability to use electromagnetic waves in space without artificial guide above 3 000 GHz, and that some Member States are of the opinion that the 3 000 GHz limit should be removed in order to allow competent world radiocommunication conferences to introduce, if needed, provisions in the Radio Regulations;
- e)* that frequency bands above 3 000 GHz have been used for a long time, especially in the infrared and visible bands, by systems/applications regulated by national and non-ITU provisions, and that some Member States are of the opinion that the relationship between those provisions and ITU provisions should be thoroughly considered before changing the definition contained in the Convention,

invites the Radiocommunication Assembly

to include, in its programme of work, studies of the possibility and relevance of including in the Radio Regulations frequency bands above 3 000 GHz,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to report to world radiocommunication conferences on the progress of ITU-R studies concerning the use of frequencies above 3 000 GHz,

resolves

that world radiocommunication conferences can include in agendas for future conferences, items relevant to spectrum regulation of frequencies above 3 000 GHz and take any appropriate measures, including revision of the relevant parts of the Radio Regulations¹,

urges Member States

to continue participating in the work taking place in ITU-R on the use of spectrum above 3 000 GHz.

(Marrakesh, 2002)

¹ Entry into force of such new regulations would depend on consequential changes to No. 1005 of the Annex to the Convention at the following plenipotentiary conference.

RESOLUTION 119 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

**Methods to improve the efficiency and effectiveness
of the Radio Regulations Board**

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 119 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) that the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2003) (WRC-03) introduced important amendments to Article 13 of the Radio Regulations, including two new important additions in Nos 13.0.1 and 13.0.2, and that the same conference also introduced amendments to the working methods of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB),

considering

- a) that WRC-03 considered that further improvements are both possible and necessary in order to ensure a high degree of transparency in the Board's work;
- b) that WRC-03 introduced improvements to the working methods of the Board on the basis of Resolution 119 (Marrakesh, 2002), such as, *inter alia*, inclusion of the reasons for every RRB decision in the summary of decisions;
- c) the continued importance of efficient and effective RRB working methods in meeting the requirements of the Radio Regulations and in preserving the rights of Member States;
- d) the continued concerns expressed by some Member States at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and at this conference in regard to transparency and efficiency of the RRB's working methods;

e) that, since RRB has an important role to consider appeals by Member States as prescribed in the Radio Regulations, appropriate facilities and resources are necessary for it to continue discharging its responsibilities expeditiously,

recognizing

the importance that the Union attaches to the RRB's activities,

resolves to instruct the Radio Regulations Board

1 to continue to review periodically its working methods and internal processes and develop appropriate changes in its methods and decision-making processes and their overall effectiveness in order to attain a higher degree of transparency, and report the results to the next WRC through the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR);

2 to continue to include in the summary of its decisions (No. 13.18 of the Radio Regulations):

- the reasons for each decision taken by the Board;
- comments received from administrations on the Rules of Procedure;

this summary of decisions, including the associated reasons, shall be published by circular letter and on the RRB website;

3 to continue to give advice to WRC and regional radiocommunication conferences, at an appropriate time, on difficulties in the application of any regulatory provision in force as well as those under discussion at the conference;

4 to prepare the necessary input to the report of the Director of BR to the next WRC in accordance with Nos 13.0.1 and 13.0.2 of the Radio Regulations with respect to the implementation of the above-mentioned provisions;

5 to schedule its meetings with a view to facilitating consideration and action by administrations in accordance with No. 13.14 of the Radio Regulations,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to continue to provide to RRB:

- detailed explanations from BR on matters to be considered at Board meetings;
- any relevant information from appropriate staff within BR,

calls upon all Member States

to continue to provide all necessary assistance and support to RRB members individually, and the Board as a whole, in carrying out their functions,

invites the 2007 and subsequent world radiocommunication conferences

to review, and to continue developing, principles, applied or to be applied by RRB in the preparation of new Rules of Procedure in accordance with Article 13 of the Radio Regulations, with particular attention to Nos 13.0.1 and 13.0.2 thereof,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to continue to make available the necessary facilities and resources for RRB members in conducting their meetings;
- 2 to continue to facilitate the recognition of the status of RRB members pursuant to No. 142A of the ITU Convention;
- 3 to provide the necessary logistical support, such as computer hardware and software, to RRB members from developing countries, if required, in order to perform their duties as Board members,

further instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the 2007 session of the Council, to subsequent sessions of the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on actions taken pursuant to this resolution and the results thereof.

(Marrakesh, 2002) – (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

RESOLUTION 122 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

**The evolving role of the World Telecommunication
Standardization Assembly**

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

considering

a) Article 13 of the ITU Convention, which specifies the roles and responsibilities of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), as well as Articles 14 and 14A, concerning the telecommunication standardization study groups and Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG);

b) the decisions of previous plenipotentiary conferences concerning the functioning and management of ITU standardization activities;

c) Resolutions 1, 7, 22, 33 and 45 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, pursuant to which:

- the membership is able to revise existing questions and create new questions between WTSA's;
- the membership is continuing to collaborate with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC);
- the membership, working through TSAG, is able to restructure and establish study groups between WTSA's;
- the membership, working through TSAG, is able to identify new and converging technologies and the need to develop appropriate standards, rapidly and reliably;
- the membership, working through TSAG, is able to create, terminate or maintain other groups between WTSA's, in order to enhance and improve the effectiveness of the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), for purposes including the coordination of ITU-T's work and flexible response to high-priority issues that span several study groups;

- TSAG is instructed to take an active role in ensuring coordination between study groups, as appropriate, on high-priority standardization issues that are being studied in more than one study group, and to take into account, and implement as necessary, advice given to it by other groups on effective coordination on high-priority standardization topics;

d) the work of Member States and ITU-T Sector Members in the Sector study groups and TSAG in implementing these decisions and in adopting working procedures that have improved the timeliness and efficiency of standards activities while maintaining their quality;

e) Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on bridging the standardization development gap between developed and developing countries;

f) § 64 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles of the World Summit on the Information Society, which recognizes that ITU's core competences in the fields of information and communication technologies – 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,

considering further

the analysis of ITU's standardization activities by the Working Group on ITU Reform (WGR) and the emphasis placed by WGR on the need for continued improvement in the effectiveness of the standardization process and the need to achieve an effective partnership between Member States and Sector Members,

recognizing

a) the positive results of the alternative approval process in ITU-T's working methods, in particular the reduction of the time taken for the approval of relevant questions and recommendations, in accordance with the procedures adopted by the Sector;

b) the position of WTSA as a broad and inclusive forum where Member States and ITU-T Sector Members are able to discuss the future of ITU-T, review the progress of the ITU-T standardization work programme, consider the Sector's overall structure and functioning and set goals for ITU-T;

c) that WTSA serves all the Member States and ITU-T Sector Members, as a decision-making forum to resolve issues within its competence that may be brought before it;

d) that a Global Standards Symposium (GSS) was held the day before WTSA-08,

aware

a) of the continual challenges posed to the membership by the current financial state of the Union, of the number of ITU-T meetings and related events and of the important role of WTSA as the oversight body for ITU-T;

b) of the need for Member States and ITU-T Sector Members to work closely in ITU-T, in a proactive, cooperative and forward-looking way, taking into account their respective responsibilities and objectives, in order to promote the continued evolution of ITU-T;

c) that ITU-T aims to continue to provide a unique, worldwide venue for government and industry to work together to foster the development and use of interoperable and non-discriminatory standards based on openness, and which are both demand-driven and sensitive to the needs of users;

d) that the rapid pace of change in the telecommunication environment demands that, in order to maintain its role, ITU-T must have the flexibility to make timely decisions between WSAs on matters such as work priorities, study group structure and meeting schedules,

resolves

1 to encourage WTSA to further develop its working methods and procedures for the purpose of improving the management of ITU-T's standardization activities;

2 that WTSA shall continue, in accordance with its responsibilities, and subject to available financial resources, to promote the continued evolution of the standardization sector by means such as, but not limited to, the strengthening of the role of TSAG;

3 that WTSA shall continue to adequately address strategic issues in standardization and, through the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, provide its proposals and comments to the ITU Council;

4 that WTSA, in its conclusions, should continue to take into account the Union's strategic plan and, consistent with No. 188 of the ITU Convention, take into consideration the financial status of the Sector;

5 that WTSA encourage continuing close cooperation and coordination with international, regional and national organizations that formulate standards relevant to the work of ITU-T,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 in preparing the Director's report to WTSA, to include a report on the financial status of the Sector in order to assist WTSA in its functions;

2 to continue, in consultation with relevant bodies, and the ITU membership, and in collaboration with the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, as appropriate, to organize GSS;

invites the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly

to continue to take into consideration the conclusions of GSS,

encourages

1 Member States and ITU-T Sector Members to support the evolving role of WTSA;

2 Member States, ITU-T Sector Members, and the chairmen and vice-chairmen of TSAG and the study groups to concentrate, *inter alia*, on the identification and analysis of strategic issues in standardization in their preparations for WTSA so as to facilitate the work of the assembly.

RESOLUTION 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries

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

recalling

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

considering

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

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

c) that, under the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, ITU-T is to work to "*provide support 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*",

considering further

a) that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted Resolutions 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), 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), 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 for ITU-T in the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference:

- 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 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) and of Resolutions 17, 53 and 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), 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) of the Radiocommunication Assembly, Resolutions 17 , 44 and 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), 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 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 to further collaborate with the relevant regional organizations and support their work in this area,
- 5 to strengthen the reporting mechanisms on the implementation of the action plan associated with Resolution 44 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) 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.

RESOLUTION 124 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development¹

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

considering

the provisions of the ITU Constitution, as contained in Chapter IV thereof on the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), particularly with regard, *inter alia*, to the functions of ITU-D for building awareness of the impact of telecommunications on national economic and social development, its catalytic role in promoting the development, expansion and operation of telecommunication services and networks, especially in developing countries, and the need to maintain and enhance cooperation with regional and other telecommunication organizations,

considering further

Resolution 31 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunication infrastructure for socio-economic and cultural development, which highlights:

- telecommunications as a prerequisite for development;
- the impact of telecommunications on agriculture, health, education, transport, human settlement, etc.;
- the continuing decline in development resources available to developing countries,

¹ Subject to the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

noting

a) that, in their declarations and resolutions, world telecommunication development conferences (WTDC) have reaffirmed a commitment to enhancing expansion and development of telecommunication services in developing countries and harnessing capacity for the application of new and innovative services;

b) the adoption of the Doha Action Plan, incorporating key chapters on global information infrastructure development and the special programme for least developed countries,

aware

that the Council, in its Resolution 1184 on WTDC (Istanbul, 2002), urged that conference to place special emphasis on the problem of “bridging the digital divide”,

taking note of

a) the recognition by the United Nations General Assembly in its Resolution 56/37 of the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session (Lusaka, July 2001) of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD);

b) the actions for NEPAD set out in annex hereto;

c) the declaration by the Economic and Social Council on the role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development,

taking cognizance of

a) the operative paragraphs of Resolution 56/218 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa, relating to consideration of plans and modalities during 2002 for future engagement with NEPAD and calling on the United Nations system and the international community to support the New African Initiative and to ensure effective representation;

b) the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society and the work under way to implement the African Regional Action Plan for the Knowledge Economy (ARAPKE);

c) the call made on 23 November 2004 by the Summit of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementing Committee (HSGIC) for an effective implementation of the NEPAD information and communication technology (ICT) programme;

d) the request made in the Abuja Declaration of African ministers in charge of telecommunications and ICT concerning infrastructure development, to provide appropriate financial resources to support NEPAD ICT activities,

recognizing

that, in spite of the impressive growth and expansion in telecommunications/ICTs recorded in the African region since WTDC (Valletta, 1998), many areas of major concern still exist and considerable disparities persist in the region, and the digital divide continues to widen,

recognizing further

that ICT development and the development of telecommunication infrastructures in Africa require regional and interregional support for the programmes and initiatives,

resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to pay particular attention to implementation of the provisions of the ITU-D Action Plan relating to support for NEPAD, earmarking resources so that this can be permanently monitored,

requests the Secretary-General

to mobilize and release appropriate financial resources for activities to support NEPAD, in particular from the ICT Development Fund.

(Marrakesh, 2002) – (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 124 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Actions for NEPAD**1 Infrastructure**

- i) Preparation of master plans for ICT infrastructure development
- ii) Facilitation of the introduction of digital technologies, especially for broadcasting
- iii) Support for all projects which promote ICT development and subregional and regional integration, for example, the East African Submarine Cable project (EASSy), the NEPAD e-school initiative, RASCOM, e-Post Africa, COMTEL, SRIL, INTELCOM II, the ARAPKE projects, etc.
- iv) Establishment and interconnection of national Internet exchange points
- v) Evaluation of the impact and adoption of measures for strengthening functional capacities and the new missions of subregional maintenance centres
- vi) Encourage the establishment of technological alliances in order to promote research and development at a regional level

2 Environment: development and implementation

- i) An Africa-wide vision, strategy and action plan for ICT
- ii) A national vision and strategies for the development of ICT with maximum linkage to other national development strategies, notably the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- iii) Elaboration of a national policy framework and strategy for universal access
- iv) Provision of support for the harmonization of policy and regulatory frameworks at the subregional level

3 Capacity building, cooperation and partnerships

- i) Support to the African Telecommunications Union by providing administrative support and assistance in technical expertise
- ii) Support for the elaboration of the planning and management of the frequency spectrum at national, subregional and regional levels
- iii) Support the strengthening of ICT training institutions and the network of centres of excellence in the region
- iv) Establishment of a cooperation mechanism amongst regional institutions that provide development assistance to African countries in the ICT sector
- v) Establishment of an ad hoc regional ICT think tank
- vi) Strengthening of subregional telecommunication regulatory associations
- vii) Strengthening of public-private partnership
- viii) Establishment of an African ICT database
- ix) Strengthening the capacities of regional economic communities (RECs) for better implementation of the ICT projects and initiatives

RESOLUTION 125 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

**Assistance and support to Palestine
for rebuilding its telecommunication networks**

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

recalling

- a) Resolutions 125 (Marrakesh, 2002), 99 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) and 32 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolutions 18 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), 18 (Rev. Istanbul, 2002) and 18 (Valletta, 1998) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- c) the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- d) Nos 6 and 7 of the ITU Constitution indicating among the purposes of the Union "*to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants*" and "*to promote the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations*";
- e) the terms of Resolution 43/177 (1988) of the United Nations General Assembly, under which it was decided to use the designation "Palestine" in the United Nations system,

considering

- a) that the ITU Constitution and Convention are designed to strengthen peace and security in the world for the development of international cooperation and better understanding among the peoples concerned;
- b) that ITU's policy of assistance to Palestine for the development of its telecommunication sector has been efficient but has not yet fulfilled its goals, due to the prevailing situation;
- c) that, for Palestine to take an effective part in the new information society, it has to build its information society,

considering further

- a) that the establishment of a reliable and modern telecommunication network is an essential part of economic and social development and is of the utmost importance to the future of the Palestinian people;
- b) that the international community has an important role in assisting Palestine to develop a modern and reliable telecommunication network;
- c) that Palestine at present does not have international telecommunication networks on account of difficulties for their establishment,

mindful

of the fundamental principles contained in the Preamble of the Constitution,

noting

the Telecommunication Development Bureau's (BDT) long-term technical assistance to Palestine for the development of its telecommunications in implementation of Resolution 32 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the urgent need for assistance to be provided in the various fields of communication and information,

resolves

that the plan of action initiated after the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) within the framework of the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, with the specialized assistance of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, shall be continued and enhanced in order to provide assistance and support to Palestine for rebuilding and developing its telecommunication infrastructure, re-establishing institutions in this sector, developing telecommunication legislation and a regulatory framework including a numbering plan, radio-frequency spectrum management, tariff and human resource development and all other forms of assistance,

calls upon Member States

to make every effort with a view to:

- i) preserving the Palestinian telecommunication infrastructure;
- ii) facilitating the establishment of Palestine's own international gateway networks, including satellite earth stations, submarine cables, optical fibres and microwave systems;
- iii) providing all forms of assistance and support to Palestine, bilaterally or through executive measures taken by ITU, in rebuilding, restoring and developing the Palestinian telecommunication network;
- iv) assisting Palestine in recovering its entitlements accruing from incoming and outgoing international traffic;
- v) providing assistance to Palestine in support of the implementation of BDT projects, including human resources capacity building,

invites the Council

to allocate the necessary funds within available resources for the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

- 1 to continue and enhance the technical assistance provided to Palestine for the development of its telecommunications, taking into consideration the need to overcome the increasing and escalating difficulties encountered in the provision of this assistance during the previous cycle since 2002;
- 2 to take appropriate measures within the mandate of BDT aimed at facilitating the establishment of international access networks, including terrestrial and satellite stations, submarine cables, optical fibre and microwave systems;
- 3 to provide a periodic report on various experiences in liberalization and privatization of telecommunications and to assess their impact on the development of the sector in the region of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank;
- 4 to implement e-health, e-education, e-government, spectrum planning and management pursuant to the previous agreements in ITU, and human resources development projects and all other forms of assistance;

5 to submit an annual report to the ITU Council on progress made in implementing this resolution and similar resolutions and the mechanisms employed to deal with the increasing difficulties arising,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to ensure that this resolution and all other resolutions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference on Palestine, in particular in relation to the international access code and the processing of frequency assignment notifications, are implemented, and to submit periodic reports to the Council on progress on these questions;

2 to coordinate the activities carried out by the three ITU Sectors in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of Palestine is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress achieved on these issues.

RESOLUTION 126 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Assistance and support to the Republic of Serbia for rebuilding its destroyed public broadcasting system

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

recalling

- a) the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

noting

- a) Resolution 126 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 33 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- c) that the key role played by ITU in the rebuilding of the country's telecommunication sector has been widely recognized,

noting with appreciation

the efforts deployed by the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau towards the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

recognizing

- a) that reliable public broadcasting and telecommunication systems are indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;
- b) that the newly established public broadcasting facility in the Republic of Serbia, the public entity "Broadcast Multiplex and Network Operator" (ETV), formerly a part of Radio Television of Serbia, has been severely damaged;

c) that the damage to public broadcasting (ETV) in Serbia should concern the whole international community, in particular ITU;

d) that, as public broadcaster, ETV is a public entity, which should start broadcasting digital television programmes on 4 April 2012;

e) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Serbia will not be able to bring its public broadcasting system and the digital switchover process up to an acceptable level without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

resolves

1 to continue special action, within the framework and available budgetary resources of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, with specialized assistance from the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector;

2 to provide appropriate assistance;

3 to support Serbia in rebuilding its public broadcasting systems,

calls upon Member States

1 to offer all possible assistance;

2 to support the Government of Serbia, either bilaterally or through, or, in any case, in coordination with, the special action of the Union referred above,

instructs the Council

to allocate the necessary funds, within available resources, in order to continue this action,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to use the necessary funds, within available resources, in order to continue appropriate action,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to coordinate the activities carried out by the ITU Sectors in accordance with the above;
- 2 to ensure that ITU action in favour of Serbia is as effective as possible;
- 3 to report on the matter to the ITU Council.

(Marrakesh, 2002) – (Rev. Antalya, 2006) – (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 127 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Assistance and support to the Government of Afghanistan for rebuilding its telecommunication system

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Marrakesh, 2002),

recalling

the noble principles and purposes of ITU and the key role the Union can play in the rebuilding of a telecommunication sector,

recognizing

a) that a reliable telecommunication system is a prerequisite for promoting the economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from conflicts or war;

b) that, as the result of the past 24 years of war in Afghanistan, the telecommunication system has been destroyed and needs urgent attention for its basic reconstruction;

c) that the present state of the telecommunication system in Afghanistan, as a post-conflict country, should concern the whole international community, in particular ITU;

d) that without the assistance and comprehensive support of the international community, Afghanistan, as a war-torn country, will not be able to rebuild its basic telecommunication infrastructure, which is very necessary for the social and economic reconstruction of the country,

resolves

1 to initiate special action, within the framework of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, with specialized assistance from the Telecommunication Standardization Sector;

2 to provide appropriate assistance and support to the Government of Afghanistan in rebuilding its telecommunication system,

calls upon Member States

to offer all possible assistance and support to the Government of Afghanistan either bilaterally or through the special action of the Union referred to above,

instructs the Council

to allocate the necessary funds, within available resources, in order to initiate the above-mentioned action,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

- 1 to ensure adequate resource mobilization, including within the internal budget, for the implementation of the proposed actions;
- 2 to ensure that the ITU action in favour of Afghanistan is as effective as possible;
- 3 to report on the matter to the Council.

(Marrakesh, 2002)

RESOLUTION 128 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

**Support for the Agenda for Connectivity in the Americas
and Quito Action Plan**

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

considering

the provisions of the ITU Constitution, as contained in Chapter IV thereof on the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), particularly with regard, *inter alia*, to the functions of ITU-D for building awareness of the impact of telecommunications on national economic and social development, its catalytic role in promoting the development, expansion and operation of telecommunication services and networks, especially in developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states, and the need to maintain and enhance cooperation with regional and other telecommunication organizations,

recalling

a) Resolution 21 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on coordination and collaboration with regional organizations, which resolved that ITU-D should actively coordinate, collaborate and organize joint activities with regional and subregional organizations and training institutions and take into consideration their activities, as well as providing them with direct technical assistance;

b) Resolution 39 (Istanbul, 2002), adopted by WTDC-02 and confirmed by WTDC-06, on the Agenda for Connectivity in the Americas and Quito Action Plan, which resolved to include among the high priorities of ITU support for initiatives under the Agenda for Connectivity in the Americas, recommending the use of mechanisms to help to achieve the necessary results for each country and region, and to promote the exchange of information on the development of connectivity activities globally;

c) Resolution 54 (Doha, 2006) of WTDC, on information and communication technology (ICT) applications, which replaced and updated the content of:

- Resolution 41 (Istanbul, 2002) of WTDC, on e-health (including tele-health/telemedicine), which, among other actions, directed the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to continue its efforts to raise awareness of decision-makers, health professionals, partners, beneficiaries and other key players about the benefits of telecommunications for e-health applications and to support e-health projects in collaboration with government, public, private, national and international partners;

- Resolution 42 (Istanbul, 2002) of WTDC, on implementation of tele-education programmes, which instructed the Director of BDT to conduct studies of the viability of tele-education systems, provide technical assistance and support to help implementing various tele-education systems, and identify sources of funding for necessary equipment and training for the provision of tele-education applications;

d) Resolution 50 (Doha, 2006) of WTDC, on optimal integration of ICTs, which replaced and updated the content of Recommendation 14 (Istanbul, 2002) of WTDC, on pilot integration projects for information and communication technologies, recommending that BDT adopt all necessary measures to implement regional projects derived from non-exclusive integration models designed to link all stakeholders, organizations and institutions of the various sectors in an ongoing relationship of cooperation in which information is disseminated over networks, so as to narrow the digital divide, and also that BDT play a central role in this initiative, using the funds at its disposal to attain that objective, and that the Latin American region serve as the initial testing ground for such an initiative;

e) Resolution 32 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of WTDC, on international and regional cooperation, which resolves that ITU-D should strengthen its relations with regional and subregional telecommunication organizations to stimulate new initiatives such as the Agenda for Connectivity of the Americas,

taking into account

the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Geneva Plan of Action adopted at the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (Geneva, 2003) and the Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted at the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, 2005),

noting

that the third and fourth regular meetings of the Assembly of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) (held in Washington, DC in 2002 and in San José, Costa Rica in 2006), respectively, adopted and confirmed Resolution CITEL/RES. 33 (III-02) on the implementation of the Agenda for Connectivity in the Americas currently under way, wherein it is recognized that the above-mentioned Agenda and the Quito Action Plan, developed by CITEL, are a significant and positive contribution to efforts under way in a number of forums to bridge the digital divide,

recognizing

that, in spite of the impressive growth and expansion in telecommunications/ICTs recorded in the Americas region since WTDC-98, many areas of major concern still exist and considerable disparities persist in the region, and the narrowing of the digital divide continues to be a priority,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

to continue releasing appropriate financial resources under the ITU financial plan for 2008-2011 and subsequent plans to support and stimulate the implementation of projects aimed at fulfilling the objectives set in the WTDC-06 resolutions highlighted above, in particular from the ICT Development Fund,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue paying particular attention to implementation of the provisions of the Doha Action Plan relating to the initiatives under the framework of the Agenda for Connectivity in the Americas, as directed by Resolution 39 (Istanbul, 2002), which encompasses also the projects associated with the other resolutions cited above;

2 to strengthen support to the Member States in this regard through the ITU Regional Office for the Americas, and to help identify additional financial resources to supplement those assigned by ITU for supporting the development of all related projects in the Americas region.

(Marrakesh, 2002) – (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

RESOLUTION 130 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

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

recalling

a) Resolution 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the creation of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs), particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

c) that ITU Council Resolution 1305, adopted at its 2009 session, identified the security, safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet as public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU,

considering

a) the crucial importance of information and communication infrastructures and their applications to practically all forms of social and economic activity;

b) that, with the application and development of information and communication technologies (ICTs), new threats from various sources have emerged that have had an impact on confidence and security in the use of ICTs by all Member States, Sector Members and other stakeholders, including all users of ICTs, and on the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all Member States, and that threats to and vulnerabilities of networks continue to give rise to ever-growing security challenges across national borders for all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, while noting in this context the strengthening of ITU's role in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the need to further enhance international cooperation and develop appropriate existing national, regional and international mechanisms (for example, agreements, best practices, memorandums of understanding, etc);

c) that the ITU Secretary-General has been invited to support the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber-Threats (IMPACT), the Forum for Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST) and other global or regional cybersecurity projects, as appropriate, and all countries, particularly developing countries, have been invited to take part in their activities;

d) the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA);

e) that, in order to protect these infrastructures and address these challenges and threats, coordinated national, regional and international action is required for prevention, preparation, response and recovery from computer security incidents, on the part of government authorities, at the national (including the creation of national CIRTs), and sub-national levels, the private sector and citizens and users, in addition to international and regional cooperation and coordination, and that ITU has a lead role to play within its mandate and competencies in this field;

f) the need for continual evolution in new technologies to support the early detection of, and coordinated and timely response to, events or incidents compromising computer security, or computer network security incidents that could compromise the availability, integrity and confidentiality of critical infrastructures in ITU Member States, and for strategies that will minimize the impact of such incidents and mitigate the growing risks and threats to which such platforms are exposed,

recognizing

a) that the development of ICTs has been and continues to be instrumental for the growth and development of the global economy, underpinned by security and trust;

b) that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) affirmed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the great importance of multistakeholder implementation at the international level, and established Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs), with ITU identified in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society as moderator/facilitator for the action line, and that this task has been carried out by the Union in recent years, for example under GCA;

c) that WTDC-10 has adopted the Hyderabad Action Plan and its Programme 2, on cybersecurity and ICT applications and IP-based network related issues, which identifies cybersecurity as a priority activity of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and defines activities to be undertaken by BDT; and has also adopted Resolution 45 (Hyderabad, 2010), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, calling on the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the next plenipotentiary conference for consideration and required action, as appropriate; and Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them; and that moreover, a national IP-based public network security centre for developing countries is under study by Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

d) that, to support the creation of national CIRTs in Member States where these are needed and are currently absent, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) adopted Resolution 58 (Johannesburg, 2008), on encouraging the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries; and WTDC-10 adopted Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

e) § 15 of the Tunis Commitment, which states that: "*Recognizing the principles of universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations, the need to take into account the level of social and economic development of each country, and respecting the development-oriented aspects of the information society, we underscore that ICTs are effective tools to promote peace, security and stability, to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law, at national, regional and international levels. ICTs can be used to promote economic growth and enterprise development. Infrastructure development, human capacity building, information security and network security are critical to achieve these goals. We further recognize the need to effectively confront challenges and threats resulting from use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security. It is necessary to prevent the abuse of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights*", and that the challenges created by this misuse of ICT resources have only continued to increase since WSIS;

f) that Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at the national, regional and international levels, may require assistance from ITU in establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, on request from these Member States, while noting that there are a number of regional and international initiatives which may support these countries in elaborating such legal measures;

g) Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

h) the relevant outcomes of WTSA-08, notably:

i) Resolution 50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on cybersecurity;

ii) Resolution 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on countering and combating spam;

i) that Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010) provides for the establishment of CIRTs,

aware

a) that ITU and other international organizations, through a variety of activities, are examining issues related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including stability and measures to combat spam, malware, etc., and to protect personal data and privacy;

b) that ITU-T Study Group 17, Study Groups 1 and 2 of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and other relevant ITU study groups continue to work on technical means for the security of information and communication networks, in accordance with Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and Resolutions 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and 69 (Hyderabad, 2010);

c) that ITU has a fundamental role to play in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

d) that Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009), on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs, invites ITU to pursue, principally on the basis of membership contributions and direction, further initiatives and activities, in close partnership with other concerned national, regional and international entities and organizations, consistent with Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, and all other relevant ITU resolutions;

e) that ITU-D Study Group 1 continues to carry out the studies called for in ITU-D Question 22-1/1 (Securing information and communications networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity), which has been reflected in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/211,

noting

a) that, as an intergovernmental organization with private-sector participation, ITU is well-positioned to play an important role, together with other relevant international bodies and organizations, in addressing threats and vulnerabilities, which affect efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

b) §§ 35 and 36 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles and § 39 of the Tunis Agenda, on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

c) that although there are no universally agreed upon definitions of spam and other terms in this sphere, spam was characterized by ITU-T Study Group 2, at its June 2006 session, as a term commonly used to describe unsolicited electronic bulk communications over e-mail or mobile messaging (SMS, MMS), usually with the objective of marketing commercial products or services;

d) the Union's initiative concerning IMPACT and FIRST;

e) that BDT Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan was adopted with the understanding of the delegations to WTDC-10 that BDT does not draft laws,

bearing in mind

the work of the ITU established by Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 58 (Johannesburg, 2008); Resolutions 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and 69 (Hyderabad, 2010); BDT Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan; the relevant ITU-T Questions on technical aspects regarding the security of information and communication networks; and ITU-D Question 22-1/1,

resolves

- 1 to continue to give this work high priority within ITU, in accordance with its competences and expertise;
- 2 to give high priority to the work in ITU described under *bearing in mind* above, in accordance with its competences and areas of expertise, while being mindful of the need to avoid duplicating work among the Bureaux or the General Secretariat or work which more appropriately falls within the mandates of other intergovernmental and relevant international bodies;
- 3 that ITU shall focus resources and programmes on those areas of cybersecurity within its core mandate and expertise, notably the technical and development spheres, and not including areas related to Member States' application of legal or policy principles related to national defence, national security, content and cybercrime, which are within their sovereign rights, although this does not however exclude ITU from carrying out its mandate to develop technical recommendations designed to reduce vulnerabilities in the ICT infrastructure, nor from providing all the assistance that was agreed upon at WTDC-10, including Programme 2 activities such as "*assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats*" and in activities under Question 22-1/1,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

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

2 consistent with Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) to work towards the preparation of a document relating to a possible memorandum of understanding (MoU), including the legal analysis of the MoU and its scope of application, among interested Member States, to strengthen cybersecurity and combat cyberthreats, in order to protect developing countries and any country interested in acceding to this possible MoU, with the outcome of the meeting to be submitted to the Council session in 2011 for its consideration and any action, as appropriate;

3 to facilitate access to tools and resources, within the available budget, required for enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs for all Member States, consistent with WSIS provisions on universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations;

4 to continue to maintain the cybersecurity gateway as a way to share information on national, regional and international cybersecurity-related initiatives worldwide;

5 to report annually to the Council on these activities and to make proposals as appropriate;

6 to further enhance coordination between the study groups and programmes concerned,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to intensify work within existing ITU-T study groups in order to:

- i) address existing and future threats and vulnerabilities affecting efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, by developing reports or recommendations, as appropriate, with the goal of implementing the resolutions of WTSA-08, particularly Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 58 (Johannesburg, 2008), allowing work to begin before a Question is approved;
- ii) seek ways to enhance the exchange of technical information in these fields, promote the adoption of protocols and standards that enhance security, and promote international cooperation among appropriate entities;

iii) facilitate projects deriving from the outcomes of WTSA-08, in particular:

- a) Resolution 50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on cybersecurity;
- b) Resolution 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on countering and combating spam;

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

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to develop, consistent with the results of WTDC-10 and pursuant to Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010) and Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan, the project for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity and combating spam in response to the needs of developing countries, in close collaboration with the relevant partners;

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

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

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

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

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

7 to report annually to the Council on these activities and make proposals as appropriate,

further instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

each within the scope of his responsibilities:

1 to implement relevant resolutions of both WTSA-08 and WTDC-10, including Programme 2 on providing support and assistance to developing countries in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

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

3 without duplicating the work under ITU-D Question 22-1/1, to identify best practices in establishing CIRTs, to prepare a reference guide for the Member States and, where appropriate, to contribute to Question 22-1/1;

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

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

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

7 to provide the necessary technical and financial support, within the constraints of existing budgetary resources, in accordance with Resolution 58 (Johannesburg, 2008);

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

instructs the Secretary-General

pursuant to his initiative on this matter:

1 to propose to the Council, taking into account the activities of the three Sectors in this regard, an action plan to strengthen the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to cooperate with relevant international organizations, including through the adoption of MoUs, subject to the approval of the Council in this regard, in accordance with Resolution 100 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

requests the Council

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

invites Member States

to consider joining appropriate competent international and regional initiatives for enhancing national legislative frameworks relevant to the security of information and communication network,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to contribute on this subject to the relevant ITU study groups and to any other activities for which the Union is responsible;

2 to contribute to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs at the national, regional and international levels, by undertaking activities as outlined in § 12 of the Geneva Plan of Action, and to contribute to the preparation of studies in these areas;

3 to promote the development of educational and training programmes to enhance user awareness of risks in cyberspace.

(Marrakesh, 2002) – (Rev. Antalya, 2006) – (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 131 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

**Information and communication technology index¹
and community connectivity indicators²**

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

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;

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.

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) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) as well as Programme 3 of the Hyderabad 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 of the Hyderabad 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;

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) 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, and to publish them regularly;

2 to promote the activities required to define and adopt new 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), 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), 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), 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 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.

(Marrakesh, 2002) – (Rev. Antalya, 2006) – (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

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

recalling

Resolution 133 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on this subject,

considering

the provisions of Resolutions 101 and 102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses,

recalling further

a) the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), as defined in resolutions adopted at the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008), including, *inter alia*, Resolution 47 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on country code top-level domain names, and Resolution 48 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on internationalized domain names, and ongoing activities in ITU-T Study Group 16 in this regard;

b) the commitment of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) to advance the process for the introduction of multilingualism in a number of areas including domain names, e-mail, Internet addresses and keyword look-up;

c) the need to promote regional root servers and the use of internationalized domain names in order to overcome linguistic barriers to Internet access;

d) past successful standardization activities undertaken by ITU-T with regard to the adoption of recommendations pertaining to non-Latin character sets for telex (five-character code) and data transfer (seven-character code), allowing the use of non-Latin character sets for national and regional telex and for data transfer at global, regional and international level,

aware

a) of the continuing progress towards integration of telecommunications and the Internet;

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

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

emphasizing

a) that the current domain name system does not fully reflect the diverse and growing language needs of all users;

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

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

d) the role of ITU to assist its membership in promoting the use of their language scripts for domain names, as it has done in the past in relation to telex and data transfer;

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

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

recognizing

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

b) that there are a number of challenges with regard to intellectual property and the deployment of internationalized domain names, and adequate solutions should be explored;

c) the role played by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) with regard to dispute resolution for domain names;

d) the role played by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) with regard to promoting cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content;

e) that ITU enjoys close cooperation with both WIPO and UNESCO;

f) that it is paramount to maintain global interoperability as domain names expand to include non-Latin character sets,

resolves

to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations¹ involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

- 1 to take an active part in all international discussions, initiatives and activities on the deployment and management of internationalized Internet domain names, in cooperation with relevant organizations, including WIPO and UNESCO,
- 2 to take any necessary action to ensure the sovereignty of ITU Member States with regard to Recommendation ITU-T E.164 numbering plans whatever the application in which they are used;
- 3 to promote effectively the role of the ITU membership in the internationalization of domain names in their respective language scripts using their specific character sets;
- 4 to support Member States in meeting the commitments of the Geneva Plan of Action and the Tunis Agenda in respect of internationalized domain names;
- 5 to make proposals, where appropriate, for achieving the aims of this resolution as quickly as possible;
- 6 to give priority to the studies carried out by ITU-T as regards different non-Latin scripts;

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

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

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

instructs the Council

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

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

2 to increase awareness at national and regional levels among all interested parties and to encourage their participation in the Union's work, and that of ITU-T in particular, and to invite the entity engaged in development and deployment of internationalized domain names to cooperate with the Union and ITU-T in order to help implement this resolution;

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

RESOLUTION 135 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

ITU's role in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries¹, and in implementing relevant national, regional and interregional projects

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 135 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on assistance and support to countries in special need for rebuilding their telecommunication sector;
- c) relevant resolutions of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010) – especially Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and its annexes, on implementation of initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels approved by the six² regions; Resolution 32 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on international and regional cooperation on regional initiatives; and Resolution 34 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technology in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response – as well as the provisions of the five programmes adopted by the conference and their linkage with those resolutions,

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

² Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia-Pacific, Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe.

considering

- a) the development goals which require that telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) be accessible to humanity as a whole, especially the peoples of developing countries;
- b) the accumulated and advanced experience of ITU in implementing the above-mentioned resolutions;
- c) the tasks assigned to ITU as regards Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, and required participation by ITU in implementing other action lines that depend on the availability of telecommunications/ICTs, in agreement with the United Nations agencies that collaborate in implementing these action lines;
- d) the continued success achieved by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in its partnerships to implement many development programmes, including developing telecommunication/ICT networks in several developing countries;
- e) the Hyderabad Action Plan and the necessary optimization of resources to achieve the proposed goals;
- f) the actions undertaken to implement Resolution 157 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening of the project execution function in ITU,

resolves

- 1 that ITU should:
 - i) continue to coordinate efforts for the harmonization, development and enhancement of telecommunications/ICTs throughout the world towards building the information society, and to take appropriate measures to adapt itself to the trends in the telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development environment;
 - ii) renew contacts with the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to revise the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), with a view to implementing Action Line C7 in the Tunis Agenda relating to education and cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

- 2 that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) shall:
- i) continue to provide highly qualified technical experts to offer advice in subjects of importance to developing countries, on an individual and collective basis, and to ensure adequate expertise through recruitment or short-term contracts, as appropriate;
 - ii) continue cooperating with financing sources, whether under the United Nations system, UNDP or other financing arrangements, and multiplying partnerships with Member States, Sector Members, financial institutions and international and regional organizations, to finance the activities related to the implementation of this resolution;
 - iii) continue its Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, based on financial contributions, expert services or any other form of assistance, to help better meet the requests of developing countries in the telecommunication/ICT field as far as possible;
 - iv) take into account, when establishing the above-mentioned actions, previous national or regional connectivity plans, so that the actions carried out give effect to the priority aspects of these plans and the impact of the action undertaken in essential aspects serves the achievement of national, regional and ITU goals; if the administrations do not have these plans, the projects may also consider developing them,

invites regional and international financial organizations and agencies, equipment providers, operators, and all potential partners

to consider the possibility of ensuring complete or partial financing to implement cooperation programmes for developing telecommunications/ICTs, including the regionally approved initiatives under Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010),

instructs the Secretary-General

to submit an annual detailed report to the ITU Council on the results of the implementation of this resolution, including any recommendations which the Secretary-General may deem necessary, in agreement with the Director of BDT, to enhance the impact of this resolution,

invites the Council

to review the results achieved and to take all necessary steps to expedite the implementation of this resolution in the best possible way.

(Antalya, 2006) – (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

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

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 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 to facilitate disaster prevention, mitigation and relief 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

1 to continue their technical studies and to develop recommendations, through the ITU 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 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;

3 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;

4 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, 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.

(Antalya, 2006) – (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 137 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Next-generation network deployment in developing countries¹

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

recalling

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

considering

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

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

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

welcoming

the efforts made by ITU in paying attention to the interests of developing countries (cf. Resolution 17 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), and annexes to Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) 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 networks, in particular 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 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 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) that the challenge, as perceived by WSIS, is to harness the potential of ICTs and ICT applications for promoting the development goals of the Millennium Declaration, namely the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and so forth,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to continue and consolidate their efforts on NGN and future networks² deployment studies and standards-development activities, particularly 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 Action Plan of WTDC-10, 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 to these networks, and benefiting from the experience of these countries,

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

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

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

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

instructs the Council

to consider the reports and proposals made by the Secretary-General and the three Bureaux relating to the implementation of this resolution, making the appropriate linkage with the operative paragraphs of Resolution 44 (Rev. 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.

RESOLUTION 138 (Antalya, 2006)

The Global Symposium for Regulators

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

recalling

Resolution 48 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on cooperation among telecommunication regulators, which resolved:

- a) that telecommunication regulators shall continue to have a specific platform for sharing and exchanging matters concerning regulatory issues (hereinafter referred to as “Global Symposium for Regulators” (GSR));
- b) that ITU, and in particular the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), should continue to support regulatory reform by sharing information and experience;
- c) that the Telecommunication Development Bureau should continue to coordinate and facilitate, within the resources available, joint activities relating to telecommunication policy and regulatory issues with regional and subregional organizations and institutions;
- d) that ITU-D should continue to further provide technical cooperation, regulatory exchange, capacity building and expert advice, with the support of the regional offices, to the extent possible,

considering

- a) the considerable success achieved by regulators through effective participation in the GSR since its inception in 2000, as well as in meetings of regional regulators, held in parallel with the GSR meeting or just before it, a success which also stresses the importance of enhancing regional cooperation among regulators from different countries and regions of the world;

b) the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, in respect of the responsibilities to be assumed by telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) sector regulators,

noting

the multiplicity of subjects and issues closely related to regulators and which have posed challenges to the international community, especially the developing countries, such as integration of services, interconnection, next-generation networks and universal access, in addition to current challenges such as roaming services, quality of service, universal service and protection of consumer rights,

resolves

that the GSR shall be established as a regular activity within the ITU-D work programme,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to hold the GSR annually, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, in order to strengthen exchanges of experience among regulators on the most important regulatory subjects and issues, including ICTs, to support newly established regulators, and to encourage the holding of meetings for regional regulators in parallel with the annual meeting;

2 to rotate the holding of the GSR in different regions of the world.

RESOLUTION 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society

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

recalling

Resolution 139 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

recognizing

- a)* that the 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 there is a need to create opportunities for digital services in developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, taking advantage of the benefits of the revolution in information and communication technologies (ICTs);
- c)* that the new architecture of telecommunication networks shows potential for offering more efficient and economic telecommunication and ICT services and applications, particularly for rural and remote areas;
- d)* that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) highlighted that the ICT infrastructure is an essential foundation for an inclusive information society, and called for the commitment of all States to placing ICTs and ICT applications at the service of development;

e) that the declarations of previous world telecommunication development conferences (WTDC) (Istanbul 2002, Doha 2006 and Hyderabad 2010) have continued to affirm that ICTs and ICT applications are essential for political, economic, social and cultural development, that they play an important role in poverty alleviation, job creation, environmental protection and the prevention and mitigation of natural and other disasters (in addition to the importance of disaster prediction), and that they must be placed at the service of development in other sectors; and that, therefore, opportunities offered by new ICTs should be fully exploited in order to foster sustainable development;

f) that Goal 2 in the strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011 and likewise the fundamental goal of the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 declare that the aim is for ITU to assist in bridging the national, regional and international digital divide in ICTs and ICT applications by facilitating interoperability, interconnection and global connectivity of telecommunication networks and services, and by playing a leading role, within its mandate, in the multistakeholder participation process for follow-up and implementation of the relevant goals and objectives of WSIS;

g) that, even prior to WSIS, in addition to ITU activities, various activities were being executed by many organizations and entities to bridge the digital divide;

h) that such activity by the Union has been increasing since the conclusion of WSIS and the adoption of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, particularly in relation to implementation and follow-up, in accordance with the strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011 and the resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006),

recalling

a) Resolution 24 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of ITU in the development of world telecommunications, Resolution 31 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunication infrastructure and ICTs for socio-economic and cultural development, and Resolution 129 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the digital divide;

b) that the Union's World Telecommunication Development Report has highlighted the unacceptable imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications and the imperative and urgent need to remedy that imbalance;

c) that, in this context, the first WTDC (Buenos Aires, 1994), *inter alia*, called on governments, international agencies and all other parties concerned to accord, particularly in developing countries, an appropriate higher priority to investment and other related actions for the development of telecommunications;

d) that, since that time, WTDCs have established study groups, developed work programmes and approved resolutions to promote digital opportunities, highlighting the role of ICT in a number of areas;

e) that Resolutions 30 and 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference highlight that what countries need, as reflected in these two resolutions, is for the digital divide to be bridged, as a fundamental goal;

f) Resolution 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

endorsing

Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC on this subject,

considering

a) that, even with all the developments described above and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries ICTs and ICT applications are still not affordable to the majority of people, particularly those living in rural areas;

b) that each region, country and area must tackle its own specific issues regarding the digital divide, with emphasis on cooperation with others in order to benefit from experience gained;

c) that many countries do not have the necessary basic infrastructure, long-term plans, laws, regulations and such like in place for the development of ICT and ICT applications;

d) that the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition still face particular problems in bridging the digital divide,

considering further

- a) that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are not only the consequence of economic growth, but a prerequisite for overall development, including economic growth;
- b) that telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, are an integral part of the national, regional and international development process;
- c) that recent progress, and particularly the convergence of telecommunication, information, broadcasting and computer technologies and services, are agents of change for the information age;
- d) that there is a continuing need in most developing countries for investment in various development sectors, while giving priority to investment in the telecommunication/ICT sector, in view of the pressing need for telecommunications/ICTs to support growth and development in other sectors;
- e) that, in this situation, national e-strategies should be linked to overall development goals and guide national decisions;
- f) that it continues to be necessary to provide decision-makers with relevant and timely information on the role and general contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development plans;
- g) that past studies undertaken at the initiative of the Union for assessing the benefits of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the sector have had a salutary effect in other sectors and are a necessary condition for their development,

stressing

- a) the important role played by telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the development of e-government, labour, agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human rights, environmental protection, trade and transfer of information for social welfare, and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries;

b) that telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and applications are central to achieving the goal of digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to information,

mindful

a) that the Hyderabad Declaration emphasized the important role that governments, policy-makers and regulators should play to promote widespread affordable access to telecommunications/ICTs through fair, transparent, stable, predictable, non-discriminatory, enabling legal and regulatory environments that promote competition, foster continued technological and service innovation and encourage investment incentives;

b) that goals in the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 are aimed at enabling and fostering the growth and sustained development of telecommunication networks and services, at facilitating universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society, and at providing assistance to developing countries in order to bridge the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development;

c) that the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by WSIS recognized that policies that create a favourable climate for stability, predictability and fair competition at all levels should be developed and implemented in a manner that attracts more private investment in telecommunications and in ICT infrastructure;

d) that, in many ITU Member States, independent regulatory bodies have been established to deal with regulatory issues such as interconnection, determination of tariffs, licensing and competition, designed to promote digital opportunities at the national level,

appreciating

the various studies that have been carried out as part of the programme of technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union,

resolves

1 that implementation of Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) should be followed up without delay;

2 that the Union should continue to organize, sponsor and conduct necessary studies in order to highlight, in a different and changing context, the contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development;

3 that the Union should continue to act as a clearing-house mechanism for the exchange of information and expertise in this regard, within the implementation of the Hyderabad Action Plan and in partnership with other appropriate organizations, and implement initiatives, programmes and projects aimed at promoting access to telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications,

continues to invite

the administrations and governments of Member States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions and providers of telecommunication equipment and services and ICTs to extend their support for the satisfactory implementation of this resolution,

continues to encourage

all agencies responsible for development aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and regional and national development funds, as well as donor and recipient Member States of the Union, to continue to attach importance to ICTs in the development process and to accord a high priority for resource allocation to this sector,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to bring this resolution to the attention of all interested parties including, in particular, UNDP, IBRD, regional funds and national development funds for cooperation in implementing this resolution;

2 to report annually to the ITU Council on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution;

3 to arrange for the wide dissemination of the findings resulting from the activities carried out in accordance with this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Directors of the other Bureaux, as appropriate

- 1 to continue to assist the Member States and Sector Members in developing a pro-competitive policy and regulatory framework for ICTs and ICT applications;
- 2 to continue to assist Member States and Sector Members with strategies that expand access to telecommunication infrastructure, particularly for rural areas;
- 3 to evaluate models for affordable and sustainable systems for rural access to information, communications and ICT applications on the global network, based on studies of these models;
- 4 to continue to conduct, within available resources, case studies concerning telecommunications/ICTs in rural areas and, if appropriate, to deploy a pilot model using IP-based technology, or equivalent thereof in the future, to extend rural access,

instructs the Council

- 1 to allocate adequate funds, within approved budgetary resources, for the implementation of this resolution;
- 2 to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of this resolution;
- 3 to submit a progress report on this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

invites Member States

to continue to undertake concerted action in order to achieve the objectives of Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), as was the case for Resolution 37 (Rev. Doha, 2006), by supporting this resolution as revised at this conference.

RESOLUTION 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

**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;
- 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);
- i) that ITU is capable of providing expertise relevant to the Internet Governance Forum as demonstrated during the WSIS process (§ 78a of the Tunis Agenda);
- j) that ITU has, *inter alia*, specific responsibility to study and report on international Internet connectivity (§§ 27 and 50 of the Tunis Agenda);
- k) that ITU has a specific responsibility to ensure rational, efficient and economic use of, and equitable access to, the radio-frequency spectrum by all countries, based on relevant international agreements (§ 96 of the Tunis Agenda);

l) that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,

m) 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) the need for ITU to evolve constantly in response to changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and, in particular, in respect of evolving technologies and new regulatory challenges;

c) the needs of developing countries, including in the areas of building telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, strengthening confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICT and implementation of the other WSIS goals;

d) the desirability of using ITU's resources and expertise in a way which takes account of the rapid changes in the telecommunication environment and of the WSIS outcomes;

e) the need to carefully deploy the Union's human and financial resources in a manner consistent with the priorities of the membership and cognizant of budgetary constraints, and the need to avoid duplication among the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

f) that the full involvement of the membership, including Sector Members, as well as other stakeholders, is critical to successful ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes;

g) that the strategic plan for the Union for 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;

- h) 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);
- i) that the ITU Council has approved roadmaps for Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;
- j) that the international community is invited to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes;
- k) that ITU is capable of providing expertise in the field of statistical work by developing ICT indicators, using appropriate indicators and benchmarking to track global progress, and measuring the digital divide (§§ 113-118 of the Tunis Agenda),

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) the ITU report "WSIS+5" on ITU's WSIS implementation and follow-up activities for the five years 2005-2010,

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) 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) 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 (WTSAs), 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

1 that ITU should play a leading facilitating role in the implementation process, along with UNESCO and UNDP, as stated in § 109 of the Tunis Agenda;

2 that ITU should continue to 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;

8 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;

9 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 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 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;

5 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;

7 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 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.

(Antalya, 2006) – (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Extending the provisions in ITU documents relating to developing countries¹ to apply to countries with economies in transition

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

recalling

Resolution 143 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

taking into account

a) United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 47/187 of 22 December 1992, 48/181 of 21 December 1993, 49/106 of 19 December 1994, 51/175 of 6 December 1996, 53/179 of 15 December 1998, 55/191 of 20 December 2000, 57/247 of 20 December 2002 and 59/243 of 22 December 2004, on integration of the economies in transition into the world economy;

b) the relevant documents adopted in the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society,

recognizing

that the aforementioned United Nations General Assembly resolutions:

- stress the importance of continued international assistance to countries with economies in transition to ensure that they are fully integrated into the world economy;
- continue to recognize, in particular, the need to enhance the capacity of those countries to utilize effectively the benefits of globalization, including those in the field of information and communication technologies, and to respond more adequately to its challenges;

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

- stress the need to focus international assistance to countries with economies in transition on those facing particular difficulties in socio-economic development and meeting internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

recalling

that, at the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010), agreement was reached to the effect that provisions of documents of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector and the ITU Radiocommunication Sector relating to developing countries would henceforth be extended to apply also to countries with economies in transition,

resolves

that the provisions in all ITU documents relating to developing countries shall be extended, as defined in this resolution, to apply adequately to countries with economies in transition.

RESOLUTION 144 (Antalya, 2006)

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

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

recalling

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

considering

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

considering, however

- a) that past and current experience demonstrates that host-country agreements show significant variations not only from one conference or assembly to another, but also for different host countries;
- b) that host-country agreements and their annexes require the inviting government to deploy the necessary financial and human resources for the preparatory work;
- c) that requirements for the inviting governments usually differ from the facilities provided by ITU for conferences and assemblies held and organized by ITU in Geneva, resulting in additional effort and expenditures;
- d) that the conditions attached to host-country agreements and annexes thereto are of significance in the decision-making process of a government considering whether to invite and host a conference or assembly of the Union;

e) that the availability of the texts of the host-country agreement and annexes thereto well in advance of a conference or assembly will not only increase transparency but also will serve as a measure for the Union to accept the invitation and for the governments to take a decision on an invitation to hold a conference or assembly;

f) that, as things stand at present, finalization of the complete text of the host-country agreement and its annexes takes a long time, which in turn leaves the inviting government very little time to not only complete the domestic ratification procedures but also fulfil all the commitments and requirements laid down in the above-mentioned texts,

recognizing

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

resolves

that model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, shall be provided at least two years before the proposed date of any conference or assembly, in order to facilitate the work of Member States wishing to offer to host the conference or assembly under well-defined conditions,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to prepare model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, for each of the conferences and assemblies of the Union, at least two years before the proposed date of the conference or assembly;

2 to submit the model of host-country agreements and the annexes thereto to the Council, for consideration and adoption of any measures that may be appropriate;

3 to provide the model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, to the Member States before any decision is taken concerning the selection of the host country for the conference or assembly,

instructs the Council

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

(Antalya, 2006)

RESOLUTION 145 (Antalya, 2006)

**Participation of observers in conferences, assemblies
and meetings of the Union**

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

considering

- a) the long-standing practice of the Union to admit observers to its conferences, assemblies and meetings, including conferences which produce final acts, and to the Council;
- b) that the rights of participation accorded to observers under the basic texts and in practice vary depending upon the character of the organization or entity, its status within ITU, and the category of meeting¹;
- c) the need expressed by Member States for enhanced transparency in the proceedings of ITU meetings and in their decision-making processes;
- d) the importance of ensuring the accountability of the Council to the Member States of the Union;
- e) the corresponding need for consistency in the application of the rules regarding the participation of observers throughout the decision-making processes at meetings of the Union,

noting

- a) the rights and obligations of Member States and Sector Members set out in Article 3 of the ITU Constitution and, in particular, that the right to vote in all ITU conferences, assemblies and meetings is strictly limited to Member States;

¹ Conference, assembly or meeting, as appropriate.

b) the provisions of Article 33 of the ITU Convention regarding the obligation of Member States, Sector Members and other entities to share in defraying the expenses of ITU conferences, assemblies and meetings, and the associated Financial Regulations,

taking into account

the rights of observers specified in Resolution 6 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the attendance of liberation organizations recognized by the United Nations at ITU conferences and meetings as observers, and Resolution 99 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of this conference, on the status of Palestine in ITU, and the rights of the United Nations, as contained in the Agreement between the United Nations and ITU (Atlantic City, 1947) which is the legal basis for the relationship between the two organizations,

recognizing

a) that Member States may send observers to a regional radio-communication conference (RRC) of a region other than that to which the said Member States belong in order to participate in a non-voting capacity;

b) that the provisions of the Convention identify the organizations, agencies and entities which may participate as observers in an advisory capacity in specific conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union;

c) that other organizations and entities, as specified in the Convention, may send observers to conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union;

d) that Member States which are not Member States of the Council may send observers to meetings of the Council and that, in accordance with No. 61B of the Convention, the Council adopts its own Rules of Procedure,

recognizing further

a) the decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) concerning the participation of observers from the United Nations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency in ITU radiocommunication conferences, which recognizes the long-standing practice of the Union to allow these organizations to submit information documents and provide advice to meetings on points relevant to their mandates;

b) that important information may be provided to ITU conferences, assemblies and meetings by observers and that the results of these meetings may impose obligations on Member States;

c) that the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, and in particular Nos 61 and 62 thereof, task the chairmen of such conferences, assemblies and meetings with the duty to protect the rights of delegations and to ensure the smooth functioning of meetings according to the Rules of Procedure of conferences, assemblies and meetings,

resolves

1 that Member States from outside the region of an RRC participate, in accordance with the Convention, in a non-voting capacity, as observer Member States, and that their participation shall be guided by the General Rules and, in addition, by the terms of Annex 1 to this resolution;

2 that the participation of organizations and entities which, in accordance with the Convention, participate as observers in an advisory capacity in specific conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union shall be guided by the terms set out in Annex 2 to this resolution;

3 that the participation of other observers in conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union shall be guided by the terms of Annex 3 to this resolution;

4 that the terms of the annexes referred to in *resolves* 1 to 3 above shall be without prejudice to the terms of Resolution 6 (Kyoto, 1994) and Resolution 99 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), as well as the provisions of the Agreement between the United Nations and ITU,

instructs the Council

- 1 to ensure that its Rules of Procedure are compatible with the provisions of the basic texts of the Union and, in particular, with the terms and principles of this resolution;
- 2 to ensure that its Rules of Procedure are consistently applied for all meetings of the Council, including its committees and any groups that may be established, unless participation beyond that of Member States of the Council is clearly set out in a specific decision of the Council,²

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

to develop or revise, as appropriate, the necessary guidelines or administrative procedures in order to rationalize and facilitate the participation of observers on a basis consistent with the basic instruments, the General Rules and the terms of this resolution,

further instructs the Secretary-General

in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux, to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, highlighting any difficulty that may be encountered.

(Antalya, 2006)

² The possibility for observers to attend, where appropriate, committees or groups of a Council session is provided by Council Decision 524 relating to observers from Member States and Decision 519 relating to observers from Sector Members. The Plenipotentiary Conference endorses the content of these decisions. Furthermore, past practice concerning participation in groups created by the Council beyond that of Member States of the Council has proven useful.

ANNEX 1 TO RESOLUTION 145 (Antalya, 2006)

**Observers of Member States participating in a non-voting capacity at a regional radiocommunication conference
(Article 24, No. 282 of the ITU Convention)**

Such observers:

- 1) are admitted to participate in plenary meetings;
- 2) are admitted to participate in committees and their subsidiary groups, with the exception of the steering, budget control, credentials and editorial committees;
- 3) are entitled to receive all conference documentation within any restrictions established for the number of copies distributed;
- 4) may submit information documents via the Secretary-General, which shall be made available to the conference in the ITU official language(s) in which they are submitted; these documents shall be clearly referenced as information documents on the appropriate meeting agendas;
- 5) may request the floor in order to provide advice or information concerning the interests of the Member States of other regions with respect to conference agenda items; such advice shall not include or be treated as proposals;
- 6) are to be given the floor by the chairman after the last Member State of the region on the list of speakers;
- 7) may be asked by the chairman during the course of a meeting to make a statement or to provide relevant information in order to assist the proceedings;
- 8) are to be registered in such a manner as to be identifiable by conference participants as Member State observers;
- 9) are to be seated in French alphabetical order after Member States of the region.

ANNEX 2 TO RESOLUTION 145 (Antalya, 2006)

Observers which participate in an advisory capacity

The following rights shall be conferred on the organizations, agencies and entities which are admitted to participate as observers in an advisory capacity in conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union in accordance with relevant provisions of the ITU Convention:

I Plenipotentiary conferences (Article 23, Nos 269A to 269D), radiocommunication conferences (Article 24, Nos 278 and 279) and world conferences on international telecommunications (Article 3, No. 49; Article 24, Nos 278 and 279)

Such observers:

- 1) are admitted to participate in plenary meetings;
- 2) unless otherwise decided by the plenary meeting, may be admitted to participate in committees and their subsidiary groups, with the exception of the steering, budget control, credentials and editorial committees;
- 3) are entitled to receive all conference documentation within any restrictions established for the number of copies distributed;
- 4) may submit information documents via the Secretary-General, which shall be made available to the conference in the ITU official language(s) in which they are submitted; these documents shall be clearly referenced as information documents on the appropriate meeting agendas;
- 5) may request the floor in order to provide advice or information on points relevant to their mandates; such advice shall not include or be treated as proposals;
- 6) are to be given the floor by the chairman after the last Member State on the list of speakers;

- 7) may be asked by the chairman during the course of a meeting to make a statement or to provide relevant information in order to assist the proceedings;
- 8) are to be registered in such a manner as to be identifiable by conference participants as observers;
- 9) are to be seated in French alphabetical order after Member States and the observer pursuant to Resolution 99 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

In the case of a radiocommunication conference or a world conference on international telecommunications, participants from those organizations that have both the status of Sector Member and that of observer in an advisory capacity must register and participate in a single category.

II Radiocommunication assemblies, world telecommunication standardization assemblies and telecommunication development conferences (Article 25, Nos 298A to 298E)³

Such observers:

- 1) are admitted to participate in plenary meetings;
- 2) unless otherwise decided by the plenary meeting, may be admitted to participate in committees and their subsidiary groups, with the exception of the steering, budget control and editorial committees;
- 3) are entitled to receive all conference or assembly documentation within any restrictions established for the number of copies distributed;
- 4) may submit information documents via the Secretary-General which shall be made available to the conference or assembly/in the ITU official language(s) in which they are submitted; these documents shall be clearly referenced as information documents on the appropriate meeting agendas;

³ Upon the entry into force of the amendments to the Convention, as adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the reference shall read "Article 25, Nos 297*bis* and 298C".

- 5) may request the floor in these meetings in order to provide advice or information on points relevant to their mandates; such advice shall not include or be treated as proposals;
- 6) are to be given the floor by the chairman after the last Member State or Sector Member on the list of speakers;
- 7) may be asked by the chairman during the course of a meeting to make a statement or to provide relevant information in order to assist the proceedings;
- 8) are to be registered in such a manner as to be identifiable by conference or assembly participants as observers;
- 9) are to be seated in French alphabetical order after Member States, the observer pursuant to Resolution 99 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) and Sector Members.

Participants from an organization which may participate as an observer in an advisory capacity and which also has the status of ITU Sector Member in the relevant Sector must register either as an observer or as a representative of a Sector Member.

III Sector-level meetings

Based on long-standing practice, the participation in ITU Sector meetings such as study groups or their subordinate groups by those organizations which have no status in ITU other than that of observers in an advisory capacity may include the submission of contributions and oral interventions in meetings.

ANNEX 3 TO RESOLUTION 145 (Antalya, 2006)

Observers which do not participate in an advisory capacity

The following rights shall be conferred on the organizations and entities which are admitted to participate as observers in conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the ITU Convention:

I Plenipotentiary conferences (Article 23, No. 269E)

Such observers:

- 1) are admitted to attend plenary meetings;
- 2) unless otherwise decided by the plenary meeting, may be admitted to attend committees and their subsidiary groups, with the exception of the steering, budget control, credentials and editorial committees;
- 3) are entitled to receive all conference documentation within any restrictions established for the number of copies distributed;
- 4) may be asked by the chairman during the course of a meeting in order to provide relevant information to assist the proceedings;
- 5) are to be seated in French alphabetical order after other participants.

II Radiocommunication conferences (Article 24, No. 280) and world conferences on international telecommunications (Article 3, No. 49; Article 24, No. 280; Article 33, No. 476)

Such observers:

- 1) are admitted to attend plenary meetings;

- 2) unless otherwise decided by the plenary meeting, may be admitted to attend committees and their subsidiary groups, with the exception of the steering, budget control, credentials and editorial committees;
- 3) are entitled to receive all conference documentation within any restrictions established for the number of copies distributed;
- 4) may be asked by the chairman during the course of a meeting to provide relevant information in order to assist the proceedings or to make a statement but shall not be authorized to participate in the debates;
- 5) are to be seated in French alphabetical order after other participants.

RESOLUTION 146 (Antalya, 2006)

Review of the International Telecommunication Regulations

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

considering

- a) that the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs) were last amended in Melbourne in 1988;
- b) that Resolution 121 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Council to establish a working group to study the ITRs and to prepare a report to the 2005 session of the Council for transmission to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);
- c) that the studies conducted by that working group of the Council did not result in a consensus regarding how to proceed (see PP-06/20(Rev.1)(Add.6));
- d) that treaty-level provisions are required with respect to international telecommunication networks and services;
- e) that the international telecommunication environment has significantly evolved, both from the technical and policy perspectives, and that it continues to evolve rapidly;
- f) that advances in technology have resulted in an increased use of IP-enabled infrastructure and relevant applications, presenting both opportunities and challenges for ITU Member States and Sector Members;
- g) that as technology evolves, Member States are evaluating their policy and regulatory approaches to ensure an enabling environment that fosters supportive, transparent, pro-competitive, and predictable policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks that provide appropriate incentives for investment in, and development of, the information society;

h) that ITU can play an important role in facilitating a discussion of new and emerging issues, including those arising from the changing international telecommunication environment,

believing

a) that, in order for ITU to maintain its pre-eminent role in global telecommunications, it must continue to demonstrate its capacity to respond adequately to the rapidly changing telecommunication environment;

b) that there is a need to build broad consensus on what could appropriately be covered in the ITU treaty framework, within its standardization activities, and within its development activities;

c) that it is important to ensure that the ITRs are reviewed and, if deemed appropriate, revised and updated in a timely manner in order to facilitate cooperation and coordination among Member States and to reflect accurately the relations between Member States, Sector Members, administrations and recognized operating agencies;

d) that the World Telecommunication Policy Forum (WTPF) has historically provided an appropriate venue for discussing global and cross-sectoral issues of high concern to the ITU membership,

noting

1 that the fourth WTPF convened by Decision 9 (Antalya, 2006) of this conference will provide an opportunity to study global and cross-sectoral issues of high concern to the ITU membership;

2 that further studies can take place in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), and, as may be required, in liaison with the other Sectors, with ITU-T as the focal point,

resolves

1 that a review of the ITRs should be carried out;

2 that ITU-T should undertake a review of the existing ITRs, engaging with the other Sectors as may be required, with ITU-T as the focal point;

3 that the fourth WTPF should consider emerging telecommunication policy and regulatory issues, with respect to international telecommunication networks and services, for the purpose of understanding them and possibly developing opinions as appropriate;

4 that WTPF should prepare reports and, where appropriate, opinions for consideration by Member States, Sector Members, relevant ITU meetings and the Council;

5 that a world conference on international telecommunications (WCIT) be convened at the seat of ITU in 2012, on the basis of the recommendations arising from this process of review,

instructs the Council

1 to consider the reports on the above-mentioned matters and take actions, as appropriate;

2 to adopt the agenda and fix the dates of WCIT by 2011,

urges the three Sectors, following the world telecommunication policy forum

each within its field of competence, to carry out any further necessary studies aimed at preparing for WCIT, and to participate in a series of regional meetings as required, in order to identify topics to be addressed by WCIT, within existing budgetary resources,

instructs the Secretary-General, following the above studies

to undertake the necessary preparatory arrangements for WCIT, in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures of ITU,

invites the membership

to contribute to the review of the ITRs and to the preparatory process of WCIT.

(Antalya, 2006)

RESOLUTION 148 (Antalya, 2006)

Tasks and functions of the Deputy Secretary-General

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

considering

a) that Resolution 108 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference called upon the Council to establish a working group open to participation by Member States, charged with:

- i)* examining the functioning of the Coordination Committee, including the tasks of the Deputy Secretary-General and the role of the other elected officials;
- ii)* submitting to the Council a report containing, in particular, the draft texts that could be necessary in the event of amendment of the ITU Constitution or Convention and which could be used by Member States in preparing their proposals in that regard to the next plenipotentiary conference;

b) that the tasks and functions of the Deputy Secretary-General are not expressly enumerated in the basic instruments of the Union,

noting

that the Council, at its 2003 session, established a working group to consider this matter,

further noting

a) that the Secretary-General is responsible for the overall management of the resources of the Union;

b) that the Secretary-General should partially delegate the management functions of the Union to the Deputy Secretary-General,

having examined

the report of the Council Working Group on Resolution 108, which was submitted to the Council at its ordinary session in 2005,

recognizing

the need to make optimal use of the position of the Deputy Secretary-General in the management of the Union,

resolves

that, in the interests of greater transparency and efficiency in the management of the Union, the tasks of the Deputy Secretary-General, consistent with the basic instruments, should be set out in order to create clear operational and management responsibilities,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to prepare specific directives on the tasks delegated to the Deputy Secretary-General, and submit them to the next ordinary session of the Council for its consideration, as appropriate;

2 to issue clear and specific directives on the tasks delegated to the Deputy Secretary-General, and make them available to the membership of the Union, as well as to the staff of ITU,

further instructs the Secretary-General

to communicate any changes to the directives on the tasks delegated to the Deputy Secretary-General in accordance with *instructs the Secretary-General* above.

RESOLUTION 150 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 2006-2009

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

considering

- a) No. 53 of the ITU Constitution;
- b) the report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference in Document PP-10/44, relating to the financial management of the Union during the years 2006-2009, and the report of the Administration and Management Committee of this conference (Document PP-10/177(Rev.2)),

resolves

to give its final approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 2006-2009.

RESOLUTION 151 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Implementation of results-based management in ITU

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

considering

a) Resolution 72 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, which notes that the process by which progress in achieving the objectives of ITU can be measured could be considerably enhanced through the linkage of strategic, financial and operational plans which set out the activities planned to be undertaken during any given four-year period;

b) Resolution 107 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the objectives of which are merged in this resolution, which instructed the Secretary-General to identify mechanisms associated with results-based budgeting (RBB), taking into account the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), the views of Member States, the advice of the Sector advisory groups, and the experience of the United Nations system organizations;

c) Resolution 151 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which further instructed the Secretary-General to continue to complete the tasks associated with the full implementation of RBB, including the presentation of the 2008-2009 biennial budget, as a precursor to the development of a framework for the introduction of results-based management (RBM) in the Union,

recognizing

a) that bringing the implementation of RBB and RBM to the next level at ITU will entail challenges and steps, including the need for a significant culture change and for staff at all levels to become familiar with the concepts and terms of RBB;

b) that a comprehensive strategy aimed at changing the way agencies operate, with improving performance (achieving results) as the central orientation, was identified by JIU as an essential step towards RBM in a report issued in 2004 entitled "Implementation of Results-Based Management in the United Nations Organizations";

c) that JIU identified the process of planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation; delegation of authority and accountability; and staff performance and contract management, as the main pillars for the development of a solid RBM system,

emphasizing

that the purpose of RBB and RBM is to ensure that high-priority activities are adequately resourced in order to achieve planned results,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

1 to continue to improve methodologies associated with the full implementation of RBB and RBM, including the implementation of the revised presentation of the biennial budget referenced in the annex to this resolution www.itu.int/plenipotentiary/2010/pd/RBB.docx;

2 to continue to develop and improve the use of key performance indicators as required in ITU Council Resolution 1243;

3 to develop a risk framework, in the context of RBM, to ensure that contributions from Member States are used to best advantage,

instructs the Council

1 to continue to review the proposed measures and take appropriate action to ensure full implementation of RBB and RBM at ITU;

2 to monitor the implementation of this resolution at each subsequent session of the Council and to report to the next plenipotentiary conference.

RESOLUTION 152 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Improvement of management and follow-up of the defrayal of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates

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

considering

a) Resolution 110 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on review of the contribution of Sector Members towards defraying the expenses of the Union;

b) Resolution 1208 of the ITU Council, which set the terms of reference of the working group open to all Member States and all Sector Members to study the system whereby Sector Members and Associates contribute towards defraying the expenses of the Union, and instructed the working group to make a final report to the 2005 session of the Council at the latest,

considering further

the report accordingly presented by the working group to the Council at its 2005 session in Document C05/40, and more specifically Part 5 and recommendations R7 and R8 thereof,

noting

the provisions of Article 33 of the ITU Convention regarding the obligations of Member States, Sector Members and other entities in respect of defraying the expenses of the Union and the financial consequences of denunciation,

noting further

the amendments made to No. 240 of the Convention by this conference in order that denunciation shall take effect at the end of six months from the date when notification is received by the Secretary-General,

recognizing

a) the rapid pace of the market and the financial realities faced by private-sector entities;

b) that it is essential to retain and attract more Sector Members and Associates, having regard to their invaluable contribution to the work of the Union;

c) that there is a need to ensure better follow-up and oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates, on the part of both ITU and the Member States, in order to ensure increased stability in the finances of the Union;

d) that the rules and procedures regarding the oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates should be amended so as to be flexible and effective, and hence fully enforceable,

recognizing further

a) that the relevance and effectiveness of penalties applicable in the case of arrears may be questioned, since Sector Members' arrears are increasing more rapidly than those of Member States;

b) that, under the present framework, a Sector Member or an Associate in arrears is able to participate in ITU for at least three years before any sanction is imposed, and therefore may not have any incentive to submit a repayment schedule;

c) that the applicable time-frame for the imposition of suspension and exclusion must be shortened,

resolves

1 that simple changes of name and address of Sector Members or Associates shall be handled administratively, without charge;

2 that, in the case of a merger between Sector Members or Associates of the same Sector, duly notified to the Secretary-General, No. 240 of the Convention shall not apply and shall thus not have the effect of requiring the Sector Member or the Associate resulting from the merger to pay more than one contribution for its participation in the work of the Sector concerned;

3 that every new Sector Member or Associate shall, in respect of the year of its accession or admission, pay in advance a contribution calculated as from the first day of the month of accession or admission, as the case may be;

4 that annual contributions for existing Sector Members or existing Associates will be invoiced in advance and no later than 15 September each year;

5 that annual contributions for existing Sector Members or existing Associates become due for payment on 31 March each year;

6 that, in the event of late payment, suspension of participation in ITU shall, in the case of a Sector Member or Associate, occur six months (180 days) after the date on which payment of the annual contribution was due, and in the absence of a negotiated and agreed repayment schedule, exclusion of a Sector Member or an Associate on grounds of non-payment shall occur three months (90 days) after the date of receipt of the notification of suspension;

7 that Sector Members and Associates can be readmitted to the Union under the usual conditions and upon payment of membership contributions;

8 that any difficulty (e.g. non-payment, mail returned due to lack of information regarding a new address) shall be immediately notified to the Member State which endorsed the Sector Member or the Associate,

instructs the Secretary-General

in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux, to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, highlighting any difficulty that may be encountered and proposing further improvements, as appropriate,

instructs the Council

to take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States

as appropriate, to participate actively in the follow-up and oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates.

RESOLUTION 153 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Scheduling of Council sessions and plenipotentiary conferences

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

considering

a) Decision 7 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which instructed the ITU Council, *inter alia*, to establish a group of specialists to report on the "effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of the management and administration of the Union as a whole";

b) the presentation to the 2003 session of the Council by the Group of Specialists (GoS), containing a series of recommendations which identified a number of improvements that could be made to the management of the Union, and which resulted in the adoption of Council Resolution 1216 outlining various implementation strategies;

c) that GoS, in its recommendation 2 relating to the process for preparation and review of the budget, recommended that the budget preparation time should be lengthened in order to allow this process to take place, and that consideration should be given to convening the Council no earlier than September each year, so that the budget would be ready and audit reports from the preceding year would be available for review,

d) that recommendation 2 of the Group of Specialists (GoS) has been implemented, to the extent practicable,

recognizing

a) that the plenipotentiary conference is normally held in the last quarter of the calendar year and that this schedule impacts on the dates of the Council session;

b) that the world telecommunication development conference (WTDC) is normally held in the first or second quarter of the same year as the plenipotentiary conference;

c) that it is preferable to have a gap of five to six months between the plenipotentiary conference and WTDC;

d) that scheduling the Council earlier in the calendar year in which the plenipotentiary conference is held would improve the linkage between the strategic, financial and operational plans, and the budget and other activities to be carried out by the Council,

recognizing further

a) that the date of the ordinary session of the Council is not fixed within a plenipotentiary cycle;

b) that the Council tends to meet in, or close to, the second quarter of the calendar year;

c) that the external auditor's reports on the Union's finances should normally be available to the Council in due time prior to its sessions;

d) that scheduling the ordinary session of the Council during the last quarter of the calendar year would make the review of finances more effective;

e) the need to consider major religious periods as set out in Resolution 111 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

resolves

1 that plenipotentiary conferences shall, in principle, be held in the last quarter of the year;

2 that the Council shall, in principle, hold its ordinary session in the final quarter of each year, except for the year in which the plenipotentiary conference is held, during which the final Council session is to be held five to six months before the beginning of the plenipotentiary conference, subject to taking into consideration the timing of WTDC in that year, unless otherwise decided by the Council,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, proposing further improvements, as appropriate,

instructs the Council

to take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution and report to future plenipotentiary conferences on possible improvements in the implementation of this resolution.

(Antalya, 2006) – (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 154 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,
- d) Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

reaffirming

the fundamental principle of equal treatment of the six official languages, as enshrined in Resolutions 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) and 154 (Antalya, 2006), on the use of the six languages on an equal footing,

noting with satisfaction and appreciation

- a) the steps taken so far to implement Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) as from 1 January 2005 and Resolution 154 (Antalya, 2006);
- b) the progress made in the successful implementation of Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) and resulting efficiencies and economies,

recognizing

- a) the importance of maintaining and improving the multilingual content of services required by the universal character of United Nations system organizations, as called for in the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit report on *Multilingualism in the United Nations System* (Document JIU/REP/2002/11);

b) that, notwithstanding the successful implementation of Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002), for various reasons the switchover to six languages cannot be achieved overnight, and a "transition period" to full implementation is inevitable;

c) that, in order to achieve such full implementation, it is necessary also to align working methods and optimize staffing levels in the six languages;

d) the work accomplished by the Council Working Group on Languages, as well as the start made by the secretariat to implement the working group's recommendations as agreed by the Council at its 2006 session, in particular with regard to the unification of linguistic databases for definitions and terminology and the centralization of editing functions,

recognizing further

the budget constraints facing the Union,

resolves

to take all necessary measures to maximize interpretation and the translation of ITU documentation in the six languages on an equal footing, although some work in ITU (for example working groups, study groups, regional conferences) might not require the use of all six languages,

instructs the Council

1 to review the interim measures and principles for interpretation and translation proposed by the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, in order to adopt final measures, taking into consideration the financial constraints, and bearing in mind the objective of full implementation of treatment on an equal footing;

2 to pursue and monitor appropriate structural measures, such as:

- fundamental review of ITU documentation and publication services with a view to eliminating any duplication and creating synergies;
- appropriate means and measures for expediting the timely and simultaneous delivery of ITU documentation and publications in the six languages;

- optimum levels of staffing, including core staff, temporary assistance and outsourcing;
- judicious use of information and communication technologies in language and publications activities, taking into consideration experience gained by other international organizations, notably through the International Annual Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications (IAMLADP);
- measures to reduce the size and volume of documents (page-limits, executive summaries, material in annexes or hyperlinks), when justified, without affecting the quality and content of the documents to be translated or to be published, and bearing clearly in mind the need to comply with the United Nations system objective of multilingualism;

3 to monitor the work carried out by the ITU secretariat on:

- paying special attention to completion of the integration of the terminology database for Arabic, Chinese and Russian and provide for the priority translation into Arabic, Chinese and Russian of terms and definitions;
- merging all existing databases for definitions and terminology into a centralized system, with proper measures for its maintenance, expansion and updating;
- creating the necessary centralized editing functions for each language, on an equal footing between languages;
- harmonizing and unifying working procedures in the six language services, and providing them with the necessary qualified staff and tools to meet their requirements;

- enhancing ITU's image and the effectiveness of its public-information work, making use of all six languages of the Union, in, among other things, publishing ITU News, creating ITU websites, organizing Internet broadcasting and archiving of recordings, and issuing documents of a public-information nature, including announcements of world and regional ITU TELECOM exhibitions and forums, e-flashes and such like;
- 4 to continue the work of the Council Working Group on Languages, in order to monitor progress and report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution;
- 5 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION 157 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Strengthening of the project execution function in ITU

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

considering

a) No. 118 of the ITU Constitution outlining the Union's dual responsibility as a United Nations specialized agency and executing agency for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements so as to facilitate and enhance telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;

b) Resolution 135 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in other programmes of the United Nations system and in other funding arrangements, which instructed the ITU Council to take all necessary measures to ensure maximum efficiency of the Union's participation in UNDP and other funding arrangements;

c) Resolution 52 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on strengthening the executing agency role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), which emphasized the importance of establishing partnerships between the public and private sectors as an efficient means of implementing sustainable ITU projects, and of utilizing locally available expertise in executing ITU projects on a regional or country-wide basis;

d) Resolution 13 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of WTDC, on resource mobilization and partnership for accelerating telecommunication/ICT development, which highlights the need for practical solutions for mobilizing funds, particularly in support of projects and activities in developing countries,

recognizing

Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on implementation of initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels approved by the six ITU-D regions, which, having taken into consideration the lack of funding from UNDP and other international financial institutions, urged the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to explore various funding options, including possible partnerships with Member States, ITU-D Sector Members, financial institutions and international organizations in order to sponsor implementation activities for the initiatives endorsed by WTDC-06,

noting

a) that the sustainability of the role of ITU-D in the implementation of technical cooperation projects with developing countries and the establishment of business/client relationships is dependent on the creation and maintenance of a level of expertise within the secretariat to permit BDT to manage projects effectively and in a timely and efficient manner; to this effect, the enhancement of training capabilities in the Union, as foreseen in Resolution 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of this conference, should contribute toward the sustainability of the requisite expertise to enhance the project execution function;

b) that the strengthening of project execution and management expertise in BDT will also require the improvement of skills in the area of resource mobilization and financing,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to review the experience of ITU-D in discharging its responsibility for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements by identifying lessons learned and by developing a strategy for strengthening this function in the future;

2 to undertake a review of best practices within the United Nations system and within organizations external to the United Nations in the area of technical cooperation, with a view to adapting such practices to the circumstances prevailing in ITU;

- 3 to ensure that the requisite expertise in the areas of project management and execution as well as resource mobilization and financing is identified;
- 4 to encourage projects from all sources, including the private sector;
- 5 to focus on the implementation of larger-scale projects, while carefully considering delivery of smaller-scale projects;
- 6 to ensure that a minimum support cost of 7 per cent, associated with the execution of projects under UNDP or other funding arrangements, is set as the target to be recovered, while allowing some degree of flexibility for negotiation during the funding discussion;
- 7 to continue to examine the percentage of support-cost resources in respect of such projects, with the aim of increasing them in order to exploit them to improve the implementation function;
- 8 to recruit qualified staff internally and/or externally, if necessary, within the financial limits set by plenipotentiary conferences, or under support-cost resources in respect of such projects, in order to strengthen, and ensure continuity as well as sustainability in, the execution of the Union's responsibility for organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;
- 9 to prepare reports annually to the Council on progress achieved in fulfilling the functions specified in No. 118 of the Constitution.

RESOLUTION 158 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Financial issues for consideration by the Council

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

considering

- a) Article 28 of the ITU Constitution and Article 33 of the ITU Convention pertaining to the finances of the Union;
- b) the need to ensure that, in each biennial budget, income and expenditure are balanced;
- c) the rules, procedures and financial arrangements for voluntary contributions and trust funds as specified in Annex 2 to the Financial Regulations,

noting

- a) the outcomes of the Council Working Group for the elaboration of the draft strategic plan and the draft financial plan for 2012-2015;
- b) the cost implications for ITU as a result of the role it has acquired in following up and implementing the relevant outcomes of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society;
- c) that there is a need to stabilize the elements of the financial plan during plenipotentiary conferences;
- d) that in the last eight years the financial income of the Union, based on contributions by Member States and Sector Members, has continued to decrease;
- e) the need to increase the income of the Union, possibly through increasing the sources of income of the Union or developing additional new financial mechanisms,

noting further

the adoption of Resolution 151 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on results-based management, and Resolution 155 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the establishment of a management and budget group of the ITU Council,

resolves to instruct the Council

- 1 to study the following issues:
 - i) the possibility of generating additional income for ITU, including, if necessary, recommending modifications to the relevant articles of the Constitution and Convention and possibly through identifying new financial resources not related to the contributory units;
 - ii) the possibility of establishing mechanisms to afford greater financial stability for the Union, and to make recommendations in that regard;
 - iii) the present methodologies for the participation of Sector Members and Associates, including, *inter alia*, revision of the fee structure, the feasibility of combining Sector participation, and other factors which could enhance the benefits of the participation "experience" of Sector Members and Associates;
- 2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results of this study.

RESOLUTION 159 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Assistance and support to Lebanon for rebuilding its telecommunication networks (fixed and mobile)

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

recalling

- a) the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning the situation;
- c) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;
- d) § 16 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society,

recognizing

- a) that a reliable telecommunication network is indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;
- b) that Lebanon's telecommunication facilities have been severely damaged due to wars in that country;
- c) that the damage caused to Lebanon's telecommunications should be a matter of concern for the entire international community, particularly ITU, as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications;
- d) Resolution 159 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which resolved that action should be initiated to provide for and support Lebanon in rebuilding its telecommunication network;
- e) that Resolution 159 (Antalya, 2006) has not yet been translated into actions, except for the exploratory mission of the ITU expert in 2007 which ended with an assessment report evaluating damages and revenue losses at an amount of USD 547.3 million;

f) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Lebanon will not be able to develop its telecommunication network and infrastructure to the required level of performance and resilience without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

taking into consideration

a) that efforts will help rebuild and upgrade the telecommunication network infrastructure;

b) that efforts will also enhance the resilience of its management and security systems to meet its needs in terms of economic and telecommunication services and security,

resolves

1 that special and specific actions should be taken within the framework of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector's activities, with specialized assistance from the other two Sectors, in order to implement this resolution and provide appropriate assistance and support to Lebanon in rebuilding and securing its telecommunication networks (fixed and mobile);

2 that the necessary funds should be allocated within the available resources of the Union for the implementation of this resolution,

calls upon Member States

to ensure all possible assistance and support to the Government of Lebanon, either bilaterally or through, and, in any case, in coordination with, the special action of the Union referred to above,

instructs the Council

to allocate the necessary funds for such actions, within available resources, and to trigger and actually take the said actions,

instructs the Secretary-General

to urge the activities carried out by the three ITU Sectors in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of Lebanon is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter periodically to the Council.

RESOLUTION 160 (Antalya, 2006)

Assistance to Somalia

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

recalling

Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

recalling further

a) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;

b) Resolution 57 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on assistance to Somalia,

recognizing

a) that no budget was allocated by the Plenipotentiary Conference to accompany Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) for the benefit of countries in special need;

b) that telecommunication infrastructure in Somalia has been completely destroyed by a decade and half of war and that the regulatory framework in the country needs to be re-established;

c) that Somalia at present does not have a formal national telecommunication infrastructure, access to international telecommunication networks or access to the Internet;

d) that a telecommunication system is an essential input for reconstruction, rehabilitation and relief operations in the country;

e) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Somalia will not be able to rebuild its telecommunication systems and re-establish a regulatory framework without help from international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

noting

that Somalia has not benefited fully from the Union's assistance over a long period due to war in the country and lack of government,

resolves

that special action be initiated by the Secretary-General and Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, with specialized assistance from the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, resulting in the launch of a special initiative with allocated funds, aimed at providing assistance and support to Somalia for rebuilding and modernizing its telecommunication infrastructure, re-establishing a well-equipped ministry of telecommunications and establishing institutions, developing telecommunication/information and communication technology policy, legislation and regulation, including a numbering plan, spectrum management, tariff and human resource capacity building, and all other necessary forms of assistance,

calls upon Member States

to offer all possible assistance and support to the Government of Somalia, either bilaterally or through the special action of the Union referred to above,

invites the Plenipotentiary Conference

to allocate the necessary funds within available resources for the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to implement fully a programme of assistance for the least developed countries, in which reconstruction and rehabilitation of telecommunication infrastructure is an integral part of the programme, in order that Somalia can receive focused assistance in various areas determined to be of high priority by the country,

instructs the Secretary-General

to coordinate the activities carried out by the three ITU Sectors in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of Somalia is as effective as possible, and to report annually on the matter to the Council.

(Antalya, 2006)

RESOLUTION 161 (Antalya, 2006)

**Assistance and support for the Democratic Republic of the Congo
for rebuilding its telecommunication network**

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

recalling

- a) the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as in the Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;
- b) the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development, and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning the situation;
- c) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

recognizing

- a) that a reliable telecommunication network is essential for promoting the social and economic development of countries, particularly those that have suffered natural disasters, domestic conflict or war;
- b) that the basic telecommunication infrastructure of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been severely damaged by the conflicts and wars from which the country has suffered for more than a decade;
- c) that, as part of the reform of the telecommunication sector undertaken by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, involving the separation of the operating and regulatory functions, two regulatory bodies have been instituted along with a basic telecommunication network, which requires adequate financial resources in order to be built;

d) that, in the present conditions and for the foreseeable future, the Democratic Republic of the Congo will not be able to rehabilitate its basic telecommunication network to an acceptable standard without assistance from the international community, provided either bilaterally or by international organizations,

resolves

that special action be initiated by the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, with specialized assistance from the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, with a view to providing the Democratic Republic of the Congo with appropriate assistance and support for rebuilding its basic telecommunication network,

calls upon Member States

to offer all possible assistance and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, either bilaterally or through the special action of the Union referred to above, and, in any case, in coordination with that action,

instructs the Council

to allocate the necessary funds to the aforesaid action within available resources, and proceed with its implementation,

instructs the Secretary-General

to coordinate the activities carried out by the three Sectors of the Union in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter to the Council.

RESOLUTION 162 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Independent management advisory committee

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

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

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,

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 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 of the agency in fulfilling their oversight and governance responsibilities,

noting

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

noting further

Annex D to the report by the Chairman of the Standing Committee on administration and management 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)",

resolves

to approve the terms of reference for the ITU Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC) contained in the annex to this resolution,

instructs the Council

to establish IMAC on a trial basis for four years, and to report to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference.

(Guadalajara, 2010)

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)		
<input type="checkbox"/> 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.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 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.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 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)		
<input type="checkbox"/> 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.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 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.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 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 3/4)**

5. Declaration		
I declare that:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a member of the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), I am aware of my responsibilities under its Terms of Reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have read 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.

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),

considering

- a)* that the instruments of the Union are enumerated in Article 4 of the ITU Constitution;
- b)* that Article 52 of the Constitution requires that the Constitution and the ITU Convention be simultaneously ratified by any signatory Member State in accordance with its constitutional rules;
- c)* that, pursuant to No. 224 of the Constitution and No. 519 of the Convention, any Member State may propose amendments to the Constitution and the Convention, respectively;
- d)* that No. 231 of the Constitution and No. 527 of the Convention stipulate that, after entry into force of any amending instrument, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution shall apply to the Constitution and Convention as amended,

recalling

- a)* that numerous amendments were made to the Constitution and Convention at each plenipotentiary conference in the past;
- b)* that the amendments mentioned in *recalling a)* above require ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to both the Constitution and Convention as amended,

recognizing

- a)* that the Constitution, the provisions of which are complemented by those of the Convention, is the basic instrument of the Union (No. 30 of the Constitution refers);

b) that ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the amendments to the Constitution and Convention is a complex and lengthy process for ITU Member States, in particular for those Member States whose national language is not one of the six ITU official languages;

c) that the numerous amendments and the need to go through a burdensome ratification process have resulted, from a legal standpoint, in an undermining of one of the cardinal/fundamental principles of the law of international organizations, namely the integrity and homogeneity of the supreme normative instrument applicable to all the Member States of an intergovernmental organization such as ITU,

recognizing further

a) that discussions in the 2009 and 2010 sessions of the ITU Council revealed that there is a need to have a stable Constitution in order to resolve the current difficulties of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession mentioned in *recognizing b)* and *c)* above;

b) that consensus has emerged among the ITU Member States to prepare the draft of such a stable Constitution in order to be submitted to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference for its consideration and necessary actions, as appropriate;

c) that consensus also emerged among the ITU Member States that, apart from the stable Constitution, the remaining provisions could be transferred to another "document/convention"¹ which would not be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, taking into account the difficulties mentioned in *recognizing b)* and *c)* above,

resolves

1 that a Council working group on a stable Constitution, open to all Member States of the Union, be established, with the terms of reference as contained in the annex to this resolution;

¹ The Council Working Group (CWG-STB-CS) needs to examine these terms and to propose options in this regard in its report to the Council for consideration by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference for the required action, as appropriate.

2 that annual reports of the above-mentioned Council working group should be submitted to the Council sessions in 2011 (including a work programme) and 2012, and the final report should be submitted to the Council session in 2013,

instructs the extraordinary session of the Council in 2010

1 to establish the Council Working Group on a stable Constitution (CWG-STB-CS), open to all Member States of the Union, with the terms of reference as referred to in *resolves* 1 above;

2 to designate the chairman and vice-chairmen of CWG-STB-CS,

instructs the Council

1 to allocate necessary funds within the available resources in order to implement this resolution;

2 to examine and take appropriate action on the annual reports of CWG-STB-CS submitted to the 2011 and 2012 sessions of the Council, as mentioned in *resolves* 2 above;

3 to ensure that all Member States and Sector Members of the Union are regularly informed in a comprehensive manner by means of the annual reports, so that Member States can submit their comments and/or contributions, and Sector Members can submit their comments, as appropriate, as per § 6 of the annex to this resolution;

4 to consider the final report prepared by the above-mentioned group and submitted to Council session in 2013, and make any comments it considers appropriate before it is transmitted to the Member States, Sector Members and 2014 plenipotentiary conference;

5 to ensure that the final report is circulated to Member States and Sector Members at least 12 months before the 2014 plenipotentiary conference,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to support the activities of the CWG-STB-CS, including the preparation of the annual and final reports, by providing all necessary resources and assistance required for the successful completion of its tasks, which shall be carried out in the six ITU official languages;

2 to dispatch the invitation letter, including the agenda, of this group's meetings at least four months in advance so as to allow Member States to prepare their contributions;

3 to submit the annual and final reports of CWG-STB-CS to the 2011, 2012 and 2013 sessions of the Council;

4 to disseminate the annual and final reports of CWG-STB-CS to all Member States and Sector Members, as mentioned in *instructs the Council* 3 and 5 above;

5 to conduct a study on the existing mechanisms within other United Nations organizations with respect to the entry into force of the amendments to their "basic instruments" and report to the 2011 or 2012 session of the Council, and to circulate the results of the study to all Member States for them to prepare their contributions, as appropriate, to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference;

6 to ensure that all expenditures are financed from the regular budget of the Union, under the supervision of the Council,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

to participate in and support the activities of CWG-STB-CS,

invites Member States

1 to nominate representative(s) having broad knowledge and experience on the subject to participate in the activities and attend the meetings of CWG-STB-CS;

2 to consider, where applicable, any comments from their respective Sector Members on the work of the group, with a view to taking them into account, as appropriate, when submitting their contributions to the work of the group.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 163 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Terms of reference of the Council Working Group (CWG-STB-CS)

The terms of reference of the Council Working Group on a stable Constitution (CWG-STB-CS), as referred to in *resolves* 1 of this resolution, are:

- 1 To examine the provisions of the current ITU Constitution and those of the current ITU Convention, without proposing modifications to their text, and carry out studies of these provisions in order to prepare the draft of the stable Constitution and the draft of another "document/convention"; the latter would not be subject to the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession stipulated in Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution.
- 2 To this effect, CWG-STB-CS, without proposing modifications to the text of the Constitution and Convention, shall:
 - 2.1 Examine the provisions of the Constitution and Convention, including those amendments approved by the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, in order to identify those provisions which are of a stable and fundamental nature and should continue to be of a stable and fundamental nature in the future.
 - 2.2 Consolidate and include all provisions identified under § 2.1 above, without proposing modifications to their text, in a document labelled "Draft stable Constitution", which will be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as stipulated in Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution.
 - 2.3 Consolidate and include the remaining provisions contained in the current Constitution and the current Convention, including those amendments approved by the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, not identified as being of a stable and fundamental nature, nor identified as being of a continued/permanent stable and fundamental nature as a result of the activities carried out under § 2.1 above in another "document/convention". This "document/convention", would not be subject to the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as stipulated in Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution.

3 To suggest consequential changes to the draft stable Constitution and the draft "document/convention" as a result of actions taken when performing the tasks contained in §§ 2.2 and 2.3 above, together with corresponding cross-references, in a separate section of the report, for consideration and required action by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference, as appropriate.

4 To seek contributions and comments from Member States.

5 To prepare, pursuant to *resolves* 2 of this resolution, the annual and final reports for submission to the 2011, 2012 and 2013 sessions of the ITU Council.

6 To post on the group's website comments from Sector Members on the annual reports prepared by the group in 2011 and 2012.

7 CWG-STB-CS shall hold two meetings in 2011, each for a maximum period of five days. The number of meetings in 2012 and 2013 should not exceed two per year, each for a maximum period of five days. However, a final decision on the number and duration of the meetings in 2012 and 2013 will be taken by the Council. These meetings should take place preferably collocated with other major relevant ITU events/meetings.

RESOLUTION 164 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Allocation of seats of Council Member States

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

recalling

a) that the Council is composed of Member States elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) that the number of Member States of the Council shall be determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference,

noting

that, in accordance with No. 50A of the ITU Convention, the number of Council Member States shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of Member States of the Union,

recognizing

the need to clarify the manner in which equitable distribution of Council Member States is applied pursuant to No. 61 of the ITU Constitution,

recognizing further

the deliberations of the Council pursuant to Resolution 134 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the number of Member States of the Council,

resolves

1 that, for each administrative region of the Council, the percentage of 25 per cent shall be applied to the number of Member States in that region to determine the number of seats to be allocated to the region;

2 that the figure obtained after this calculation shall be rounded to the nearest integer;

3 that this rounded integer shall be the number of seats allocated to the region,

instructs the Secretary-General

to inform the Member States on changes in the number of Member States of the Union and their impact on the distribution of seats of Member States of the Council.

(Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 165 (Guadalajara, 2010)

**Deadlines for the submission of proposals and procedures
for the registration of participants for conferences and assemblies
of the Union**

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

recognizing

- a) No. 224 of the ITU Constitution, which indicates that any Member State may propose any amendment to the Constitution, provided that such a proposal reaches the Secretary-General not later than eight months prior to the opening date fixed for the plenipotentiary conference;
- b) No. 519 of the ITU Convention, which specifies the requirement for the submission of amendments to the Convention not later than eight months prior to the opening date fixed for the plenipotentiary conference;
- c) Resolution 114 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on interpretation of No. 224 of the Constitution and No. 519 of the Convention,

recognizing also

- a) Section 8 of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, on time-limits and conditions for submission of proposals and reports to conferences;
- b) Section 17 of the General Rules, on proposals or amendments presented during the conference,

considering

Decision 556 adopted by the 2010 session of the ITU Council, concerning the submission of documentation to Council sessions, which indicates that all contributions should be submitted no later than 21 calendar days before the opening of a Council session in order to ensure timely translation and their thorough consideration during that Council session,

noting

- a) that late submissions not only overburden the ITU secretariat in processing such contributions, but also disadvantage delegations, particularly small delegations, in reading and preparing positions in a timely and useable manner;
- b) that late contributions also disrupt the efficient functioning of ITU conferences, assemblies and meetings as well as their committees and working groups;
- c) that there is a need to establish a reasonable deadline for the submission of documentation to the above-mentioned meetings of the Union in the future,

taking into account

a proposal submitted to the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, which requests that the Council, in consultation with the General Secretariat and the Directors of the three Bureaux, explore, together with the Sector advisory groups, the issue of the harmonization of deadlines for the submission of documents and procedures governing registration for meetings of the Union,

resolves

to establish a firm submission deadline for all contributions, with the exception of the deadlines outlined in *recognizing a)* and *b)* above, of no later than fourteen calendar days before the opening of conferences and assemblies of the Union, including plenipotentiary conferences, so as to ensure timely translation and their thorough consideration by delegations,

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

- 1 to prepare a report to the Council on an ongoing basis on the above-mentioned matters, including relevant financial implications;
- 2 to explore, together with the Sector advisory groups, as appropriate, the issue of harmonizing deadlines for the submission of proposals as well as the procedures governing registration for meetings of the Union.

RESOLUTION 166 (Guadalajara, 2010)

**Number of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups,
study groups and other groups**

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

considering

a) that Article 20 of the ITU Convention relating to the conduct of business of study groups stipulates:

242 1 *The radiocommunication assembly, the world telecommunication standardization assembly and the world telecommunication development conference shall appoint the chairman and one vice-chairman or more for each study group. In appointing chairmen and vice-chairmen, particular consideration shall be given to the requirements of competence and equitable geographical distribution, and to the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries;*

PP-98

243 2 *If the workload of any study group requires, the assembly or conference shall appoint such additional vice-chairmen as it deems necessary;*

PP-98

b) that the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA), the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) have adopted resolutions relating to the appointment and maximum terms of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of their respective advisory groups and study groups,

recognizing

that there are currently no established criteria in any of the three ITU Sectors with respect to the numbers of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups¹ (including the Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM) and the Special Committee for Regulatory and Procedural Matters (SC-RPM) in the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R)),

recognizing further

- a) that the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups should appoint only the number of vice-chairmen deemed necessary for the efficient and effective management and functioning of the group in question;
- b) that steps should be taken to provide some continuity between chairmen and vice-chairmen,

taking into account

- a) the discussion that took place at the last plenary meeting of WTDC-10 with respect to the need to invite the Plenipotentiary Conference to provide guidelines on the necessary harmonized criteria to be established with respect to the numbers of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups;
- b) that, currently, an individual from a single Member State can hold more than one position in a given Sector or in the three Sectors, which may be inconsistent with the principle of equitable geographical distribution, and with the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries,

¹ The criteria contained within this resolution do not apply to the designation of chairmen or vice-chairmen of focus groups.

resolves to invite the Radiocommunication Assembly, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and the World Telecommunication Development Conference, in consultation with the Directors of the three Bureaux

to review the current situation with a view to establishing the necessary criteria for appointment of the optimum numbers of vice-chairmen for Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups (including, to the extent practicable, CPM and SC-RPM in ITU-R), as the case may be, taking into account the following guidelines:

- 1) The number of vice-chairmen should be limited to the minimum necessary experienced professionals, as per the respective Sector resolutions relating to the appointment of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups
- 2) Equitable geographical distribution among ITU regions and the need to promote more effective participation by the developing countries should be taken into account so as to ensure that every region be represented at least by one or two competent and experienced persons in the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups
- 3) The total number of chairmen and vice-chairmen proposed by any administration should be fairly reasonable, so as to observe the principle of equitable distribution of posts among the Member States concerned
- 4) Regional representation in the advisory groups, study groups and other groups of all three Sectors should be taken into account, such that no single individual may hold more than one vice-chairmanship position in these groups in any one Sector, and only in exceptional cases hold such a position in more than one Sector²

² The criterion mentioned in this paragraph should not prevent a vice-chairman of a given advisory group or a vice-chairman of a given study group from holding positions of chairman or vice-chairman of a given working party or as rapporteur or associate rapporteur for any group under the mandate of that Sector group.

- 5) Each ITU region attending RA, WTSA and WTDC is encouraged, when assigning the positions to individual experienced professionals, to fully observe the principle of equitable geographical distribution among ITU regions, and the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries
- 6) The above-mentioned guidelines may, to the extent practicable, be applied to CPM and SC-RPM in ITU-R,

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

to make necessary arrangements for the proper implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to include the subject matter in the agenda of the next meeting of their respective advisory group, with a view to duly establishing the required harmonized criteria for the selection/appointment of the above-mentioned positions;

2 to make the necessary arrangements for RA, WTSA and WTDC to review the criteria referred to above in their respective resolutions and/or recommendations, including by preparing and providing necessary information regarding the position(s) already held by individual persons from each country in all three ITU Sectors under *instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux* 1.

RESOLUTION 167 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Strengthening ITU capabilities for electronic meetings and means to advance the work of the Union

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

considering

- a) the rapid technological change in the field of telecommunications and the associated policy, regulatory and infrastructure adaptations required at national, regional and global levels;
- b) the consequent need for the widest possible engagement of the ITU membership from around the world to address these matters in the work of the Union;
- c) that developments in technologies and facilities for the holding of electronic meetings and the further development of electronic working methods (EWM) will enable more open, rapid and easy collaboration between participants in the activities of ITU, which may be paperless,

recalling

- a) Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on documents and publications of the Union, regarding the electronic availability of documents;
- b) Resolution 32 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on strengthening electronic working methods in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the implementation of EWM capabilities and associated arrangements in the work of ITU-T;
- c) Resolution 73 (Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, on information and communication technologies (ICTs) and climate change and, in particular, *recognizing* g) thereof concerning energy-efficient working methods,

recognizing

- a) the budgetary difficulty that delegates from many countries and, in particular developing countries, have in travelling to participate in face-to-face ITU meetings;
- b) that electronic participation will have significant benefits for the Union's membership, by reducing travel costs, and will facilitate wider participation in both the work of the Union and in meetings that require attendance;
- c) that numerous ITU meetings are already available as audio and video webcasts and that use of videoconferencing, audioconference calls, real-time captioning and web-based collaboration tools for electronic participation in certain types of meetings have been advanced in meetings of the Sectors and the General Secretariat,

recognizing further

the important contribution of the use of ICTs and reduced travel to climate neutrality,

mindful

that some activities and procedures associated with certain ITU meetings still require direct face-to-face participation by the Union's membership,

noting

- a) that, as an alternative to face-to-face meetings, there are benefits in utilizing electronic meetings to progress discussions;
- b) that the existence of electronic meetings, with well-documented rules and procedures, will help ITU in widening the involvement of potential stakeholders, both member and non-member experts, particularly from developing countries, who are unable to participate in face-to-face meetings;
- c) that electronic meetings may lead to increased efficiency of the activities of ITU and reduction of costs for all parties, for example by reducing the need for travel and reducing the need for printed copies of documents;
- d) that there needs to be a coordinated and harmonized approach to the technology used,

noting further

- a) that electronic working methods have made important contributions to the work of Sector groups, such as rapporteur groups, and of Council working groups, and that work, such as the development of texts, has been progressed in various parts of the Union through electronic communications;
- b) that different modes of participation are suitable for different types of meetings;
- c) the need to establish the role of hyperlinks, in particular in documents submitted to executive or deliberative organs for approval, and the related decision of the 2009 session of the Council¹;
- d) the importance of having complete texts available at the time of approval,

emphasizing

- a) that there is a need for procedures to ensure fair and equitable participation by all;
- b) that electronic meetings can contribute to bridging the digital divide;
- c) that the implementation of electronic meetings is beneficial to ITU's role in leading the coordination on ICTs and climate change, and on accessibility,

resolves

- a) that ITU should further develop its facilities and capabilities for remote participation by electronic means in appropriate meetings of the Union, including working groups created by the Council;
- b) that final documents submitted for approval shall not contain hyperlinks other than, where appropriate, internal hyperlinks to documents or parts of documents that are stable and have already been approved by the competent organ of the Union, and that the inclusion of an internal hyperlink in a document submitted for approval should not result in implicit approval of the content of the hyperlink's target; rather, any approval must be explicit (this procedure is not applicable to study groups);

¹ Document C09/90, § 12.

c) that ITU should continue to develop its electronic working methods concerning the development, distribution and approval of documents, and the promotion of paperless meetings,

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

1 to develop an action plan, to be considered by the Council at its 2011 session, for electronic participation in its working groups and related meetings that report to the Council, including the use of tools such as videoconferencing;

2 to build upon trials for electronic meetings, in collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux, such that their subsequent implementation is technologically neutral, to the greatest extent possible, and cost effective, in order to allow broad participation satisfying the necessary security requirements;

3 to involve the advisory groups in the evaluation of the use of electronic meetings and to develop further procedures and rules associated with electronic meetings, including the legal aspects;

4 to report to the Council on an ongoing basis on the developments made with regard to electronic meetings, in order to assess progress in their use within ITU;

5 to report to the Council on the feasibility of extending the use of languages in electronic meetings,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to take action, in consultation with the Sector advisory groups, in order to provide appropriate electronic participation or observation facilities in Sector meetings for delegates unable to attend face-to-face meetings.

RESOLUTION 168 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Translation of ITU recommendations

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

considering

- a) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;
- b) the need to expand national access to ITU recommendations which are offered free online to the general public;
- c) the need to ease access to ITU recommendations in other national languages than the official languages of ITU;
- d) Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) facilities and services, which notes that:
 - modern telecommunication/ICT facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) recommendations;
 - ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU, and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;
 - that limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities and services on which national telecommunication/ICT development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications/ICT worldwide;

e) Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU recommendations in developing countries, which resolves to invite Member States and Sector Members to engage in activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations in developing countries,

noting

a) the provisions of No. 495 of the ITU Convention, which states that any of the documents referred to in the relevant provisions of Article 29 of the Constitution may be published in languages other than those specified therein, provided that the Member States requesting such publication undertake to defray the whole of the cost of translation and publication involved;

b) that the official language versions of documents and texts of the Union shall be prepared by ITU according to Article 29 of the Constitution,

recognizing

a) that there is a general trend towards free online access to ICT-related documents and publications in official languages;

b) the strategic need to increase the visibility and availability of the outputs of ITU,

resolves

1 that an administration may translate recommendations into languages, other than the six official languages of ITU, for the administration's official use;

2 that the text of a recommendation in any ITU official language shall prevail in the event of any discrepancy between such a translated version and the official version;

3 that any expenses for the translation and the publication of the recommendations shall not be borne by ITU;

4 that the ITU logo shall not appear on the translated pages;

5 that each publication shall contain, in an appropriate place, the statement in the annex to this resolution, the title and summary of the recommendation and a link to where the official text of the recommendation can be downloaded from the ITU website, in the national language; in addition, the publication shall include the front page of the official text of the ITU recommendation;

6 that ITU shall receive two copies free of charge of any such translated publication, as soon as possible after publication, for archive purposes;

7 that translation for the administration's official use will be free of charges from ITU;

8 that translation intended for sale – either based on cost recovery or for profit – shall require the prior agreement of ITU, and translated publications sold for profit shall be subject to payment of royalties to ITU;

9 that, in the case referred to in *resolves* 8 above, the publisher concerned shall send to ITU a statement of the number of copies sold,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the Council on the necessary steps to facilitate the implementation of this resolution,

invites the Council

to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of this resolution.

ANNEX

This Recommendation has been reproduced with the authorization of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Sole responsibility for the translation of this text into {*} lies with {**}.

This Recommendation, published by ITU in its official versions (English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish, French, Russian) can be obtained from:

International Telecommunication Union
General Secretariat – Sales and Marketing Service
Place des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland
Telephone: +41 22 730 6141
e-mail: sales@itu.int

* Indicate the national language concerned.

** Indicate the name of the publisher.

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

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

recalling

Resolution 71 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly,

considering

a) that the participation of academia, universities and their associated research establishments in the three Sectors of the Union will 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) 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;

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 countries¹ 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 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,

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

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,

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

to take necessary and appropriate action in order to implement this resolution.

(Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 170 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Admission of Sector Members from developing countries¹ to participate in the work of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

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

recalling

Resolution 74 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly,

considering

a) that participation in the work of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) of Sector Members from the category of developing countries with an annual per capita income of less than USD 2 000 according to the United Nations Development Programme classification will benefit the work of both Sectors as well as the countries they represent, helping to close the standardization gap which still exists between the developed and developing countries within the two Sectors, especially in relation to this category of developing countries;

b) that allowing them to participate in the work of either of the two Sectors on favourable financial terms in respect of each Sector will encourage them to join these two Sectors, according to their needs;

c) that this participation will not require any amendment of Articles 2 and 3 of the ITU Constitution for a trial period to end 2014, when the next plenipotentiary conference will be held,

¹ Such Sector Members shall not be subsidiaries of a multinational corporation whose executive headquarters is based in a developed country, and shall be limited to Sector Members which are from developing countries classified by the United Nations Development Programme as low-income countries with an annual per capita income not exceeding USD 2 000 and which have not yet joined either or both Sectors.

resolves

- 1 to allow Sector Members from the category of developing countries mentioned above to participate in the work of ITU-R and ITU-T pursuant to the provisions of this resolution;
- 2 to set the level of financial contribution for such participation at one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members for defraying Union expenses;
- 3 that acceptance of applications for participation shall be conditional on the support of the Member State to which the Sector Member belongs, on fulfilment of the criterion in the footnote to this resolution by each applicant for membership, and also on the applicant not currently being listed with the Union as a Sector Member contributing the minimum one-half of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members or as an Associate in the Sector,

instructs the Council

- 1 to add any additional conditions or detailed procedures that may be required;
- 2 to submit a report on this participation to the next plenipotentiary conference on the basis of an evaluation thereof by the respective Sector advisory groups, so as to enable the Plenipotentiary Conference to make a final decision on such participation in the light of the report and the proposals therein.

RESOLUTION 171 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Preparations for the 2012 world conference on international telecommunications

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

recalling

- a)* Resolution 146 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the review of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs);
- b)* Decision 9 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum (WTPF-09);
- c)* the final report of the Expert Group to review the ITRs, presented to the ITU Council at its 2009 session,

considering

- a)* that Article 25 of the ITU Constitution states, *inter alia*, that a world conference on international telecommunications (WCIT) may partially, or in exceptional cases, completely revise the ITRs, and may deal with any question of a worldwide character within its competence and related to its agenda;
- b)* that the scope of the ITRs is established in Article 1 thereof: "Purpose and scope of the regulations";
- c)* that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) urged the three Sectors, following WTPF, each within its field of competence, to carry out any further necessary studies aimed at preparing for WCIT, and to participate in a series of regional meetings as required, in order to identify topics to be addressed by WCIT, within existing budgetary resources;

d) that, following the date on which the existing version of the ITRs was approved, plenipotentiary conferences, world telecommunication standardization assemblies and the study groups of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) have approved a series of resolutions whose provisions have helped the ITRs to remain in force and should be taken into account in the process of reviewing them;

e) that the Lisbon Consensus reached at WTPF-09, particularly in its Opinion 6 (Lisbon, 2009) on the ITRs, identified some issues that the membership may wish to consider, among others, in the context of any preparations for WCIT-12;

f) that, in accordance with Resolution 1312, the 2009 session of the Council created a Council Working Group to prepare for the 2012 world conference on international telecommunications (CWG-WCIT-12) with terms of reference that provide for discussion both of the existing text of the ITRs and of the possible introduction of new provisions;

g) that, pursuant to Resolution 146 (Antalya, 2006), the 2010 session of the Council adopted Resolution 1317 establishing the dates and agenda for the world conference on international telecommunications (WCIT-12) in 2012;

h) the report to this conference by CWG-WCIT-12, which expresses the concern of ITU Member States at the situation with regard to the regulation of international telecommunications in a number of areas;

i) that the international telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) environment has significantly evolved, from technical, regulatory and policy perspectives, and that it continues to evolve rapidly;

j) that advances in technology have resulted in an increased use of IP-enabled infrastructure and IP-based services and applications presenting both opportunities and challenges for Member States and Sector Members;

k) that, as technology evolves, Member States are evaluating their policy and regulatory approaches to ensure an enabling environment that fosters supportive, transparent, pro-competitive and predictable policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks that provide appropriate incentives for investment in, and development of, the information society;

l) that ITU must play an important role in resolving new and emerging issues, including those arising from the changing global international telecommunication/ICT environment;

m) that there is a need to build broad consensus on what could appropriately be covered in the treaty framework of ITU as regards its activities in the areas of regulation, development and standardization;

n) that it is important to ensure that the ITRs are reviewed and, if deemed appropriate, revised and updated in a timely manner in order to facilitate cooperation and coordination among Member States and to reflect accurately the relations between Member States, Sector Members and recognized operating agencies;

o) that all regions will benefit from WCIT-12's and CWG-WCIT-12's review of the ITRs and related recommendations, resolutions and opinions of the 1988 World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (WATTC-88),

resolves

1 that CWG-WCIT-12 continue the preparation of WCIT-12;

2 that the agenda and dates for the conference as fixed in Council Resolution 1317 be adopted for the work of WCIT-12;

3 that CWG-WCIT-12, pursuant to Council Resolution 1312, shall constitute the preparatory process for WCIT-12, taking into consideration the results of the regional preparatory meetings, as appropriate,

resolves further

in addition to the work specified in, and without prejudice to, Council Resolution 1312:

1 to consider and study all relevant work and outputs that have been developed in ITU regarding ITRs;

2 to discuss and examine all proposals for revision to the ITRs, including proposals for addition of new and emerging issues, for updating and suppression of provisions and/or for abrogation as appropriate;

3 to discuss and examine all proposals for revision to the ITRs, provided that those proposals:

- i) are consistent with the purposes of the Union set forth in Article 1 of the Constitution;
- ii) are in line with the scope and purpose of the ITRs as set out in its Article 1, with the understanding that CWG-WCIT-12 could consider proposals for the revision of Article 1 of the ITRs;
- iii) reflect, inter alia, strategic and policy principles, with a view to ensuring flexibility in order to accommodate technological advances;
- iv) are of relevance to be included in an international treaty;

4 to prepare a final report, based on, and consolidating, inputs and reports from all preparatory activities, including regional preparatory meetings, that presents all options and views for WCIT-12, four months prior to WCIT in order for Member States, and in particular developing countries, to prepare for WCIT-12,

instructs the Council

- 1 to take note of the considerations contained in this resolution in the work to prepare for WCIT-12 to review the ITRs;
- 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 and to analyse the necessity for periodic review of the ITRs,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to support any regional preparatory meeting, in coordination with the regional telecommunication organizations for each region, that may be called prior to the convening of WCIT-12;
- 2 to distribute to the Member States the final report of CWG-WCIT-12, as specified in the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, four months prior to WCIT-12;
- 3 to submit the final report of CWG-WCIT-12 to WCIT-12, as specified in Council Resolution 1312,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

- 1 to make available the means necessary to implement the provisions of this resolution;
- 2 to undertake the necessary preparatory and administrative arrangements for WCIT pursuant to Council Resolution 1317 and in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures of ITU;
- 3 to support CWG-WCIT-12 by providing, within their field of competence, necessary inputs for the preparation of WCIT, as appropriate,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to contribute to the preparatory work for WCIT-12, including the regional meetings, as appropriate.

RESOLUTION 172 (Guadalajara, 2010)

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

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

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 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on ITU's role in implementing the WSIS outcomes,

recalling further

- a) the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, all of which were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;
- b) that § 111 of the Tunis Agenda requests the United Nations General Assembly to make an overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes in 2015;
- 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,

considering

- a) the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention concerning the role of the Union with regard to policies and strategies;
- b) the resolutions adopted by this conference concerning WSIS;
- c) the particular role that ITU played in initiating and leading the management of WSIS;
- d) the mandates given to ITU in respect of overall implementation of the WSIS outcomes,

taking into account

- a) progress made on overall implementation of the WSIS outcomes;
- b) the implementation and follow-up process framework established by the Tunis Agenda;
- c) the multistakeholder approach in implementation and follow-up process,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

- 1 to initiate consideration, at the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), for the preparation of the overall review of implementation of WSIS outcomes in 2015, as requested by the Tunis Agenda (§ 111), including the possibility of holding a high-level event in 2014/15;
- 2 to propose to CEB to make the necessary preparations based on the multistakeholder approach;
- 3 to pursue efficient and effective coordination with all stakeholders in preparing the overall review;
- 4 to report to the ITU Council on the results of this process, for its consideration and decision,

instructs the Council

in the light of the results of this consultation:

- 1 to consider and decide on the Union's role in and contribution to the overall review process;
- 2 to examine ways and means to enhance ITU's lead role in any relevant preparatory process;
- 3 to request the Secretary-General, under the preparatory process, to carry out coordination with all stakeholders and provide mechanisms, including the possibility of holding open consultations;
- 4 to evaluate at its 2011 session the financial burden for the Union that might result from its contribution to the preparatory process;

5 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on preparations for final overall review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes and formulate proposals for further activities.

(Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 173 (Guadalajara, 2010)

**Piracy and attacks against fixed and cellular telephone networks
in Lebanon**

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

recalling

- a)* the noble principles, purposes and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b)* the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions;
- c)* the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;
- d)* § 16 of the Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;
- e)* previous resolutions of plenipotentiary conferences, namely:
 - Resolution 48 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the destruction of submarine cables in the Eastern Mediterranean;
 - Resolution 74 (Nairobi, 1982) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, regarding Israel and assistance to Lebanon;
 - Resolution 64 (Nice, 1989) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the condemnation of the practices of Israel in the Arab territories occupied by it;
 - Resolution 159 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, relating to the support to Lebanon for rebuilding its telecommunication network, and given that Lebanon has not received, to date, any amounts of the monetary damages estimated by ITU experts at USD 547 million at that time,

recognizing

- a) that a reliable telecommunication network is indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from Israel's actions;
- b) that Lebanon's telecommunication facilities have been and are still being subjected to piracy, interference and interruption, and sedition by Israel against Lebanon's fixed and cellular telephone networks;
- c) that the damage caused to Lebanon's telecommunications should be a matter of concern for the entire international community, particularly ITU, as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications;
- d) the full right of Lebanon to compensation for the damages caused to its telecommunication network,

recalling further

that every Member State of ITU should respect the fundamental principles set forth in the Preamble to the Constitution and in Nos. 5, 6 and 7 of the Constitution.

resolves

to condemn all attacks and violations by any ITU Member State against telecommunication networks in any other Member States, which harm the latter's national security, *inter alia*, those perpetrated by Israel toward Lebanon,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

to monitor cease of the above-mentioned violations or harmful transmissions across the border and report to the Council in this respect.

RESOLUTION 174 (Guadalajara, 2010)

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

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

aware

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

reaffirming

- a) Resolutions 55/63 and 56/121 of the United Nations General Assembly, which established the legal framework on countering the criminal misuse of information technologies;
- b) Resolution 57/239 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity;
- c) Resolution 58/199 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of essential information infrastructures;
- d) Resolution 41/65 of the United Nations General Assembly, on principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from outer space,

considering

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

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

considering further

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

recalling

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

b) Resolution 102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

c) Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, in particular strategic goal 4: "*Developing tools, based on contributions from the membership, to promote end-user confidence, and to safeguard the efficiency, security, integrity and interoperability of networks*";

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

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

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

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

recognizing further

a) that global cooperation and collaboration between the international organizations are necessary in order to address and prevent the illicit use of ICTs;

b) the moderating and facilitating role assigned to the Union under Action Line C5 as referred to above,

noting

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

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

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

to take the necessary measures in order to:

- i) raise the awareness of Member States regarding the adverse impact that may result from the illicit use of information and communication resources;
- ii) maintain the role of ITU to cooperate within its mandate with other United Nations bodies in combating the illicit use of ICTs,

requests the Secretary-General

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

invites Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders

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

invites the Secretary-General

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

invites Member States

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

RESOLUTION 175 (Guadalajara, 2010)

**Telecommunication/information and communication technology
accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related
disabilities**

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

recognizing

a) Resolution 70 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) accessibility for persons with disabilities, and the current studies, initiatives and events on this issue undertaken by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and its study groups, in particular Study Group 2 and Study Group 16, in collaboration with the Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors (JCA-AHF);

b) Resolution 58 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on access to ICT for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, based on the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) special initiative work carried out through studies conducted within the framework of Question 20/1 of ITU-D Study Group 1, commencing in September 2006 and proposing the wording of that resolution and, likewise, the ITU-D initiative on development of an e-accessibility toolkit for persons with disabilities, in collaboration and partnership with the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict);

c) ongoing work in, the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), ITU-T and ITU-D to bridge the digital disability divide;

d) the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), calling for special attention to be given to persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities;

e) the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008 and which requires for States Parties to take appropriate measures for access for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others to ICT, emergency services and Internet services,

considering

a) that the World Health Organization estimates that ten per cent of the world's population (more than 650 million people) are persons with disabilities, and that this percentage may increase due to factors such as the greater availability of medical treatment and longer life expectancy, and also because people may acquire disability through aging, accidents, wars and circumstances of poverty;

b) that over the past 60 years, the approach to disability adopted by United Nations agencies, and by many Member States (through a changed emphasis in their laws, regulations, policies and programmes), has moved from a health and welfare perspective to an approach based on human-rights, which recognizes that persons with disabilities are people first, and that societal actions have, in certain instances, placed barriers upon them as opposed to their disabilities, and which includes the goal of full participation in society by persons with disabilities;

c) that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008, requires States Parties, under Article 9 on accessibility, to take appropriate measures including:

- i) 9(2)(g) "*to promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet*";
- ii) 9(2)(h) "*to promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost*";

d) the importance of cooperation between governments, the private sector and relevant organizations to provide possibilities for low-cost access,

recalling

a) § 18 of the Tunis Commitment, made at the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, 2005): "*We shall strive unremittingly, therefore, to promote universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to ICTs, including universal design and assistive technologies, for all people, especially those with disabilities, everywhere, to ensure that the benefits are more evenly distributed between and within societies, and to bridge the digital divide in order to create digital opportunities for all and benefit from the potential offered by ICTs for development*";

b) the Phuket Declaration on Tsunami Preparedness for Persons with Disabilities (Phuket, 2007), which emphasizes the need for inclusive emergency warning and disaster management systems using telecommunication/ICT facilities based on open, non-proprietary, global standards;

c) Resolution GSC-14/27 agreed at the 14th Global Standards Collaboration meeting (Geneva 2009), which encouraged greater collaboration among global regional and national standardization bodies as a basis for establishing and/or strengthening activities and initiatives concerning the use of telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities,

resolves

to take account of persons with disabilities in the work of ITU, and to collaborate in adopting a comprehensive action plan in order to extend access to telecommunications/ICTs to persons with disabilities, in collaboration with external entities and bodies concerned with this subject,

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

1 to coordinate accessibility-related activities between ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and entities where appropriate, in order to avoid duplication and to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities are taken into account;

- 2 to consider the financial implications for ITU of providing accessible information through ICTs and access to ITU facilities, services and programmes for participants with visual, hearing or physical disabilities, including captioning at meetings, access to print information and the ITU website, access to ITU buildings and meeting facilities, and the adoption of accessible ITU recruitment practices and employment;
- 3 to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account when developing and progressing ITU work;
- 4 to consider expanding the fellowship programme in order to enable delegates with disabilities, within existing budgetary constraints, to participate in the work of ITU;
- 5 to identify, document and disseminate examples of best practices for accessibility in the field of telecommunications/ICTs among ITU Member States and Sector Members;
- 6 to work collaboratively on accessibility-related activities with ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in particular concerning awareness and mainstreaming of telecommunication/ICT accessibility standards and in developing programmes that enable developing countries to introduce services that allow persons with disabilities to utilize telecommunication/ICT services effectively;
- 7 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with other relevant organizations and entities, in particular in the interest of ensuring that ongoing work in the field of accessibility is taken into account;
- 8 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with disability organizations in all regions to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities are taken into account;
- 9 to review the current ITU services and facilities, including meetings and events, in order to make them available to persons with disabilities, and to endeavour to make the necessary changes to improve accessibility, where appropriate and economically feasible, pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/106;

10 to consider accessibility standards and guidelines whenever undertaking renovations or changing the use of space at a facility, so that accessibility features are maintained and additional barriers are not inadvertently implemented;

11 to prepare a report for submission to each annual session of the Council on implementation of this resolution having regard to the budget allocated for this purpose;

12 to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to consider developing, within their national legal frameworks, guidelines or other mechanisms to enhance the accessibility, compatibility and usability of telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals, and to offer support to regional initiatives related to this issue;

2 to consider introducing appropriate telecommunication/ICT services in order to enable persons with disabilities to utilize these services on an equal basis with others, and to promote international cooperation in this regard;

3 to participate actively in accessibility-related activities/studies in ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, including participating actively in the work of the study groups concerned, and to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account;

4 to take into account *considering c) ii) and d) above*, and the benefits of cost affordability for equipment and services for persons with disabilities, including universal design;

5 to encourage the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION 176 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields

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

recalling

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

b) Resolution 62 (Hyderabad, 2010) 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 guidelines on limits of exposure to EMF have been established by ICNIRP¹, 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

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,

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,

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 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.

(Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 177 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Conformance and interoperability

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

recognizing

a) that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted Resolution 76 (Johannesburg, 2008);

b) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010);

c) that, at its 2009 session, the ITU Council endorsed the following recommendations of the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) (Document C09/28):

- 1) implementation of the proposed conformity assessment programme;
- 2) implementation of the proposed interoperability events programme;
- 3) implementation of the proposed human resources capacity building;
- 4) implementation of the proposed recommendations to assist in the establishment of test facilities in developing countries;
- 5) that the Director of TSB should report to a future Council session on the implementation of recommendations 1) and 2) above, and jointly with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) on recommendations 3) and 4) above, and on a proposed business plan for the long-term implementation of the programmes;

d) the progress reports by the Director of TSB made to the Council at its 2009 and 2010 sessions and to the 2010 plenipotentiary conference,

resolves

1 to endorse the objectives of both Resolution 76 (Johannesburg, 2008) and Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), and the recommendations of the Director of TSB endorsed by the Council at its 2009 session;

2 that this programme of work be implemented in parallel without any delay, including the informative pilot conformity database and its development into a fully functioning database; bearing in mind the need for a business plan to be expeditiously developed by the Director of TSB, and approved by the Council, for its long-term implementation, in consultation with each region, taking into consideration a) the outcome and effect that the pilot conformity database may have on Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders (e.g. other standards development organizations (SDOs)), b) the impact the database will have on bridging the standardization gap as relevant to each region, c) the potential liability issues for ITU and for Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders; and taking into account the results of the regional ITU conformity and interoperability consultations;

3 to assist developing countries in establishing regional or subregional conformity and interoperability centres suitable to perform interoperability testing as appropriate,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau,

1 to continue the consultation with all stakeholders in all regions, taking into consideration the needs of each region, on implementation of the recommendations endorsed by the Council, including, in collaboration with the Director of BDT, the recommendations on human capacity building and assistance in the establishment of test facilities in developing countries;

2 to continue to carry out the necessary studies with a view to introducing the use of ITU Mark for a possible future ITU Mark programme, as a voluntary programme permitting manufacturers and service providers to make a visible declaration that their equipment conforms to applicable recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and increasing the probability of interoperability, and to consider its possible application as an indication of a degree of interoperability capability in the future;

3 to enhance and improve standards-setting processes in order to improve interoperability through conformity;

4 to prepare a business plan for the long-term implementation of this resolution;

5 to provide the Council with progress reports, including the results of studies, relating to the implementation of this resolution,

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

1 to advance the implementation of Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and to report to the Council;

2 to assist Member States in addressing their concerns with respect to counterfeit equipment,

invites the Council

1 to consider the reports of the Director of TSB 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,

invites Sector Members

1 to populate the pilot conformity database with details of products tested to applicable ITU-T recommendations in accredited test laboratories (first, second or third party), or by accredited certification bodies, or according to procedures adopted by a standards development organization or forum qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5;

2 to participate in ITU-facilitated interoperability events;

3 to take an active role in building developing countries' capacity in conformity and interoperability testing, including on-the-job training, particularly as part of any supply contract for telecommunication equipment, services and systems to these countries,

invites organizations qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5

1 to participate in the ITU pilot conformity database activities and, sharing links on a mutual basis, to enrich its extent by referring to more recommendations and standards within a product, and to allow for more exposure of vendors' products and widen the portfolio of selection to the users;

2 to participate in developing countries' capacity-building programmes and activities facilitated by TSB and BDT, in particular offering opportunities for developing-country experts – particularly from operators – to gain on-the-job experience,

invites Member States

1 to contribute to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to encourage national and regional testing entities to assist ITU in implementing this resolution;

3 to adopt conformity-assessment regimes and procedures based on applicable ITU-T recommendations, leading to better quality of service/quality of experience, and to higher probability of interoperability of equipment, services and systems,

further invites Member States and Sector Members

to bear in mind the legal and regulatory frameworks of other countries concerning equipment that negatively affects the quality of their telecommunication infrastructure, in particular recognizing the concerns of developing countries with respect to counterfeit equipment,

further invites Member States

to contribute to the next radiocommunication assembly in 2012 in order for it to consider and take appropriate actions as deemed necessary.

RESOLUTION 178 (Guadalajara, 2010)

ITU role in organizing the work on technical aspects of telecommunication networks to support the Internet

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

considering

a) that the construction of the information society demands the decisive cooperation and involvement of the entire world, as its consolidation will certainly exert a positive impact on bridging the digital divide;

b) that one of the first steps to be undertaken is to establish an environment for the ITU Member States and Sector Members to explore ways to advance in the process towards enhanced cooperation within ITU and address and define new mechanisms for accomplishing its emerging role and responsibilities,

considering further

a) that a crucial part of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society lies in the "Implementation and follow-up" section, where the premises, guidelines and activities of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) are clearly expressed;

b) that ITU has been appointed in the "Implementation and follow-up" section of the Tunis Agenda as one of the possible moderators and facilitators for the action lines established by WSIS;

c) that both the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Doha, 2006) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) recognized the leading role that ITU shall play in regard to WSIS Action Lines C2 (Information and communication infrastructure) and C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs)),

noting

- a) the need to strengthen the Union with structures that allow continuous improvement of its work as facilitator of WSIS directives;
- b) the importance of telecommunication networks and services as a support to Internet interoperability;
- c) the historical capacity of the Union for bringing together various agents of the telecommunication sector, i.e. administrations and private entities, in the development of technical recommendations for telecommunication networks;
- d) the need to establish focal points within the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) for the relevant WSIS action lines (pursuant to Resolution 75 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA)), so as to enable all ITU members to work, in a coordinated and transparent manner, on the development of the technical aspects of telecommunication networks for supporting the Internet, in order to help advance network evolution, capacity, continuity, interoperability and security, through contribution-based work,

keeping in mind

- a) Article 17 of the ITU Constitution, which outlines the functions of ITU-T: "*The functions of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector shall be, bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, to fulfil the purposes of the Union relating to telecommunication standardization, as stated in Article 1 of this Constitution, by studying technical, operating and tariff questions and adopting recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis*";
- b) Article 13 of the ITU Convention, which sets out the responsibilities of WTSA, detailing that:

"3 In accordance with No. 104 of the Constitution, the assembly shall:

...

- f) *decide on the need to maintain, terminate or establish other groups and appoint their chairmen and vice-chairmen;*

- g) *establish the terms of reference for the groups referred to in No. 191A above; such groups shall not adopt questions or recommendations",*

resolves

that ITU shall continue to adapt, working in a coordinated and transparent manner on development of the technical aspects of telecommunication networks for supporting the Internet, in order to help advance network evolution, capacity, continuity, interoperability and security, through contribution-based work,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

to continue taking all necessary measures for ITU to fulfil its role in organizing the work on aspects of telecommunication networks to support Internet,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in consultation with the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group

- 1 to convene open consultations about contributions that ITU-T could provide to the implementation of WSIS;
- 2 to evaluate and present a proposal on adjustments to the current structure of ITU-T, in order to fulfil the directive set forth in *resolves* above, by possibly suggesting the creation of a specific study group or other group on these matters;
- 3 to submit, for WTSA-12, the conclusion of the evaluation mentioned in item 2 above,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to participate in and provide contributions related to the evaluation mentioned in *instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in consultation with the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group 2* above,

invites the 2012 world telecommunication standardization assembly

1 to analyse the report by the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group and contributions from Member States and Sector Members, and decide on the adjustments to the structure of ITU-T, in order to reach the objective of improving the technical work, within ITU-T, on the development of the technical aspects of telecommunication networks for supporting the Internet;

2 to take the necessary action, as appropriate, regarding the establishment of a study group or other appropriate group in order to achieve the objectives mentioned in *resolves* above.

(Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 179 (Guadalajara, 2010)

ITU's role in child online protection

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

considering

- a)* that the Internet is playing an increasingly important and valuable role in the provision of education for children, enriching the curriculum and helping to bridge language and other barriers between the children of all nations;
- b)* that the Internet has become a major platform for many different kinds of educational, cultural and entertainment activities for children;
- c)* that children are among the most active participants online;
- d)* that parents, guardians and educators are not always aware of children's activities on the Internet;
- e)* that there is an urgent need and global demand for the protection of children from exploitation and exposure to danger and deception when using the Internet or information and communication technology (ICT), given that these innocent children represent the future of humankind;
- f)* the growing development, diversification and spread of access to ICTs worldwide, in particular the Internet, and the increasingly widespread use thereof by children, at times with no control or guidance;
- g)* that, in order to address the issue of cybersecurity for children, it is critical that proactive measures be taken in order to protect children online at an international level;
- h)* the requirement for a multistakeholder approach in order to promote social responsibility in the ICT sector so as to effectively make use of the variety of tools available to build confidence in the use of ICT networks and services, reducing the risks identified for children;

i) that child online protection is a subject of valid international global interest and shall be listed in the priorities of the world community's global agenda;

j) that child online protection involves an international collaborative network, in conjunction with other United Nations agencies and partners, for action to promote the online protection of children worldwide by providing guidance on safe online behaviour;

k) that several governments and regional organizations are actively promoting and working towards creating a safe Internet environment for children,

recalling

a) the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and all relevant United Nations resolutions regarding child protection and child online protection;

b) that, within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the States Parties undertook to protect the child from all forms of exploitation and sexual abuse, and for that purpose, in particular, to take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent a) the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; b) the exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; c) the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials (Article 34);

c) Article 17 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989, on access to information by children and protection from information and material injurious to their well-being;

d) that, pursuant to Article 10 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (New York, 2000) on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the States Parties shall take all necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism; and shall also promote international cooperation and coordination between their authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations and international organizations;

e) that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), in the Tunis Commitment of 2005 (§ 24), recognized the role of ICTs in the protection of children and in enhancing the development of children, urging Member States to strengthen action to protect children from abuse and defend their rights in the context of ICTs, emphasizing that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration; accordingly, the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society (§ 90 q)) set forth the commitment to using ICTs as a tool to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, by, *inter alia*, incorporating regulatory, self-regulatory and other effective policies and frameworks to protect children and young people from abuse and exploitation through ICTs into national plans of action and e-strategies;

f) the memorandum of understanding between the secretariat of the Union and Child Helpline International (CHI);

g) that Resolution 1305 adopted by the 2009 session of the Council, on the role of the Dedicated Group in identifying international Internet-related public policy issues, has in its Annex 1 identified protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation as one of the public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU's work on international Internet-related public policy matters;

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

i) Resolution 67 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in child online protection;

j) Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, which encompasses child online protection,

recognizing

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

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

c) that the year-long Call for Action launched by the ITU Secretary-General on 18 May 2009 to consider 2009-2010 to be child online safety year;

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

e) that, although it would have been desirable to have a global telephone number for child online protection, due to current technical difficulties, a single globally harmonized number is not possible, as provided in Recommendation ITU-T E.164/Suppl.5 (11/2009),

taking into account

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

b) that the 2009 World Telecommunication Information Society Day (WTISD-09) was celebrated under the theme "Protecting children in cyberspace", and aimed to raise global awareness for ensuring that children can safely access the Internet,

resolves

- 1 that ITU should continue the COP initiative as a platform to raise awareness on child online safety issues;
- 2 that ITU should continue providing assistance and support to the Member States, especially developing countries, in developing and implementing roadmaps for the COP initiative;
- 3 that there should be coordination among all relevant ITU groups on the issues related to child protection online,

requests the Council

to maintain WG-COP, in order to facilitate the membership's input and guidance on ITU's role in child online protection,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to deploy greater efforts to ascertain the activities carried out by other United Nations organizations in this domain, and to coordinate with them appropriately, with the objective of establishing partnerships to maximize and synergize efforts in this important area;
- 2 to coordinate ITU activities also with other similar initiatives being undertaken at the national, regional and international levels, in order to eliminate possible overlaps;
- 3 to bring this resolution to the attention of other COP members and of the United Nations Secretary-General, with the aim of increasing the engagement of the United Nations system in child online protection;
- 4 to submit a progress report on the results of implementation of this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to carry out the activities for ensuring the implementation of Resolution 67 (Hyderabad, 2010), and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council;

2 to collaborate closely with WG-COP, with the aim of avoiding duplication of efforts and maximizing outputs relevant to protecting children online,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to encourage Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to continue exploring the option of introducing a single globally harmonized telephone number in the future, and Member States, for the time being, to allocate a telephone number on a regional basis for child online protection,

invites Member States

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

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

invites Sector Members

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

RESOLUTION 180 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6

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

considering

- a) Resolution 64 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which encourages the deployment of IPv6;
- b) Opinion 5 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on capacity building in support of the adoption of IPv6;
- c) Resolution 63 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6 in the developing countries,

considering further

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

noting

the decision taken by the Council at its 2009 session to set up an IPv6 working group (see Document CO9/93),

recognizing

- a) that IPv6 deployment gives an opportunity for the development of information and communication technologies (ICT), and that its early adoption is the best way to avoid the scarcity of addresses and the consequences that exhaustion of IPv4 addresses may entail, including high costs;

b) that governments play an important part as catalyst for the transition to IPv6,

resolves

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations¹ involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

2 to step up the exchange of experiences and information with all stakeholders regarding the adoption of IPv6, with the aim of creating opportunities for collaborative efforts, and to ensure that feedback exists to enrich efforts to support the transition to IPv6;

3 to collaborate closely with the relevant international recognized partners, including the Internet community (e.g. regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and others), in order to encourage the deployment of IPv6 by raising awareness and through capacity building;

4 to assist those Member States which, in accordance with the existing allocation policies, require support in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources, pursuant to relevant resolutions;

5 that the IPv6 group undertake detailed studies of IP address allocation as requested by the Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues, both for IPv4 addresses and for IPv6 addresses,

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

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

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

invites Member States

- 1 through the knowledge gained in *resolves* 2, to promote specific initiatives at the national level, which foster interaction with governmental, private and academic entities and civil society for the purposes of the information exchange necessary for the deployment of IPv6 in their respective countries;
- 2 to encourage, with support from the ITU regional offices, the regional Internet registries (RIRs) and other regional organizations in coordinating research, dissemination and training actions with participation by governments, industry and the academic community in order to facilitate the deployment of IPv6 within the countries and in the region, and to coordinate initiatives between regions to promote its deployment worldwide;

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

4 to ensure, in the actions they carry out regarding communication and computer equipment, that the necessary measures are taken so that new equipment has IPv6 capacity, taking into consideration a necessary period for the transition from IPv4 to IPv6,

instructs the Secretary-General

to disseminate, as appropriate, to the ITU membership and the Internet community, information on the progress achieved on the implementation of this resolution.

(Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 181 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Definitions and terminology relating to building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies

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

recalling

a) Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

b) Resolution 130 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which resolves to give high priority to the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs);

c) provisions of the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society related to building confidence and security in the use of ICT;

d) the outcomes of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) regarding this issue,

e) that, in accordance with WSIS Action Line C5, Resolution 149 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the ITU Council to establish a working group, open to all Member States and Sector Members, to study terminology related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, and to develop definitions and descriptions in this regard;

f) Programme 2 (Cybersecurity, ICT applications and IP-based network-related issues) of the Hyderabad Action Plan adopted by WTDC-10,

aware

a) that one of the purposes of the Union is to maintain and extend international cooperation among all its Member States for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;

b) that another of the purposes of the Union is to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness,

considering

a) the need to build confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs by strengthening the trust framework (§ 39 of the Tunis Agenda) and the need for governments, in cooperation with other stakeholders, within their respective roles, to develop necessary legislation for the investigation and prosecution of cybercrime, at national, regional and international level;

b) that United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/211 invites Member States to use, if and when they deem appropriate, the voluntary self-assessment tool that is annexed to that resolution for national efforts;

c) the reasons behind the adoption of Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on bridging the digital divide, having regard to the importance of multistakeholder implementation at the international level and to the action lines referenced in § 108 of the Tunis Agenda, including "Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs",

noting

a) the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs as highlighted in WSIS;

b) that there is a need to maintain common terminology pertaining to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

c) the ongoing work carried out by organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) in relation to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

d) that Resolution 50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on cybersecurity, and Resolution 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, on countering and combating spam, include the study of technical aspects for reducing the impact of these phenomena,

considering further

a) that in the area of security, Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is responsible for developing the core recommendations on telecommunication and ICT security, such as security architecture and frameworks; the fundamentals of protection, including threats, vulnerabilities and risks; authentication and identity management, incident handling and forensics; and security aspects of communication applications;

b) that Recommendation ITU-T X.1205 (2008), on overview of cybersecurity, provides a terminology definition of cybersecurity;

c) that the Council Working Group on the study of definitions and terminology relating to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs (WG-Def), which was established by Resolution 149 (Antalya, 2006), examined several proposals and reached consensus on the definition of "cybersecurity" in Recommendation ITU-T X.1205 (2008);

d) that the above-mentioned Council group, in its final report to the 2009 session of the Council, proposed two options relating to the definition for cybersecurity, as reproduced below:

Option 1

1a. introduce the word "cybersecurity", in Article 1 of the Constitution and define this item in the Annex to the Constitution, based on the agreed definition, or

1b. introduce the word "cybersecurity" in a relevant article in the Convention and define this item in the Annex to the Convention;

Option 2

2. adopt a resolution by the Plenipotentiary Conference regarding this definition,

recognizing

- a) the ongoing work by ITU-T and by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) on matters related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;
- b) the importance of studying the issue of terminology related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, and of examining and developing definitions and descriptions in this regard, as appropriate;
- c) that this base set needs to include other important issues in addition to cybersecurity,

recognizing further

- a) that, due to the evolving technological environment and the potential emergence of new and unforeseeable risks and vulnerabilities in relation to confidence and security in the use of ICTs, and for other reasons, it may become necessary for ITU-T Study Group 17 to update the definition of cybersecurity that is presented in Recommendation ITU-T X.1205;
- b) that the definition of cybersecurity may need to be modified from time to time to reflect changes in policy;
- c) the work of ITU-T Study Group 17 (Security) on public key infrastructures, identity management, digital signatures, the security manual, the security standards roadmap and the cybersecurity information exchange framework;
- d) that the above-mentioned work is continuing in ITU-T Study Group 17 in order to further develop the above-mentioned set of definitions taking into account the continuous development in ICT technology;
- e) that the inclusion of any definition relating to ICT, which is an evolving issue, such as the definition of cybersecurity, in the stable Constitution is not consistent with the principles based on which the stable Constitution would be established,

resolves

- 1 to take into account the definition of "cybersecurity" approved in Recommendation ITU-T X.1205¹ for use in activities related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;
- 2 that the above footnote is an integral part of this resolution,

instructs the Secretary-General

to bring this resolution to the attention of the international organizations and other relevant entities dealing with the security of telecommunications/ICTs for consideration and any required action, as appropriate,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to take into account the definition of "cybersecurity" that is adopted in Recommendation ITU-T X.1205 for use in ITU activities related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs,

¹ Recommendation ITU-T X.1205, "Cybersecurity: Cybersecurity is the collection of tools, policies, security concepts, security safeguards, guidelines, risk management approaches, actions, training, best practices, assurance and technologies that can be used to protect the cyber environment and organization and user's assets. Organization and user's assets include connected computing devices, personnel, infrastructure, applications, services, telecommunications systems, and the totality of transmitted and/or stored information in the cyber environment. Cybersecurity strives to ensure the attainment and maintenance of the security properties of the organization and user's assets against relevant security risks in the cyber environment. The general security objectives comprise the following:

- Availability
- Integrity, which may include authenticity and non-repudiation
- Confidentiality"

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to report to the Council on any new or revised recommendations adopted by ITU-T related to or affecting cybersecurity-related terminology and definitions or other relevant definitions concerning confidence and security in the use of ICTs,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to participate actively in the relevant ITU study groups dealing with issues relating to confidence and security in the use of ICTs.

(Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 182 (Guadalajara, 2010)

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),

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

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,

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 and encourage energy efficiency and the use of materials 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,

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

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

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

7 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
- 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 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;

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;
- 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 networks and through the application of ICTs in other fields;

5 to promote recycling and reuse of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

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.

RESOLUTION 183 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health

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

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),

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",

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 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.

(Guadalajara, 2010)

RESOLUTION 184 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Facilitating digital inclusion initiatives for indigenous peoples

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

considering

a) that Resolution 46 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) recognizes the importance of issues of concern to indigenous peoples worldwide in the determination of priority activities for the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), and requests the Secretary-General to bring the assistance provided by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to indigenous peoples through its activities to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), with a view to providing appropriate financial and human resources for the relevant actions and projects to be implemented in the framework of the telecommunication sector;

b) that Resolution 68 (Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC resolves to support digital inclusion of indigenous peoples in general, and in particular their participation in workshops, seminars, forums and training on information and communication technology (ICT) for social and economic development, and instructs the Director of BDT to carry out the necessary actions to reinforce the implementation of the special initiative for indigenous peoples, establishing collaboration mechanisms with the Member States, other relevant regional and international organizations and cooperation agencies;

c) that the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society establishes, as a priority, the achievement of its goals with respect to indigenous peoples and communities;

d) that Article 16 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples provides the following: "*Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination*";

e) that the first Report of the State of the World's Indigenous Peoples (2010) contains alarming statistical data on the state of these peoples in the areas of health, human rights, education and employment, among other aspects, placing them in a situation similar to that of least developed countries (LDCs), despite the fact that some of these peoples are found in areas within the territory of developed countries;

f) the ITU rules for awarding fellowships,

recalling

a) that Article 41 of the above-mentioned declaration provides that "*The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance*";

b) the commitment by ITU and its Member States to achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

observing

that, in the implementation of projects for indigenous peoples, difficulties have been encountered in allocating fellowships to these peoples,

resolves

1 to adapt the rules governing the ITU fellowships to the existing ITU-D initiatives for digital inclusion, and extend the provision of ITU fellowships to indigenous peoples, considering that their special situation is equivalent to that of LDCs, so they can attend workshops, seminars, events or other types of capacity-building events organized by ITU for these specific groups towards facilitating their digital inclusion;

2 to establish collaboration and validation mechanisms with the administrations and any other relevant organization within the United Nations system, as well as with any regional and national organizations dealing with indigenous peoples, in order to facilitate the implementation of Resolutions 46 (Doha, 2006) and 68 (Hyderabad, 2010) and better identify indigenous participants in ITU events as potential beneficiaries of the said fellowships,

instructs the Secretary-General

to inform the Council on the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to take the necessary measures to fully implement Resolutions 46 (Doha, 2006) and 68 (Hyderabad, 2010), regarding the participation of indigenous peoples in workshops, seminars, forums and training on ICT,

invites Member States

to promote and enable the participation of indigenous peoples in ITU workshops, seminars and events, and thus facilitate their digital inclusion.

(Guadalajara, 2010)

RECOMMENDATION 1 (Kyoto, 1994)

**Deposit of instruments relating to the
Constitution and Convention of the International
Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)**

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

taking into account

Recommendation 1 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the deposit of instruments and the entry into force of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union,

considering

that, pursuant to No. 238 of Article 58 of the Constitution, the instruments of the Union referred to above entered into force on 1 July 1994 between Members having deposited their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession before that date,

considering further

that it is in the interest of the Union that all Members become parties to the said Constitution and the Convention as soon as possible,

invites

all the Members of the Union which have not already done so to expedite their respective national procedures for ratification, acceptance or approval of (see Article 52 of the Constitution), or accession to (see Article 53 of the Constitution) the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and to deposit their respective "single instrument" with the Secretary-General as soon as possible,

instructs the Secretary-General

to bring this Recommendation to the attention of all the Members of the Union and to recall its contents periodically, as he sees fit, to those Members of the Union which have not yet deposited their respective instrument.

(Kyoto, 1994)

RECOMMENDATION 2 (Kyoto, 1994)

**Unrestricted transmission of news and
the right to communicate**

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

in view of

a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948;

b) the Preamble and Articles 1, 33, 34 and 35 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992);

c) the provision of the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) concerning the free flow of ideas by words and images and the declaration on the basic principles, adopted by the XXth session of the UNESCO General Conference, concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, to the promotion of human rights and to countering racialism, apartheid and incitement to war and the relevant resolutions of the XXIst session of the UNESCO General Conference;

d) the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights adopted in Vienna in 1993, to the effect that the promotion and protection of human rights is a matter of priority for the international community,

conscious of

the noble principles that news should be freely transmitted and that the right to communicate is a basic human right,

conscious also of

the importance of the fact that these noble principles will promote the dissemination of news, thus strengthening peace, cooperation, mutual understanding between peoples and the spiritual enrichment of the human personality, as well as dissemination of culture and education among all people irrespective of their race, sex, language or religion,

recommends

that Members of the Union facilitate the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services.

(Kyoto, 1994)

RECOMMENDATION 3 (Kyoto, 1994)

Favourable treatment for developing countries

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

in view of

a) the purpose of the Union, which is to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;

b) the ever-widening gap between the economic growth and technological progress of the developed and the developing countries;

c) the fact that the economic power of developed countries is founded on, or linked with, the high level of their technology, which is reflected in extensive and growing international markets, whereas the economies of developing countries are relatively weak and often in deficit because they are in the process of assimilating or acquiring technology,

recommends

1 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;

2 that the classification of countries in one or the other of these economic categories can be based on the criteria of per capita income, gross national income, national telephone development or any other mutually agreed parameters selected from those internationally recognized by the specialized information sources of the United Nations,

recommends further

that Members of the Union make available to the General Secretariat any relevant information on the implementation of this Recommendation,

instructs the Secretary-General

to monitor on the basis of information received from Members the extent to which any favourable treatment has been extended to developing countries by the developed countries,

instructs the Council

to review the results achieved and take any steps necessary to promote the objectives of this Recommendation.

(Kyoto, 1994)

RECOMMENDATION 4 (Marrakesh, 2002)

General policy statements to plenipotentiary conferences

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Marrakesh, 2002),

considering

Recommendation R22 of the Working Group on ITU Reform, which advocates that the length of general policy statements should be limited so as to minimize the amount of time used for this purpose at the Plenipotentiary Conference and make the conference more efficient,

seeking

to standardize the duration of general policy statements in order, *inter alia*, to economize on the Union's financial resources,

aware

that plenipotentiary conferences are likely to face increasingly heavy workloads,

taking into account

that general policy statements should be made only during the first week of the conference,

recommends

that Member States limit their general policy statements to a maximum of five minutes,

instructs the Secretary-General

to publish on the conference website the full text of all general policy statements including those which have not been made during the first week of the conference.

(Marrakesh, 2002)

RECOMMENDATION 5 (Marrakesh, 2002)

**Submission of the first report of the Credentials Committee
to the Plenipotentiary Conference**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Marrakesh, 2002),

considering

Article 31 of the ITU Convention, concerning credentials for conferences of the
Union,

considering further

No. 176 of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the
Union, which stipulate that elections shall begin on the ninth calendar day of a
plenipotentiary conference,

recognizing

a) that it is the responsibility of the Credentials Committee referred to
in No. 68 of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the
Union to verify the credentials of delegations and report its conclusions to the
plenary meeting within the time-frame specified by the latter;

b) that it is desirable that the plenary meeting take a decision on the
first report of the Credentials Committee as rapidly as possible, and in any event
before the ninth calendar day of a plenipotentiary conference,

recommends

that future plenipotentiary conferences set the date for submission of the first
report of the Credentials Committee at a date earlier than the ninth calendar day
of the conference,

further recommends

that Member States send the originals of their credentials to the secretariat as early as possible, signed by one of the authorities referred to in No. 325 of the Convention, accompanied, as necessary, by a certified translation in one of the official languages of the Union, and pay the greatest heed to the provisions of Nos. 329, 330 and 331 of the Convention,

instructs the Secretary-General

to make appropriate administrative arrangements to keep Member States informed of the procedures to be followed.

(Marrakesh, 2002)

RECOMMENDATION 6 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Rotation of Council Member States

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Marrakesh, 2002),

considering

- a) that the Council is composed of Member States elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) that each Member State has the potential to contribute to the purposes of the Union through participation in the Council;
- c) the decision to admit Member States as observers at Council sessions as well as the improvement in their status as observers adopted by this conference,

noting

- a) that the number of Member States of the Council shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of Member States of the Union;
- b) that examples of regional coordination in this regard on a voluntary basis already exist, with positive results,

recalling

that any such regional or subregional coordination in this regard would considerably facilitate the elections at plenipotentiary conferences,

recognizing

that, without some element of rotation of Council membership, the principle mentioned in *considering b)* above cannot be fully implemented,

recommends

that Member States concerned should engage in bilateral and multilateral coordination through appropriate ways and means, such as regional or subregional meetings, in order to facilitate such rotation on a voluntary basis.

(Marrakesh, 2002)

**LIST OF DECISIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED, REVISED
OR ABROGATED BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
(KYOTO, 1994), (MINNEAPOLIS, 1998), (MARRAKESH,
2002), (ANTALYA, 2006) AND (GUADALAJARA, 2010)**

**List of decisions, resolutions and recommendations adopted,
revised or abrogated by the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Kyoto, 1994), (Minneapolis, 1998), (Marrakesh, 2002),
(Antalya, 2006) and (Guadalajara, 2010)**

Notes:

1. The decisions, resolutions and recommendations are presented in ascending numerical order, as numbered by the successive plenipotentiary conferences in accordance with the system established by Decision 3 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference.
2. The title shown for each of the decisions, resolutions and recommendations listed in the table below is the one used in the version adopted or revised by the most recent plenipotentiary conference.
3. The plenipotentiary conferences in question are:
 - Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) PP-94
 - Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) PP-98
 - Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) PP-02
 - Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) PP-06
 - Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) PP-10
4. Columns 3 to 5 indicate the nature of the action taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference with regard to the decision, resolution or recommendation in question, namely "Adopted", "Revised" or "Abrogated".

DECISIONS				
		Adopted	Revised	Abrogated
1	Expenditure of the Union for the Period 1995 to 1999	PP-94		PP-98
2	Procedure Concerning Choice of Contributory Class	PP-94		PP-98
3	Treatment of decisions, resolutions and recommendations of plenipotentiary conferences	PP-98		
4	Procedure concerning choice of contributory class	PP-98		PP-06

DECISIONS				
		Adopted	Revised	Abrogated
5	Income and expenditure for the Union for the period 2012-2015	PP-98	PP-02 PP-06 PP-10	
6	Financial Plan of the Union for the period 2004 to 2007	PP-02		PP-10
7	Review of the management of the Union	PP-02		PP-10
8	ITU input to the declaration of principles and plan of action of the World Summit on the Information Society and the information document on ITU activities related to the Summit	PP-02		PP-06
9	Fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum	PP-06		PP-10
10	Implementation of additional corrective measures relating to cost recovery for satellite network filings	PP-06		PP-10
11	Creation and management of Council working groups	PP-10		
12	Free online access to ITU publications	PP-10		

RESOLUTIONS				
		Adopted	Revised	Abrogated
1	Strategic Plan for the Union, 1995-1999	PP-94		PP-98
2	World telecommunication/information and communication technology policy forum	PP-94	PP-98 PP-02 PP-10	
3	Future Conferences of the Union	PP-94		PP-98
4	Duration of plenipotentiary conferences of the Union	PP-94	PP-10	
5	Invitations to hold conferences or meetings away from Geneva	PP-94		
6	Attendance of liberation organizations recognized by the United Nations at conferences and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union as observers	PP-94		
7	Procedure for defining a region for the purpose of convening a regional radiocommunication conference	PP-94		

RESOLUTIONS				
		Adopted	Revised	Abrogated
8	Instructions for the Continuation of Work on the Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Meetings of the International Telecommunication Union	PP-94		PP-98
9	Inaugural Meeting of the New Council and 1995 Session of the Council	PP-94		PP-98
10	Observer Status at Council Meetings for Members of the Union Which Are Not Members of the Council	PP-94		PP-98
11	ITU TELECOM events	PP-94	PP-98 PP-02 PP-06 PP-10	
12	Resumption of Full Participation of the Government of South Africa in the Plenipotentiary Conference and All Other Conferences, Meetings and Activities of the Union	PP-94		PP-98
13	Approval of the Memorandum of Understanding Between the Representative of the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union Relating to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994)	PP-94		PP-98
14	Recognition of the rights and obligations of all Sector Members of the Union	PP-94	PP-06	
15	Review of the Rights and Obligations of all Members of the Sectors of the Union	PP-94		PP-98
16	Refinement of the Radiocommunication Sector and Telecommunication Standardization Sector	PP-94	PP-98	
17	Advisory Groups for the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors	PP-94		PP-98
18	Review of the ITU's Frequency Coordination and Planning Framework for Satellite Networks	PP-94		PP-98
19	Improved Use of the Technical and Data Storage/Dissemination Facilities of the Radiocommunication Bureau	PP-94		PP-98
20	Use by the Broadcasting Service of the Bands Additionally Allocated to this Service	PP-94		PP-98

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¹ Abrogated with effect from 1 January 2005, pursuant to Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002).

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² Abrogated with effect from 1 January 2005, pursuant to Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002).

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CV	convention
GR	general rules
OP	optional protocol
DEC	decisions (note that locators also point to annexes to decisions - indicated as DEC#-A#)
RES	resolutions (note that locators also point to annexes or appendices to resolutions - indicated as RES#-A# or RES#-AP#)
REC	recommendations.

For CS, CV, GR locators point to the relevant provision

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