



# Final Report

World Telecommunication Development Conference

Hyderabad, India  
24 May to 4 June 2010







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## 1 Introduction

The fifth World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-10) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) was held from 24 May to 4 June 2010 in Hyderabad, India, capital of the State of Andhra Pradesh and an emerging hub for information and communication technologies (ICT) in the region. It was attended by 924 participants, including 758 government delegates from 138 countries and six representatives from Palestine; 88 representatives from 28 public and private-sector entities; 16 participants representing telecommunication-related entities from seven countries; and 56 representatives from 25 regional and international organizations. In addition, 243 media representatives from 90 agencies covered the event. The list of participants for the conference, as well as all contributions made to the conference, can be found on the WTDC-10 website at <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/conferences/wtdc/2010/index.html>.

World telecommunication development conferences (WTDC) give the membership the opportunity to debate the latest trends in telecommunication/ICT development and to establish the priorities of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) for the interval between two WTDCs. They also provide the opportunity to compare the initiatives developed at the regional level during the preparatory process and to integrate them into worldwide development efforts and plans. In line with the calendar adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), WTDC-10 prepares the way forward for ITU-D and the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) for the period 2011-2015.

The purposes of the conference were to:

- Adopt a Hyderabad Declaration, highlighting the main conclusions and priorities established by the conference, and reinforcing the political support towards ITU's development mission and strategic objectives.
- Adopt a Hyderabad Action Plan (HAP) that aligns the work of the ITU-D with the objectives and action lines agreed by the WSIS so as to assist developing countries in achieving universal access to ICTs by 2015.
- Agree on the WTDC-10 input to the strategic plan for ITU-D for 2012-2015, which will feed into the ITU strategic plan to be adopted by the next plenipotentiary conference to be held in Guadalajara, Mexico in October 2010.
- Adopt programmes on information and communication infrastructure and technology development; on cybersecurity, ICT applications and IP-based network-related issues; on enabling environment; on capacity building and digital inclusion; and for least developed countries, countries in special need, emergency telecommunications and climate change adaptation.
- Adopt regional initiatives for Africa, the Americas, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Europe, as well as guidelines for their implementation.
- Adopt new and revised Questions to be studied by ITU-D study groups during the next study period.

- Adopt new and revised resolutions to complement the programmes, the regional initiatives and the strategic plan, to establish the working procedures of ITU-D and to highlight some specific issues to be implemented by BDT until the next WTDC.

## 2 Preparatory process for WTDC-10

ITU-D organized a series of six regional preparatory meetings (RPMs) from May 2009 to January 2010 as part of the preparation for the conference, as requested by WTDC-06 [Resolution 31](#) (Rev. Doha, 2006), as shown in the following table:

Region	Meetings		Chairman	Reports
Asia-Pacific	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	5-7 May 2009	Mr Abu Hassan Ismail, Special Adviser, Ministry of Information, Communications and Culture, <b>Malaysia</b>	<a href="#">Report of the Kuala Lumpur meeting<sup>1</sup></a>
Africa	Kampala (Uganda)	13-15 July 2009	Mr Patrick Masambu, Executive Director, Uganda Communications Commission (UCC), <b>Uganda</b>	<a href="#">Report of the Kampala meeting<sup>2</sup></a>
Americas	Santa Marta (Colombia)	9-11 September 2009	H.E. Dr Daniel Enrique Medina, Vice-Minister of Information and Communication Technologies, <b>Colombia</b>	<a href="#">Report of the Santa Marta meeting<sup>3</sup></a>
CIS	Minsk (Belarus)	23-25 November 2009	H.E. Mr Ivan Rak, First Deputy Minister of Communications and Informatization, <b>Belarus</b>	<a href="#">Report of the Minsk meeting<sup>4</sup></a>
Europe	Andorra la Vella (Andorra)	1-3 December 2009	Mr Jaume Salvat, Chief Executive Officer of Servei de Telecomunicacions d'Andorra, <b>Andorra</b>	<a href="#">Report of the Andorra meeting<sup>5</sup></a>
Arab States	Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic)	17-19 January 2010	Mr Nazem Bahsas, Director General of the Syrian Telecom Establishment, <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	<a href="#">Report of the Damascus meeting<sup>6</sup></a>

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/conferences/rpm/2009/asp/documents/Chairman\\_Report.pdf](http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/conferences/rpm/2009/asp/documents/Chairman_Report.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/conferences/rpm/2009/afr/documents/Chairman\\_Report.pdf](http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/conferences/rpm/2009/afr/documents/Chairman_Report.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/conferences/rpm/2009/ams/documents/Chairman\\_Report-en.pdf](http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/conferences/rpm/2009/ams/documents/Chairman_Report-en.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/conferences/rpm/2009/CIS/documents/Chairman\\_Report-en.pdf](http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/conferences/rpm/2009/CIS/documents/Chairman_Report-en.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/conferences/rpm/2009/eur/documents/Chairman\\_Report-en.pdf](http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/conferences/rpm/2009/eur/documents/Chairman_Report-en.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/conferences/rpm/2009/arb/documents/Chairman\\_Report.pdf](http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/conferences/rpm/2009/arb/documents/Chairman_Report.pdf)

The RPM cycle emphasized the programmes, projects and topics deemed essential by the regions.

The regions were, moreover, unanimous in acknowledging ITU's leading role in the organization of WSIS, and expressed the wish to see it continue in that role in regard to the follow-up and implementation of the final outcomes of the two phases of the Summit.

Following the successful organization of the six RPMs for WTDC-10, the chairman and vice-chairmen of each RPM met on 22-23 February 2010 in Geneva to consider, as required by *resolves 2* of Resolution 31 (Rev. Doha, 2006), how best to consolidate the outcomes of the RPMs in preparation for WTDC-10. The meeting elected Mr Nazem Bahsas, Director-General, Syrian Telecommunication Establishment, as chairman.

The outcomes for each region followed the same structure and approach: programmes (number, titles and priority areas); regional initiatives (objectives and expected results); study group matters (proposals for new or revised Questions, working methods, structure); and proposals for new or revised resolutions. The outcome of the meeting's work was submitted to WTDC-10, which further discussed and developed it in adopting the Hyderabad Action Plan.

### **3 Official opening of the conference**

The conference was opened by H.E. Mr A. Raja, Minister for Communications and Information Technology of the Government of India, who welcomed delegates from around the world to Hyderabad at a time when the world happened to be witnessing a global information revolution. He noted that ICTs can facilitate faster development of various social and economic sectors in any country and that they lead to equal opportunities for all mankind, especially perceptible improvement for the most vulnerable parts of society in rural and remote areas, contributing to the inclusive growth of society. The minister also noted India's impressive growth in the field of software development and in space technology applications, aimed at national development in areas like communication, broadcasting, distance education, Earth-exploration services and space sciences. He added that it was our cherished hope that increased general awareness among the masses created by the knowledge society would bring enhanced global peace, justice and respect for each other, which are the cornerstones for eliminating disparity and poverty worldwide.

Opening remarks were delivered by Dr Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General of ITU, Mr Sami Al-Basheer Al-Morshid, Director of ITU's Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and Mr P.J. Thomas, Secretary, Department of Telecommunications of the Government of India, who was elected to chair the conference.

ITU Secretary-General Hamadoun Touré said that what was decided and mapped out during WTDC-10 would not just shape the future of ICT development over the next four years, but would determine the future shape of the very world we live in. The decisions made in Hyderabad would change the way that social and economic development happens, and the way ICT development happens.

The Director of BDT Sami Al-Basheer said that India was a remarkable place for ITU to hold WTDC, not least because it was one of the world's great ICT success stories, but also because India had shown, in very concrete and dramatic terms, the power of ICTs to stimulate social and economic development. While each country had its own challenges to face, in the end all participants and stakeholders shared the same overall goals. He highlighted the need to constantly innovate and keep up with dynamics in the market place. Looking forward, the ITU membership needed to invent better targeted and more positive regulation, focusing on incentives rather than obligations. He proposed a new vision complemented with dedicated resources to deal with the issues of connectivity in least developed countries.

In his opening remarks, Mr P.J. Thomas said that the world finally acknowledged that technological progress and innovation were long-term drivers of economic growth, especially in developing countries. As a key technology producer, ICT has contributed a positive macroeconomic impact in terms of GDP growth, besides creating spillovers and externalities which are bringing enormous benefits for the economy. New services generated by ICT in the forms of e-commerce, e-finance and e-governance are contributing towards greater economic efficiency while raising the living standards of citizens.

The full texts of the opening remarks may be found in the appendices section of this report.

#### **4 Conference structure**

WTDC-10 adopted the following conference structure at its first plenary meeting.

##### **Committee 1 – Steering Committee**

**Terms of reference:** To coordinate all matters connected with the smooth execution of work and to plan the order and number of meetings, avoiding overlap wherever possible in view of the limited number of members of some delegations.

This committee is made up of the chairman, and vice-chairmen of the conference, together with the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the committees and working group of the plenary.

##### **Committee 2 – Budget Control Committee**

**Terms of reference:** To determine the organization and facilities available to the delegates, to examine and approve the accounts for expenditure incurred throughout the duration of the conference and to report to the plenary meeting on the estimated total expenditure of the conference, as well as an estimate of the costs that would be entailed by the execution of the decisions taken by the conference.

##### **Committee 3 – Work programmes and study groups**

**Terms of reference:**

- To identify priorities for work programmes and study group Questions based on proposals and contributions (including those related to WSIS), in light of the developments in the telecommunication/ICT environment
- To establish the work programmes and provide direction and guidance to BDT on programme implementation

- To consider and define the Questions to be studied in the light of the established work programmes and identified priorities, and allocate them to each study group.

#### **Committee 4 – Projects and initiatives**

##### **Terms of reference:**

- To identify priorities for projects and initiatives based on proposals and contributions (including those related to WSIS), in light of the developments in the telecommunication/ICT environment
- To consider and identify the global and regional initiatives and establish a framework for their implementation, including strategic partnerships, resource mobilization, the role of the regional presence and the role of the private sector
- To consider issues related to project execution as well as direct assistance.

#### **Committee 5 – Editorial Committee**

**Terms of reference:** To harmonize the texts relating to the conclusions of the conference, as defined in Article 22 of the ITU Constitution, in the six official languages of ITU, without altering the sense, with a view to their submission for approval to the plenary meeting.

#### **Working Group of the Plenary (WG-PL)**

##### **Terms of reference:**

- To examine proposals and contributions, development strategies, including any matter of a strategic nature related to WSIS in the context of the evolution of the telecommunication/ICT environment, and draw up a draft declaration and the ITU-D input to the Union's strategic plan to be adopted by the next plenipotentiary conference;
- To examine proposals and contributions relating to cooperation among members and review the ITU-D working methods.

## 5 Presiding officers of WTDC-10

Following adoption of the conference structure at its first plenary meeting, WTDC-10 elected the following officers:

Chairman of the conference:	Mr P.J. Thomas (India)	
Vice-chairmen of the conference:	H.E. Mr Philip Verveer (United States)	
	H.E. Mr Andrey Mukhanov (Russian Federation)	
	H.E. Dato' Joseph Salang Gandum (Malaysia)	
	H.E. Mr Leckford Thotho (Malawi)	
	Mr Nabil Kisrawi (Syrian Arab Republic)	
	Mr Frédéric Riehl (Switzerland)	
Committee 1 (Steering Committee)	Composed of the chairman and vice-chairmen of the conference and of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the committees and the working group of the plenary	
Committee 2 (Budget Control Committee)	Chairman:	Mr Bruce Gracie (Canada)
	Vice-chairmen:	Prof. Akira Terasaki (Japan)
		Mrs Magdalena Gaj (Poland)
Committee 3 (Work programmes and study groups)	Chairman:	Mr Charles Njoroge (Kenya)
	Vice-chairmen:	Mr Fernando Borjon (Mexico)
		Mr Salim H. Al Shanfari (Oman)
Committee 4 (Projects and initiatives)	Chairman:	Mr Seyed Mostafa Safavi (Islamic Republic of Iran)
	Vice-chairmen:	Mr Amadou Lamine Dial (Senegal)
		Mr Dmitri Protsenko (Ukraine)
Committee 5 (Editorial Committee)	Chairman:	Ms Marie-Thérèse Alajouanine (France)
	Vice-chairmen:	Ms Lin Wang (China)
		Mr Hassan Lebbadi (Morocco)
		Ms Blanca Gonzalez (Spain)
		Mr Oleg Mironnikov (Russian Federation)
		Ms Jennifer Warren (United States)
Working Group of the Plenary	Chairman:	Mr Fabio Bigi (Italy)
	Vice-chairmen:	Mr Valmikki Singh (Guyana)
		Mr Ilyas Ahmed (Maldives)

## 6 High-level segment and general policy statements

During the first two days of WTDC-10, several plenary meetings of the conference were dedicated to the high-level segment, during which high-level representatives of Member States and Sector Members were invited to deliver policy statements. The following policy statements were delivered in plenary, as part of the high-level segment of WTDC-10:

- 1) Serbia – H.E. Ms Jasna Matic, Minister, Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Society
- 2) United States – H.E. Ambassador Philip L. Verveer, US Coordinator, International Communications and Information Policy, Department of State
- 3) Burkina Faso – H.E. Mr Noël Kaboré, Ministre des Postes et des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication
- 4) Saudi Arabia – H.E. Dr Abdulrahman Al Jafary, Governor of CITC, Communication and Information Technology Commission
- 5) Czech Republic – H.E. Mr Milan Hovorka, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Industry and Trade
- 6) Russian Federation – H.E. Naum S. Marder, Deputy Minister of Telecom and Mass Communications
- 7) Anatel, Brazil – Mr Ronaldo Sardenberg, President, Agência Nacional de Telecomunicações (ANATEL)
- 8) Qatar – Dr Hessa Al Jaber, Secretary-General, Supreme Council of Information and Communication Technology (ictQATAR)
- 9) Indonesia – Dr Muhammad Budi Setiawan, Acting Director General of Posts and Telecommunications
- 10) Oman – H.E. Mr Mohammed Al Wahaibi, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Communications
- 11) VNL, India – Mr Rajiv Mehrotra, Chairman and CEO, Vihaan Networks Limited (VNL)
- 12) Mali – H.E. Ms Diarra Marian Flantié Diallo, Ministre de la Communication et des Nouvelles Technologies
- 13) Albania – H.E. Mr Genc Pollo, Minister for Innovation and ICT, Ministry of Innovation and ICT
- 14) South Africa – H.E. Ms Dina Pule, Deputy Minister of Communications
- 15) Ukraine – Ms Olena Dovgalenko, First Deputy Chairman, State Administration of Communications
- 16) France – H.E. Mr Jérôme Bonnafont, Ambassador
- 17) Malaysia – H.E. Mr Dato' Joseph Salang Gandum, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Information, Communications and Culture
- 18) Canada – H.E. Ms Helen McDonald, Assistant Deputy Minister, Industry Canada
- 19) Islamic Republic of Iran – H.E. Dr Karampour, Deputy Minister
- 20) China – Mr Lihua Liu, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT)

- 21) Japan – Mr Masataka Kawauchi, Director-General for International and Technology Policy Coordination, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
- 22) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), India – Dr J.S. Sarma, Chairman
- 23) United Nations – Mr Patrice Coeur-Bizot, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative
- 24) Bhutan – H.E. Mr Nandalal Rai, Minister, Ministry of Information and Communications
- 25) Niger – H.E. Ms Aminata Boureima Takoubakoye, Ministre, Ministère de la Communication, des Nouvelles Technologies de l'Information et de la Culture
- 26) Afghanistan – H.E. Mr Amirzai Sangin, Minister, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
- 27) Fiji – H.E. Mr Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum, Attorney General and Minister for Justice, Anti-Corruption, Public Enterprise, Tourism, Industry and Communication
- 28) Kenya – H.E. Mr Samuel Poghisi, Minister, Ministry Information and Communications
- 29) Tajikistan – H.E. Mr Beg Zuhurov, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Transport and Communications
- 30) Poland – H.E. Ms Magdalena Gaj, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Infrastructure
- 31) Tunisia – Mr Ali Ghodbani, Conseiller, Ministère des Technologies de la Communication
- 32) Honduras – Dr Lidia Estela Cardona Padilla, Comisionada Presidenta, Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (CONATEL)
- 33) Uganda – Ms Nimisha J. Madhvani, High Commissioner, Uganda Communications Commission
- 34) Egypt – Prof. Dr Ahmed El Sherbini, Deputy to the Minister of Communications and Information Technology, National Telecommunication Institute
- 35) United Kingdom – Mr Nigel Hickson, Deputy Director, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills
- 36) Côte d'Ivoire – H.E. Mr Houga Bi Gohorey, Ministre des NTIC, Ministère des Nouvelles Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication
- 37) Bangladesh – H.E. Mr Rajiuddin Ahmed Raju, Minister, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
- 38) Philippines – H.E. Mr Ray Anthony Roxas-Chua III, Minister, Commission on Information and Communications Technology
- 39) Tanzania – H.E. Prof. Peter Msolla, Minister of Communications, Science and Technology, Ministry of Communications, Science and Technology
- 40) Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications – Mr Nurudin Mukhitdinov, Director General
- 41) Mexico – Mr Héctor Olavarría Tapia, Director General de Política de Telecomunicaciones y Radiodifusión, Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes
- 42) Malawi – H.E. Mr Leckford Thotho, Minister, Ministry of Information and Civic Education
- 43) Palestine – H.E. Mr Mashhour Abudaqqa, Minister, Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology

- 44) Georgia – Mr Irakli Kashibadze, Head of Department, Communications and IT, Ministry of Economic Development
- 45) Pakistan – Mr Mushtaq Ahmad, Member (Telecom), Ministry of Information Technology
- 46) Azerbaijan – Mr Bakhtiyar Mammadov, Head, Legal Department, Ministry of Communications and Information Technologies
- 47) Colombia – Mr Juan Manuel Roldán, Jefe Oficina Internacional, Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones
- 48) Ghana – H.E. Mr Haruna Iddrisu, Minister of Communications
- 49) Gabon – Ms Florence Kouya Bibenda, Conseillère du Ministre, Ministère de la communication, de la poste et de l'économie numérique
- 50) Nigeria – H.E. Mr Labaran Maku, Minister of State, Information and Communications, Federal Ministry of Information and Communications
- 51) Telecommunication Regulatory Authority, United Arab Emirates – Mr Nasser Bin Hammad, Senior Manager International Affairs
- 52) Senegal – Mr François Dasylya, Directeur des télécommunications, Ministère des télécommunications
- 53) Haiti – Mr Jean Marie Maignan, Director of Communications, Ministry of Public Works, Transports and Communications
- 54) Angola – Mr Pedro Mendes de Carvalho, National Director for Telecommunications, Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology

The policy statements from the following Member States and Sector Members were submitted to the WTDC secretariat, but were not delivered during the plenary meetings; however, they are posted on the WTDC website:

- Morocco, Portugal, Rwanda, Chad, Viet Nam.
- Arab ICT Organization (AICTO), Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), Asociación Iberoamericana de Centros de Investigación y Empresas de Telecomunicaciones (AHCIEIET), Cámara Nacional de la Industria de Telecomunicaciones por Cable (CANITEC), GSM Association, International Federation for Information Processing, International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, Internet Society, Korea Information Society Development Institute (KISDI).

All policy statements may be found on the conference website at the following address <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/conferences/wtdc/2010/policystatements/index.asp>.

## 7 Minutes of twelfth plenary meeting

The twelfth plenary meeting took place on 1 June 2010 at 1900 hours, and was chaired by Mr F. Riehl (Switzerland). WTDC-10 requested that selected parts of the proceedings of the twelfth plenary meeting be reflected in the final report of the meeting. Accordingly, the discussions and outcomes related to Resolution 18 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) on special technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority and a proposed new Resolution by Algeria on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector with regard to international public policy issues concerning the potential misuse of satellite images for criminal or non-peaceful purposes are outlined below.

### 7.1 Consideration of Resolution 18 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) on special technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority (Annex to Addendum 8 to Document WTDC10/47, proposal ARB/47/8)

1 The **delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic** introduced draft revised Resolution 18 on special technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority, as proposed by the Arab States in Addendum 8 to Document WTDC10/47. The resolution responded to the legitimate needs of the Palestinian Authority, and called on the ITU membership to support efforts to improve the telecommunication situation.

2 The **Secretary-General** said that he had devoted considerable time and effort in informal consultations, trying to achieve a compromise text and knowing that failure was not an option. He suggested the following amendments to the text in Addendum 8 to Document WTDC10/47:

*resolves to continue to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*  
2 should be amended to read:

“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;”

*resolves to continue to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*  
4 should be amended to read:

“to implement e-health, e-education, e-government, spectrum planning, pursuant to the previous agreements in ITU, control and management of human resources development projects and all other forms of assistance;”

Both parties had agreed to the text as a compromise. He had been tough during the consultations, but his wish had been to achieve a good outcome, without a vote, and to keep WTDC moving in a technical and regulatory direction, rather than getting bogged down in a political debate. He thanked the delegates of the United States, Spain, the Russian Federation, the Arab States, South Africa, Israel and the Palestinian Authority for their help in the negotiations.

3 The **Chairman** said that, in the absence of any objections by participants, the amendments proposed by the Secretary-General would be considered approved.

4 The **observer for Palestine** said he appreciated the efforts made by the Secretary-General. He agreed to the wording suggested by the Secretary-General for *resolves to continue to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau 2*. He could not, however, accept the wording suggested by the Secretary-General for *resolves to continue to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau 4*, because the amendment changed the focus of the text to the control and management of BDT projects for the development of human resources, rather than spectrum planning, control and management. The Palestinian Authority wanted to create an enabling environment for telecommunications, and no progress had been made in that regard over the past three years. The Chairman was perhaps aware of the difficulties being faced by the Palestinian Authority. The resolution concerned assistance from ITU and the international community. Without equipment and technological expertise, how was it possible to talk about telecommunication development?

5 The **Secretary-General** pointed out, in regard to *resolves to continue to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau 4*, that ITU could provide assistance in spectrum planning and management, not in spectrum control. He suggested that the word “control” be deleted.

6 The **observer for Palestine** agreed to the phrase “spectrum planning and management”.

7 The **delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic** noted that the Palestinian Authority had agreed to the deletion of the word “control”, although the Arabic term simply signified the orderly use of the spectrum, for example by two different operators. The problem, however, was with the phrase “pursuant to the previous agreements in ITU”. The agreement signed in 2000 remained a dead letter and had not led to any improvement in the situation. He suggested that the wording suggested by the Secretary-General should read: “...spectrum planning and management, human resources, development projects and...”.

8 The **Secretary-General** suggested that, with the deletion of “control”, the wording might be acceptable. The plenary meeting should not be turned into a drafting group, and he urged delegates not to make further changes.

9 The **delegate of Saudi Arabia** agreed that the word “control” could be deleted, and proposed the following wording to keep the spirit of the text: “...e-government, human resources, spectrum planning and management development projects and...”.

10 The **delegate of Bulgaria** said that the text presented in Addendum 8 to Document WTDC10/47 appeared to be carefully crafted and balanced. Based on his own experience in BDT, he knew that Israeli companies were leaders in e-health and e-education. He hoped that Israeli experts would be invited to transfer technology and know-how, and that both Israel and the Palestinian Authority would agree to such assistance.

11 The **delegates of the United Arab Emirates and South Africa** said that there appeared to be consensus on the text, with the deletion of “control”.

12 The **delegate of Israel** said he appreciated the efforts of the Secretary-General to reach a consensus on the resolution. Israel was committed to the pursuit of development and, in particular, telecommunication development. He wanted to avoid any political debate in the present professional context, and to concentrate on the subject matter, which in the present instance related to helping the Palestinian Authority to develop the telecommunication sector in agreement with Israel. He still had problems with the proposed text: some elements were missing and certain wording did not represent the situation on the ground. Despite the difficulties, Israel would join the consensus on the resolution provided that the following statement was included in the record of the present plenary meeting:

“This resolution cannot be interpreted otherwise, but in accordance with the “Israel-Palestinian Interim Agreement”, Annex 3, Article 36, 28 September 1995 and the outcomes of the relevant Joint Technical Committee which was established by this agreement.”

13 The **observer for Palestine** said that he could agree to the text proposed by the Secretary-General, with the deletion of the word “control” and with the reference to “spectrum planning and management”.

14 The **delegate of the United States** noted the statement of Israel and made the following statement to be included in the record of the present plenary meeting:

“It is our understanding that the “Israel-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Annex 3, Article 36, 28 September 1995” is the presiding bilateral arrangement between the parties with respect to telecommunications and that the Joint Technical Committee is the principal mechanism for the resolution of telecommunications issues. We understand that nothing in this resolution is in contradiction to the Interim Agreement, nor a substitute for the Joint Technical Committee.”

15 The **delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic** said that, since the Palestinian Authority could accept the text presented by the Secretary-General, the Arab States could also agree to it. Nevertheless, in the light of the statements by Israel and the United States, which would appear in the record of the plenary meeting, he asked whether the phrase “pursuant to the previous agreements in ITU” should remain in the text of the resolution.

16 The **Secretary-General** said he understood that there was agreement to delete the word “control”, and that *resolves to continue to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau 4* would read:

“to implement e-health, e-education, e-government, spectrum planning, pursuant to the previous agreements in ITU, and management of human resources development projects and all other forms of assistance;”.

He feared that any further change would entail renegotiating everything.

17 The **Director of BDT** stressed the importance of agreeing to a carefully crafted text, in order to avoid any subsequent problems in understanding the resolution. He did not want to reopen the discussion. He thought that the conference had accepted the compromise suggested by the Secretary-General.

18 The **Chairman** understood that there was agreement to delete the word “control”. Noting the statements by Israel and the United States, he thought that consensus could be reached on the text in Addendum 8 to Document WTDC10/47.

19 The **observer for Palestine**, clarifying his position, said that the Palestinian Authority was participating in WTDC and the activities of ITU in accordance with United Nations and ITU resolutions, not according to a bilateral agreement between the Palestinian Authority and any other party whatsoever. The Palestinian Authority faced a lot of problems with spectrum use. For example, despite agreements reached on the allocation of frequencies for new operators, no progress had been made. He could not accept any reference to the planning and management of human resources.

20 The **Chairman**, clarifying his previous comment, suggested that *resolves to continue to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau 4* should read:

“to implement e-health, e-education, e-government, spectrum planning and management, human resources development projects and all other forms of assistance;”

21 It was so **agreed**.

22 Draft revised Resolution 18 – Special technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority, as presented in Addendum 8 to Document WTDC10/47, as amended with regard to *resolves to continue to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau 2 and 4*, was **adopted**.

## **7.2 Consideration of draft new Resolution [ALG-1] (Hyderabad, 2010) on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector with regard to international public policy issues concerning the potential misuse of satellite images for criminal or non-peaceful purposes (Annex to Document WTDC10/88(Rev.1), proposal ALG/88/1)**

1 The **delegate of Algeria** introduced a draft new resolution, submitted by Algeria in Document WTDC10/88(Rev.1), on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector with regard to international public policy issues concerning the potential misuse of satellite images for criminal or non-peaceful purposes. She explained that the aim of the resolution was to draw the attention of Member States, especially developing countries, to their increased vulnerability to criminal or non-peaceful acts as a result of the availability of geospatial information provided by high-resolution satellite images.

2 The **delegate of Tunisia** said that the draft resolution was in line with the results of both the Geneva 2003 and the Tunis 2005 phases of the World Summit on the Information Society. Misuse of satellite images must be avoided, and the proposed resolution would be good for all mankind.

3 The **delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic** said that the Arab Group had worked with Algeria to improve the text, and the Syrian Arab Republic and the other Arab countries supported the revised version of the resolution in Document WTDC10/88(Rev.1). The resolution was particularly important for developing countries.

4 The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said he understood the draft resolution as an attempt to prevent the misuse of information, and as such it was an interesting proposal. But in a few places the language was a bit strong or required refinement. In particular, *invites the Secretary-General 1* contained the phrase “to prevent the use of information resources”, but it was not the role of ITU to prevent the use of information. A huge amount of information existed, and regrettably some of it would be used for criminal or non-peaceful purposes. The focus should be on preventing crime or non-peaceful activities, not on restricting the availability of information. Also, in some places, the text was specific to satellites, although information was available from a wide variety of sources. He suggested that the wording should be improved to give the resolution a more appropriate focus.

5 The **delegates of Lebanon and Côte d’Ivoire** supported Algeria’s proposal.

6 The **delegate of Saudi Arabia** said that the draft resolution responded to problems faced in developing countries, and he supported Algeria’s proposal. Information services should be used in a peaceful and safe way, and should not be open to misuse by terrorist agencies. Perhaps the wording could be amended so that the resolution could be adopted by consensus.

7 The **delegate of Mexico** said that, like the delegate of the United Kingdom, she believed that the text needed to be clearer and more focused. In particular, *invites the Secretary-General 2* was not clear.

8 The **delegate of the United States** recalled that the Council had seen a version of the resolution and had taken the view that it would be more appropriate to submit the text to the plenipotentiary conference. That was still the best advice. The resolution spoke of the need to raise awareness in developing countries. In his view, it was important to raise awareness in both developed and developing countries about ways in which technology could be misused. Time was needed for a full consideration of the matter and the preparation of a final draft. He endorsed the comment by the delegate of the United Kingdom that the emphasis should be on information as such, rather than on satellite technology. Information was available on an unprecedented scale, and the specific technology was probably not the issue. Finally, he was not familiar with the role of ITU described in the sweeping statements of *invites the Secretary-General 2*. The text would benefit from redrafting, and he suggested that Algeria propose a revised version of the resolution to the plenipotentiary conference, where there would be time to consider the matter with the seriousness that it deserved.

9 The **Chairman** invited Algeria to consult Member States with a view to addressing the points raised, and suggested that, bearing in mind the lateness of the hour, Algeria might submit a revised version of the resolution to PP-10.

10 The **delegate of Algeria** agreed to consult Member States, and in particular the Arab countries, with a view to presenting a revised resolution to PP-10. She emphasized that the problem addressed by the resolution affected both developed and developing countries.

11 The **delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic** said that the essence of the draft resolution, under *resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*, was to raise awareness among developing countries. That activity was completely within the mandate of BDT and should be implemented without delay. Finding technical ways of preventing misuse of satellite images would be in the province of ITU-R or ITU-T. In order for awareness-raising activities to start right away, the content of the resolution that was within BDT’s mandate should be approved immediately.

12 The **Chairman** understood the wish to move forward with raising awareness, but recognized that the text of the draft resolution as it stood went beyond the mandate of BDT. He suggested that a drafting group be established, chaired by Algeria, to prepare a revised text for consideration before the close of WTDC-10.

13 The **delegate of Algeria** said that she was willing to chair a drafting group to revise the text of the resolution.

14 The **Director of BDT** said that the draft resolution in Document WTDC10/88(Rev.1) indeed went beyond the mandate of BDT. With regard to the way forward, in his understanding, Algeria was agreeing to chair a drafting group to draw up a different resolution concentrating on the mandate of BDT, which would be considered before the close of the present conference. Algeria would also consult Member States with a view to preparing a wider and more comprehensive resolution to be considered by PP-10.

15 The **delegate of Algeria**, clarifying her earlier comments, said that she would reconsider the text on some points, but she would not change the main thrust of the resolution, which was to avoid the misuse of information technology in general, and of satellite images in particular. She pointed out that the critical communications networks of countries depended on satellite technology.

16 The **delegate of the United Kingdom** felt that drafting two texts would create more work than necessary. As the Director of BDT had said, the draft resolution in Document WTDC10/88(Rev.1) went beyond the mandate of BDT, so the appropriate place to discuss it would be the plenipotentiary conference. Also, there would be time before the plenipotentiary conference to discuss the text and produce a revised draft.

17 The **delegate of the United States** said that a number of helpful ideas had been expressed, and delegates had supported the draft resolution. He suggested that the ITU secretariat should support Algeria in working on the text, and perhaps the matter might be discussed by some of the study groups prior to PP-10.

18 The **delegate of Canada** supported the spirit of the draft resolution proposed by Algeria, but took the points made by the delegates of the United Kingdom and the United States. More time was required to consider such an important subject. He anticipated that a comprehensive resolution would be submitted to PP-10, which could include requests to the Director of BDT as well as the Director of BR, and perhaps even to the Director of TSB and the Secretary-General. He looked forward to discussing the matter at PP-10.

19 The **Director of BDT** thanked speakers for their understanding in view of the time pressure faced by WTDC-10. Everyone recognized the importance of the topic and of the spirit of the resolution. BDT stood ready to assist in preparing a text for submission to PP-10. Meanwhile, BDT would play its part in raising awareness of the potential misuse of information and communication technology for criminal or non-peaceful purposes.

20 The **Chairman** suggested that Algeria should be invited to present the topic to the relevant study groups, as well as chairing a drafting group to produce a revised text for consideration by PP-10.

21 It was so **agreed**.

22 The **delegate of Algeria** subsequently handed into the secretariat the statement reproduced below.

Original: French

### Statement by the delegation of Algeria

Mr Chairman,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

At the plenary meeting held at the end of the day on 1 June 2010, Algeria submitted the draft resolution in Document WTDC10/88 on the “Role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector with regard to international public policy issues concerning the potential misuse of satellite images for criminal or non-peaceful purposes”, by which Algeria wishes to draw the attention of Member States, and particularly the developing countries, to the problems that may result from the use of satellite images for criminal purposes.

Apart from the broad interest that the various delegations showed, the draft resolution was supported and seconded by many States.

In a spirit of cooperation, and in view of the short time available to the conference, we initiated a dialogue with the delegations which had expressed an interest in our proposal and had sought clarifications on the draft resolution submitted to you.

This action is based on the conference’s decision to the effect that BDT will promote broad awareness of the issue we are raising, starting in September at the ITU-D study group meetings.

Thereafter, Algeria will submit a draft resolution on the same issue to the forthcoming plenipotentiary conference, hoping to be able to count once again on the support that we have received and appreciated at this conference.

We take this opportunity to thank all the delegations which have expressed their support.

We also thank the delegations which have expressed their interest but also their concerns in relation to the draft resolution.

We are particularly grateful to the African group and the Arab group.

## 8 Structure of WTDC-10 Final Report

In order to facilitate the usage of the final report of WTDC-10, the main outputs of the conference have been separated into four annexes, numbered A to D, which include the following elements:

Annex A – ITU-D contribution to the draft ITU strategic plan

Annex B – Hyderabad Declaration

Annex C – Hyderabad Action Plan (HAP), and its appendices:

Appendices 1 to 5 – Programmes

Appendices 6 to 11 – Regional initiatives

Annex D – Resolutions of WTDC-10

## ANNEX A

**ITU-D CONTRIBUTION TO THE DRAFT ITU STRATEGIC PLAN**

NOTE – The numbering of paragraphs in this section reflects their actual numbering in the ITU strategic plan.

**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 the 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-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 foster 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 which 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 the availability of infrastructure and services in underserved and rural areas, in particular in developing countries<sup>1</sup>, as well as among people with special needs (marginal and vulnerable populations, including women, children, indigenous peoples, older persons and persons with disabilities).

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

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 which should be made universally available to all citizens. To support this, governments are encouraged to promote both supply-side 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.

### **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 21st century. New applications and services are creating new consumer behaviour, business practices and stakeholder expectations 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 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, in order to be able to measure the impact and implications for a 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. Since 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 major factor for supporting 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 associated 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 the provision of assistance to developing countries in order to facilitate access to ICT-based government services, improve healthcare, facilitate access to quality education and manage the environment (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 21st 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 both in warning of disasters and in their immediate aftermath, by ensuring timely flow of information needed by government agencies and other humanitarian actors involved in rescue operations and providing medical assistance to the injured. There will be a 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, depressed consumer 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 to find 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/ICTs for socio-economic development.

## 6.3 Mission

The function of 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/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 Goal

The strategic goal of 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<sup>2</sup> 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.

NOTE – The ITU-D strategic goal in § 3.1.3 of the ITU strategic plan should be replaced by the one above.

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

## **6.5 Objectives**

The objectives of 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, in developing their telecommunication/ICT infrastructures and services and in designing and deploying resilient telecommunication/ICT network infrastructures.

### **6.5.3 Objective 3**

To foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, security and safe 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 in creating and maintaining 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 2014 (WTDC-14) <i>(To foster international cooperation...)</i>	X					
WTDC-14 regional preparatory meetings in Asia-Pacific, Africa, Americas, CIS, Europe and Arab States <i>(To foster international cooperation...)</i>	X					
Telecommunication development study groups <i>(To foster international cooperation...)</i>	X					
Telecommunication Development Advisory Group <i>(To foster international cooperation...)</i>	X					
Provision of technical expertise <i>(To assist in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies...)</i>		X				
Project development and implementation <i>(To assist in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies...)</i>		X				
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships <i>(To assist in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies...)</i>		X				
Master plans and best-practice guidelines <i>(To assist in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies...)</i>		X				
Symposia and seminars <i>(To assist in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies...)</i>		X				
International and regional arrangements through global forums – including the regional cybersecurity forums, IMPACT, COP and participation in the Internet Governance Forum <i>(To foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, security and safe and affordable use of ICT applications and services...)</i>			X			
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships <i>(To foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, security and safe and affordable use of ICT applications and services...)</i>			X			
Best-practice guidelines and toolkits <i>(To foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, security and safe and affordable use of ICT applications and services...)</i>			X			
International and regional arrangements through global forums related to telecommunications/ICTs for economic and social development <i>(To foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, security and safe and affordable use of ICT applications and services...)</i>			X			

ITU-D outputs	Obj 1	Obj 2	Obj 3	Obj 4	Obj 5	Obj 6
Global forums – including the Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR), Global Industry Leaders Forum (GILF), Global Regulators' Exchange (G-REX) and World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM) <i>(To assist the membership in creating and maintaining an enabling policy and regulatory environment...)</i>				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) <i>(To assist the membership in creating and maintaining an enabling policy and regulatory environment...)</i>				X		
Case studies, guidelines and toolkits – including the ICT Regulation Toolkit and statistical manuals and guidelines on cost methodologies, economics and finance <i>(To assist the membership in creating and maintaining an enabling policy and regulatory environment...)</i>				X		
High-quality training resources, materials and curricula in telecommunications/ICTs <i>(To build human and institutional capacity...)</i>					X	
Enhancement of the ITU Academy portal as a repository for telecommunication/ICT resources and training materials <i>(To build human and institutional capacity...)</i>					X	
Access to ITU training interventions, through the ITU Academy, centres of excellence and Internet training centres <i>(To build human and institutional capacity...)</i>					X	
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships <i>(To build human and institutional capacity...)</i>					X	
Raising awareness among governmental and private-sector decision-makers on the importance of digital inclusion for people with special needs <i>(To build human and institutional capacity... and to foster digital inclusion...)</i>					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 <i>(To build human and institutional capacity... and to foster digital inclusion...)</i>					X	

ITU-D outputs	Obj 1	Obj 2	Obj 3	Obj 4	Obj 5	Obj 6
Sharing of training materials, applications and other tools on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for social and economic development <i>(To build human and institutional capacity... and to foster digital inclusion...)</i>					X	
Project development and implementation <i>(To build human and institutional capacity... and to foster digital inclusion...)</i>					X	
Global forums <i>(To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries...)</i>						X
Provision of technical expertise <i>(To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries...)</i>						X
Project development and implementation <i>(To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries...)</i>						X
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships <i>(To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries...)</i>						X
Surveys, information gathering, reports and market analysis <i>(To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries...)</i>						X
Case studies, best-practice guidelines, manuals and toolkits <i>(To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries...)</i>						X
Workshops and seminars <i>(To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries...)</i>						X
Assistance in cases of emergency <i>(To assist ITU Member States in responding to climate change...)</i>						X
Development of response strategies in case of emergency <i>(To assist ITU Member States in responding to climate change...)</i>						X

Table 6.2 – Objectives, outputs, expected results and key performance indicators of ITU-D

Objectives	Outputs	Key expected results	Key performance indicators
<p><b>Objective 1</b> 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"> <li>World Telecommunication Development Conference 2014 (WTDC-14)</li> <li>WTDC-14 regional preparatory meetings in Asia-Pacific, Africa, Americas, CIS, Europe and Arab States</li> <li>Telecommunication development study groups</li> <li>Telecommunication Development Advisory Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced cooperation, including new partnerships, on telecommunication/ICT development issues</li> <li>High-level discussion of telecommunication/ICT development issues</li> <li>Decisions made on the creation, termination, work plans and objectives of study groups and the work plan of BDT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of events planned and delivered on time (in accordance with the Constitution and relevant resolutions)</li> <li>Number, diversity and seniority of participants at events</li> <li>Feedback from event participants</li> <li>Number of new partnerships/MoUs signed</li> <li>Availability of work plans for study groups and BDT</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 2</b> To assist the membership in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies, including broadband, in developing their telecommunication/ICT infrastructures and services and in designing and deploying resilient telecommunication/ICT network infrastructures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of technical expertise</li> <li>Project development and implementation</li> <li>Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships</li> <li>Master plans and best-practice guidelines</li> <li>Symposia and seminars and awareness-raising</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in the number of communities and disadvantaged groups in developing countries without access to broadband</li> <li>Agreements signed with partners to assist in infrastructure deployment</li> <li>Increase in average telephone density and average broadband density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of communities and disadvantaged groups in developing countries provided with access to broadband</li> <li>Number of new partnerships/MoUs for broadband deployment signed</li> <li>Feedback from members</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 3</b> To foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, security and 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"> <li>International and regional arrangements through global forums – including the regional cybersecurity forums, IMPACT, COP and participation in the Internet Governance Forum</li> <li>Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships</li> <li>Best-practice guidelines and toolkits</li> <li>International and regional arrangements through global forums related to telecommunications/ICTs for economic and social development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decreased perception of cybercrime (increased confidence in cybersecurity)</li> <li>Improved coordination of international efforts to decrease cyberthreats and protect children online</li> <li>Enhanced knowledge and skills of national regulators in relation to cyberthreats</li> <li>Enhanced cooperation through partnerships</li> <li>Enhanced knowledge and skills of national bodies to use telecommunications/IC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perceived level of cyberthreats (confidence in cybersecurity)</li> <li>Number and impact (e.g. number and seniority of participants) of forums, training programmes, workshops, seminars, toolkits and guidelines</li> <li>Feedback from members</li> <li>Number of MoUs in effect</li> <li>Number of countries having developed or improved programmes</li> </ul>

Objectives	Outputs	Key expected results	Key performance indicators
		Ts for social and economic development	relating to the use of telecommunications/ ICTs for social and economic development
<p><b>Objective 4</b> To assist the membership in creating and maintaining 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"> <li>• Global forums, including Global Symposium for Regulators and Global Regulators' Exchange</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Case studies, guidelines and toolkits, including the ICT Regulation Toolkit and statistical manuals and guidelines on cost methodologies, economics and finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced dialogue between national regulators, policy-makers and other telecommunication/ICT stakeholders</li> <li>• Enhanced knowledge and skills of policy-makers and national telecommunication/ICT regulators</li> <li>• Accurate analysis of telecommunication/ICT development available</li> <li>• WTI Database updated</li> <li>• Enhanced awareness and capacity of countries to produce telecommunication/ICT statistics</li> <li>• Accurate regulatory and financial information on the telecommunication/ICT sector available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and impact (e.g. number and seniority of participants) of training programmes, workshops, seminars organized as planned</li> <li>• Number and impact (e.g. number of hits, citations, purchases or attendees) of "information" publications, online resources and events</li> <li>• Response rate to annual questionnaires</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 5</b> 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"> <li>• High-quality training resources, materials and curricula in telecommunications/ICTs</li> <li>• Enhancement of the ITU Academy portal as a repository for telecommunication/ICT resources and training materials, as well as access to ITU training interventions</li> <li>• Face-to-face and distance-learning training interventions</li> <li>• Training interventions through the ITU Academy, centres of excellence and Internet training centres</li> <li>• Raising awareness among governmental and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased number of trained telecommunication/ICT professionals in developing countries</li> <li>• Global cooperative network of training institutes</li> <li>• CoE network strengthened and the ITU Academy established</li> <li>• Increased awareness of the need to connect schools to broadband Internet services</li> <li>• Increased human and institutional capacity on accessible telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of training interventions delivered</li> <li>• Number of individuals trained</li> <li>• Feedback from members and survey satisfaction on training interventions</li> <li>• Number of training resources on ITU Academy platform</li> <li>• Number of CoE nodes established</li> <li>• Number of Internet training centres established</li> <li>• Number of members aware of the need to connect schools</li> <li>• Number of case studies, guidelines and</li> </ul>

Objectives	Outputs	Key expected results	Key performance indicators
	<p>private-sector decision-makers on the importance of digital inclusion for people with special needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Sharing of training materials, applications and other tools on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for social and economic development</li> <li>• Project development and implementation</li> <li>• Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Case studies, guidelines and toolkits made available to members</li> <li>• Projects implemented</li> </ul>	<p>toolkits made available to members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feedback from members</li> <li>• Number of projects developed and implemented</li> <li>• Number of agreements signed (e.g. MoUs) and number of partnerships formed</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 6</b> 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"> <li>• Global forums</li> <li>• Provision of technical expertise</li> <li>• Project development and implementation</li> <li>• Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships</li> <li>• Surveys, information gathering, reports and market analysis</li> <li>• Case studies, best-practice guidelines, manuals and toolkits</li> <li>• Workshops and seminars</li> <li>• Assistance in cases of emergency</li> <li>• Development of response strategies in case of emergency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased average telephone and broadband density in LDCs and SIDS</li> <li>• Enhanced capacity of regulators in LDCs and SIDS on telecommunications/ICTs</li> <li>• Improved availability of information on telecommunications/ICTs in LDCs and SIDS</li> <li>• Areas vulnerable to natural disasters mapped</li> <li>• Computer-based information systems covering the results of surveys, assessments and observations developed</li> <li>• Policies and measures to minimize the impact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average telephone and broadband density in LDCs and SIDS</li> <li>• Number and impact (e.g. number and seniority of participants) of forums, training programs, workshops, seminars, toolkits and guidelines</li> <li>• Feedback from members</li> <li>• Effectiveness of and response time to requests in emergency situations</li> <li>• Number of countries with climate-change and disaster-management strategies and plans</li> </ul>

Objectives	Outputs	Key expected results	Key performance indicators
		<p>of climate change and climate variability developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Countries better informed on actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change using telecommunications/ICTs.</li><li>• Assistance provided in cases of emergency</li></ul>	

## ANNEX B

**HYDERABAD DECLARATION**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010)

*declares that*

1 Broad access to telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) is essential for the world's collective economic, social and cultural development, and the building of a global information society. This access brings new opportunities for interaction among people, for sharing of the world's knowledge resources and expertise, for transforming people's lives and for contributing to the global development agenda.

2 Such opportunities should be fully exploited, with the aim of fostering sustainable development, alleviating poverty, creating jobs and reducing vulnerability, especially for poor and marginalized populations, including women, children, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities.

3 Widespread access to telecommunication/ICT services and applications provides significant opportunities for improving ICT-based government and public services, such as healthcare and education.

4 With the implementation of the Buenos Aires (1994), Valletta (1998), Istanbul (2002) and Doha (2006) action plans, ITU, together with development partners and other stakeholders, has made great strides to enhance universal access and shape the emerging global information society.

5 The level of access to telecommunications/ICTs has improved dramatically across the world. Mobile cellular has been the most rapidly adopted technology in history. Likewise, broadband adoption has grown significantly since its introduction. Rapid advances in the use of broadband technologies to propel innovations and new services are expected to continue in the coming years.

6 However, the digital divide remains, and is compounded by disparities in broadband access and infrastructure between and within countries, in particular between urban and rural areas. Rapid development of telecommunication/ICT infrastructure in rural and remote areas, using suitable technologies, is an immediate priority for many countries. Another major concern for many administrations is the lack of infrastructure to support telecommunication/ICT development in rural areas, for which suitable and affordable solutions have to be identified.

7 Broadband access and usage, supported by strong national backbones, are increasingly considered as essential services that need to be universally available to all citizens in order to develop networked economies and information societies.

8 As telecommunication/ICT networks are deployed, governments are better able to provide e-government services to their citizens, which improve transparency, accountability, utilization of resources and access to governmental services, including health and education.

9 Wireless broadband technologies, in particular, and the services and applications enabled by these networks, can foster the widespread use of affordable and accessible telecommunications/ICTs.

10 Next-generation networks (NGNs) hold great promise in this regard. Ensuring seamless migration to NGNs also raises the challenge of ensuring interconnectivity, interoperability and end-to-end quality of service.

11 Similarly, migration to all-IP networks has given rise to a need for adherence to established allocation policies, development of appropriate national strategies, and capacity building to address the migration of networks from IPv4 to IPv6 and encourage the deployment of IPv6, taking into account regional and national requirements.

12 Given the increasing demand for limited radio-frequency resources, efficient spectrum management and the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting are critical issues for policy-makers, regulators, broadcasters and other stakeholders.

13 The growing use of ICT applications, the popularity of social networks and the emergence of the "Internet of things" provide innovative and useful services for users, but increase the challenge of building confidence and trust in the availability, reliability, security and use of telecommunications/ICTs.

14 These challenges can be addressed by promoting international coordination and cooperation in cybersecurity, taking into account, *inter alia*, the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA), the development of related public policies and the elaboration of legal and regulatory measures, including capacity building, to ensure cybersecurity, encompassing also online protection of children and women.

15 With convergence, policy-makers and regulators will continue to promote widespread affordable access to telecommunications/ICTs through the establishment of enabling legal and regulatory environments that are fair, transparent, stable, predictable and non-discriminatory and that promote competition, foster continued technological and service innovation and encourage investment incentives.

16 Building widespread telecommunication/ICT literacy and human and institutional capacity in the development and use of telecommunication/ICT networks, applications and services enables people to access and contribute information, ideas and knowledge.

17 The least developed countries (LDCs) face the greatest challenges in telecommunications/ICTs. The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010) reaffirms the global commitment to address the special telecommunication/ICT needs of LDCs.

18 Telecommunications/ICTs can make a substantial contribution to monitoring, mitigating and adapting to the adverse effects of climate change.

19 "Green ICTs" (environmentally-friendly ICTs) and renewable energy sources assist in preserving the environment by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and enhancing living standards. The formulation and implementation of policies for proper disposal of e-waste are also of great importance.

20 Telecommunications/ICTs play a critical role in disaster detection, early warning, preparedness, response and recovery. Administrations need to support the development and implementation of policies and strategies that facilitate the use of telecommunications/ICTs for disaster management, taking into account the benefits of interoperable telecommunication/ICT systems, in particular radiocommunications.

21 The regions have encapsulated their needs in regional initiatives and presented them to the conference. The detailed descriptions of these regional initiatives can be found in the annex to Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference.

22 The ITU regional presence needs to be strengthened and the study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) should continue contributing to the body of knowledge which is made available to the international community. Cooperation among the three ITU Sectors should be further enhanced.

23 Public and private partnerships need to be strengthened, in order to explore and further develop new and innovative ways of financing development projects, in close collaboration with international, regional and national financing and investment institutions.

24 The Hyderabad Action Plan is a comprehensive package that will promote the equitable and sustainable development of telecommunication/ICT networks and services. It consists of study group Questions, five programmes, and regional initiatives that address the specific needs of the regions. The identified five programmes are:

- Programme 1: Information and communication infrastructure and technology development
- Programme 2: Cybersecurity, ICT applications and IP-based network-related issues
- Programme 3: Enabling environment
- Programme 4: Capacity building and digital inclusion
- Programme 5: Least developed countries, countries in special need, emergency telecommunications and climate-change adaptation.

25 This Hyderabad Action Plan is an important and relevant tool for helping to bridge the digital divide.

26 The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010) calls upon ITU Member States, Sector Members and other stakeholders to contribute towards the successful implementation of the Hyderabad Action Plan (HAP).

## ANNEX C

**HYDERABAD ACTION PLAN****1 Introduction**

Following the tradition in place since the creation of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), the four-year programme of activities designed and adopted by WTDC-10 is integrated into an action plan, named according to the venue of the conference. WTDC-10 designed and adopted the Hyderabad Action Plan (HAP) to enable developing countries to promote the equitable and sustainable development of information and communication technology (ICT) networks and services. The HAP is a comprehensive package of activities, to be implemented by the ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) over the coming four years, and which include the following:

- World Telecommunication Development Conference 2014 (WTDC-14) and regional preparatory conferences or meetings.
- A study group programme, which includes 18 Questions assigned to two study groups, monitored by the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG).
- Five programmes to be implemented by BDT over the coming four years.
- Twenty-eight regional initiatives to be implemented by Member States with the support of BDT.

**2 World telecommunication development conferences**

The Hyderabad Action Plan should guide the work of ITU-D during the next four years, e.g. from 2011 to 2014, and progress and implementation should be reviewed at the next WTDC.

In accordance with the ITU Convention, the Council will convene a WTDC in 2014.

**3 Regional telecommunication development conferences**

WTDC-10, through Resolution 31 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), instructs the Director of BDT to organize, within the financial limitations, one regional development conference or preparatory meeting per region for each of the six regions (Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia-Pacific, CIS, and Europe), in a reasonable time-frame, prior to the last meeting of TDAG before the next WTDC and avoiding overlap with other relevant ITU-D meetings, making full use of the regional offices to facilitate such conferences or meetings.

The Director of BDT is equally requested to prepare, in close consultation with the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the regional development conferences or preparatory meetings, a report consolidating the results of such meetings, to be submitted to TDAG meeting immediately preceding WTDC.

Finally, the Director of BDT will convene the last TDAG meeting not less than three months before WTDC, in order to study, discuss and adopt the consolidated report presenting the outputs of the six regional conferences or preparatory meetings in final form, as a basic document for submission to WTDC, as well as to accomplish whatever else is desirable prior to WTDC (such as the adoption of Questions proposed for study by the study groups), including also a review and revision of all resolutions, recommendations and programmes with the aim of proposing the necessary updates to some or all of them if possible and their submission as proposals from TDAG to WTDC.

## 4 Study groups

In accordance with Resolution 2 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), WTDC-10 maintained two study groups, determined the Questions to be studied by them, and adopted the list of chairmen and vice/chairmen of the ITU-D study groups.

The working procedures to be followed by the study groups are set out in Resolution 1 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) adopted by WTDC-10.

### 4.1 Mandate

Study Group 1 should address issues related to the enabling environment, cybersecurity, ICT applications and Internet-related issues. Study Group 2 should address issues related to information and communication infrastructure and technology development, emergency telecommunications and climate-change adaptation. The full description of the mandate of the ITU-D study groups is available in Annex 1 to Resolution 2 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010).

The following Questions were adopted by the conference for study by Study Groups 1 and 2:

#### Study Group 1

- **Question 7-3/1:** Implementation of universal access to broadband services
- **Question 10-3/1:** The impact of the licensing and authorization regime and other relevant regulatory measures on competition in a converged telecommunication/ICT environment
- **Question 12-3/1:** Tariff policies, tariff models and methods of determining the costs of services on national telecommunication networks, including next-generation networks
- **Question 18-2/1:** Enforcing national policies and regulations on consumer protection notably in a converging environment
- **Question 19-2/1:** Implementation of IP telecommunication services in developing countries
- **Question 20-1/1:** Access to telecommunication/ICT services by persons with disabilities and with special needs
- **Question 22-1/1:** Securing information and communication networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity

- **Question 23/1:** Strategies and policies concerning human exposure to electromagnetic fields
- **Question 24/1:** Strategies and policies for the proper disposal or reuse of telecommunication/ICT waste material

### Study Group 2

- **Question 9-3/2:** Identification of study topics in the ITU-T and ITU-R study groups which are of particular interest to developing countries
- **Question 10-3/2:** Telecommunications/ICTs for rural and remote areas
- **Question 11-3/2:** Examination of terrestrial digital sound and television broadcasting technologies and systems, interoperability of digital terrestrial systems with existing analogue networks, and strategies and methods of migration from analogue terrestrial techniques to digital techniques
- **Question 14-3/2:** Information and telecommunications/ICTs for e-health
- **Question 17-3/2:** Progress on e-government activities and identification of areas of application of e-government for the benefit of developing countries
- **Question 22-1/2:** Utilization of telecommunications/ICTs for disaster preparedness, mitigation and response
- **Question 24/2:** ICT and climate change
- **Question 25/2:** Access technology for broadband telecommunications including IMT, for developing countries
- **Question 26/2:** Migration from existing networks to next-generation networks for developing countries: technical, regulatory and policy aspects

The full definition of the Questions is available in WTDC-10 Documents 139 (Rev.1) and 162.

## 4.2 Structure

WTDC-10 elected the following chairmen and vice-chairmen for Study Groups 1 and 2:

### Study Group 1

**Chairman:** Roxanne McElvane (United States)

**Vice-chairmen:**

- Regina Fleur Assoumou (Côte d'Ivoire)
- Blanca Gonzales (Spain)
- Muwaffaq Abu Aqola (Jordan)
- Kirill Balov (Uzbekistan)
- Maria Dolores Peña (Venezuela)
- Nguyen Quy Quyen (Viet Nam)

**Study Group 2****Chairman:** Mokrane Akli (Algeria)**Vice-chairmen:**

- Petko Kantchev (Bulgaria)
- Eduardo Evertz (Dominican Republic)
- Evgeny Bondarenko (Russian Federation)
- Abdoulaye Kébé (Guinea)
- Vahid Salman (Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Mustafa Ahmed Ali (Sudan)

**Co-Chairman Resolution 9**

- Audrey Loridan-Baudrier (France)

**5 Telecommunication Development Advisory Group**

WTDC-10, in adopting Resolution 24 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), maintained TDAG and resolved to authorize TDAG to act between WTDC-10 and the next WTDC, in consultation with the Director of the BDT.

**5.1 Mandate**

WTDC-10 assigned the following specific matters to TDAG:

- 1) continue to maintain efficient and flexible working guidelines, and update them as necessary, including to provide opportunities for cross-regional sharing of experiences on the implementation of regional actions, initiatives and projects;
- 2) evaluate periodically the working methods and functioning of the ITU-D study groups, to identify options for maximizing programme delivery and to approve appropriate changes thereto following an assessment of their work programme, including strengthening of the synergy between Questions, programmes and regional initiatives;
- 3) conduct the assessment pursuant to § 2) above, taking into account the following actions in relation to the current work programme of the study groups, if needed:
  - redefinition of the terms of reference of Questions in order to provide focus and eliminate overlap;
  - deletion or merging of Questions as appropriate; and
  - evaluation of criteria to measure the effectiveness of Questions, both in qualitative and quantitative terms, including a periodical review based on the ITU-D strategic plan with a view to further exploring performance measures in order to more effectively implement actions referred to in § 2) above;
- 4) restructure ITU-D study groups, if required, and, as a result of a restructuring or creation of ITU-D study groups, appoint chairmen and vice-chairmen to act until the next WTDC in response to the needs and concerns of the Member States, within the agreed budgetary limits;
- 5) continue to issue advice on study group schedules that meet development priorities;

- 6) continue to advise the Director of BDT on relevant financial and other matters;
- 7) continue to approve the programme of work arising from the review of existing and new Questions and determine the priority, urgency, estimated financial implications and time-scale for the completion of their study;
- 8) in order to promote flexibility in responding rapidly to high-priority matters, if required, create, terminate or maintain other groups, appoint their chairmen and vice-chairmen, and establish their terms of reference with a defined duration, in accordance with Nos 209A and 209B of the Convention and taking into account the leading role of the study groups in carrying out the studies on such matters; such other groups shall not adopt Questions or Recommendations.

## 5.2 Structure

WTDC-10 elected the following officers to the TDAG bureau:

Chairman:	Vladimir Minkin (Russian Federation)
Vice-chairmen:	Rufat Taghizadeh (Azerbaijan)
	Bohyun Seo (Republic of Korea)
	Ahmed El Sherbini (Egypt)
	H.E. Mr Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum (Fiji)
	Dominique Würges (France)
	Fabio Bigi (Italy)
	Victor Manuel Martínez Vanegas (Mexico)
	Evghenii Sestacov (Moldova)
	Ernest Ndukwe (Nigeria)
	Elizabeth M. Nzagi (Tanzania)
	Mohamed Saeed Ali Al Muathen (United Arab Emirates)
	Doreen McGirr (United States)

## 6 Programmes

WTDC-10 adopted five programmes, which are briefly described in this section, which also sets out programme implementation directives and guidelines. The five programmes are available in full in Appendices 1 to 5 to this Annex.

### 6.1 Programme implementation directives

In adopting programmes as the key elements of the Hyderabad Action Plan, WTDC-10 recognizes the need for congruence between the conclusions of the conference and the implementation of the outcomes of WSIS within the core competence of ITU-D. Programmes are components of the toolkit BDT uses when solicited by Member States and Sector Members to support their efforts to build the information society for all.

These programmes, during their implementation, should take into consideration the resolutions, decisions, recommendations and reports emanating from WTDC-10, pursuant to the provisions of No. 142 (Article 22) of the ITU Constitution on the role of telecommunication development conferences.

When undertaking the programmes, BDT should continue to work in close cooperation with Member States and Sector Members. Moreover, close coordination should be ensured among all programmes and study group activities, in order to avoid duplication of resources and work.

Direct assistance shall be provided to developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, taking into account available budgetary resources.

## **6.2 Coordination within ITU**

For each of the BDT programmes identified in the Hyderabad Action Plan, the Director of BDT should liaise with the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and other ITU units, as appropriate and as needed.

Information from programmes as well as the results of the work of the two study groups should be exchanged throughout ITU, in order to utilize all available technical resources and provide relevant expertise and resources as needed.

ITU-D regional offices should continue to place increased priority on attracting new Sector Members, identifying their needs and considering the provision of capacity building and information on partnership opportunities.

Regional offices should solicit priorities and information from Member States and Sector Members on ways to fulfil the programmes in regard to the six regions.

## **6.3 Coordination with study groups**

Actions under programmes and initiatives shall, whenever possible, seek close interaction and systematic cooperation with the study group Questions adopted under Resolution 2 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), through written contributions relevant to the Questions based on the results of implementation of the programmes. Similarly, in workshops, meetings and seminars on specific topics of common interest at global and regional level organized by BDT, due consideration shall be given in the input documents to the established work plan, the meeting timetable and the results achieved by study groups and their subordinate groups.

## **6.4 Coordination with the membership**

An e-mail reflector group should be created for each of the BDT programmes for the purpose of providing input and advice on specific projects that are being considered, developed, implemented and evaluated. Interested Member States, Sector Members and other ITU-D partners may subscribe.

Emphasis should be placed on facilitating easy access to information describing the status of current programmes and lessons learned from past efforts. They should also describe planned future projects. Successful information dissemination programmes such as ITU-D's "E-Flash", and any similar initiatives or alternative, should continue and be enhanced.

## **6.5 Handling of underserved groups and other situations**

BDT should continue to support training and human capacity building that helps expand communications infrastructure and access to communications services in the developing world. In all activities undertaken under the programmes, it should promote greater participation of:

- women;
- youth and children;
- indigenous peoples and communities;
- persons with disabilities, including disability due to age;
- people living in underserved areas.

BDT should allocate resources for activities that promote gender equality and meet the needs of youth and children, indigenous peoples and communities, persons with disabilities and people living in underserved areas.

## **6.6 Partnerships and promotion**

The Director of BDT should continue to issue, via the ITU-D website, on a periodic basis, a message updating the ITU membership on ITU-D activities.

Information on partnership activities, including those in which BDT plays a catalytic role, should continue to be reported to the members via a dedicated page on the website, to include summaries of projects that BDT has assisted parties in elaborating, and of resources generated and expended. This webpage should also include information on upcoming projects and how interested parties may obtain additional information. The Director of BDT should provide to the Council, on an annual basis, a summary report of these partnership activities, while continuing to develop this webpage on an ongoing basis in the interest of partners in this area.

To facilitate the implementation of activities and strengthen the impact of actions undertaken, especially in the creation of tools and training materials, all programmes shall endeavour to continue to enter into formal partnerships, which have proven successful during the past period, including mobilizing resources from funding agencies, international financial institutions, the Digital Solidarity Fund (DSF), ITU Member States and ITU-D Sector Members and other relevant partners. In executing projects, available local and regional expertise should be taken into account.

## **6.7 Programme descriptions**

The full description of programmes 1 to 5 is available in Appendices 1 to 5 to this Annex, respectively.

### **6.7.1 Programme 1: Information and communication infrastructure and technology development**

The main purpose of Programme 1 is to assist the ITU membership in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies for the development of their information and communication infrastructures and services.

### **6.7.2 Programme 2: Cybersecurity, ICT applications and IP-based network-related issues**

The main purpose of Programme 2 is to support the ITU membership in improving access to ICT applications and services, especially in underserved and rural areas, achieving trust and confidence in the use of ICTs, the Internet and next-generation networks, promoting fair and equitable access to critical Internet resources.

### **6.7.3 Programme 3: Enabling environment**

The main purpose of Programme 3 is to assist the ITU membership in creating and maintaining an enabling telecommunication/ICT policy and regulatory environment, in developing and implementing effective financing policies and strategies, and to maintain ITU's global leadership as the prime source of international telecommunication/ICT indicators, through the collection and dissemination of statistical information.

### **6.7.4 Programme 4: Capacity building and digital inclusion**

The main purpose of Programme 4 is to assist the ITU membership by ensuring that human and institutional capacity building in the field of telecommunications/ICTs is of the utmost quality and is available worldwide, and by fostering digital inclusion that promotes telecommunication/ICT accessibility and the use of telecommunications/ICTs for the social and economic development of people with special needs<sup>1</sup>.

### **6.7.5 Programme 5: Least developed countries, countries in special need, emergency telecommunications and climate-change adaptation**

The main purpose of Programme 5 is to assist the ITU membership by delivering concentrated assistance for the general socio-economic development of countries through ICTs, focusing on the specific needs of least developed countries and countries in special need, by promoting universal access to ICTs in least developed countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, by providing assistance to developing countries in disaster risk reduction and prevention, preparedness and relief/response and telecommunication infrastructure reconstruction/rehabilitation in countries affected by disasters, and by providing assistance to developing countries in the use of ICTs to mitigate and address the effects of climate change.

## **7 Regional initiatives**

### **7.1 Introduction**

The Hyderabad Action Plan includes regional initiatives that should help achieve economies of scale in ICT development. During the WTDC-10 preparatory process, each region grouped its initiatives and selected the top projects that best met its particular priorities. Armed with an effective package that can be deployed across national borders, countries will be better able to attract the type of large-scale investment needed for many of the projects.

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<sup>1</sup> These include indigenous peoples, people living in rural areas, persons with disabilities, women and girls and youth and children, in line with the special initiatives adopted by WTDC-06.

WTDC-10 adopted 28 regional initiatives. The BDT regular budget provides seed money that will be used to attract extrabudgetary funding from development partners.

WTDC-10, through the adoption of Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), called upon BDT to identify possible ways and means of implementing regionally approved initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, making the utmost use of available BDT resources, its annual budget and surplus income from ITU-TELECOM exhibitions, in particular by means of equitable budget allotments for each region.

## **7.2 Guidelines for the implementation of regional initiatives**

- 1) BDT, in consultation with the ITU membership, will identify and develop projects on the topics approved as regional initiatives by WTDC-10 in order to achieve the objectives therein.
- 2) BDT will allocate seed funds that will be distributed among the six regions for the purpose of supporting the regional initiatives.
- 3) Implementation of projects developed through the regional initiatives will largely be funded through extrabudgetary funds and will depend on the resources mobilized.
- 4) ITU will support Member States in efforts to raise extrabudgetary funds from Member States, development banks and other financial institutions, development agencies, international organizations, the private sector and other sources.

## **7.3 Regional initiative descriptions**

The regional initiatives to be implemented by BDT during the upcoming four-year period are described in Appendices 6 to 11 to this Annex.

WTDC-10 approved the following regional initiatives:

### **7.3.1 Africa regional initiatives**

- Human and institutional capacity building
- Strengthening and harmonizing policy and regulatory frameworks for integration of African telecommunication/ICT markets
- Development of a broadband infrastructure and achievement of regional interconnectivity and universal access
- Introduction of new digital broadcasting technologies
- Implementation of the recommendations of the Connect Africa summit.

### **7.3.2 Americas regional initiatives**

- Emergency communications
- Digital broadcasting
- Broadband access and uptake in urban and rural areas
- Reduction of Internet access costs
- Human capacity building on ICTs, with emphasis on persons with disabilities and people living in rural and deprived urban areas.

**7.3.3 Arab States regional initiatives**

- Broadband access network
- Digital broadcasting
- Open-source software
- Arabic digital content
- Cybersecurity

**7.3.4 Asia-Pacific regional initiatives**

- Unique ICT needs of least developed countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries
- Emergency telecommunications
- Digital broadcasting
- Broadband access and uptake in urban and rural areas
- Telecommunication/ICT policy and regulation in the Asia-Pacific region.

**7.3.5 CIS regional initiatives**

- Groundwork for the setting-up and holding of electronic meetings
- Assistance in the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting
- Establishment of an ITU virtual laboratory for the remote testing of equipment and of new technologies and services, in the interests of achieving the aims of Resolution 76 (Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA-08 and populating a unified ITU database
- Provision of a stable electric power supply for telecommunication/ICT facilities in rural and remote areas
- Development of recommendations and creation of a pilot segment of a telecommunication/ICT system to support secure remote retail payments and the management of bank accounts using wireless communication networks.

**7.3.6 European regional initiatives**

- E-accessibility in Central and Eastern Europe (Internet and digital television) for blind people and people with visual impairment problems
- Digital broadcasting
- ICT applications, including e-health

## APPENDIX 1 (to Annex C)

### **Programme 1 Programme on information and communication infrastructure and technology development**

#### **1 Background**

Infrastructure is central to achieving the goal of digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) and services for all.

The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society assigned the responsibility to ITU to facilitate/moderate Action Line C2 of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS): Information and communication infrastructure.

The ICT sector is characterized by rapid technological change, and by convergence of technological platforms for telecommunications<sup>1</sup>, information delivery, broadcasting and computing. The deployment of common network infrastructures for multiple telecommunication services and applications and the evolution to all IP-based wireless and wired next-generation networks (NGNs) open up opportunities but also imply significant challenges for developing countries.

The provision of access to ICTs in rural and remote areas remains a particular challenge confronting governments, regulators and operators in developing countries.

The rapid deployment of wireless and mobile technologies indicates the growing importance of radio spectrum management and the role it plays in the socio-economic development of countries. Also notable is the worldwide transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, enabling more efficient use of spectrum and higher quality audio and video delivery.

The WSIS goals, which are aligned with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), can be partly achieved through infrastructure capacity building.

Capacity building for national regulatory authorities in the domains of frequency planning and assignment, spectrum management and radio monitoring, as well as in the domain of digital broadcasting, is critical to the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, and is expected to be a key need for most developing countries during execution of the Hyderabad Action Plan.

#### **2 Purpose**

The objective of this programme is to assist ITU Member States and ITU-D Sector Members and Associates in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies for the development of their information and communication infrastructures and services, by taking due account of broadband deployment, transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, traffic and demand forecasting, spectrum management and radio monitoring, interconnectivity, interoperability, network management, security, and quality of service standards for wired and wireless networks,

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<sup>1</sup> "Telecommunications" includes sound and television broadcasting.

including mobile telecommunications, next-generation networks, rural and satellite telecommunications and the accelerated convergence of telecommunication networks<sup>2</sup> and services.

Particular attention will be given to capacity building in the development and use of ICT networks through training activities and sharing of information and know-how, as well as to developing and making openly available relevant guidelines, manuals and case studies.

### **3 Priority areas**

Programme 1 priority areas include:

#### **3.1 Spectrum management and radio monitoring**

Effective management of the frequency spectrum is a major goal of all countries. The extraordinary growth of mobile telecommunications is an indicator of the importance of the radio spectrum for the social and economic welfare of any nation and among nations. More and more countries are examining the issue of setting fees for spectrum use.

The major objective of BDT work in this area is to strengthen national regulatory bodies in the fields of frequency planning and assignment, spectrum management and radio monitoring, and provide efficient tools for managing the spectrum.

This will involve, in particular:

- 3.1.1 continuing to maintain, update and expand the Spectrum Management for Developing Countries (SMS4DC) software;
- 3.1.2 providing technical assistance and conducting training activities for the deployment and use of SMS4DC;
- 3.1.3 providing spectrum management assessments and recommended action plans for the further development of existing spectrum management structures, procedures and tools;
- 3.1.4 providing assistance on spectrum fee regimes, including identifying best practices and comparative data, as well as direct assistance in establishing such regimes;
- 3.1.5 providing assistance in the harmonization of regional spectrum allocations, including coordination procedures in border areas;
- 3.1.6 providing assistance in the optimization and cost-effective use of spectrum monitoring systems and networks.

#### **3.2 Broadcasting**

Terrestrial broadcasting is on the threshold of a revolutionary transition to digital worldwide. The process of transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, which offers advantages in terms of spectrum efficiency, higher video and audio quality and new business opportunities, is expected to be at peak level in the next ITU-D cycle in most developing countries. Inevitably, requests for

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<sup>2</sup> "Telecommunication networks" are widely known as information and communication infrastructure.

assistance will increase, in line with the upcoming transition to digital terrestrial broadcasting, simulcasting, and the analogue switch-off.

The objectives of the programme in the area of broadcasting is to enable developing Member States to overcome the challenges and migrate smoothly from analogue to digital broadcasting, including terrestrial TV, mobile TV and sound broadcasting, thereby reaping the full benefits of spectrum efficiency.

In particular, activities will be focused on:

- 3.2.1 providing assistance on policy and regulatory frameworks for digital terrestrial broadcasting, including frequency planning and optimization of spectrum use;
- 3.2.2 providing assistance on digital broadcasting guidelines and master plans for the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting;
- 3.2.3 providing assistance on conversion of analogue to digital archives;
- 3.2.4 providing assistance in the field of new broadcasting services and technologies;
- 3.2.5 providing assistance in a feasibility study for the establishment of communication networks among broadcasters in order to facilitate multimedia programme sharing with sister organizations and regional coordination;
- 3.2.6 providing capacity building in digital broadcasting technologies;
- 3.2.7 organizing regional meetings between ITU members on the use of spectrum for broadcasting services and other services;
- 3.2.8 providing other pertinent information on analogue-to-digital transition.

### **3.3 Next-generation networks**

The architecture of information and communication infrastructures is changing to accommodate requirements for a growing number of ICT-enabled services and applications, along with evolution to next-generation networks (NGN) and further evolutions, including *new-generation networks* or *future networks*.

Technologies should be of lower cost, easy to maintain and adapted to local environments.

The current telecommunication market requires flexible network planning methodologies which can adapt to these evolutions in network architectures. For this reason, ITU should continue to engage in formal partnerships with outside partners, who can provide resources and tools for, *inter alia*, network design, planning and monitoring, in tune with the future requirements of the ITU membership.

The objective of the programme is to assist Member States in the implementation of evolution to these future network architectures and technologies, in order to accommodate the requirements of a growing number of ICT-enabled services and applications.

Activities under the programme will encompass the following:

- 3.3.1 providing assistance to Member States on migration strategies and with the design, deployment and maximization of new network architectures, including roll-out of both wired and wireless broadband technologies;
- 3.3.2 assisting countries in planning the introduction of new network elements by making use of specialized planning tools;

- 3.3.3 assisting countries in the digitization of analogue networks and in applying affordable wired and wireless technologies, including improvements in quality of service and network infrastructure security;
- 3.3.4 assisting countries in ensuring extensive networking, interoperability of ICT infrastructure and the development of tools, services and applications to facilitate accessibility of ICTs for all;
- 3.3.5 assisting countries in optimizing connectivity through regional backbones, in order to reduce interconnection costs and optimize traffic routing;
- 3.3.6 disseminating case studies and information related to new technologies, such as NGNs, suited to the needs of developing countries;
- 3.3.7 organizing symposia, seminars and workshops, as appropriate, taking into consideration outputs of related ITU-D study group activities;
- 3.3.8 assisting countries in the deployment and migration of their existing networks to NGN.

### **3.4 Mobile communications (2G, 3G, 4G, etc.)**

The last decade has seen an explosive growth in mobile telephony in all countries. Rapidly falling costs and technological progress have made connectivity to rural and remote areas feasible. With the growth of mobile communications, coupled with the evolution to IMT and beyond, operators in developing countries are establishing mobile networks in unserved and/or underserved areas, upgrading their existing networks and integrating new technologies which have to coexist and interoperate with existing ones.

The objectives of the programme are to assist Member States in upgrading their networks and integrating relevant mobile telecommunication technologies. Specific activities will include the following:

- 3.4.1 providing assistance in the selection of suitable mobile technology, and green power supply for cost-effective and sustainable operations in unserved and/or underserved areas;
- 3.4.2 providing assistance in planning IMT systems and beyond, as well as applications and subsequent implementation of such systems;
- 3.4.3 providing assistance for increasing awareness and sharing information on relevant standards/ITU Recommendations for the introduction and use of mobile technologies.

### **3.5 Broadband networks**

Broadband technology allows for high-speed transmission of voice, video and data over networks and ICT applications. The introduction of broadband technologies, community antennas, optical fibre, satellite and fixed and mobile wireless has enabled traditional and new forms of telecommunications to become a reality throughout the world. Because physical infrastructure and geography are vastly different from country to country, technology that works well in one geographic area may not work in another.

Given the rapid advancement of telecommunication technologies, broadband access technologies have become available, specifically wireless, which offer performance that is similar to, or improves upon, wired access solutions.

One of the main problems facing the developing countries is the lack of access to broadband services, and low teledensity.

This programme will contribute to the goal of digital inclusion by providing assistance for the efficient and cost-effective development of rural, national and international broadband telecommunication networks, including broadband network access allowing the provision of new ICT services and applications.

To this end, the following issues will be addressed:

- 3.5.1 facilitating affordable access to broadband Internet services for citizens, through appropriate institutions;
- 3.5.2 use of affordable broadband by rural communities;
- 3.5.3 enhancing the safety of populations through the establishment of public-safety broadband networks.

The relevant activities within this programme will be as follows:

- 3.5.4 providing assistance in the development of national ICT broadband network plans;
- 3.5.5 providing assistance in the deployment of wired and wireless broadband infrastructure;
- 3.5.6 providing assistance in the selection of suitable access technologies to bring broadband telecommunications to rural and poorly served areas;
- 3.5.7 providing assistance in the selection of appropriate green power supply;
- 3.5.8 implementing projects on the provision of ICT services and applications, through suitably designed business models that can achieve financial and operational sustainability, by a variety of organizations, including small enterprises, local governments and non-governmental agencies in rural and remote areas;
- 3.5.9 providing capacity building for local experts to identify, plan, implement and operate networks and facilities;
- 3.5.10 disseminating information and analyses of different countries' experiences with the use of different technologies and services, through methods such as publications, symposia, seminars and workshops, taking into account outputs of related ITU-D study group activities.

### **3.6 Rural communications**

Rural areas of countries continue to be sparsely covered and are not considered as a viable business case by telecommunication operators. Recent growth of teledensity in urban areas, fuelled by mobile technology, has meant that the digital gap between rural and urban areas has widened.

Rural populations will need to be provided with mobile telephony and wireless broadband access, by connecting remote areas to the broadband core networks. Choosing efficient, cost-effective and fast-deployment technologies – whether wired or wireless networks – will improve accessibility.

The key challenges for the provision of telecommunication services in rural areas are driven by both technological and economic considerations. Setting up backhaul connectivity remains a high-cost exercise. Erratic power supply or complete lack of energy sources is a major barrier, and photovoltaic power supply is increasingly becoming a viable alternative. The requirement to maintain sufficient backup systems raises operational costs substantially.

This programme will contribute to the goal of digital inclusion, by providing assistance for the development of connectivity in rural and remote areas using suitable technologies for access, backhaul and sources of power supply.

The focus in this area can be summarized as follows:

- 3.6.1 providing assistance in the selection of suitable technologies for access, backhaul and source of green power supply to bring telecommunications to rural and poorly served areas;
- 3.6.2 implementing projects that promote the provision of ICT services and applications through suitable technologies and business models which achieve financial and operational sustainability;
- 3.6.3 providing capacity building for local experts to identify, plan, implement and operate networks and facilities;
- 3.6.4 providing assistance in the implementation of projects for terrestrial and satellite backhaul solutions;
- 3.6.5 providing assistance in the use of alternative power supply solutions;
- 3.6.6 dissemination of information and analyses of different countries' experiences with the use of different technologies and services, through methods such as publications, symposia, seminars and workshops, taking into account the outputs of related ITU-D study group activities.

### **3.7 Outside plant**

Natural disasters place a significant burden on most economies. Network damage caused by natural disasters may be mitigated if networks are designed and deployed to be resilient.

This programme will assist Member States in designing and deploying resilient network infrastructure, by producing guidelines/handbooks on the standardization of telecommunication outside plant in areas frequently exposed to natural disasters.

The guidelines/handbooks will address planning, including selection of appropriate geographical sites; design; deployment; and operation and maintenance of the outside plant of telecommunication networks.

## **4 Deliverables and means**

### **4.1 Creation of tools and guidelines**

This includes the development of professional contributions, guidelines and case studies, reports and manuals and national plans for infrastructure development, and the creation of appropriate planning tools for frequency spectrum planning, broadcasting and telecommunication network planning and operation, and tools for spectrum management, or the formulation of

recommendations on their use. This should be carried out in collaboration with Member States and Sector Members, as appropriate. Surveys and analysis will be carried out on the current situation and future plans in regard to infrastructure in Member States, including the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, rural telecommunications and NGNs.

#### **4.2 Creation of training material and delivery of training**

In collaboration with Programme 4 (Capacity building and digital inclusion), the programme will develop long-term professional technology-oriented training materials, whether delivered face-to-face, through distance learning or through a combination of the two (blended learning), targeting those planning, deploying, operating and managing the frequency spectrum and broadcasting and telecommunication networks.

#### **4.3 Direct assistance to members**

To meet specific requests from developing countries, customized advice and consultancy will be provided to:

- 4.3.1 contribute to the development of information and communications infrastructure through technical projects aimed at improving ICT networks and access;
- 4.3.2 provide assistance in project definition, conceptualization and requirements, management and implementation, with proposals for appropriate technology solutions to meet objectives;
- 4.3.3 provide expert advice and consultancy on network engineering and dimensioning, on telephone numbering, naming and addressing, and on spectrum monitoring and frequency management as well as relevant tools;
- 4.3.4 provide technical assistance in facilitating the upgrade of telecommunication networks for the transition from circuit-switched networks to NGNs, in particular those serving rural areas;
- 4.3.5 provide expert advice and consultancy on digital conversion, digital technology deployment and frequency/coverage planning in the broadcasting domain, with priority on the planning of digital terrestrial broadcasting services;
- 4.3.6 assist in setting customer access principles (numbering plan, number portability, carrier prefixes, roaming, etc.) and in operational aspects of networks such as optimal traffic routing at national and regional levels;
- 4.3.7 provide expert advice on the selection of suitable technology for access, backhaul and green power supply for cost-effective and sustainable operations in unserved and/or underserved areas;
- 4.3.8 provide expert advice on mobile network development, with particular emphasis on the transition from second-generation to third-generation mobile systems and beyond;
- 4.3.9 provide expert advice on the assessment of existing spectrum management regimes;

- 4.3.10 provide assistance on network management, interconnectivity, interoperability and quality of service standards and alternative routing systems, for wired and wireless networks;
- 4.3.11 provide advice on establishing national institutions for the development of telecommunications/ICTs;
- 4.3.12 provide advice on the development of new network architectures evolving to NGNs, by strengthening standards-making capabilities and/or human capacity building;
- 4.3.13 continue to organize regional development symposia, in the fields of spectrum, broadcasting and telecommunications, in order to raise the technology know-how level in developing countries; coordination will be ensured with relevant programmes and ITU Sectors;
- 4.3.14 provide expert assistance in the creation of roadmaps for transition from analogue to digital terrestrial broadcasting;
- 4.3.15 provide up-to-date professional training opportunities in regard to § 4.2 above.

## **5 Relationship with other activities**

- 5.1 Provide advice, expertise and support to ITU-D regional offices, ITU projects and ITU regional initiatives.
- 5.2 Collaborate closely with ITU-D programmes and initiatives, ITU-D study groups, as well as ITU-T, ITU-R and the General Secretariat.
- 5.3 Cooperate with other regional and international organizations on joint activities and projects.
- 5.4 Relevant WSIS action lines and references in the Geneva Declaration, Geneva Plan of Action, Tunis Agenda for the Information Society and Tunis Commitment.
- 5.5 Undertake activities related to relevant WTDC-10 resolutions: 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 30, 33, 35, 37, 39, 43, 47, 50, 51, 57, 59, 62.

## APPENDIX 2 (to Annex C)

### **Programme 2 Programme on cybersecurity, ICT applications and IP-based network-related issues**

#### **1 Background**

In ICT for development initiatives, there has long been a realization that building information societies requires an *ecosystem approach*, supporting elements of which include an enabling environment, infrastructure build-out, capacity building and broad availability of information and communication technology (ICT) applications and services.

These elements create a virtuous circle for broadband infrastructure development, where new types of content and applications drive an ever-increasing need for more bandwidth.

#### **2 Purpose**

The main purpose of Programme 2 is to support the ITU membership, in particular developing countries, in addressing the issues identified above, namely:

- 2.1 Improving access to ICT applications and services contributes to economic and social development, especially in underserved and rural areas, and to attaining the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) targets.
- 2.2 Achieving trust and confidence in the use of ICTs, the Internet and next-generation networks (NGNs) is important for the deployment and use of broadband networks. Cybersecurity should be dealt with taking into consideration the global, transnational nature of cyberthreats and under certain circumstances cybercrime, and taking into account the framework of the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA).
- 2.3 Promoting fair and equitable access to critical Internet resources (CIRs), by enabling the adaptation of adequate national and/or regional policy processes, specifically for IP-based networks, including the transition from IPv4 and migration to/deployment of IPv6, domain names and their internationalized versions.
- 2.4 Capacity building, through enhancement of awareness of the use of critical Internet resources, in collaboration, when required, with relevant expert organizations.

#### **3 Priority areas**

##### **3.1 ICT applications and services**

Developing telecommunication infrastructures to support ICT applications as well as person-to-person voice communications is a key challenge for the ITU membership, particularly in developing countries.

With the number of mobile subscribers expected to surpass the 5 billion mark in 2010, most of them in developing countries, the untapped potential for mobile ICT applications to support socio-economic development is enormous.

In the area of ICT applications, Programme 2 will focus on the following priority areas:

- 3.1.1 Elaboration of national strategic planning frameworks and associated toolkits for selected ICT applications and services in close collaboration with related UN specialized agencies and programmes, the private sector and other international organizations (e.g. World Bank, OECD) with expertise in these domains. These frameworks and toolkits facilitate the elaboration of cross-sector national e-strategies and build capacity among the ITU membership to articulate national visions, objectives, strategies, action plans and performance indicators to support the implementation of large-scale ICT applications and services that leverage existing infrastructure more effectively. This will result in effective harnessing of ICTs to better serve socio-economic development.
- 3.1.2 Development of a cross-domain mobile application framework to improve the delivery of value-added services using mobile communications. This could start with high-potential services like mobile health and mobile banking applications, but subsequently extended to the development of other kinds of applications. Programme 2 will act as a catalyst, by launching appropriate partnership platforms – involving public and private partners – in order to foster the development of mobile-based ICT applications.

## **3.2 Cybersecurity**

Major challenges remain ahead for ITU Member States – especially developing countries – in achieving cybersecurity. Programme 2 should support Member States with specific initiatives and activities related to legal measures, technical and procedural measures, organizational structures, capacity building and international cooperation as described in this section.

In the area of cybersecurity, Programme 2 will focus on the following priority areas:

- 3.2.1 Support ITU Member States in the development of their national and/or regional cybersecurity strategies, as an essential step towards building national capabilities for dealing with cyberthreats, and within the principles of international cooperation, taking into account the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions on cybersecurity, including 55/63, 56/121, 57/239, 58/199 and 64/211.
- 3.2.2 Support ITU Member States in their efforts to build capacity, by:
  - 3.2.2.1 facilitating Member States' access to resources developed by other relevant international organizations that are working on national legislation to combat cybercrime;
  - 3.2.2.2 supporting ITU Member States' national and regional efforts to build capacity to protect against cyberthreats/cybercrime, in collaboration with one another;

- 3.2.2.3 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, taking into account the information referred to in 3.2.2.1 above;
  - 3.2.2.4 establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, taking into account the work of the relevant ITU-T study groups and, as appropriate, other relevant organizations;
  - 3.2.2.5 establishing organizational structures, such as computer incident response teams (CIRTs), to identify, manage and respond to cyberthreats, and cooperation mechanisms at the regional and international level.
- 3.2.3 Contribute to the implementation of ITU's ongoing and future global initiatives to combat cyberthreats, with the support provided by the ITU membership as active partners/contributors.
- 3.2.4 Contribute also to the implementation of ITU's Child Online Protection initiative, with the cooperation and support of the ITU membership as active partners/contributors.

### **3.3 Critical Internet resources**

Providing open and equitable access to critical Internet resources (CIRs) and ensuring that countries improve awareness on issues pertaining to Internet-related public policy, including Internet governance, are key issues for ITU Member States. With the ever-increasing migration to all-IP-based networks and the evolution of the current Internet governance arrangements, many developing countries need to build national capacity and improve their contribution and involvement in the management and effective governance of the Internet.

In the area of CIRs, Programme 2 will focus on the following priority areas:

- 3.3.1 Support ITU members with deployment/migration to IPv6-based networks and applications, in collaboration, when required, with relevant expert organizations.
- 3.3.2 Support ITU Member States in building capacity on the elaboration of national/regional policies and strategies in the management and use of domain names and internationalized domain names (IDNs) in order to foster development of and access to ICT content and applications compatible with national/regional needs, in collaboration, when required, with the relevant expert organizations.
- 3.3.3 Facilitate dialogue among the ITU membership on international public policy issues related to the Internet, including the organization of events, in order to facilitate capacity building and transfer of know-how.

## **4 Deliverables and means**

For all of the above-mentioned priority areas, the anticipated deliverables fit within the following four categories: Creation of tools; Assistance to members; Information sharing; Partnerships. These categories are complementary and interlinked, as they contribute to the overall success of each of the priority areas identified above.

#### **4.1 Creation of tools**

Development of tools in the form of scoping documents, associated toolkits and guidelines and specific technical capabilities is essential for subject areas where the level of readiness is not mature and where BDT, in collaboration, when required, with relevant entities, will bring added value, and also address specific communities of need, such as children, youth, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities. Tools should leverage the expertise of other BDT programmes, ITU study groups and relevant stakeholders and expert organizations.

#### **4.2 Assistance to members**

Assistance to members can take the form of thematic workshops, meetings and seminars on the priority areas identified above, or the provision of specific expert assistance to elaborate a project for a specific Member State or group of Member States, in close collaboration with relevant experts or bodies. This assistance could be coordinated with ITU regional offices, relevant expert organizations and/or the projects division where assistance involves the elaboration of a project structure.

#### **4.3 Information sharing**

Seminars, workshops and appropriate tools and guidelines are an important information-sharing mechanism, but sustainable initiatives can be carried out through dedicated web-based platforms developed by ITU and relevant experts on thematic subjects, and presented in an interconnected manner to ensure synergies and good visibility of work undertaken.

#### **4.4 Partnerships**

ITU launched and continues to launch international partnerships on subjects which, to succeed, require international cooperation. For instance, subjects related to cybersecurity will likely continue to be candidates for such endeavours, due to the global and borderless nature of cyberthreats.

### **5 Relationship with other activities**

- 5.1 Provide advice, expertise and support to ITU-D regional offices, ITU projects and ITU regional initiatives.
- 5.2 Collaborate closely with ITU-D programmes and initiatives, ITU-D study groups, as well as ITU-T, ITU-R and the General Secretariat.
- 5.3 Cooperate with other regional and international organizations on joint activities and projects.
- 5.4 Undertake activities related to relevant WTDC-10 resolutions: 45, 54, 63, 65, 66, 67, 69, 72 and 74.

## APPENDIX 3 (to Annex C)

### **Programme 3 Programme on enabling environment**

#### **1 Background**

Changes brought by the advent of high-speed telecommunication networks, convergence and instant global access to knowledge are revolutionizing the 21st century. New applications and services are creating new consumer behaviours, business practices and stakeholder expectations which call for innovative and targeted telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) policies and regulation that foster growth at all levels. Therefore, creating and supporting an enabling environment is the key to development of a sustainable information society that ensures affordable, ubiquitous and universal access to ICTs and digital inclusion for all.

An enabling environment must take into consideration all policy areas that have an impact on the spread and uptake of ICTs, including the elaboration and implementation of national ICT policies and plans, the creation and adaptation of legal and regulatory frameworks, the promotion of investments through effective financial mechanisms in the telecommunication/ICT sector, the inclusion of ICTs in national poverty reduction strategies, and fostering accessible ICT use by people with special needs<sup>1</sup>, as well as quantitative and qualitative methods to monitor and evaluate ICT development and measure its social and economic impacts.

Technological progress, convergence and market transformation have placed increasing strain on existing policy and regulatory regimes. Regulators and policy-makers are facing the challenging task of ensuring affordable access to ICTs and digital inclusion, while at the 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, in order to be able to measure the impact and implications for a national competitive environment.

The collection and dissemination of quality indicators and statistics that measure and provide comparative analysis of advancements in the use and adoption of ICTs will continue to be a major factor for supporting developing economies. These indicators and their analysis provide governments and stakeholders with a mechanism to better understand key drivers of ICT adoption and assist in ongoing national policy formulation. They also serve to monitor the digital divide as well as progress towards achievement of internationally agreed goals, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) targets, which will be assessed by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015.

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<sup>1</sup> These include indigenous peoples and people living in rural areas, persons with disabilities, women and girls and youth and children.

## 2 Purpose

The main objectives of this programme are:

- 2.1 To assist the membership in creating and maintaining an enabling telecommunication/ICT policy and regulatory environment, through the establishment and implementation of sustainable national policies, strategies and plans, the inclusion of ICTs in national poverty-reduction strategies, and the establishment of adaptive, transparent and pro-competitive regulatory frameworks to further universal access to ICTs with digital inclusion for all.
- 2.2 To assist the membership in developing and implementing effective financing policies and strategies in a converging telecommunication/ICT environment that are appropriate to their economic situations, taking into consideration economic analysis and a cost-oriented approach to pricing, with a view to fostering equitable and affordable access to ICTs.
- 2.3 To maintain ITU's global leadership as the prime source of international telecommunication/ICT indicators, through the collection and dissemination of statistical information.
- 2.4 To allow countries to make evidence-based policy and strategy decisions, by sharing information and know-how on telecommunication/ICT developments through databases and research publications.

## 3 Priority areas

In order to assist members in the formulation, review, effective implementation and monitoring of telecommunication/ICT policies, legislation and regulations, including economics and finance, Programme 3 focuses on the following priority work areas:

### 3.1 National strategies, policies, plans, regulation and economic and financial mechanisms, on topics such as:

- 3.1.1 market entry and competition;
- 3.1.2 dispute resolution;
- 3.1.3 consumer protection;
- 3.1.4 high-speed broadband networks, such as next-generation networks (NGNs) (migration and deployment);
- 3.1.5 numbering;
- 3.1.6 interconnection;
- 3.1.7 cost modelling for cost-based regulated services (wholesale and retail);
- 3.1.8 scarce resources (e.g. spectrum; numbers);
- 3.1.9 infrastructure sharing;
- 3.1.10 regional and subregional harmonization of policies and regulation;
- 3.1.11 implementation of WSIS outcomes with respect to Action Line C6;
- 3.1.12 universal and affordable access to ICT services;

- 3.1.13 accessible ICTs for all, and persons with special needs;
- 3.1.14 mobile roaming;
- 3.1.15 cross-sectoral issues such as national telecommunication/ICT master plans, environmental protection, green ICTs and climate change, cybersecurity/cybercrime, Internet public policy issues, ICT applications and services, electronic content, capacity building, etc.

## **3.2 Measuring the information society**

This includes:

- 3.2.1 the collection and timely dissemination of data and statistics, including sex-disaggregated data where applicable;
- 3.2.2 analysing telecommunication/ICT trends and producing regional and global research reports;
- 3.2.3 benchmarking ICT developments and clarifying the magnitude of the digital divide (using tools such as the ICT Development Index and the ICT Price Basket);
- 3.2.4 developing international standards and methodologies on ICT statistics;
- 3.2.5 contributing to the monitoring of internationally agreed goals and targets (such as the MDGs and the WSIS targets);
- 3.2.6 maintaining a leading role in the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development;
- 3.2.7 providing capacity building and technical assistance to Member States in the area of ICT measurement.

## **4 Deliverables and means**

Implementation of Programme 3 activities will result in the following deliverables:

### **4.1 Research and analysis**

Conduct research on and analysis of the latest policy, regulatory, economic, financial and market trends in telecommunications/ICTs, and measure their impact on social and economic development, based on information and statistics gathered through annual surveys under the programme. This will also include the development and analysis of benchmarking tools and monitoring of the digital divide, as well as the formulation of recommendations and identification of best practices. The main outputs include:

- 4.1.1 Measuring the Information Society report, which includes the ICT Development Index and the ICT Price Basket;
- 4.1.2 World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report;
- 4.1.3 global and regional analytical publications on ICT developments;
- 4.1.4 Trends in Telecommunication Reform publication;
- 4.1.5 case studies, guidelines and reports on policy, regulatory, economic and financial issues.

## **4.2 Forums for discussion and information exchange**

Provide forums for discussion, information exchange, sharing of best practices and consensus building that bring together ITU-D members and other national and international stakeholders. This includes the organization of global and regional events, workshops and seminars, as well as online platforms, including:

- 4.2.1 Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR);
- 4.2.2 regional regulatory and policy forums/workshops;
- 4.2.3 regional seminars on economic and financial aspects of telecommunications/ICTs;
- 4.2.4 expert-level training on cost modelling;
- 4.2.5 World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM);
- 4.2.6 regional seminars and workshops on ICT statistics;
- 4.2.7 online Global Regulators' Exchange (G-REX).

## **4.3 Tools to increase knowledge and know-how**

Create and disseminate practical, technical, methodological tools and manuals, as inputs to the ITU Academy, in order to increase membership's knowledge and know-how through electronic means such as:

- 4.3.1 ICT Regulation Toolkit;
- 4.3.2 ICT Regulatory Decisions Clearinghouse (ICTDec);
- 4.3.3 training material on ICT statistics;
- 4.3.4 manual on measuring ICT access and use in households;
- 4.3.5 standards and definitions on telecommunication/ICT infrastructure indicators;
- 4.3.6 measurement frameworks for MDGs and WSIS targets;
- 4.3.7 the Regulatory, Economics and Finance knowledge centre (TREG website) and the statistics (STAT) website.

## **4.4 Telecommunication/ICT data and statistics**

Collect telecommunication/ICT statistics and indicators, as well as regulatory, tariff and costing information, through surveys sent to ITU administrations, ministries, regulators and statistical offices. These data gathered annually are the main source of internationally comparable statistics and indicators on telecommunications/ICTs and the information society. The data are disseminated as widely as possible through different mechanisms (online, e-version, CD-ROM, publications), including:

- 4.4.1 World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database;
- 4.4.2 annual telecommunication regulatory and tariff policy surveys/database;
- 4.4.3 ICT Eye online portal;
- 4.4.4 Yearbook of Statistics.

## **5 Relationship with other activities**

- 5.1 Provide advice, expertise and support to ITU-D regional offices, including direct assistance to members and ITU projects and projects undertaken within the framework of ITU regional initiatives.
- 5.2 Collaborate closely with ITU-D programmes and initiatives, ITU-D study groups, as well as the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the General Secretariat.
- 5.3 Cooperate with other regional and international organizations on joint activities and products.
- 5.4 Undertake activities related to WSIS Action Lines C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6 and C11 of the Geneva Plan of Action and §§ 112-119 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society.
- 5.5 Undertake activities related to relevant WTDC resolutions: 8, 11, 13, 22, 23, 30, 32, 37, 48, 55, 64, 71 and 72.

## APPENDIX 4 (to Annex C)

### **Programme 4 Programme on capacity building and digital inclusion**

#### **1 Background**

ITU, as the lead United Nations agency for telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) issues, is an important source of information, education and training in this field. This position of leadership carries with it a responsibility to ensure that human and institutional capacity building is of the utmost quality, is available worldwide, and represents the cutting edge of rapidly emerging technologies and changes taking place in the sector.

Programme 4 also fosters digital inclusion that promotes telecommunication/ICT accessibility and the use of telecommunications/ICTs for the social and economic development of people with special needs<sup>1</sup>. Telecommunications/ICTs can be used by people with special needs to facilitate their social development, including education and economic activities (such as improving trade, business development and job creation), as well as to provide life skills and vocational and educational training.

In order to meet this expectation, ITU's information-sharing, education and training activities need to take maximum advantage of the use of telecommunications/ICTs, while taking into account that, in some areas of the world, access to certain technologies may be limited.

#### **2 Purpose**

Strengthening the human and institutional capacity of developing countries to adapt to an evolving ICT and telecommunication sector and promoting digital inclusion are the overall purposes of this programme. Specific purposes to assist the ITU membership include:

- 2.1 To act as the primary source of high-quality ICT information, education and training resources for different target audiences – ranging from government policy-makers and regulators to professional business-focused curricula for ICT executives and managers, and specialized programmes for technical and operational staff.
- 2.2 In collaboration with ITU subject matter experts (e.g. in ITU-D programmes), partners and experts, to aggregate, organize, ensure quality control and make available ICT information, education and training resources.

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<sup>1</sup> These include indigenous peoples, people living in rural areas, persons with disabilities, women and girls and youth and children, in line with the special initiatives adopted by WTDC-06.

- 2.3 To directly deliver and promote education, training and development activities addressing a wide scope of ICT-related topics.
- 2.4 To deliver and promote education, training and development activities that build local institutional capacity to deliver ICT education, training and development activities, including assistance in the establishment of educational or training centres and "train the trainer" instruction.
- 2.5 To develop cooperative partnerships with institutions specializing in ICT education, training and development activities.
- 2.6 To raise awareness among governmental and private-sector decision-makers on the importance of digital inclusion for people with special needs.
- 2.7 To provide forums for discussion on the impact and use of telecommunications/ICTs for information sharing, education, training, poverty reduction and wealth creation for people with special needs, including youth-focused research and development.
- 2.8 To support the membership in providing greater availability, development and usage of local content, languages and corresponding websites for people with special needs, taking into account accessibility for persons with disabilities.
- 2.9 To working on removing gender barriers to ICT training and promote equal training opportunities in ICT-related fields for women and girls.
- 2.10 To assist the membership in developing and implementing national strategies, plans, policies and practices in order to achieve digital inclusion for people with special needs, including fostering accessible telecommunications/ICTs, such as by making assistive technologies available for persons with disabilities, and ensuring basic ICT literacy training and use of telecommunications/ICTs for economic and social development, poverty reduction and wealth creation.
- 2.11 To support the membership in developing and providing capacity building on ICT literacy skills for all, ICT-based life skills and vocational and education training for people with special needs, including in local languages, taking advantage of existing facilities such as schools, libraries, multipurpose community centres and public access points, and by promoting the establishment of local ICT centres in collaboration with all stakeholders.

### **3 Priority areas**

The priority areas for the provision and delivery of high-quality ICT information sharing, education and training include all topics addressed by ITU-D under its core mandate, as defined under the Hyderabad Action Plan, which include a human or institutional capacity-building element, as well as assistance in the development of national strategies, policies, plans, practices and awareness-raising on the importance of digital inclusion for people with special needs.

Permanent cooperation between BDT, the centres of excellence and the ITU regional offices and regular consultation with ITU members are vital to ensure an integrated approach to human and institutional capacity building that adequately reflects the needs of the ITU membership.

## 4 Deliverables and means

Deliverables and means include making available information-sharing, education and training resources and services that relate to major topics addressed by ITU-D under its mandate, including, *inter alia*:

- 4.1 providing administrative mechanisms and support for coordination and management of ITU Academy partnership initiatives, including the centres of excellence and Internet training centres initiatives;
- 4.2 in collaboration with ITU subject-matter experts (e.g. in other ITU-D programmes), continued enhancement of the ITU Academy portal and related services, providing an integrated learning environment that links foundation knowledge, related resources, telecommunication/ICT courseware and curricula, information on available face-to-face and distance-training interventions, and provision of social networking tools (e.g. forums) for sharing of knowledge on a peer-to-peer basis;
- 4.3 continued enhancement of the ITU Academy learning management system (LMS) and related services;
- 4.4 in collaboration with ITU subject-matter experts (e.g. in other ITU-D programmes), external experts and partners, aggregating, creating, managing and posting cross-referenced ICT knowledge resources, courseware, curricula materials and related available training interventions on the ITU Academy portal;
- 4.5 development of documented administrative and technical procedures to ensure quality control of materials made available on the ITU Academy portal;
- 4.6 delivery of face-to-face and distance-learning training interventions (both synchronous and asynchronous), as well as blended solutions;
- 4.7 establishment of new or use of existing partnerships with institutions and organizations for the preparation of courseware and curricula and/or delivery of training interventions, including through the centres of excellence and Internet training centres initiatives;
- 4.8 providing for sharing and recycling of training resources and materials through the ITU Academy portal with partners, including the centres of excellence and Internet training centres initiatives;
- 4.9 promoting the use of telecommunications/ICTs to improve the preparation and delivery of education, training and development-related activities and the dissemination of information, resources and trends on best practices on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for human and institutional capacity building;
- 4.10 preparing and making available case studies, tools and models, including on low-cost computing devices and software;
- 4.11 establishment of a database of subject-matter experts for ITU information-sharing and/or capacity-building activities and for sharing with ITU Academy partners for cooperative initiatives;

- 4.12 delivering and promoting "train the trainer" activities to support ICT instructional and institutional sustainability, including for people with special needs;
- 4.13 making available knowledge resources, courseware and training opportunities designed to support non-profit entities providing telecommunication/ICT services in underserved and rural areas;
- 4.14 providing expert consultancy services on best practices in training, learning and development, including measuring and evaluating return on investment (RoI) and key performance indicators (KPIs);
- 4.15 providing statistical and analytical reporting on programme activities undertaken;
- 4.16 promoting linkages between educational institutions and the ICT sector to ensure that graduates are better matched with sector needs;
- 4.17 making use of and promoting open educational resources (OERs);
- 4.18 undertaking regular consultations with ITU Member States and Sector Members, with cooperation from ITU regional offices, as to their capacity-building priorities and key challenges for development, including the use of indicators to measure the effectiveness of capacity-building activities;
- 4.19 implementation of related BDT flagship initiatives;
- 4.20 enhancement of the e-Accessibility toolkit for policy-makers on persons with disabilities;
- 4.21 enhancement of the Connect a School, Connect a Community online toolkit of best practices and policy advice and repository of training materials, applications and tools, for example to address gender equality issues and develop model national school connectivity plans;
- 4.22 conducting research on and analysis of the latest trends in strategies, policies, plans and practices in promoting broadband connectivity for schools, post offices and other public institutions;
- 4.23 supporting the membership in promoting and implementing community ICT centres for social and economic development;
- 4.24 promoting assistive technologies for persons with disabilities;
- 4.25 providing discussion forums for online information exchange, sharing of best practices and consensus building that bring together ITU-D members and other national and international stakeholders, as well as organizing a biennial forum and periodic regional and global meetings, workshops and seminars;
- 4.26 raising awareness on the importance of monitoring and evaluating of the implementation of activities and initiatives related to this programme;
- 4.27 ensuring that all activities of the programme take into account people with special needs;
- 4.28 ensuring that appropriate human and financial resources are allocated to enable implementation of activities related to this programme.

## **5 Relationship with other activities**

- 5.1 Collaborate with all ITU-D programmes on the development of related training materials/resources and capacity-building and digital-inclusion initiatives, delivered either face-to-face or through distance learning.
- 5.2 Provide advice, expertise and support to ITU-D regional offices, ITU projects and ITU regional initiatives.
- 5.3 Collaborate with the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the General Secretariat on capacity building and digital inclusion activities.
- 5.4 Cooperate with UN agencies and other regional and international organizations on matters of capacity building and digital inclusion.
- 5.5 Relevant WSIS action lines and references in the Geneva Declaration, Geneva Plan of Action, Tunis Agenda for the Information Society and Tunis Commitment.
- 5.6 Undertake activities related to relevant WTDC-10 resolutions: 11, 17, 35, 37, 38, 40, 46, 48, 55, 56, 58, 68, 70 and 73.

## APPENDIX 5 (to Annex C)

### **Programme 5 Programme for least developed countries<sup>1</sup>, countries in special need<sup>2</sup>, emergency telecommunications and climate-change adaptation**

#### **1 Background**

##### **1.1 Least developed countries**

ITU assistance to the least developed countries (LDCs) goes back to 1971, when the Union accorded special assistance to LDCs through the implementation of relevant plenipotentiary conference resolutions. In 2002, direct assistance to LDCs was delivered for the first time to a small group of countries on a biennial basis. This facilitated monitoring and evaluation of the impact made by the concentrated assistance to beneficiary countries. In 2006, the programme was expanded to include small island developing states and emergency telecommunications. Every decade, the United Nations holds a special conference on the LDCs. For the decade 2001-2010, the third United Nations Conference on the LDCs was held in Belgium and it adopted the Brussels Programme of Action. The fourth United Nations Conference on the LDCs will be held in 2011, in Turkey.

##### **1.2 Small island developing states**

Small island developing states (SIDS) face similar challenges to LDCs. They face increased vulnerability, which principally arises from their isolation, small size, small population, limited local capital for productive investment and topography. The United Nations Barbados Programme of Action and § 16 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) outline the challenges and needs of SIDS and LDCs.

##### **1.3 Landlocked countries**

Landlocked countries face the challenge that they are cut off from sea resources such as fishing, but more importantly they have no access to seaborne trade which makes up a large percentage of international trade. To deal with the constraints facing landlocked countries, the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in 2003 and adopted the Almaty Programme of Action. The United Nations has established a programme for this group of countries.

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<sup>1</sup> The list of least developed countries is subject to review by the United Nations Committee for Development Policy.

<sup>2</sup> Small island developing states, landlocked developing countries, low-lying coastal countries and countries emerging out of war situations or affected by natural disasters.

## 1.4 Emergency telecommunications

Increasingly, natural disasters are causing considerable loss of life and disrupting national economies, severely weakening the affected countries. While neither natural nor man-made hazards can be entirely prevented, information and communication technologies (ICTs) can help reduce their impact and avoid them turning into disasters that impede sustainable development. Over the years, ITU has passed many resolutions on mechanisms to use ICTs to save lives. Article 40 of the ITU Constitution addresses the "priority of telecommunications concerning safety of life".

## 1.5 Climate change

The process established by the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the ongoing negotiations of its Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee are important international actions aimed at addressing the threat of climate change, mitigating its adverse impacts and assisting all ITU Member States, especially LDCs and countries in special need, in adapting to its adverse consequences. With respect to the role climate change plays in natural disasters, modelling indicates that, in future, continued increases in greenhouse gas concentrations may drive more extreme weather events. All countries, particularly small island developing states, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and low-lying coastal countries are vulnerable to global climate change and rising sea levels. These countries are susceptible to a range of natural hazards such as cyclones, hurricanes, landslides, storm surges, droughts, flooding, tsunamis, earthquakes and volcanoes. Their limited land size and resources and geographical isolation can exacerbate the potential impact of these phenomena. Climate change will see climate/weather-related events occurring more frequently and having an intense impact on water resources, land use and marine ecosystems, thus in turn affecting the economies of LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs.

## 2 Purpose

The objectives of this programme are as follows:

- 2.1 The programme will be valued for its quality and timely delivery of concentrated assistance for the general socio-economic development of countries through ICTs, focusing on the specific needs of LDCs and countries in special need.
- 2.2 The programme seeks to increase the average telephone density in these countries to 15 main lines (ML) per 100 inhabitants<sup>3</sup> and the number of Internet connections to 15 users per 100 inhabitants by 2015.

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<sup>3</sup> See the ITU publication on the mid-term review on the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action adopted the third United Nations Conference on the LDCs. A new publication will be released for the fourth United Nations Conference on the LDCs in 2011.

- 2.3 The programme promotes universal access to ICTs in LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and provides assistance to developing countries in disaster risk reduction, with the aim of helping these countries attain internationally agreed development goals, such as the Millennium Development Goals, by the year 2015<sup>4</sup>. With this improved access, these countries could use ICTs as a development enabler.
- 2.4 The programme seeks to provide assistance in disaster prevention, preparedness and relief/response and telecommunication infrastructure reconstruction/rehabilitation in countries affected by disasters.
- 2.5 The programme seeks to provide assistance to developing countries in the use of ICTs to mitigate and address the effects of climate change, taking into account the impact of ICTs on the environment.

### 3 Priority areas

There are three priority areas in this programme:

#### 3.1 Assistance to LDCs and countries in special need

Promote universal access to telecommunications/ICTs in LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, with the aim of helping these countries attain internationally agreed development goals, such as the Millennium Development Goals, by the year 2015<sup>5</sup>, through the provision of concentrated assistance.

#### 3.2 Universal access<sup>6</sup>

Under this priority area, to promote universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to telecommunications/ICTs. Assistance will be provided to countries in establishing national mechanisms to achieve universal access in both underserved rural and urban areas<sup>7</sup>. It is also important to promote teleworking so as to allow citizens in LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs to live in their societies and work anywhere. On average, 70 per cent of the population in these countries live in rural areas and tend to migrate to urban areas in search of employment. This priority area focuses on:

- 3.2.1 rural telecommunication development;
- 3.2.2 development of appropriate infrastructure and introduction of new technologies and services;
- 3.2.3 ICT policies and strategies;
- 3.2.4 human resource development and training to increase the capacity of LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs to innovate and to participate fully in, and contribute to, the information society<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Relevant WSIS references: §§ 10, 11, 12, 80, 88, 90, 97, 100, 101, 106, 113, 119 of the Tunis Agenda, and §§ 2, 6, 10, 16, 26 of the Tunis Commitment.

<sup>5</sup> Relevant WSIS references: §§ 10, 11, 12, 80, 88, 90, 97, 100, 101, 106, 113, 119 of the Tunis Agenda, and §§ 2, 6, 10, 16, 26 of the Tunis Commitment.

<sup>6</sup> Action Lines B2, B3, C2, C11, D2, E of the Geneva Declaration of Principles, and §§ 26, 90, 107 of the Tunis Agenda.

<sup>7</sup> Relevant WSIS references: §18, D2 of the Tunis Commitment.

<sup>8</sup> Relevant WSIS references: §§ 9, 23, 26, 49, 59, 87, 95 of the Tunis Agenda.

### 3.3 Emergency telecommunications

This is a global priority area for all ITU Member States. It seeks to ensure that assistance is provided to ITU Member States in disaster preparedness, early warning, dissemination of understandable warnings to those at risk, disaster relief/response and telecommunication network rehabilitation. This includes:

- 3.3.1 promoting technical cooperation and enhancing the capacity of countries, particularly LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, to utilize ICT tools;
- 3.3.2 working expeditiously towards the establishment of standards-based monitoring and worldwide early-warning systems linked to national and regional networks, and facilitating emergency disaster response all over the world, particularly in high-risk regions;
- 3.3.3 providing assistance to countries in the development of national emergency telecommunication plans;
- 3.3.4 strengthening and expanding ICT-based initiatives for providing medical (e-health) and humanitarian assistance in disasters and emergencies;
- 3.3.5 identifying and establishing partnerships with relevant organizations dealing with the use of active and passive space-based sensing systems for the purpose of disaster prediction, detection and mitigation;
- 3.3.6 promoting regional and international cooperation for easy access to, and sharing of, information for disaster management, and exploring modalities to facilitate participation of all countries with economies in transition;
- 3.3.7 ensuring that disaster-resilient features are incorporated in telecommunication networks and infrastructure;
- 3.3.8 making ICT-based solutions available to members, including wireless and satellite-based technologies, in order to establish basic communications for the coordination of humanitarian work during and following disasters and emergencies;
- 3.3.9 carrying out infrastructure damage assessments after disasters strike, and assisting countries to reconstruct and rehabilitate telecommunication infrastructure using such technologies as geographical information systems (GIS).

### 3.4 Climate-change adaptation

Owing to various climate-change impacts, assistance should be provided to countries in:

- 3.4.1 mapping areas vulnerable to natural disasters and developing computer-based information systems covering the results of surveys, assessments and observations, as part of the development of adequate response strategies, adaptation policies and measures to minimize the impact of climate change and climate variability;
- 3.4.2 formulating comprehensive strategies and measures;
- 3.4.3 providing assistance to developing countries in formulating national and regional strategies and measures on the use of ICTs to help mitigate and respond to the devastating effects of climate change;

- 3.4.4 assisting developing countries in the use of data from active and passive satellite-based remote sensing systems for climate monitoring, disaster prediction, detection and mitigation of the negative effects of climate change;
- 3.4.5 facilitating Member States' participation in bilateral, regional and global research, assessments, monitoring and mapping of climate impacts, and development of response strategies;
- 3.4.6 assisting countries in considering the importance of environmentally sound disposal of ICT equipment.

## **4 Deliverables and means**

### **4.1 Creation of tools**

The goal is to develop guidelines, handbooks, web-based solutions and associated toolkits through both the programme and the work of the study groups in order to address the specific needs of LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs and the challenges of disasters and climate change for all ITU Member States, taking into account the ongoing activities of the other Sectors.

### **4.2 Training materials**

Training materials in this domain are critical for raising awareness and developing and upgrading skills in both emergency telecommunications and climate-change adaptation.

### **4.3 Assistance to members**

Assistance to members can take the form of initiatives led by ITU, through the organization of thematic workshops, meetings and seminars on the priority areas identified above, or through the provision of specific expert assistance to elaborate a project by a given Member State or group of Member States. This includes the establishment of an appropriate regulatory and legal framework<sup>9</sup> and designing national emergency telecommunication and climate-change adaptation plans.

### **4.4 Information sharing**

Seminars and workshops are important information-sharing mechanisms, but sustainable information sharing can be achieved through the use of dedicated web-based platforms developed by ITU on thematic subjects, and presented in a seamless manner to ensure synergies and good visibility of the work undertaken.

### **4.5 Partnership**

The goal is to negotiate and conclude partnership arrangements with various stakeholders in order to mobilize resources.

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<sup>9</sup> See the Tampere Convention.

## **5 Relationship with other activities**

- 5.1 Provide advice, expertise and support to ITU-D regional offices, including direct assistance to members and ITU projects and projects undertaken within the framework of ITU regional initiatives.
- 5.2 Collaborate closely with ITU-D programmes and initiatives, ITU-D study groups, as well as the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the General Secretariat.
- 5.3 Cooperate with other regional and international organizations on joint activities and products.
- 5.4 Undertake activities related to relevant WTDC resolutions: 16, 25, 26, 34, 57, 60, 66 and 69.

## APPENDIX 6 (to Annex C)

### Africa regional initiatives

The Africa regional initiatives are intended to address specific telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) priority areas, through partnerships and resource mobilization to implement small-, medium- and large-scale projects. Under each regional initiative, projects will be developed and implemented to meet the region's needs.

#### 1 Human and institutional capacity building

**Objective:** To provide stakeholders in Africa, on a sustainable basis, with human resources and skills needed for harmonious development of the telecommunication/ICT sector.

##### Expected results

- 1) Enhanced skills and human capacity in the design and development of telecommunication/ICT strategies
- 2) Increased local expertise through cooperation between countries
- 3) Increased access to training resources, including training manuals, for all stakeholders in the African telecommunication/ICT sector
- 4) Promotion of technical cooperation between telecommunication/ICT training institutions in regard to capacity and resources
- 5) Increased availability of public access to knowledge, in particular by raising public and consumer awareness
- 6) Forums for exchanging and sharing information between the various groups having a stake in the telecommunication/ICT sector in Africa, in particular young people, women and persons with disabilities
- 7) Enhanced human capacity building on legal aspects in order to address security and trust in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, particularly where cybercrime is concerned
- 8) Greater availability, development and usage of local content and languages, and corresponding webpage development
- 9) Improved specialized skills development to meet the ICT needs of persons with disabilities in order to promote ICT usage, particularly in regard to Internet applications.

#### 2 Strengthening and harmonizing policy and regulatory frameworks for integration of African telecommunication/ICT markets

**Objective:** To facilitate and promote the reform of Africa's national telecommunication/ICT sectors and facilitate the implementation of telecommunication/ICT strategies in order to achieve subregional and regional integration of telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, services and markets.

**Expected results**

- 1) Implementation of the reference framework for harmonization of telecommunication/ICT regulatory policies in Africa
- 2) Development of competitive African telecommunication/ICT markets
- 3) Harmonized technical standards to provide increased connectivity of networks and services
- 4) Establishment of a harmonized policy to reduce the level of intra-continental traffic routed by extra-continental transit centres
- 5) Development of a harmonized strategy for universal access, taking into account the special needs of young people, women, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples
- 6) Development of a harmonized strategy to strengthen information security and combat spamming and cybercrime
- 7) Increased investment
- 8) Development of high-quality and affordable telecommunication/ICT services.

### **3 Development of a broadband infrastructure and achievement of regional interconnectivity and universal access**

**Objective:** To assist ITU Member States in the development of backbone broadband infrastructure and access thereto in urban and rural areas, with particular emphasis on subregional and continental interconnection.

**Expected results**

- 1) National telecommunication/ICT master plans to meet the requirements of developing countries
- 2) Improved broadband backbone infrastructure and access to affordable telecommunication/ICT services in urban and rural areas
- 3) Guidelines on rural connectivity, including policy, appropriate technologies and power-supply issues, and best practices
- 4) Enhanced human capacities in the area of broadband communication networks
- 5) Interconnection of countries by means of high-capacity links, including access to undersea cables by landlocked countries, as part of the follow-up to the Connect Africa summit.

### **4 Introduction of new digital broadcasting technologies**

**Objective:** To assist ITU Member States in making a smooth transition from analogue to digital broadcasting in order to take advantage of the digital dividend.

**Expected results**

- 1) Comprehensive guidelines on the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting
- 2) Policy and regulatory frameworks for digital terrestrial broadcasting, including mobile television

- 3) Digital broadcasting master plans for the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, including mobile TV and IPTV
- 4) Provision of assistance in the field of interactive multimedia services to broadcasters in the Africa region
- 5) Enhanced human resources skills in the area of digital broadcasting technologies
- 6) Appropriate mechanisms for conversion from analogue to digital archives.

## **5 Implementation of the recommendations of the Connect Africa summit**

**Objective:** To follow up on implementation of the outcomes of the Connect Africa summit through coordination among all of the summit's stakeholders.

### **Expected results**

- 1) Collection and dissemination of information on the regional, subregional and national connectivity projects included in countries' development plans
- 2) Development of a roadmap for implementation of the summit's outcomes, in coordination with subregional organizations
- 3) Coordination of regional and subregional connectivity projects
- 4) Facilitating partnerships in the implementation of African common infrastructure projects
- 5) Establishment of an efficient and flexible system for disseminating information on implementation of the Connect Africa summit outcomes
- 6) Integration of telecommunications/ICTs in all sectors of activity and in national priority programmes
- 7) Availability of African content that is tailored in particular to the rural context and disadvantaged population segments.

## APPENDIX 7 (to Annex C)

### Americas regional initiatives

The Americas regional initiatives are intended to address specific telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) priority areas, through partnerships and resource mobilization to implement small-, medium- and large-scale projects. Under each regional initiative, projects will be developed and implemented to meet the region's needs.

#### 1 Emergency communications

**Objective:** To provide assistance to Member States at all phases of disaster management, i.e. disaster preparedness including early warning, disaster response/relief, and rehabilitation of telecommunication networks.

##### Expected results

- 1) Identification of suitable technologies to be used for emergency communications
- 2) Creation of common databases to share information on emergency communications
- 3) Design of national and subregional emergency communication plans and early-warning systems, taking into account the impact of climate change
- 4) Development of appropriate policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks on emergency communications at national and regional level
- 5) Increased human capacity skills on emergency communications.

#### 2 Digital broadcasting

**Objective:** To assist ITU Member States in making a smooth transition from analogue to digital broadcasting.

##### Expected results

- 1) Policy and regulatory frameworks for digital terrestrial broadcasting, including mobile television
- 2) Digital broadcasting master plans for the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, including mobile TV and IPTV
- 3) Appropriate mechanisms for conversion from analogue to digital archives
- 4) Provision of assistance in the field of interactive multimedia services to broadcasters in the Americas region
- 5) Enhanced human resources skills in the area of digital broadcasting technologies

- 6) Comprehensive guidelines on the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting
- 7) Creation of the compendium of public policies on the transition to digital terrestrial radio and television.

### **3 Broadband access and uptake in urban and rural areas**

**Objective:** To assist Member States in the development of broadband access in urban and rural areas.

#### **Expected results**

- 1) National ICT master plan to meet the requirements of developing countries
- 2) Improved broadband infrastructure and access to affordable ICT services in urban and rural areas
- 3) Promotion of access to ICTs in public social service institutions such as educational centres, health centres and social rehabilitation centres, and of the use of ICTs by the population to access these social services
- 4) Development of ICT applications that address local needs
- 5) Enhanced human resources skills in the area of broadband communication networks
- 6) Support to non-profit cooperatives that provide services in underserved rural and suburban areas
- 7) Provision of used computers to educational institutions in rural areas.

### **4 Reduction of Internet access costs**

**Objective:** To assist Member States in identifying ways and means to reduce the cost of Internet access and interconnection.

#### **Expected results**

- 1) Study of the policy and regulatory aspects of Internet exchange points (IXPs)
- 2) Establishment of national and regional IXPs
- 3) Promotion of cooperation and regulatory information sharing.

### **5 Human capacity building on ICTs, with emphasis on persons with disabilities and people living in rural and deprived urban areas**

**Objective:** To provide, on a sustainable basis, training programmes on ICTs addressing the particular needs of persons with disabilities and people living in rural and deprived urban areas.

**Expected results**

- 1) Human capacity building programmes especially tailored for the needs of persons with disabilities and people living in rural/remote areas
- 2) Identification of training centres to deliver the programmes at the community level
- 3) Promotion of technical cooperation between telecommunication/ICT training institutions in regard to capacity building and resources for sustainable delivery of the special programmes
- 4) Increased availability of public access to knowledge for people with special needs.

## APPENDIX 8 (to Annex C)

### Arab States regional initiatives

The Arab States regional initiatives are intended to address specific telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) priority areas, through partnerships and resource mobilization to implement small-, medium- and large-scale projects. Under each regional initiative, projects will be developed and implemented to meet the region's needs.

#### 1 Broadband access network

**Objective:** To assist Member States in the implementation and development of broadband access networks in urban and rural areas.

##### Expected results

- 1) Establishment of national and regional strategic plans and work programmes for the telecommunication/ICT sector to meet the needs of the Arab countries in this field
- 2) Improved broadband network infrastructure for the provision of good-quality and affordable telecommunication/ICT services in urban and rural areas, including migration to next-generation networks (NGNs)
- 3) Development of ICT applications that can support multilingualism and address local needs
- 4) Development of human resources to address regulatory, technical and economic issues related to broadband communication networks, NGNs and migration to NGN.

#### 2 Digital broadcasting

**Objective:** To assist ITU Member States in making the gradual transition from analogue to digital broadcasting so that they may enjoy the benefits of digital broadcasting technologies, particularly visual broadcasting via mobile equipment.

##### Expected results

- 1) Harnessing the benefits of digital broadcasting applications in the Arab region
- 2) Establishment of the requisite regulatory policies and frameworks
- 3) Support to parties concerned in the field of interactive multimedia services and applications in the Arab region
- 4) Human resources development.

#### 3 Open-source software

**Objective:** To develop free software, open-source software and proprietary software to ensure software availability for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the Arab region, consistent with WSIS outcomes.

**Expected results**

- 1) Establishment of software support centres for the above-mentioned software in the Arab region
- 2) Determination of best practices in respect of open-source software and its applications, and alternative software development methodologies
- 3) Development of plans and measures for cooperation and coordination among open-source software support centres.

**4 Arabic digital content**

**Objective:** To contribute to the development of Arabic digital content.

**Expected results**

- 1) Support for studies on the use of Arabic domain names
- 2) Development of sites that provide Arabic content with a view to promoting economic and social development of the Arab region
- 3) Promoting digitization and accessibility of the Arab cultural heritage
- 4) Appropriate mechanisms for conversion from analogue to digital archives.

**5 Cybersecurity**

**Objective:** To enhance coordination in building confidence in the use of ICTs within the Arab region.

**Expected results**

- 1) Coordination for the formulation of national and regional regulatory policies and frameworks to combat cybercrime in the Arab region
- 2) Encouragement for the establishment of national CIRTs in the Arab region, and optimal coordination between them
- 3) Support to CIRTs in the Arab region through the provision of expertise and studies in this field
- 4) Ensuring the protection of Arab children and youth from harmful and abusive content on the Internet.

## APPENDIX 9 (to Annex C)

### Asia-Pacific regional initiatives

The Asia-Pacific regional initiatives are intended to address specific telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) priority areas, through partnerships and resource mobilization to implement small-, medium- and large-scale projects. Under each regional initiative, projects will be developed and implemented to meet the region's needs.

#### **1 Unique ICT needs of least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs)**

**Objective:** To provide special assistance to LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs in order to meet their priority ICT requirements.

##### **Expected results**

- 1) Improved infrastructure and enhanced access to affordable ICT services
- 2) Improved enabling environment to facilitate the ICT development
- 3) Appropriate national, subregional and regional frameworks for cybersecurity
- 4) Enhanced skills of relevant human resources.

#### **2 Emergency telecommunications**

**Objective:** To provide assistance to Member States at all phases of disaster management, i.e. disaster preparedness including early warning, disaster response/relief, and rehabilitation of telecommunication networks.

##### **Expected results**

- 1) Identification of suitable technologies to be used for emergency communications
- 2) Creation of common databases to share information on emergency communications
- 3) Design of national and subregional emergency communication plans taking into account the impact of climate change
- 4) Development of appropriate policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks on emergency communications at national and regional level
- 5) Availability of dedicated set of equipment for emergency radio communication in the Asia-Pacific region
- 6) Enhancing the skills of relevant human resources
- 7) Encouraging Member States to ratify the Tampere Convention.

#### **3 Digital broadcasting**

**Objective:** To assist ITU Member States in making a smooth transition from analogue to digital broadcasting.

**Expected results**

- 1) Policy and regulatory frameworks for digital terrestrial broadcasting, including mobile television and spectrum refarming due to the digital dividend
- 2) Digital broadcasting master plans for transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, including mobile TV and IPTV
- 3) Appropriate mechanisms for conversion from analogue to digital archives and mechanisms for sharing of content
- 4) Provision of assistance in the field of interactive multimedia services to broadcasters in the Asia-Pacific region
- 5) Enhanced skills of relevant human resources in the area of digital broadcasting technologies
- 6) Comprehensive guidelines on the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting
- 7) Facilitating the availability of universal radio receivers at affordable prices.

**4 Broadband access and uptake in urban and rural areas**

**Objective:** To assist Member States in the development of broadband access in urban and rural areas.

**Expected results**

- 1) National broadband policies to meet the requirements of developing countries
- 2) Improved broadband infrastructure and access to affordable ICT services in urban and rural areas, including remote and hilly terrains as well as remote islands
- 3) Development of ICT applications that can support multilingualism and address local needs
- 4) Enhanced skills in the area of broadband communication networks for the relevant human resources
- 5) Implementation of solutions providing cost-effective broadband infrastructure, addressing the deployment and operational challenges in rural and remote areas, including remote islands.

**5 Telecommunication/ICT policy and regulation in the Asia-Pacific region**

**Objective:** To assist Member States in developing of appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks, enhancing skills, increasing information sharing and strengthening regulatory cooperation.

**Expected results**

- 1) Development of appropriate policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, including convergence aspects, to improve ICT penetration
- 2) Enhancing the skills of relevant human resources
- 3) Promotion of regulatory cooperation and information sharing.

## APPENDIX 10 (to Annex C)

### CIS regional initiatives

The CIS regional initiatives are intended to address specific telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) priority areas, through partnerships and resource mobilization to implement small-, medium- and large-scale projects. Under each regional initiative, projects will be developed and implemented to meet the region's needs.

#### 1 Groundwork for the setting-up and holding of electronic meetings

**Objective:** In the interests of ensuring the broadest participation of CIS country representatives in events held within the framework of ITU activities, to establish a network, through the ITU area office for the CIS countries, for the holding of electronic meetings (videoconferences).

##### Expected results

- 1) Establishment of a network, through the ITU area office, for the holding of electronic meetings (videoconferences) between administrations in the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC), as a trial area for the holding of such meetings
- 2) Development of recommendations to be used as the basis for studying, within the context of the trial area, all of the issues involved in the holding of such meetings in the RCC member countries
- 3) Putting the experience acquired into use in the context of official ITU meetings, thereby considerably boosting the number of participants and their ability to make an active contribution, while reducing the financial burden on administrations and Sector Members.

#### 2 Assistance in the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting

**Objective:** To assist the RCC member countries and neighbouring countries in the development and application of agreed solutions, both between RCC countries and with other, neighbouring countries, for the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, having regard to national plans for the implementation of digital broadcasting, including in border areas between countries of Regions 1 and 3, for completion by 2015.

To develop a model with technical and organizational solutions for the establishment of fully-functional interactive multimedia applications in digital terrestrial broadcasting, tailored to the objective constraints that exist in developing countries.

##### Expected results

- 1) Implementation of the GE06 Agreement on terrestrial digital broadcasting for the administrations of the RCC member countries

- 2) Introduction of interactive multimedia applications in terrestrial digital broadcasting, including the creation of easily-accessible social, educational, medical or other networks for achieving national goals
- 3) Development of human resources in the field of digital broadcasting technologies.

### **3 Establishment of an ITU virtual laboratory for the remote testing of equipment and of new technologies and services, in the interests of achieving the aims of Resolution 76 (Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA-08 and populating a unified ITU database**

**Objective:** To create a universal instrument for the remote testing of equipment and of new technologies and services, using technology-intensive telecommunication and measurement equipment centred on the International Telecommunication Testing Centre (Resolution 17 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of WTDC-06), for the purpose of populating a unified ITU database and conducting testing in the interests, first and foremost, of the developing countries and of training developing-country specialists in testing approaches and technologies.

#### **Expected results**

- 1) Provision of fully-functional testing of equipment and of new technologies and services with minimal developing-country operator outlay on testing and with very rapid delivery of results
- 2) Satisfaction of developing-country telecommunication operator requirements for pre-operational testing of equipment, technologies and services prior to the implementation of telecommunication equipment in the region's existing networks
- 3) Possible use of the virtual laboratory as an essential means of reducing developing-country operators' outlay on testing and on sending their experts to specialized test platforms
- 4) Population of ITU's existing database on testing through the conduct, at the request of developing countries, of tests on equipment, new technologies and services for conformity with international standards and for compatibility.

### **4 Provision of a stable electric power supply for telecommunication/ICT facilities in rural and remote areas**

**Objective:** To identify effective means of supplying electric power for telecommunication/ICT infrastructure facilities in rural and remote areas using alternative energy sources (solar, wind, etc.).

#### **Expected results**

- 1) Development and implementation of a pilot project for an electric power-supply system for telecommunication/ICT facilities in rural areas based on alternative (solar, wind, etc.) energy sources
- 2) Development of recommendations on the use and application of alternative (solar, wind, etc.) energy sources for telecommunication/ICT facilities within the region.

## **5 Development of recommendations and creation of a pilot segment of a telecommunication/ICT system to support secure remote retail payments and the management of bank accounts using wireless communication networks**

**Objective:** To generalize the best advances made in the field of mobile payment systems, analyse security aspects, develop recommendations for the establishment of such systems and implement an operational pilot project, the results of which may be used as recommendations, including for developing countries.

### **Expected results**

- 1) Pilot segment of a telecommunication/ICT system to support secure remote retail payments and the management of bank accounts using wireless communication networks
- 2) Definition of the tasks to be performed and the main requirements to be met by a mobile payment system, and development of recommendations.

## APPENDIX 11 (to Annex C)

### European regional initiatives

The European regional initiatives are intended to address specific telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) priority areas through partnerships and resource mobilization to implement small-, medium- and large-scale projects. Under each regional initiative, projects will be developed and implemented to meet the region's needs.

#### **1 E-accessibility in Central and Eastern Europe (Internet and digital television) for blind people and people with visual impairment problems**

**Objective:** To provide assistance to Member States in order to offer e-accessibility (including Internet and information access) for blind people and people with visual impairment problems.

##### **Expected results**

- 1) Creation of national and regional specialized libraries/databases in order to provide large-scale access via Internet for blind people and people with visual impairment problems
- 2) Establishment of relevant facilities (hardware and software) and implementation of training for users and instructors
- 3) Promoting and fostering widespread adoption of access services via digital television.

#### **2 Digital broadcasting**

**Objective:** To assist ITU Member States in Central and Eastern Europe in making a smooth transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, taking into account the GE06 Agreement on digital terrestrial broadcasting as well as the work undertaken by relevant European regional organizations and entities, to avoid duplication of effort.

##### **Expected results**

- 1) Overview of policy and regulatory frameworks for digital terrestrial broadcasting, including mobile television
- 2) Appropriate mechanisms for conversion from analogue to digital archives
- 3) Provision of assistance in the deployment of interactive multimedia services and applications
- 4) Sharing the experiences gained through the implementation of this initiative with broadcasters and service providers within and outside the region.

### **3 ICT applications, including e-health**

**Objective:** To share best practices in the implementation of e-applications, including e-health.

#### **Expected results**

- 1) Faster and easier storage of, transmission of and access to medical data and health-related information for healthcare providers and professionals, citizens/patients, academics, researchers, policy-makers and others
- 2) Capacity building and improved delivery of healthcare services, particularly in rural and remote areas
- 3) Reduction of operational and administrative costs in implementing healthcare services.

ANNEX D

**RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF WTDC-10**

## RESOLUTION 1 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Working procedures to be applied to study groups, their subordinate groups, the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group and other regional and world meetings of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*considering*

- a) the provisions of Article 21 of the ITU Constitution concerning the specific functions of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D);
- b) the general working arrangements of ITU-D defined in the ITU Convention,

*considering also*

- a) that ITU-D shall work, among others, through telecommunication development study groups, the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) and regional and world meetings organized within the framework of the Sector's Action Plan;
- b) that, in accordance with No. 207A of the Convention, the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) 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,

*resolves*

that, for ITU-D, the general provisions of the Convention referred to in *considering b)* and *considering also b)* should be supplemented by the provisions of this resolution and its annexes.

**SECTION 1 – Study groups****1 Structure of study groups**

**1.1** Study groups shall observe strictly Nos 214, 215, 215A and 215B of the Convention.

**1.2** To facilitate their work, the study groups may set up working parties, rapporteur's groups and joint rapporteur's groups to deal with specific Questions or parts of thereof.

**1.3** Where appropriate, regional groups may be set up to study Questions or problems, the specific nature of which makes it desirable that they be studied within the framework of one or more regions of the Union.

**1.4** The establishment of regional groups should not give rise to duplication of work being carried out at the global level by the corresponding study group, its subordinate groups or any other groups established pursuant to No. 209A of the Convention.

**1.5** Joint rapporteur's groups (JRG) may be established for Questions requiring the participation of experts from more than one study group. Unless otherwise specified, the working methods of JRGs should be identical to those of rapporteur groups. At the time a JRG is established, its terms of reference, reporting lines and final decision-making authority should be clearly identified.

## **2 Chairmen**

**2.1** Appointment of chairmen and vice-chairmen by WTDC shall be primarily based upon proven competence both in matters considered by the study group concerned and the management skills required. Candidates should represent a broad range of Member States and Sector Members.

**2.2** The mandate of the vice-chairman shall be to assist the chairman in matters relating to the management of the study group, including substitution for the chairman at official ITU-D meetings or replacement of the chairman should he or she be unable to continue with study group duties.

**2.3** Vice-chairmen may be selected as chairmen of working parties or as rapporteurs.

## **3 Rapporteurs**

**3.1** Rapporteurs are appointed by a study group in order to progress the study of a Question and to develop new and revised reports, opinions and Recommendations. Rapporteurs may have responsibility for only one Question or topic.

**3.2** Because of the nature of the studies, rapporteur appointments should be based both on expertise in the subject to be studied and on the ability to coordinate the work. Elements of the expected work done by the rapporteurs are described in Annex 5 to this resolution.

**3.3** Clear terms of reference for the work of the rapporteur, including expected results, should be added to the corresponding Question, by the study group, as required.

**3.4** One rapporteur and one or more vice-rapporteurs are appointed as appropriate by a study group for each Question. The vice-rapporteur automatically takes over chairmanship when the rapporteur is not available. This also includes the case of rapporteurs who are no longer representing the Member State or ITU-D Sector Member which nominated them as participant in accordance with § 6.1 below. Vice-rapporteurs may be representatives from Member States, Sector Members and Associates, the latter except for liaison activities. When a vice-rapporteur is called upon to replace a rapporteur for the rest of the study period, a new vice-rapporteur is nominated from among the membership of the study group concerned.

## **4 Powers of the study groups**

**4.1** Each study group may develop draft Recommendations for approval either by WTDC or pursuant to section 5 below. Recommendations approved in accordance with either procedure shall have the same status.

**4.2** Each study group may also adopt draft Questions in accordance with the procedure described in § 15.2 of section 3 below or for approval by WTDC.

**4.3** In addition to the above, each study group shall be competent to adopt guidelines and reports.

**4.4** In cases where the implementation of the results obtained is through activities of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), these activities should be reflected in the annual operational plan.

## **5 Meetings**

**5.1** The study groups and their subordinate groups shall normally meet at ITU headquarters.

**5.2** The meetings of the study groups and their subordinate groups studying Questions may take place, to the extent possible, in the ITU-D regions, when invited by Member States or Sector Members, in order to facilitate the attendance of developing countries. Such invitations shall normally be considered only if they are submitted to WTDC, to TDAG or to an ITU-D study group meeting. If such invitations cannot be submitted to any of these meetings, the decision to accept the invitation rests with the Director of BDT in consultation with the chairman of the study group concerned. They shall be finally accepted after consultation with the Director of BDT if they are compatible with the resources allocated to ITU-D by the Council.

**5.3** Regional and subregional meetings offer a valuable opportunity for information exchange and for the development of management and technical experience and expertise. Every opportunity should be taken to provide additional opportunities for experts (study group participants) from developing countries to gain experience by participating in regional and subregional meetings which deal with study group work. To this end, invitations to regional and subregional meetings organized on topics dealt with by study groups should be extended to participants of the rapporteur's groups concerned.

**5.4** The invitations referred to in § 5.2 above shall be issued and accepted, and the corresponding meetings outside Geneva organized, only if the conditions laid down in Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and ITU Council Decision 304 are met. Invitations to hold meetings of the study groups or their subordinate groups away from Geneva shall be accompanied by a statement indicating the host's agreement to defray the additional expenditure involved and that it will provide 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.

**5.5** Subordinate groups may benefit from meetings held via teleconference or other alternative arrangements rather than at ITU headquarters or in a region. A request by a rapporteur for such a meeting should be submitted to and approved by the parent study group.

**5.6** The dates, place and agenda for meetings of subordinate groups shall be agreed by the parent study group.

## **6 Participation in meetings**

**6.1** Member States, Sector Members, Associates and other entities duly authorized to participate in ITU-D activities shall be represented, in the study groups and subordinate groups in whose work they wish to take part, by participants registered by name and chosen by them as representatives to make an effective contribution to the study of the Questions entrusted to those study groups. Chairmen of meetings may, in accordance with No. 248A of Article 20 of the Convention, invite individual experts, as appropriate, to present their specific point of view at one or more meetings, without taking part in the decision-making process and without giving the expert the right to participate in any other meetings to which a specific invitation by the chairman has not been extended.

**6.2** The Director of BDT shall keep up to date a list of the Member States, Sector Members, Associates and other entities participating in each study group.

## **7 Frequency of meetings**

**7.1** The study groups shall in principle meet at least once a year during the interval between two WTDCs. However, additional meetings may take place with the approval of the Director of BDT, having regard to the priorities laid down by the preceding WTDC and the resources of ITU-D.

**7.2** To ensure the best possible use of the resources of ITU-D and of those participating in its work, the Director, in collaboration with the study group chairmen, shall establish and publish a timetable of meetings well in advance. The timetable shall take account of such factors as the capacity of the ITU conference services, document requirements for meetings and the need for close coordination with the activities of the other Sectors and other international or regional organizations.

**7.3** In the establishment of the work plan, the timetable of meetings must take into account the time required for participating bodies to prepare contributions and documentation.

**7.4** All study groups shall meet sufficiently in advance of WTDC in order to enable the final reports and draft Recommendations to be disseminated within the required deadlines.

## **8 Establishment of work plans and preparation of meetings**

**8.1** After each WTDC, a work plan shall be proposed by each study group chairman, with the assistance of BDT. The work programme shall take account of the programme of activities and priorities adopted by WTDC.

**8.2** The implementation of the work plan will, however, depend to a large extent on the contributions received from Member States, Sector Members and Associates, duly authorized entities or organizations, and BDT, as well as on the opinions expressed by participants in the meetings.

**8.3** A circular with an agenda of the meeting, a draft work plan and a list of the Questions to be studied shall be prepared by BDT with the help of the chairman of the study group concerned.

**8.4** The circular must reach the bodies participating in the work of the study group concerned at least three months before the opening of the meeting.

**8.5** Details on registration, including a link to the online registration form, shall be included in the circular so that the representatives of the entities concerned can announce their intention to participate in the meeting. The form shall contain the names and addresses of intended participants and an indication of the languages required by participants. The form shall be submitted before the deadline, preferably no less than six weeks prior to the opening of the meeting, in order to secure interpretation and translation of documents in the requested languages.

## **9 Study group management teams**

**9.1** Each ITU-D study group has a management team composed of the chairman, the vice-chairmen of the study group, the chairmen and vice-chairmen of working parties, the rapporteurs and vice-rapporteurs.

**9.2** Study group management teams should maintain contact among themselves and with BDT by electronic means to the extent practicable. Appropriate liaison meetings should be arranged, as necessary, with study group chairmen from the other Sectors.

**9.3** The ITU-D study group management team should meet prior to the meeting of the study group, in order to properly organize the coming meeting, including the review and approval of a time-management plan.

**9.4** A joint management team will be established, chaired by the Director of BDT, composed of the ITU-D study group management teams.

**9.5** The role of the joint management team of the ITU-D study groups is to:

- a) advise BDT management on the estimation of the budget requirements of the study groups;
- b) coordinate issues common to study groups;
- c) prepare joint proposals to TDAG or other relevant bodies in ITU-D as required;
- d) finalize the dates of subsequent study group meetings;
- e) deal with any other issue that may arise.

## **10 Preparation of reports**

**10.1** Reports of the study group's work can be of four major types:

- a) Meeting reports
- b) Progress reports
- c) Output reports
- d) Chairman's report to WTDC.

## 10.2 Meeting reports

**10.2.1** Prepared by the study group chairman, the working party chairman or the rapporteur, assisted by BDT, meeting reports shall contain a summary of the outcome of the work. They must also indicate items which require further study at the next meeting. The reports should also include reference to contributions and/or meeting documents, the main results (including Recommendations and guidelines), directives for future work (including referral of output reports to BDT for incorporation into relevant BDT programme activities as appropriate), planned meetings of working parties, if any, rapporteur's groups and joint rapporteur's groups, and liaison statements endorsed at the study group level.

**10.2.2** The report of a study group's first meeting in the study period shall include a list of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of working parties and/or rapporteur's groups, if any, and of any other groups that may have been created, and of the rapporteur and vice-rapporteurs appointed. This list shall be updated, as required, in subsequent reports.

## 10.3 Progress reports

**10.3.1** The following list of items is suggested for inclusion in progress reports:

- a) brief summary of the status and draft outline of the output report;
- b) conclusions or titles of reports or Recommendations to be endorsed;
- c) status of work with reference to the work plan, including baseline document, if available;
- d) draft new or revised reports, guidelines or Recommendations, or reference to source documents containing the Recommendations;
- e) draft liaison statements in response to or requesting action by other study groups or organizations;
- f) reference to normal or delayed contributions considered part of assigned study and a summary of contributions considered;
- g) reference to submissions received in response to liaison statements from other organizations;
- h) major issues remaining for resolution and draft agenda of future approved meetings, if any;
- i) reference to the list of attendees at meetings held since the last progress report;
- j) reference to the list of normal contributions or temporary documents containing the reports of all rapporteur's group meetings since the last progress report.

**10.3.2** The progress report may make reference to meeting reports in order to avoid duplication of information.

**10.3.3** Progress reports by rapporteurs shall be submitted to the study group for approval.

## 10.4 Output reports

Such reports represent the expected deliverable, i.e. the principal results of a study. The items to be covered are indicated in the expected output of the Question concerned. Such reports shall be limited to a maximum of 50 pages including annexes and appendices, with relevant electronic references as needed. When reports exceed the 50-page limit, and after consultation with the study group chairman concerned, annexes and appendices may be included without translation when they are considered of particular relevance and provided that the body of the report is within the 50-page limit.

## 10.5 Chairman's reports to WTDC

**10.5.1** The chairman's report of each study group to WTDC shall be the responsibility of the chairman of the study group concerned, and shall be limited to:

- a) a summary of the results achieved by the study group during the study period in question, describing the work of the study group and the outcome achieved;
- b) reference to any new or revised Recommendations approved by correspondence by Member States during the study period;
- c) reference to the text of Recommendations submitted to WTDC for approval;
- d) a list of any new or revised Questions proposed for study during the next study period;
- e) a list of Questions proposed for deletion.

**10.5.2** The preparation of Recommendations should follow the general practice of the Union. Examples include the recommendations and resolutions of WTDCs. A Recommendation should stand alone. Information may be annexed to the Recommendations, in order to accomplish this. A model Recommendation is set out in Annex 1 to this resolution.

## SECTION 2 – Submission, processing and presentation of contributions

### 11 Submission of contributions

**11.1** Member States, Sector Members, Associates, duly authorized entities and organizations, and the chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups or subordinate groups should submit their contributions to current studies to the Director of BDT using the official templates made available online.

**11.2** Such contributions should, *inter alia*, deal with the results of experience gained in telecommunication development, describe case studies and/or contain proposals for promoting balanced worldwide and regional telecommunication development.

**11.3** In order to facilitate the study of certain Questions, BDT may submit consolidated documents relevant to the Question or the results of case studies. Such documents will be treated as contributions.

**11.4** In principle, documents submitted to the study groups as contributions should not exceed five pages. For existing texts, cross-references should be used instead of repeating material *in extenso*. Information material can be placed in annexes or provided on request as an information document. An example of the form for the submission of contributions is set out in Annex 2 to this resolution.

**11.5** Contributions should be submitted to BDT using the online form in order to fast-track their processing by minimizing their reformatting, without any modification to the content of the text. Any contribution submitted by participants shall be immediately transmitted by BDT to the chairman of the study group and to the rapporteur in accordance with § 14.1 below.

**11.6** The collaboration between study group members should be, as far as possible, by electronic means. BDT should provide all study group members with appropriate access to electronic documentation for their work, and promote the provision of appropriate systems and facilities to support the conduct of study group work by electronic means in all the official languages of ITU.

## **12 Processing of contributions**

Input to study group or rapporteur's group meetings may be of five types:

- a) Contributions for action
- b) Contributions for information
- c) Background documents
- d) Temporary documents
- e) Liaison statements

### **12.1 Contributions for action**

**12.1.1** Contributions requiring action from the meeting under the terms of its agenda received at least two months before a meeting shall be published and distributed in time for the said meeting.

**12.1.2** The Director of BDT shall assemble the documentation and, for those contributions received before the deadline, arrange any translation needed and post this documentation for access by participants in the requested languages before the date set for the meeting of a study group or subordinate group.

**12.1.3** After consultation with the chairman of the study group or rapporteur's group concerned, it may be agreed to accept contributions for action which go beyond the page-limit of five pages. In such cases, they shall be posted without having been translated.

**12.1.4** Documents originating from rapporteur meetings, excluding their output reports, which go to the study group meetings, and which are received not later than one month before the meeting, will be treated according to § 12.1.1 above.

**12.1.5** Contributions requiring action from the meeting under the terms of its agenda received by the Director less than two months, but at least seven calendar days, before the opening of a meeting, will not be processed in accordance with the procedure outlined in § 12.1.1 above, and shall be published as "delayed contributions" in the original language only (and in any other official language into which they may have been translated by the author).

**12.1.6** Contributions requiring action from the meeting under the terms of its agenda received by the Director less than seven calendar days before the opening of a meeting shall not be entered on the agenda. They shall not be distributed but held for the next meeting. Exceptionally, contributions judged to be of extreme importance and urgency might be admitted by the chairman, in consultation with the Director, in derogation to the above deadlines, provided that these contributions are available to participants at the opening of the meeting. For late contributions, no commitment can be made by the secretariat to ensure the document will be available at the opening of the meeting in all the required languages.

**12.1.7** No contributions for action shall be accepted after the opening of the meeting.

**12.1.8** The Director should insist that authors follow the rules established for the presentation and form of documents set out in this resolution and annexes and the timing given therein. A reminder should be sent out by the Director whenever appropriate. The Director, with the agreement of the study group chairman, may return to the author any document that does not comply with the general directives set out in this resolution so that it may be brought into line with those directives.

## **12.2 Contributions for information**

**12.2.1** Contributions submitted to the meeting for information are those which do not require any specific action under the agenda (e.g. descriptive documents submitted by Member States, Sector Members, Associates or duly authorized entities and organizations, general policy statements, etc.), as well as other documents considered by the study group chairman and/or the rapporteur, in consultation with the author, as being for information. They should be published in the original language only and appear under a separate numbering scheme from the contributions submitted for action.

**12.2.2** Information documents considered to be of extreme importance might be translated if requested by a majority of the participants at the meeting.

**12.2.3** The secretariat shall prepare a list of information documents that provides summaries of the documents. This list shall be available in all the official languages.

## **12.3 Background documents**

Reference documents containing only background information relating to issues addressed at the meeting (data, statistics, detailed reports of other organizations, etc.) should be available upon request in the original language only and, if available, also in electronic format.

## **12.4 Temporary documents**

Temporary documents are documents produced during the meeting to assist in the development of the work.

## **12.5 Liaison statements**

Liaison statements are documents that provide a response to a question raised by another study group of any Sector of the Union, or request action by other study groups or organizations. Liaison statements shall be approved by the chairman of the study group concerned before their transmission to the study group or organization concerned. Incoming liaison statements shall not be translated. A template for liaison statements is set out in Annex 4 to this resolution.

### **13 Electronic access**

**13.1** BDT will post all input and output documents (e.g. contributions, draft Recommendations, liaison statements and reports) as soon as electronic versions of these documents are available.

**13.2** A website dedicated to the study groups shall be constantly updated to include all input and output documents as well as information related to each of the meetings. While the website of the study groups shall be in six languages, those of specific meetings shall be in the languages of the meeting concerned as per § 8.5 above.

### **14 Presentation of contributions**

**14.1** Contributions for action shall be relevant to the Question or the subject under discussion as agreed by the chairman, the rapporteur for the Question, the coordinator of the study group and the author. Contributions must be clear and concise. Documents that are not directly related to the Questions under study should not be submitted.

**14.2** Articles that have been or are to be published in the press should not be submitted to ITU-D, unless they relate directly to Questions under study.

**14.3** Contributions that include passages of an unduly commercial nature shall be deleted by the Director of BDT in agreement with the chairman; the author of the contribution shall be advised of any such deletions.

**14.4** The cover page shall indicate the relevant Question(s), agenda item, date, source (originating country and/or organization, address, telephone number, fax number, and possible e-mail address of the author or contact person of the submitting entity), as well as the title of the contribution. Indication should also be made as to whether the document is for action or for information and the action required, if any, and an abstract should be provided. A model is set out in Annex 2 to this resolution.

**14.5** If existing text needs to be revised, the number of the original contribution shall be indicated and revision marks (track changes) shall be used in the original document.

**14.6** Contributions submitted to the meeting for information only (see § 12.2.1 above) should include a summary prepared by the author. When summaries have not been provided by authors, BDT shall, to the extent possible, prepare such summaries.

## **SECTION 3 – Proposal and adoption of new and revised Questions**

### **15 Proposal of new and revised Questions**

**15.1** Proposed new Questions for ITU-D shall be submitted at least two months prior to a WTDC by Member States and Sector Members authorized to participate in the activities of the Sector.

**15.2** However, an ITU-D study group may also propose new or revised Questions at the initiative of a member of that study group if there is consensus on the subject. These proposals shall be submitted to TDAG for endorsement.

**15.3** Each proposed Question should state the reasons for the proposal, the precise objective of the tasks to be performed, the urgency of the study and any contacts to be established with the other two Sectors and/or other international or regional bodies. Authors of Questions should use the online template for the submission of new and revised Questions based on the outline found in Annex 3 to this resolution, in order to ensure that all relevant information is included.

## **16 Adoption of new and revised Questions by WTDC**

**16.1** Before a WTDC, TDAG shall meet to examine proposed new Questions and, if necessary, recommend amendments to take account of ITU-D's general development policy objectives and associated priorities.

**16.2** At least one month before a WTDC, the Director of BDT shall communicate to Member States and Sector Members a list of the Questions proposed, together with any changes recommended by TDAG, and make these available on the ITU website.

## **17 Adoption of proposed new and revised Questions between two WTDCs**

**17.1** Between two WTDCs, Member States, Sector Members, and duly authorized entities and organizations participating in ITU-D activities may submit proposed new and revised Questions to the study group concerned.

**17.2** Each proposed new and revised Question should be based on the template/outline referred to in § 15.3 above.

**17.3** If the study group concerned agrees by consensus to study the proposed new and revised Question and some Member States, Sector Members or other duly authorized entities and organizations (normally at least four) have committed themselves to support the work (e.g. by contributions, provision of rapporteurs or editors and/or hosting of meetings), it shall address the draft text thereof to the Director of BDT with all the necessary information.

**17.4** The Director, after endorsement by TDAG, shall inform Member States, Sector Members and other duly authorized entities of the new and revised Questions by circular.

## **SECTION 4 – Deletion of Questions**

### **18 Introduction**

Study groups may decide to delete Questions. In each individual case, it has to decide which of the following alternative procedures is the most appropriate.

#### **18.1 Deletion of a Question by WTDC**

Upon agreement by the study group, the chairman shall include the request to delete a Question in the report to WTDC, for decision.

## **18.2 Deletion of a Question between WTDCs**

**18.2.1** At a study group meeting, it may be agreed, by consensus among those present, to delete a Question, e.g. because work has been terminated or because no contributions have been received at that meeting and at the previous study group meetings. Notification of this agreement, including an explanatory summary about the reasons for the deletion, shall be provided to Member States and Sector Members by circular. If a simple majority of the Member States has no objection to the deletion within two months, the deletion comes into force. Otherwise the issue is referred back to the study group.

**18.2.2** Those Member States that indicate disapproval are invited to provide their reasons and to indicate the possible changes that would facilitate further study of the Question.

**18.2.3** Notification of the result will be given in a circular, and TDAG will be informed by a report from the Director of BDT. In addition, the Director shall publish a list of deleted Questions whenever appropriate, but at least once by the middle of a study period.

## **SECTION 5 – Approval of new or revised Recommendations**

### **19 Introduction**

After adoption at a study group meeting, Member States can approve Recommendations, either by correspondence or at a WTDC.

**19.1** When the study of a Question has reached a mature state resulting in a draft new or revised Recommendation, the approval process to be followed is in two stages:

- adoption by the study group concerned (see § 19.3);
- approval by the Member States (see § 19.4).

The same process shall be used for the deletion of existing Recommendations.

**19.2** In the interest of stability, revision of a Recommendation should not normally be considered for approval within two years, unless the proposed revision complements rather than changes the agreement reached in the previous version.

### **19.3 Adoption of a new or revised Recommendation by a study group**

**19.3.1** A study group may consider and adopt draft new or revised Recommendations, when the draft texts have been prepared and made available in all the official languages sufficiently in advance of the study group meeting.

**19.3.2** A rapporteur's group or any other group which feels that its draft new or revised Recommendation(s) is (are) sufficiently mature, can send the text to the study group chairman to start the adoption procedure according to § 19.3.3 below.

**19.3.3** Upon request of the study group chairman, the Director of BDT shall explicitly indicate, in a circular, the intention to seek approval of new or revised Recommendations under this procedure for adoption at a study group meeting. The circular shall include the specific intent of the proposal in summarized form. Reference shall be provided to the document where the text of the draft new or revised Recommendation may be found.

This information shall be distributed to all Member States and Sector Members and should be sent by the Director so that it shall be received, so far as practicable, at least two months before the meeting.

**19.3.4** Adoption of a draft new or revised Recommendation must be unopposed by any Member State present at the study group meeting.

#### **19.4 Approval of new or revised Recommendations by Member States**

**19.4.1** When a draft new or revised Recommendation has been adopted by a study group, the text shall be submitted for approval by Member States.

**19.4.2** Approval of new or revised Recommendations may be sought:

- at a WTDC;
- by consultation of the Member States as soon as the relevant study group has adopted the text.

**19.4.3** At the study group meeting during which a draft is adopted, the study group shall decide to submit the draft new or revised Recommendation for approval, either at the next WTDC or by consultation of the Member States.

**19.4.4** When it is decided to submit a draft to WTDC, the study group chairman shall inform the Director and request the Director to take the necessary action to ensure that it is included in the agenda of the conference.

**19.4.5** When it is decided to submit a draft for approval by consultation, the conditions and procedures hereafter will apply.

**19.4.6** At the study group meeting the decision of the delegations to apply this approval procedure must also be unopposed by any Member State present.

**19.4.7** Exceptionally, but only during the study group meeting, delegations may request more time to consider their positions. Unless advised of formal opposition from any of these delegations within a period of one month after the last day of the meeting, the approval process by consultation shall continue. If formal objection is received, the draft shall be submitted to the next WTDC for consideration.

**19.4.8** For the application of the approval procedure by consultation, within one month of the adoption of a draft new or revised Recommendation by a study group, the Director shall request Member States to indicate within three months whether they approve or do not approve the proposal. This request shall be accompanied by the complete final text, in the official languages, of the proposed new or revised Recommendation.

**19.4.9** The Director shall also advise Sector Members participating in the work of the relevant study group under the provisions of Article 19 of the Convention that Member States are being asked to respond to a consultation on a proposed new or revised Recommendation, but only Member States are entitled to respond. This advice should be accompanied by the complete final texts, for information only.

**19.4.10** If 70 per cent or more of the replies from Member States indicate approval, the proposal shall be accepted. If the proposal is not accepted, it shall be referred back to the study group.

**19.4.11** Any comments received along with responses to the consultation shall be collected by the Director and submitted to the study group for consideration.

**19.4.12** Those Member States which indicate that they do not approve are encouraged to state their reasons and to participate in the future consideration by the study group and its subordinate groups.

**19.4.13** The Director shall promptly notify, by circular, the results of the above consultation approval procedure.

**19.4.14** Should minor, purely editorial amendments or correction of evident oversights or inconsistencies in the text as presented for approval be necessary, the Director may correct these with the approval of the chairman of the relevant study group.

**19.4.15** ITU shall publish the approved new or revised Recommendations in the official languages as soon as practicable.

## **20 Reservations**

If a delegation elects not to oppose the approval of a Recommendation but wishes to enter reservations on one or more aspects, such reservations shall be mentioned in a concise note appended to the text of the Recommendation concerned.

## **SECTION 6 – Support to the study groups and their subordinate groups**

**21** The Director of BDT should ensure that, within the limits of existing budgetary resources, the study groups and their subordinate groups have appropriate support to conduct their work programmes as outlined in the terms of reference and as envisioned by the WTDC's work plan for the Sector. In particular, support may be provided in the following forms:

- a) appropriate administrative and professional staff support;
- b) contracting of outside expertise, as necessary;
- c) coordination with regional and subregional telecommunication organizations.

## **SECTION 7 – Other groups**

**22** As far as applicable, the same rules of procedure for study groups in this resolution should also apply to other groups referred to in No. 209A of the Convention and their meetings, for example with respect to the submission of contributions. However, these groups shall not adopt Questions nor deal with Recommendations.

## SECTION 8 – Telecommunication Development Advisory Group

**23** In accordance with No. 215C of the Convention, TDAG shall be open to representatives of administrations of Member States and representatives of Sector Members and to chairmen and vice-chairmen of the study groups and other groups. Its principal duties are to review priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies in ITU-D; to review the implementation of the operational plan of the preceding period in order to identify areas in which BDT has not achieved or was not able to achieve the objectives laid down in that plan, and advise the Director of BDT on the necessary corrective measures; to review progress in the implementation of its work programme; to provide guidelines for the work of the study groups; and to 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.

**24** A world telecommunication development conference shall appoint the TDAG bureau, comprising the chairman and the vice-chairmen of TDAG. The chairmen of ITU-D study groups are members of the TDAG bureau.

**25** In appointing the chairman and the 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 developing countries.

**26** WTDC may assign temporary authority to TDAG to consider and act on matters specified by WTDC. TDAG may consult with the Director on these matters, if necessary. WTDC should assure itself that the special functions entrusted to TDAG do not require financial expenses exceeding the ITU-D budget. The report on TDAG activity on the fulfilment of specific functions shall be submitted to the next WTDC. Such authority shall terminate when the following WTDC meets, although WTDC may decide to extend it for a designated period.

**27** TDAG holds regular scheduled meetings, included in the ITU-D timetable of meetings. The meetings should take place as necessary, but at least once a year. The timing of meetings should be such as to allow TDAG to effectively review the draft operational plan before its adoption and implementation. TDAG meetings should not take place in conjunction with the study group meetings.

**28** In the interest of minimizing the length and costs of the meetings, the chairman of TDAG should collaborate with the Director in making appropriate advance preparation, for example by identifying the major issues for discussion.

**29** In general, the same rules of procedure as for study groups in this resolution should also apply to TDAG and its meetings, for example in respect of the submission of contributions. However, at the discretion of the chairman, written proposals may be submitted during the TDAG meeting, provided they are based on ongoing discussions taking place during the meeting and are intended to assist in resolving conflicting views which exist during the meeting.

**30** In order to facilitate its task, TDAG may complement these working procedures with additional procedures.

**31** After each meeting, a concise summary of conclusions shall be drawn up by the secretariat to be distributed in accordance with normal ITU-D procedures. It should contain only TDAG proposals, recommendations and conclusions in respect to the above items.

**32** In accordance with No. 215JA of the Convention, at its last meeting prior to WTDC, TDAG shall prepare a report for WTDC. This report should summarize TDAG's activities on the matters assigned to it by WTDC and offer advice on allocation of work, proposals on ITU-D working methods, strategies and relations with other relevant bodies inside and outside ITU, as appropriate. This report shall be transmitted to the Director for submission to the conference.

## **SECTION 9 – Regional and world meetings of the Sector**

**33** In general, the same working methods found in this resolution, and in particular those relating to the submission and processing of contributions, apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to other regional and world meetings of the Sector, with the exception of those referred to in Articles 22 of the Constitution and 16 of the Convention.

**34** In line with established practice, all committees and groups established by WTDC shall normally cease to exist with the closing of the WTDC except, if required and subject to the approval of the conference and within the budgetary limits, the Editorial Committee. The Editorial Committee may therefore hold meetings after the closing of the conference to complete its tasks as assigned by WTDC.

## ANNEX 1 TO RESOLUTION 1 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Model for drafting Recommendations**

ITU-D (general terminology applicable to all Recommendations),

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (terminology only applicable to Recommendations approved at a WTDC),

*considering*

This section should contain various general background references giving the reasons for the study. The references should normally refer to ITU documents and/or resolutions.

*recognizing*

This section should contain specific factual background statements such as "the sovereign right of each Member State" or studies which have formed a basis for the work.

*taking into account*

This section should detail other factors that have to be considered, such as national laws and regulations, regional policy decisions and other applicable global issues.

*noting*

This section should indicate generally accepted items or information that support the recommendation.

*convinced*

This section should contain details of factors that form the basis of the Recommendation. These could include objectives of government regulatory policy, choice of financing sources, ensuring fair competition, etc.

*recommends*

This section should contain a general sentence, leading into detailed action points:

specific action point

specific action point

specific action point

etc.

Note that the above list of *action verbs* is not exhaustive. Other *action verbs* may be used when appropriate. Existing Recommendations provide examples.

## ANNEX 2 TO RESOLUTION 1 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Model for submission of contributions for action/for information<sup>1</sup>****Venue and date of meeting****Document No./Study Group-E****Date****Original language****FOR ACTION****FOR INFORMATION**Indicate which  
is appropriate**QUESTION:****SOURCE:****TITLE:****Revision to previous contribution (Yes/No)**

If yes, please indicate the document number

*Any changes in a previous text should be indicated with revision marks (track changes)***Action required**

Please indicate what is expected from the meeting (for contributions submitted for action only)

**Abstract**

Include here a summary of a few lines outlining your contribution

Start your document on the following page  
(maximum 4 pages)

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Contact point:      Name of author submitting the contribution:  
                                  Phone number:  
                                  E-mail:

<sup>1</sup> This model outlines the information to be submitted and the format of the contribution. The contribution is, however, submitted through an online template.

## ANNEX 3 TO RESOLUTION 1 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Template/outline for proposed Questions and issues  
for study and consideration by ITU-D**

\* *Information in italics describes the information which should be provided by the author under each heading.*

**Title of Question or issue** (the title replaces this heading)

**1 Statement of the situation or problem** (*the notes follow these headings*)

\* *Provide an overall general description of the situation or problem which is proposed for study, with specific focus on:*

- the implications for developing countries and LDCs;
- gender perspective; and
- how a solution will benefit these countries. Indicate why the problem or situation warrants study at this time.

**2 Question or issue for study**

\* *State the Question or issue that is proposed for study, expressed as clearly as possible. The tasks should be tightly focused.*

**3 Expected output**

\* *Provide a detailed description of the expected output of the study. This should include a general indication of the organizational level or status of those who are expected to use and to benefit from the output.*

**4 Timing**

\* *Indicate the required timing, noting that the urgency of the output will influence both the method used to carry out the study, and the depth and breadth of the study.*

**5 Proposers/sponsors**

\* *Identify by organization and contact point those proposing and supporting the study.*

**6 Sources of input**

\* *Indicate what types of organizations are expected to provide contributions to further the work, e.g. Member States, Sector Members, Associates, other UN agencies, regional groups, BDT focal points as appropriate, etc.*

\* *Also include any other information, including potentially useful resources, that will be helpful to those responsible for carrying out the study.*

## 7 Target audience

\* Indicate expected types of target audience, by noting all relevant points on the matrix which follows:

	Developed countries	Developing countries*
Telecom policy-makers	*	*
Telecom regulators	*	*
Service providers/operators	*	*
Manufacturers	*	*

Where appropriate, please provide explanatory notes as to why certain matrix points were included or excluded.

### a) Target audience – Who specifically will use the output

\* Indicate as precisely as possible which individuals/groups/regions within the target organizations will use the output.

### b) Proposed methods for the implementation of the results

\* In the author's opinion, how should the results of this work best be distributed to and used by the target audience.

## 8 Proposed methods of handling the Question or issue

### a) How?

\* Indicate the suggested handling of the proposed Question or issue

- 1) Within a study group:
  - Question (over a multi-year study period)
- 2) Within regular BDT activity:
  - Programmes
  - Projects
  - Expert consultants
- 3) In other ways – describe (e.g. regional, within other organizations, jointly with other organizations, etc.)

### b) Why?

\* Explain why you selected the alternative under a) above.

---

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

## **9 Coordination**

- \* *Include, inter alia, the requirements for coordination of the study with all of:*
  - regular ITU-D activities;
  - other study group Questions or issues;
  - regional organizations, as appropriate;
  - work in progress in the other ITU Sectors.

## **10 BDT programme link**

- \* *Note the programme of the Action Plan that would best contribute to, help facilitate, and make use of the outputs and results of this Question.*

## **11 Other relevant information**

- \* *Include any other information that will be helpful in establishing how this Question or issue should best be studied, and on what schedule.*

## ANNEX 4 TO RESOLUTION 1 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Template for liaison statements**

Information to be included in the liaison statement:

- 1) List the appropriate Question numbers of the originating and destination study groups.
- 2) Identify the study group or rapporteur's group meeting at which the liaison was prepared.
- 3) Include a concise and clear subject. If this is in reply to a liaison statement, make this clear, e.g. "Reply to the liaison statement from (*source and date*) concerning ...".
- 4) Identify the study group(s), if known, or other organizations to which sent.

NOTE – Can be sent to more than one organization.

- 5) Indicate the level of approval of such liaison statement, e.g. study group, or state that the liaison statement has been agreed at a rapporteur's group meeting.
- 6) Indicate if the liaison statement is sent for action or comments, or for information only.

NOTE – If sent to more than one organization, indicate this for each one.

- 7) If action is requested, indicate the date by which a reply is required.
- 8) Include the name and address of the contact person.

NOTE – The text of the liaison statement should be concise and clear using a minimum of jargon.

**NOTE – Among ITU-D groups liaison statements should be discouraged, and problems solved through informal contacts.**

*Example of a liaison statement:*

QUESTIONS: A/1 of ITU-D Study Group 1 and B/2 of ITU-D Study Group 2

SOURCE: Chairman of ITU-D Study Group X or Rapporteur's Group for Question B/2

MEETING: Geneva, September 2009

SUBJECT: Request for information/comments by [deadline when it is an outgoing liaison statement] – Reply to liaison statement from ITU-R/ITU-T WP 1/4

CONTACT: Name of chairman or rapporteur for Question [number]  
Tel./fax/e-mail

## ANNEX 5 TO RESOLUTION 1 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Rapporteur's checklist**

- 1 Establish a work plan in consultation with the group of collaborators. The work plan should be reviewed periodically by the study group and contain the following:
  - list of tasks to be completed;
  - target dates for milestones;
  - results anticipated, including titles of output documents;
  - liaison required with other groups, and schedules for liaisons, if known;
  - proposed meeting(s) of rapporteur's group and estimated dates, with request for interpretation, if any.
- 2 Adopt work methods appropriate to the group. Use of electronic document handling (EDH), electronic and facsimile mail to exchange views is strongly encouraged.
- 3 Act as chairman at all meetings of the group of collaborators. If special meetings of the group of collaborators are necessary, give appropriate advance notice.
- 4 Delegate portions of the work to vice-rapporteurs or other collaborators, depending on the workload.
- 5 Keep the study group management team regularly informed of the work progress. In case no progress can be reported on a given Question between two study group meetings, the rapporteur should nevertheless submit a report indicating the possible reasons for the lack of progress. To allow the chairman and BDT to take the necessary steps for the work to be done on the Question, reports should be submitted at least two months before the study group meeting.
- 6 Keep the study group informed of the progress of work through reports to study group meetings. The reports should be in the form of white contributions (when substantial progress has been made such as completion of draft Recommendations or a report) or temporary documents.
- 7 The progress report mentioned in §§ 5 and 6 above should, as far as applicable, comply with the format given in § 10.3 of section 1 of this resolution.
- 8 Ensure that liaison statements are submitted as soon as possible after all meetings, with copies to the study group chairmen and BDT. Liaison statements must contain the information described on the *Template for liaison statements* described in Annex 4 to this resolution. BDT may provide assistance in distributing the liaison statements.
- 9 Oversee the quality of texts up to and including the final text submitted for approval.

## RESOLUTION 2 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Establishment of study groups**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*considering*

- a) that the mandate for each study group needs to be clearly defined, in order to avoid duplication between study groups and other groups of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) established pursuant to No. 209A of the Convention and to ensure the coherence of the overall work programme of the Sector as provided for in Article 16 of the Convention;
- b) that, for carrying out the studies entrusted to ITU-D, it is appropriate to set up study groups, as provided for in Article 17 of the ITU Convention, to deal with specific task-oriented telecommunication questions of priority to developing countries, taking into consideration the ITU strategic plan and goals for 2012-2015, and prepare relevant outputs in the form of reports, guidelines and/or Recommendations for the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs);
- c) the need to avoid duplication between studies undertaken by ITU-D and those carried out by the other two Sectors of the Union;
- d) the successful results of the studies, under the Questions adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Doha, 2006) and assigned to the two study groups,

*resolves*

- 1 to create within the Sector two study groups, with a clear responsibility and mandates as set out in Annex 1 to this resolution;
- 2 that each study group will study the Questions adopted by this conference and assigned to it as shown in Annex 2 to this resolution, and those adopted between two world telecommunication development conferences in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 1 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference;
- 3 that the study group Questions and BDT programmes should be directly linked in order to enhance awareness and use of the BDT programmes and the study group output documents, so that the study groups and the BDT programmes benefit from each other's activities, resources and expertise;
- 4 that the study groups should make use of the relevant outputs of the other two Sectors;
- 5 that the study groups may also consider other ITU materials relevant to their mandates, as appropriate;
- 6 that each Question will consider all aspects related to the topic, objectives and expected output in line with the related programme;
- 7 that the study groups will be managed by the chairmen and vice-chairmen as shown in Annex 3 to this resolution.

## ANNEX 1 TO RESOLUTION 2 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Mandate of ITU-D study groups****1 Study Group 1***Enabling environment, cybersecurity/ICT, ICT applications and Internet-related issues*

- National telecommunication policies and strategies which best enable countries to benefit from the impetus of telecommunications/ICTs as an engine of sustainable growth, employment creation and economic, social and cultural development, taking into account matters of priority to developing countries. The work will include access policies to telecommunications/ICTs, in particular access by persons with disabilities and with special needs, as well as telecommunication/ICT network security.
- Tariff policies and tariff models for next-generation networks, convergence issues, universal access to broadband fixed and mobile services, impact analysis and application of cost and accounting principles, taking into account the results of the studies carried out by ITU-T and ITU-R, and the priorities of developing countries.

**2 Study Group 2***Information and communication infrastructure and technology development, emergency telecommunications and climate-change adaptation*

- Methods and approaches that are the most suitable and successful for service provision in planning, developing, implementing, operating, maintaining and sustaining telecommunication/ICT services which optimize their value to users. This work will include specific emphasis on broadband networks, mobile radiocommunication and telecommunications/ICTs for rural and remote areas, the needs of developing countries in spectrum management, the use of telecommunications/ICTs in mitigating the impact of climate change on developing countries, telecommunications/ICTs for natural disaster mitigation and relief, conformance and interoperability testing and e-applications, with particular focus and emphasis on applications supported by telecommunications/ICTs.
- The implementation of telecommunications/ICTs, taking into account the results of the studies carried out by ITU-T and ITU-R, and the priorities of developing countries.

## ANNEX 2 TO RESOLUTION 2 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Questions assigned by the World Telecommunication Development Conference to ITU-D study groups****Study Group 1**

- **Question 7-3/1:** Implementation of universal access to broadband services
- **Question 10-3/1:** The impact of the licensing and authorization regime and other relevant regulatory measures on competition in a converged telecommunication/ICT environment
- **Question 12-3/1:** Tariff policies, tariff models and methods of determining the costs of services on national telecommunication networks, including next-generation networks
- **Question 18-2/1:** Enforcing national policies and regulations on consumer protection notably in a converging environment
- **Question 19-2/1:** Implementation of IP telecommunication services in developing countries
- **Question 20-1/1:** Access to telecommunication/ICT services by persons with disabilities and with special needs
- **Question 22-1/1:** Securing information and communication networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity
- **Question 23/1:** Strategies and policies concerning human exposure to electromagnetic fields
- **Question 24/1:** Strategies and policies for the proper disposal or reuse of telecommunication/ICT waste material

**Study Group 2**

- **Question 9-3/2:** Identification of study topics in the ITU-T and ITU-R study groups which are of particular interest to developing countries
- **Question 10-3/2:** Telecommunications/ICTs for rural and remote areas
- **Question 11-3/2:** Examination of terrestrial digital sound and television broadcasting technologies and systems, interoperability of digital terrestrial systems with existing analogue networks, and strategies and methods of migration from analogue terrestrial techniques to digital techniques
- **Question 14-3/2:** Information and telecommunications/ICTs for e-health
- **Question 17-3/2:** Progress on e-government activities and identification of areas of application of e-government for the benefit of developing countries
- **Question 22-1/2:** Utilization of telecommunications/ICTs for disaster preparedness, mitigation and response

- **Question 24/2:** ICT and climate change
- **Question 25/2:** Access technology for broadband telecommunications including IMT, for developing countries
- **Question 26/2:** Migration from existing networks to next-generation networks for developing countries: technical, regulatory and policy aspects

NOTE – The full definition of the Questions can be found in WTDC-10 Documents 139 (Rev.1) and 162.

## ANNEX 3 TO RESOLUTION 2 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**List of chairmen and vice-chairmen****Study Group 1**

**Chairman:** Roxanne McElvane (United States)

**Vice-chairmen:**

- Regina Fleur Assoumou (Côte d'Ivoire)
- Blanca Gonzales (Spain)
- Muwaffaq Abu Aqola (Jordan)
- Kirill Balov (Uzbekistan)
- Maria Dolores Peña (Venezuela)
- Nguyen Quy Quyen (Viet Nam)

**Study Group 2**

**Chairman:** Mokrane Akli (Algeria)

**Vice-chairmen:**

- Petko Kantchev (Bulgaria)
- Eduardo Evertz (Dominican Republic)
- Evgeny Bondarenko (Russian Federation)
- Abdoulaye Kébé (Guinea)
- Vahid Salman (Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Mustafa Ahmed Ali (Sudan)

**Co-chairman Resolution 9**

- Audrey Loridan-Baudrier (France)

## RESOLUTION 5 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Enhanced participation by developing countries<sup>1</sup>  
in the activities of the Union**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 5 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,

*considering*

- a)* Articles 11 and 14 of the ITU Convention concerning study groups, and in particular Nos 159 and 196;
- b)* the desirability of broad-based participation and attendance of administrations, duly authorized entities and organizations in the activities and the work of ITU;
- c)* the need to improve participation of developing countries in the work of ITU as expressed in Resolution ITU-R 7 (Rev. Geneva, 2007) of the Radiocommunication Assembly and Resolutions 17, 44 and 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 56, 59 and 74 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA);
- d)* Resolution 25 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening the regional presence;
- e)* WTSA Resolution 74 (Johannesburg, 2008) on admission of Sector Members from developing countries in the work of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);
- f)* Resolution 123 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries,

*recognizing*

- a)* the multifarious difficulties encountered by the developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing states, in ensuring their effective and efficient participation in the work of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and the study groups;
- b)* that the harmonious and balanced development of the worldwide telecommunication network is of mutual advantage to the developed and the developing countries;
- c)* the need to identify a mechanism for developing countries to participate in and contribute to the work of the ITU-D study groups,

*convinced*

of the need to enhance the participation and attendance of developing countries in the work of ITU,

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

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to ensure that ITU-D study group meetings and forums/seminars/workshops are held, to the extent practicable, and within the available financial limits, outside Geneva, limiting their deliberations to subjects stipulated in their agendas and reflecting the actual needs and priorities of the developing countries;

2 to ensure that ITU-D, including the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG), at both the headquarters and regional level, participates in the preparation and implementation of world telecommunication policy forums, and invites the study groups to participate therein,

*further instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 in close collaboration with the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux, to consider and implement the best ways and means to assist developing countries in preparing for and participating actively in the work of the three Sectors, and notably in the Sector advisory groups, assemblies, conferences and in the study groups of relevance to developing countries, particularly in relation to the work of the ITU-T study groups in putting the aforementioned Resolutions 44 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 54 (Johannesburg, 2008) and Resolution ITU-R 7 (Rev. Geneva, 2007) into effect;

2 to conduct studies on how to increase the participation of developing countries and Sector Members from these countries in the work of ITU-D;

3 to extend, within the financial limitations and taking into account other possible sources of financing, the granting of fellowships to participants from developing countries attending study group meetings, the advisory groups of all three Sectors and other important meetings, including conference preparatory meetings, combining, wherever applicable, attendance at more than one successive event,

*invites the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau*

to encourage meetings to be held outside Geneva where it will facilitate greater participation of local experts from countries and regions distant from Geneva,

*invites the Member States, Sector Members and Associates*

to strengthen their cooperation with the ITU regional offices in relation to implementation of this resolution,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to report to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the expected financial implications of the implementation of this resolution, proposing also other possible sources of financing,

*invites the Plenipotentiary Conference*

1 to give the necessary attention to implementation of this resolution when establishing the basis for the budget and related financial limits;

2 when adopting the financial plan of the Union, to provide the necessary funds to the Telecommunication Development Bureau in order to facilitate the wider attendance and participation of developing countries in the activities of ITU-D.

RESOLUTION 6 (Doha, 2006)

**Telecommunication Development Advisory Group working group  
on private-sector issues**

[DELETED BY WTDC-10]

## RESOLUTION 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Collection and dissemination of information and statistics**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

- a) Resolution 8 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- b) Resolution 131 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the information and communication technology (ICT) index and community connectivity indicators,

*considering*

- a) that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), as the main source of international information and statistics on telecommunications/ICTs, performs a key role in the collection, coordination, exchange and analysis of information;
- b) the importance of the existing Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) databases, in particular the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (WTI) database and the regulatory database;
- c) the usefulness of analytical reports published by ITU-D, such as the World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report, the Measuring the Information Society report and the Trends in Telecommunication Reform report,

*considering further*

- a) that the ICT sector at the national level is reforming at an incredible pace;
- b) that policy approaches vary and countries can benefit from the experiences of others,

*recognizing*

- a) that, by acting as a clearing house for the exchange of information and statistics, BDT will be able to assist Member States in making informed national policy choices;
- b) that the countries must participate actively in this endeavour in order to make it successful;
- c) that § 116 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society stresses that all indices and indicators must take into account different levels of development and national circumstances, bearing in mind that statistics need to be improved in a collaborative, cost-effective and non-duplicative fashion,

*recognizing further*

- a) that ICT statistics are extremely useful for the work of the study groups and in assisting ITU to monitor and evaluate ICT developments and measure the digital divide;

b) the new responsibilities to be held by ITU-D in relation to this subject, pursuant to the Tunis Agenda, in particular §§ 112 to 120 thereof,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to continue to support this activity by providing adequate resources and according it the necessary priority;

2 to continue to work closely with Member States for the sharing of best practices concerning policy and national ICT strategies;

3 to continue to survey countries and produce world and regional analytical reports which highlight country lessons and experiences, in particular on:

- trends in telecommunication sector reform;
- world telecommunication developments at regional and international level;
- trends on tariff policies, in collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

4 to rely primarily on information provided by Member States; only in the absence of such information, other sources could be used;

5 to establish and collect community connectivity indicators and to participate in the development of core indicators to measure efforts to build the information society and, by doing so, to illustrate the scale of the digital divide and the efforts of developing countries to close the gap;

6 to monitor the development and improvement of methodologies relevant to indicators and methods of data collection through consultation with Member States and experts, particularly by means of World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators meetings (WTIMs);

7 to review, revise and further develop benchmarking and ensure that ICT indicators and the single ICT Development Index (IDI) and the ICT Price Basket reflect the real development of the ICT sector, taking into consideration different levels of development and national circumstances, in application of the WSIS outcomes;

8 to encourage countries to collect statistical indicators and information illustrating national digital divides as well as the efforts made through various programmes to close the gap, showing the impact on different social sectors and persons with special needs;

9 to strengthen ITU-D's role in the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development by acting as a member of the steering committee and through active participation in discussions and activities geared to achieving the partnership's main objectives;

10 to provide statistics and regulatory information on the ITU-D website and to establish appropriate mechanisms and modalities for countries which do not have electronic access to obtain this information;

11 to provide technical assistance to the relevant national authorities for the collection of ICT statistics, in particular by means of national surveys, and for the development of national databases containing statistics and regulatory policy information;

12 to develop training material and conduct specialized training courses on information society statistics for developing countries;

13 to unify all BDT information and statistical databases on the BDT website so as to respond to the objectives stated in §§ 113, 114, 115, 116, 117 and 118 of the Tunis Agenda, and to play a primary role in relation to §§ 119 and 120;

14 to assist countries with indigenous populations in developing indicators to evaluate the impact of ICTs on indigenous peoples that enable the achievement of the objectives set forth in § C8 of the Geneva Plan of Action;

15 to continue to cooperate with the relevant international bodies, in particular the United Nations Statistics Division, and other international and regional organizations, such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), involved in the collection and dissemination of ICT-related information and statistics;

16 to consult regularly with Member States as to the definition of indicators and methodologies for data collection;

17 to encourage and support Member States in the setting up of national centres for statistics on the information society;

18 to begin putting this resolution into practice immediately after the conclusion of this conference by holding a meeting of experts within three months, with the purpose of setting the roadmap for the revision process, and to ensure that the results are taken into account as soon as possible, within the existing budget of BDT,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

1 to participate actively in this endeavour by providing the statistics and information solicited, and by engaging actively in discussions with BDT on ICT indicators and data-collection methodologies;

2 to establish national systems or strategies for strengthening the consolidation of statistical information related to telecommunications/ICTs;

3 to contribute with experiences of policies that have a positive impact on ICT indicators,

*encourages*

donor agencies and relevant United Nations agencies to cooperate in providing relevant support and information on their activities.

## RESOLUTION 9 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Participation of countries, particularly developing countries,  
in spectrum management**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*considering*

- a) that the continuing growth in demand for spectrum, from both existing and new radiocommunication applications, places ever greater requirements on a scarce resource;
- b) that, because of the investment in equipment and infrastructures, major changes in the existing use of the spectrum are often difficult to achieve, except in the long term;
- c) that the marketplace drives the development of new technologies to find new solutions to address development problems;
- d) that national strategies should take into account international commitments under the Radio Regulations;
- e) that it is recommended that national strategies should also take into account global changes in telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) and developments in technology;
- f) that increased spectrum access may be facilitated through technical innovation and greater sharing capabilities;
- g) that, based on its ongoing work, the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) is well placed to provide worldwide information on radiocommunication technology and spectrum-utilization trends;
- h) that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) is well placed to facilitate the participation of developing countries in ITU-R activities, and, for those developing countries that so request, to distribute to them the results of particular ITU-R activities;
- i) that such information would assist spectrum managers in developing countries to develop their own national medium- or long-term strategies;
- j) that such information would enable developing countries to benefit from sharing studies and other technical studies in ITU-R;
- k) that, within spectrum management, one of the most pressing concerns of many developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, is the difficulty of elaborating methods for the calculation of fees for use of the radio-frequency spectrum;
- l) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002) adopted Question 21/2 "Calculation of frequency fees" with the objective of developing a database of models for calculating such fees,

*recognizing*

- a) that it is the sovereign right of every State to manage spectrum use within its territories;
- b) that there is a strong need for the active participation of developing countries in ITU activities, as expressed in Resolution 5 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), Resolution ITU-R 7 (Rev. Geneva, 2007) of the Radiocommunication Assembly and Resolution 17 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which may be individually and through regional groups;
- c) that it is important to take into consideration the ongoing work in ITU-R and ITU-D, and the need to avoid duplication of effort;
- d) the successful cooperation between ITU-R and ITU-D to produce the reports entitled "WTDC-98 Resolution 9: Review of national spectrum management and use of the spectrum – Stage 1: 29.7-960 MHz", "WTDC Resolution 9 (Rev. Istanbul, 2002): Review of national spectrum management and use of the spectrum – Stage 2: 960-3 000 MHz" and "WTDC Resolution 9 (Rev. Doha, 2006): Review of national spectrum management and use of the spectrum – Stage 3: 3 000 MHz - 30 GHz";
- e) the considerable support given by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) in the compilation of these reports, supporting developing countries;
- f) the successful development of the Spectrum Fees Database (SF Database) in response to Question 21/2 in accordance with Resolution 9 (Rev. Doha, 2006), established within the framework of Question 21/2, and the initial compilation of guidelines<sup>1</sup> and case studies to assist administrations in extracting information from the SF Database for use in the preparation of fee-calculation models that suit their national requirements;
- g) that, in connection with the ITU-R Handbook on National Spectrum Management and Report ITU-R SM.2012<sup>2</sup>, additional guidelines have been compiled offering various national approaches to spectrum-management fees for spectrum use,

*resolves*

- 1 to prepare a report within the next study period on national technical and economic approaches to spectrum management and spectrum monitoring;
- 2 to continue the development of the SF Database, incorporating national experiences, and to provide additional guidelines and case studies, based on contributions from administrations;
- 3 to provide the necessary information on activities carried out by ITU-D Study Group 2, ITU-R Study Group 1 and relevant BDT programmes,

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<sup>1</sup> In this resolution, "guidelines" refers to a range of options that may be used by ITU Member States in their domestic spectrum management activities.

<sup>2</sup> Report ITU-R SM.2012 is under review by ITU-R Study Group 1 on the basis of proposals from the ITU-D group responsible for this report.

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to continue to provide the support described in *recognizing e)* above;
- 2 to encourage Member States from developing countries, at national and/or regional level, to provide ITU-R and ITU-D with a list of their needs with respect to national spectrum management, to which the Director should endeavour to respond, and an example of which is given in Annex 1 to this resolution;
- 3 to encourage Member States to continue to provide ITU-R and ITU-D with practical examples of their experiences of using the SF Database;
- 4 to take appropriate measures so that work in accordance with this resolution is carried out in the six official and working languages of the Union,

*invites the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau*

to ensure that ITU-R continues the collaboration with ITU-D in the implementation of this resolution.

## ANNEX 1 TO RESOLUTION 9 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Specific needs in spectrum management**

The main types of technical assistance which developing countries expect from ITU are as follows:

**1 Assistance in raising the awareness of national policy-makers as to the importance of effective spectrum management for a country's economic and social development**

With the restructuring of the telecommunication sector, the emergence of competition, high demand for frequencies from operators, disaster mitigation and relief, and the need to combat climate change, effective spectrum management has become indispensable for States. ITU should play a key role in raising the awareness of policy-makers by organizing special seminars designed specifically for them. To this end:

- in view of how important the regulators have become, ITU might include them in its regular distribution list for circulars providing information about the different education programmes and modules organized by the Union;
- ITU should include dedicated spectrum-management modules in the programmes of meetings (colloquiums, seminars) bringing together regulators and ministries responsible for spectrum management, with private-sector involvement;
- within the limits of available resources, ITU should make fellowships available for participation of least developed countries at those meetings.

**2 Training and dissemination of available ITU documentation**

Spectrum management must be in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, regional agreements to which administrations are parties, and national regulations. Spectrum managers must be able to provide frequency users with relevant information.

Developing countries would like to have access to documentation of the ITU Radiocommunication (ITU-R) and Telecommunication Development (ITU-D) Sectors, which must be available in the six official languages of the Union.

Developing countries would also like to see suitable training provided in the form of specialized ITU seminars, in order to help frequency managers gain a thorough knowledge of ITU-R Recommendations, which are constantly changing.

Through its regional offices, ITU could set up an effective system to provide frequency managers with real-time information on existing and future publications.

### **3 Assistance in developing methodologies for establishing national tables of frequency allocations and spectrum redeployment**

These tables form the mainstay of spectrum management; they identify the services provided and their category of use. ITU could facilitate administrations' access to information available in other countries, in particular by developing links between its website and the websites of administrations which have produced national tables of frequency allocations available to the public, allowing developing countries to obtain information on national allocations in a rapid and timely fashion. ITU-R and ITU-D could also compile guidelines for the development of the above-mentioned tables. Spectrum redeployment is sometimes necessary to allow the introduction of new radiocommunication applications. ITU could provide support in this regard by compiling guidelines for the implementation of spectrum redeployment, on the basis of practical experience of administrations and based on Recommendation ITU-R SM.1603 – Spectrum redeployment as a method of national spectrum management.

In certain circumstances, the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) could make available the assistance of its experts for the development of national tables of frequency allocations and for the planning and implementation of spectrum redeployments, at the request of the countries concerned.

To the extent possible, ITU-D should incorporate appropriate issues into its regional seminars on spectrum management.

### **4 Assistance in setting up computerized frequency management and monitoring systems**

These systems facilitate routine spectrum-management tasks. They must be capable of taking local features into account. The establishment of operational structures also enables the smooth execution of administrative tasks, frequency allocation, spectrum analysis and monitoring. According to the specific features of individual countries, ITU can provide expert help in identifying the technical means, operational procedures and human resources needed for effective spectrum management.

ITU should improve the Spectrum Management System for Developing Countries (SMS4DC) software (including its availability in the other official languages), and ensure the necessary assistance and training in the implementation of the software in administrations' daily spectrum-management activities.

ITU should also provide encouragement and assistance to administrations in setting up regional spectrum-monitoring systems, if required.

### **5 Economic and financial aspects of spectrum management**

ITU-D and ITU-R could, together, provide examples of:

- a) reference frameworks for management accounting; and
- b) guidelines for the implementation of management accounting, which could be very useful for calculating the administrative costs of spectrum management, as referred to in *recognizing g*) of this resolution.

ITU could further develop the mechanism set up under *resolves* 2 of this resolution in order to enable developing countries to:

- learn more about practices in other administrations, which could be useful for defining spectrum fee policies tailored to each country's specific situation;
- identify financial resources to be allocated to the operational and investment budgets for spectrum management.

## **6 Assistance with preparations for world radiocommunication conferences (WRC) and with follow-up on WRC decisions**

The submission of joint proposals is a way of guaranteeing that regional needs are taken into account. Alongside regional organizations, ITU could give impetus to the establishment and running of regional and subregional preparatory structures for WRCs.

With support from regional and subregional organizations, the Radiocommunication Bureau could communicate the broad outlines of decisions taken by the conferences, and thereby contribute to establishing a follow-up mechanism for such decisions at national and regional level.

## **7 Assistance with participation in the work of the relevant ITU-R study groups and their working parties**

The study groups play a key role in the drafting of Recommendations which affect the entire radiocommunication community. It is essential that developing countries participate in study group work in order to ensure that their specific features are taken into account. For effective participation of those countries, ITU could – through its regional offices – assist in running a subregional network organized around coordinators responsible for the Questions under study within ITU-R, as well as by providing financial assistance in order for the coordinators to participate in meetings of the relevant ITU-R study groups. The designated coordinators for the different regions should also assist in meeting the desired needs.

## RESOLUTION 10 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Financial support for national spectrum-management programmes**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 10 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC),

*considering*

- a) that we are currently witnessing the accelerated implementation and globalization of different radiocommunication services, and the emergence of new efficient radio applications;
- b) that guaranteeing successful development of radiocommunications and implementation of these new applications calls for the availability of appropriate interference-free frequency bands, at the national, regional and international levels, in accordance with the Radio Regulations and Recommendations and resolutions of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R);
- c) the outputs from the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), particularly § 96 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society pertaining to the role of ITU in taking steps to ensure the rational, efficient and economic use of, and equitable access to, the radio-frequency spectrum by all countries;
- d) that the provision of frequency bands and more efficient use of the spectrum, at the national, regional and international levels, depend on the establishment and implementation of relevant national spectrum-management, including radio-monitoring, programmes to prevent interference;
- e) that efficient national spectrum-management programmes are essential to the liberalization of radiocommunications and the privatization of some radiocommunication services and to promoting competition, realizing that such programmes are not available in some developing countries<sup>1</sup>;
- f) that several countries are switching off their analogue television transmissions and migrating to digital broadcasting technologies, freeing a range of radio frequencies currently used for analogue television;
- g) that spectrum can be used for efforts to bridge the digital divide,

*recognizing*

- a) the importance of implementing spectrum-management programmes in ensuring effective development of radiocommunications and the role played by radiocommunications in developing a country's economy, and that such programmes are sometimes not given the necessary priority;

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

b) that national and international finance organizations frequently accord much more priority to supporting the implementation of telecommunication (including radiocommunication) systems than to the implementation of national spectrum-management programmes;

c) the success achieved in the implementation of Resolution 9 "Participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management" since it was first adopted at WTDC (Valletta, 1998),

*resolves*

1 to continue to invite national and international finance organizations to pay more attention to giving substantial financial support, including through favourable credit arrangements, to national spectrum-management – including radio-monitoring – programmes and training therein for those countries that lack appropriate spectrum-management programmes, as a prerequisite for efficient spectrum utilization, the successful development of radio services and the implementation of new and promising applications, including global ones, at the national, regional and international levels;

2 to continue to invite the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to provide, in its budget, for the holding of an annual meeting to study the question of national spectrum management, in full coordination with the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR), within the activities of Programme 1, at the regional and international levels;

3 to invite BDT to follow up development of the national spectrum-management system for developing countries (SMS4DC), in cooperation with BR and ITU-R Study Group 1;

4 to invite BDT to evaluate the possibility of: i) studying optimal ways of phasing out analogue TV in developing countries, and ii) better utilizing the phased-out analogue TV frequencies,

*requests the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to bring this resolution to the attention of relevant international and regional financing and development organizations,

*invites the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau*

to continue the cooperation with BDT in developing the national spectrum-management system for developing countries (SMS4DC), and training therein,

*invites ITU-R Study Groups 5 and 6*

to continue the cooperation with ITU-D Study Group 2, providing information on the current and future use of the spectrum with the phased-out analogue TV frequencies and reporting how the developed and developing countries are using or planning to use the digital dividend.

## RESOLUTION 11 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Telecommunication/information and communication technology services  
in rural, isolated and poorly served areas and indigenous communities**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 11 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,

*considering*

- a) that all world telecommunication development conferences have reaffirmed the important and urgent need to provide access to basic telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) services for everyone, and particularly for developing countries<sup>1</sup>, in order to provide coverage in rural and isolated areas which lack this service, and in indigenous communities;
- b) the outputs of the first and second phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in relation to the importance of ensuring telecommunication/ICT services in those areas and communities,

*noting*

that a clear correlation between the availability of universal telecommunication/ICT services and economic and social development has been firmly established,

*recognizing*

- a) that spectacular progress has been made in many developing countries through universal access to telecommunication/ICT services in rural, isolated and poorly served areas countrywide and in indigenous communities, thereby demonstrating the economic and technical feasibility of projects to provide this type of service;
- b) that, in many areas and some developing countries, there is convincing evidence of the overall profitability of telecommunication/ICT services in rural, isolated and poorly served areas, and in indigenous communities,

*recognizing further*

- a) that there are several state-of-the-art technologies which may help to facilitate the provision of telecommunication/ICT services, in particular broadband technologies, to rural, isolated and poorly served areas and indigenous communities;
- b) that access to telecommunication/ICT services in rural, isolated and poorly served areas and indigenous communities can only be achieved through judicious choice of appropriate technological options (terrestrial and satellite) allowing access to and maintenance of good quality and economical services;

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

c) that ITU-D Study Group 2, in the course of its study of Question 10 in previous study periods, has collected numerous case studies relating to rural projects and projects serving isolated areas and indigenous communities, that these case studies include the preparation, design and implementation of such projects, and that they represent an important reference to be used as lessons for successful projects covering many situations,

*resolves*

1 to support the principles recommended by Study Group 2 through previous and current studies of Question 10 (Telecommunications in remote and rural areas) on the best means for providing access to telecommunication/ICT services in rural, isolated and poorly served areas and indigenous communities, in terms of universal access, rural telecommunication programmes, regulatory framework, financial resources and commercial approach, and likewise the substance of its latest recommendation, which includes all previous recommendations and any additions made thereto in the last study period;

2 to instruct Study Group 2 to take into account the aims of this resolution when continuing the study of the updated Question 10 in the next study period;

3 to instruct the relevant ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau programme to submit written contributions to Study Group 2 on its experience in this area and, in particular, experience gained from the projects it has implemented and the seminars and training programmes it is executing to meet the needs of rural and isolated areas and the needs of indigenous communities,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to promote further the use of all appropriate means of telecommunication/ICT to facilitate effective development and implementation of telecommunication/ICT services in rural, isolated and poorly served areas and indigenous communities of the world through the relevant programmes;

2 to continue efforts to promote the optimum use by developing countries of all available new telecommunication/ICT services, including satellite, to serve these areas and communities.

## RESOLUTION 13 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Resource mobilization and partnerships for accelerating telecommunication/information and communication technology development**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

- a) Resolution 13 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);
- b) World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) outputs concerning the mobilization of financial resources and potential partnerships with those involved in information and communication technology (ICT) development,

*considering*

- a) that the development of telecommunications/ICT in many developing countries<sup>1</sup> suffers from a shortage of financial resources;
- b) that traditional methods of funding have not yet eliminated the digital divide between developing and developed countries,

*noting*

- a) that this conference has reaffirmed, in its declaration and resolutions, a commitment to enhance the expansion and development of telecommunication/ICT services in developing countries and to harness capacity for the application of new and innovative services;
- b) the adoption and implementation of the Hyderabad Action Plan, incorporating key chapters on global telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development through diverse programmes,

*recognizing*

- a) that in some countries the telecommunication/ICT sector is not accorded due priority in budget allocation;
- b) that the telecommunication/ICT sector offers a high rate of return on investment and these returns are obtained more rapidly than in other sectors, yet financing from financial institutions in the telecommunication/ICT sector is relatively low;
- c) that practical and quick approaches are required for mobilizing funds for the telecommunication/ICT sector;
- d) that partnerships should be mutually beneficial in order to narrow the digital divide,

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

*recognizing further*

- a) the success of the partnerships achieved by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) in cooperation with government partners and partners from the ICT sector in various countries;
- b) the success of the global flagship initiatives in encouraging Member States, Sector Members and other stakeholders to support actions at regional level related to the regional initiatives, initiatives and programmes determined by WTDC-06;
- c) the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, which recognize the importance to countries of according the necessary priority to telecommunication/ICT development,

*resolves*

- 1 that the main players in the field of telecommunications/ICTs should continue to act in a way that encourages investments and innovative partnership schemes, and that joint ventures should be explored for financing telecommunication/ICT development;
- 2 that administrations should continue to take the necessary steps for making the telecommunication/ICT sector more attractive for investment;
- 3 that there should be continuous dialogue among telecommunication operators, service providers, funding agencies and other sources of finance for preparing projects where BDT can play a catalyst role;
- 4 that efforts should be made to reduce delays in the funding and implementation of project cycles,

*welcomes*

- 1 different innovative financial mechanisms of a voluntary nature open to interested stakeholders with the objective of transforming the digital divide into digital opportunities for developing countries and addressing specific and urgent local needs;
- 2 the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) initiative to hold the Connect summits for Africa and the CIS countries,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to act as a catalyst in the development of partnerships among all parties, since ITU-D's involvement should ensure that initiatives and projects attract investment, and to act as a catalyst in the following functions, among others:
  - encouraging regional telecommunication/ICT initiatives and projects;
  - participating in the organization of training seminars;
  - signing agreements with national, regional and international partners involved in development;
  - collaborating on initiatives and projects with other relevant international, regional and intergovernmental organizations;
- 2 to promote human capacity building in developing countries relating to various aspects of the telecommunication/ICT sector, consistent with the mandate of ITU-D;

3 to promote, particularly with the ITU regional offices, the conditions required for a successful knowledge-based enterprise incubator process and other projects for small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) in and among developing countries;

4 to continue to assist developing countries to respond to global telecommunication restructuring, especially regarding financial issues;

5 to encourage the international financing agencies, Member States and Sector Members to address, as a priority issue, the building, reconstruction and upgrading of networks and infrastructure in developing countries;

6 to pursue coordination with international bodies involved in telecommunication/ICT development, with a view to mobilizing the financial resources needed in the implementation of projects;

7 to take necessary initiatives to encourage partnerships which have been given high priority pursuant to:

i) the Geneva Plan of Action;

ii) the Tunis Agenda;

8 to continue to hold the remaining Connect summits for Asia and Oceania, the Americas and the Arab States, in the light of the success achieved by the African summit in terms of providing a suitable environment for attracting investment to finance various national and regional projects for the African continent.

## RESOLUTION 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Applied research and transfer of technology**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

- a) Resolution 15 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- b) the Tunis Commitment, recognizing the principles of universal, non-discriminatory, equitable and affordable access to information and communication technology (ICT) for all nations and all persons everywhere (see §§ 15, 18 and 19);
- c) Resolution 64 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities and services,

*recognizing*

- a) that many countries would benefit from technology transfer in a wide range of fields;
- b) that joint ventures can be effective means of technology transfer;
- c) that seminars and training conducted by various countries as well as by international and regional organizations have contributed to the transfer of technology, and hence to the development of ICT networks in the region;
- d) that providers of ICT equipment and services are important partners in ensuring the flow of technology to developing countries and that they are ready to enter freely into such arrangements;
- e) that applied research is a promising activity for developing countries;
- f) that a great number of engineers originally from developing countries contribute to applied research in developed countries;
- g) that research institutes in developed countries have substantial human and material resources compared to developing countries;
- h) that a relationship of partnership and cooperation between applied research centres and laboratories improves technology transfer,

*resolves*

- 1 that, based on agreement among parties concerned, transfer of technology in the area of telecommunications/ICT, which is of benefit to developing countries<sup>1</sup>, should be enhanced as much as possible, in respect of conventional technology as well as new technologies and services;

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

2 that developing and developed countries should continue to cooperate through exchanges of experts, the organization of seminars, specialized workshops and meetings, networking of telecommunication applied research institutions by means of teleconferencing, etc.;

3 that recipient countries should systematically and fully utilize technology transfers in their countries,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

in cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations concerned, taking into account the documents adopted by the first and second phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS):

1 to continue to hold specialized seminars, workshops or training in the field of telecommunications/ICTs in order to raise the technological level in developing countries;

2 to continue to promote the exchange of information among international organizations, donor countries and recipient countries on transfer of technology, by assisting them in setting up cooperative networks between telecommunication research institutes in developing countries and developed countries;

3 to assist in the elaboration of terms of reference guaranteeing technology transfer;

4 to continue to develop handbooks in the area of technology transfer;

5 to ensure that these handbooks are disseminated to developing countries and that users are properly initiated in their use;

6 to encourage the organization of specialized workshops in developing countries by research institutes from developed countries;

7 to give financial support to research institutes in developing countries so as to enable them to attend well-known research meetings and workshops;

8 to establish a model contract for use by research institutes specifying partnership arrangements between them;

9 to encourage the admission of academic institutions, universities and their associated research establishments in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector as Sector Members or Associates, at a reduced level of financial contribution, particularly academic institutions of developing countries,

*invites developing countries*

to continue establishing new ICT research projects and to submit them to existing applied research institutes in order to facilitate cooperation with other research institutes in developed countries,

*invites telecommunication equipment and service providers*

pursuant to the Geneva Declaration of Principles of the first phase of WSIS and the Tunis Commitment of the second phase, to make relevant new technologies and know-how available to their customers in developing countries on a voluntary basis and/or in accordance with sound commercial principles,

*appeals to international organizations and donor countries*

to assist the developing countries in exploring ways and means of improving technology transfer and developing ICT applied research centres and laboratories, including technical and financial assistance.

## RESOLUTION 16 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

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

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 30 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Resolution 16 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) and WTDC Resolution 49 (Doha, 2006), on special actions for the least developed countries and small island developing states,

*noting*

- a) the striking imbalance in telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) development between these countries (least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition) and other countries, the persistence of which exacerbates the digital divide;
- b) that these countries and countries in special need are vulnerable to extreme levels of devastation resulting from natural disasters and lack the capacity to respond effectively to these calamities,

*appreciating*

the special measures taken for the benefit of these countries in the form of concentrated assistance provided under the Doha Action Plan,

*still concerned*

- a) that, despite all the measures taken so far, the telecommunication networks in many of these countries remain in a very poor state of development in urban, semi-urban and rural areas;
- b) that multilateral and bilateral flows of technical assistance and investment finance to these countries are constantly declining;
- c) that to date there are many countries in this category;
- d) with the low level of resources allocated to the special programme for these countries,

*aware*

that improved telecommunication networks in these countries will constitute a major driver underpinning their social and economic recovery and their development, and an opportunity for them to establish their information societies,

*resolves*

to endorse the new priority areas for the next four years, the associated programme of action for these countries and its implementation strategy,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to implement fully a programme of assistance for these countries as contained in the Hyderabad Action Plan, significantly increasing the financial allocations of Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) funds for this activity, including a sufficient number of staff members for these countries;
- 2 to give priority to these countries in implementing other BDT programmes of assistance to developing countries;
- 3 to pay special attention to suburban and rural telecommunication/ICT development in these countries, with a view to achieving universal access to telecommunication and information technology services;
- 4 to strengthen the unit for these countries, within existing resources,

*requests the Secretary-General*

- 1 to request the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) to increase the allocated budget for these countries with a view to enabling BDT to undertake increased and programmed activities for them;
- 2 to continue enhancing the assistance provided to these countries through other resources, and in particular through unconditional voluntary contributions and appropriate partnerships, as well as any surplus income from world and regional telecommunication exhibitions and forums;
- 3 to propose new and innovative measures capable of generating additional funds to be used for telecommunication/ICT development in these countries, in order to benefit from the possibilities afforded by financial mechanisms in facing the challenges of utilizing ICT for development purposes, as stated in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,

*calls upon governments of least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition*

- 1 to continue to accord higher priority to ICT development as well as disaster response and risk reduction planning, and to adopt measures, policies and national strategies that are conducive to bringing about faster development of telecommunications/ICTs in their countries, such as sector liberalization and the introduction of new technologies;
- 2 in selecting technical cooperation activities financed by bilateral and multilateral sources, to continue to accord high priority to telecommunication/ICT activities and projects;
- 3 to accord priority to the development of ICTs in national development plans,

*calls upon other Member States and Sector Members*

to establish partnerships with these countries, either directly or through BDT, in order to bring increased investment into the ICT sector and to stimulate the modernization and expansion of networks in these countries in a bold attempt to reduce the digital divide and to achieve the ultimate goal of universal access in line with the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda.

## RESOLUTION 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Implementation of regionally approved initiatives<sup>1</sup>, at the national, regional, interregional and global levels**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 17 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,

*considering*

- a) that telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) continue to be one of the most vital elements for the growth of national economies and protection of the environment;
- b) that the existence, at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, of coherent telecommunication networks and services for the development of national economies is a very important element in improving the social, economic and financial situation of Member States;
- c) the need to coordinate and harmonize efforts to develop telecommunication infrastructure at the national, regional, interregional and global levels;
- d) the vital importance of telecommunication development initiatives endorsed by all regional development conferences, and by the preparatory meetings preceding this conference;
- e) that there is a lack of funding from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other international financial institutions, impeding the implementation of such initiatives;
- f) the satisfactory and encouraging results achieved by activities of this kind, which have helped in the creation of cooperation and telecommunication networks;
- g) that developing countries<sup>2</sup> are increasingly experiencing the need for knowledge of fast-developing technologies and the associated policy and strategic issues;
- h) that, given the resources at their disposal, it is an important task to meet the requirements cited in *considering g)* above,

*noting*

that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) centres of excellence training schemes significantly assist the developing countries with knowledge-based requirements,

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<sup>1</sup> An initiative shall take the form of an all-embracing heading under which a number of projects can be included, leaving it to each region to define these.

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

*resolves*

- 1 that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) should identify possible ways and means of implementing regionally approved initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, making the utmost use of available BDT resources, its annual budget and surplus income from ITU-TELECOM exhibitions, in particular by means of equitable budget allotments for each region identified in the annexes to this resolution;
- 2 that BDT continue to actively assist the developing countries in elaborating and implementing the initiatives, approved by them as regions, that are attached as annexes to this resolution;
- 3 that Member States should consider contributing in kind and/or in cash to the budget foreseen for implementation of the aforesaid initiatives and the realization of other projects foreseen within the framework of those initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels;
- 4 that BDT continue to conclude partnerships with Member States, ITU-D Sector Members, financial institutions and international organizations in order to sponsor implementation activities for those initiatives;
- 5 that BDT should assist in the implementation of these initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, integrating as far as possible those initiatives that have the same content or objectives, taking into consideration the Hyderabad Action Plan;
- 6 that BDT shall compile all the experiences accumulated during the implementation of regional initiatives in each region, and make it available to other regions as part of the portal for project implementation, in the six official languages of the Union,

*appeals*

to international financial organizations/agencies, equipment suppliers and operators/service providers to contribute, fully or partially, to financing these regionally approved initiatives,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to take all necessary measures for promoting and implementing these regionally approved initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, and in particular the similar initiatives agreed at international level, such as the "Connect a School, Connect a Community" broadband initiative and similar initiatives.

## ANNEX 1

**AFRICA REGIONAL INITIATIVES**

The Africa regional initiatives are intended to address specific telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) priority areas, through partnerships and resource mobilization to implement small-, medium- and large-scale projects. Under each regional initiative, projects will be developed and implemented to meet the region's needs.

**1 Human and institutional capacity building**

**Objective:** To provide stakeholders in Africa, on a sustainable basis, with human resources and skills needed for harmonious development of the telecommunication/ICT sector.

**Expected results**

- 1) Enhanced skills and human capacity in the design and development of telecommunication/ICT strategies
- 2) Increased local expertise through cooperation between countries
- 3) Increased access to training resources, including training manuals, for all stakeholders in the African telecommunication/ICT sector
- 4) Promotion of technical cooperation between telecommunication/ICT training institutions in regard to capacity and resources
- 5) Increased availability of public access to knowledge, in particular by raising public and consumer awareness
- 6) Forums for exchanging and sharing information between the various groups having a stake in the telecommunication/ICT sector in Africa, in particular young people, women and persons with disabilities
- 7) Enhanced human capacity building on legal aspects in order to address security and trust in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, particularly where cybercrime is concerned
- 8) Greater availability, development and usage of local content and languages, and corresponding webpage development
- 9) Improved specialized skills development to meet the ICT needs of persons with disabilities in order to promote ICT usage, particularly in regard to Internet applications.

**2 Strengthening and harmonizing policy and regulatory frameworks for integration of African telecommunication/ICT markets**

**Objective:** To facilitate and promote the reform of Africa's national telecommunication/ICT sectors and facilitate the implementation of telecommunication/ICT strategies in order to achieve subregional and regional integration of telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, services and markets.

**Expected results**

- 1) Implementation of the reference framework for harmonization of telecommunication/ICT regulatory policies in Africa
- 2) Development of competitive African telecommunication/ICT markets
- 3) Harmonized technical standards to provide increased connectivity of networks and services
- 4) Establishment of a harmonized policy to reduce the level of intra-continental traffic routed by extra-continental transit centres
- 5) Development of a harmonized strategy for universal access, taking into account the special needs of young people, women, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples
- 6) Development of a harmonized strategy to strengthen information security and combat spamming and cybercrime
- 7) Increased investment
- 8) Development of high-quality and affordable telecommunication/ICT services.

### **3 Development of a broadband infrastructure and achievement of regional interconnectivity and universal access**

**Objective:** To assist ITU Member States in the development of backbone broadband infrastructure and access thereto in urban and rural areas, with particular emphasis on subregional and continental interconnection.

**Expected results**

- 1) National telecommunication/ICT master plans to meet the requirements of developing countries
- 2) Improved broadband backbone infrastructure and access to affordable telecommunication/ICT services in urban and rural areas
- 3) Guidelines on rural connectivity, including policy, appropriate technologies and power-supply issues, and best practices
- 4) Enhanced human capacities in the area of broadband communication networks
- 5) Interconnection of countries by means of high-capacity links, including access to undersea cables by landlocked countries, as part of the follow-up to the Connect Africa summit.

### **4 Introduction of new digital broadcasting technologies**

**Objective:** To assist ITU Member States in making a smooth transition from analogue to digital broadcasting in order to take advantage of the digital dividend.

**Expected results**

- 1) Comprehensive guidelines on the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting
- 2) Policy and regulatory frameworks for digital terrestrial broadcasting, including mobile television

- 3) Digital broadcasting master plans for the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, including mobile TV and IPTV
- 4) Provision of assistance in the field of interactive multimedia services to broadcasters in the Africa region
- 5) Enhanced human resources skills in the area of digital broadcasting technologies
- 6) Appropriate mechanisms for conversion from analogue to digital archives.

## **5 Implementation of the recommendations of the Connect Africa summit**

**Objective:** To follow up on implementation of the outcomes of the Connect Africa summit through coordination among all of the summit's stakeholders.

### **Expected results**

- 1) Collection and dissemination of information on the regional, subregional and national connectivity projects included in countries' development plans
- 2) Development of a roadmap for implementation of the summit's outcomes, in coordination with subregional organizations
- 3) Coordination of regional and subregional connectivity projects
- 4) Facilitating partnerships in the implementation of African common infrastructure projects
- 5) Establishment of an efficient and flexible system for disseminating information on implementation of the Connect Africa summit outcomes
- 6) Integration of telecommunications/ICTs in all sectors of activity and in national priority programmes
- 7) Availability of African content that is tailored in particular to the rural context and disadvantaged population segments.

## ANNEX 2

**AMERICAS REGIONAL INITIATIVES**

The Americas regional initiatives are intended to address specific telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) priority areas, through partnerships and resource mobilization to implement small-, medium- and large-scale projects. Under each regional initiative, projects will be developed and implemented to meet the region's needs.

**1 Emergency communications**

**Objective:** To provide assistance to Member States at all phases of disaster management, i.e. disaster preparedness including early warning, disaster response/relief, and rehabilitation of telecommunication networks.

**Expected results**

- 1) Identification of suitable technologies to be used for emergency communications
- 2) Creation of common databases to share information on emergency communications
- 3) Design of national and subregional emergency communication plans and early-warning systems, taking into account the impact of climate change
- 4) Development of appropriate policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks on emergency communications at national and regional level
- 5) Increased human capacity skills on emergency communications.

**2 Digital broadcasting**

**Objective:** To assist ITU Member States in making a smooth transition from analogue to digital broadcasting.

**Expected results**

- 1) Policy and regulatory frameworks for digital terrestrial broadcasting, including mobile television
- 2) Digital broadcasting master plans for the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, including mobile TV and IPTV
- 3) Appropriate mechanisms for conversion from analogue to digital archives
- 4) Provision of assistance in the field of interactive multimedia services to broadcasters in the Americas region
- 5) Enhanced human resources skills in the area of digital broadcasting technologies
- 6) Comprehensive guidelines on the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting
- 7) Creation of the compendium of public policies on the transition to digital terrestrial radio and television.

### **3 Broadband access and uptake in urban and rural areas**

**Objective:** To assist Member States in the development of broadband access in urban and rural areas.

#### **Expected results**

- 1) National ICT master plan to meet the requirements of developing countries
- 2) Improved broadband infrastructure and access to affordable ICT services in urban and rural areas
- 3) Promotion of access to ICTs in public social service institutions such as educational centres, health centres and social rehabilitation centres, and of the use of ICTs by the population to access these social services
- 4) Development of ICT applications that address local needs
- 5) Enhanced human resources skills in the area of broadband communication networks
- 6) Support to non-profit cooperatives that provide services in underserved rural and suburban areas
- 7) Provision of used computers to educational institutions in rural areas.

### **4 Reduction of Internet access costs**

**Objective:** To assist Member States in identifying ways and means to reduce the cost of Internet access and interconnection.

#### **Expected results**

- 1) Study of the policy and regulatory aspects of Internet exchange points (IXPs)
- 2) Establishment of national and regional IXPs
- 3) Promotion of cooperation and regulatory information sharing.

### **5 Human capacity building on ICTs, with emphasis on persons with disabilities and people living in rural and deprived urban areas**

**Objective:** To provide, on a sustainable basis, training programmes on ICTs addressing the particular needs of persons with disabilities and people living in rural and deprived urban areas.

#### **Expected results**

- 1) Human capacity building programmes especially tailored for the needs of persons with disabilities and people living in rural/remote areas
- 2) Identification of training centres to deliver the programmes at the community level

- 3) Promotion of technical cooperation between telecommunication/ICT training institutions in regard to capacity building and resources for sustainable delivery of the special programmes
- 4) Increased availability of public access to knowledge for people with special needs.

## ANNEX 3

**ARAB STATES REGIONAL INITIATIVES**

The Arab States regional initiatives are intended to address specific telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) priority areas, through partnerships and resource mobilization to implement small-, medium- and large-scale projects. Under each regional initiative, projects will be developed and implemented to meet the region's needs.

**1 Broadband access network**

**Objective:** To assist Member States in the implementation and development of broadband access networks in urban and rural areas.

**Expected results**

- 1) Establishment of national and regional strategic plans and work programmes for the telecommunication/ICT sector to meet the needs of the Arab countries in this field
- 2) Improved broadband network infrastructure for the provision of good-quality and affordable telecommunication/ICT services in urban and rural areas, including migration to next-generation networks (NGNs)
- 3) Development of ICT applications that can support multilingualism and address local needs
- 4) Development of human resources to address regulatory, technical and economic issues related to broadband communication networks, NGNs and migration to NGN.

**2 Digital broadcasting**

**Objective:** To assist ITU Member States in making the gradual transition from analogue to digital broadcasting so that they may enjoy the benefits of digital broadcasting technologies, particularly visual broadcasting via mobile equipment.

**Expected results**

- 1) Harnessing the benefits of digital broadcasting applications in the Arab region
- 2) Establishment of the requisite regulatory policies and frameworks
- 3) Support to parties concerned in the field of interactive multimedia services and applications in the Arab region
- 4) Human resources development.

**3 Open-source software**

**Objective:** To develop free software, open-source software and proprietary software to ensure software availability for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), in the Arab region, consistent with WSIS outcomes.

**Expected results**

- 1) Establishment of software support centres for the above-mentioned software in the Arab region
- 2) Determination of best practices in respect of open-source software and its applications, and alternative software development methodologies
- 3) Development of plans and measures for cooperation and coordination among open-source software support centres.

**4 Arabic digital content**

**Objective:** To contribute to the development of Arabic digital content.

**Expected results**

- 1) Support for studies on the use of Arabic domain names
- 2) Development of sites that provide Arabic content with a view to promoting economic and social development of the Arab region
- 3) Promoting digitization and accessibility of the Arab cultural heritage
- 4) Appropriate mechanisms for conversion from analogue to digital archives.

**5 Cybersecurity**

**Objective:** To enhance coordination in building confidence in the use of ICTs within the Arab region.

**Expected results**

- 1) Coordination for the formulation of national and regional regulatory policies and frameworks to combat cybercrime in the Arab region
- 2) Encouragement for the establishment of national CIRTs in the Arab region, and optimal coordination between them
- 3) Support to CIRTs in the Arab region through the provision of expertise and studies in this field
- 4) Ensuring the protection of Arab children and youth from harmful and abusive content on the Internet.

## ANNEX 4

**ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL INITIATIVES**

The Asia-Pacific regional initiatives are intended to address specific telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) priority areas, through partnerships and resource mobilization to implement small-, medium- and large-scale projects. Under each regional initiative, projects will be developed and implemented to meet the region's needs.

**1 Unique ICT needs of least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs)**

**Objective:** To provide special assistance to LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs in order to meet their priority ICT requirements.

**Expected results**

- 1) Improved infrastructure and enhanced access to affordable ICT services
- 2) Improved enabling environment to facilitate the ICT development
- 3) Appropriate national, subregional and regional frameworks for cybersecurity
- 4) Enhanced skills of relevant human resources.

**2 Emergency telecommunications**

**Objective:** To provide assistance to Member States at all phases of disaster management, i.e. disaster preparedness including early warning, disaster response/relief, and rehabilitation of telecommunication networks.

**Expected results**

- 1) Identification of suitable technologies to be used for emergency communications
- 2) Creation of common databases to share information on emergency communications
- 3) Design of national and subregional emergency communication plans taking into account the impact of climate change
- 4) Development of appropriate policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks on emergency communications at national and regional level
- 5) Availability of dedicated set of equipment for emergency radio communication in the Asia-Pacific region
- 6) Enhancing the skills of relevant human resources
- 7) Encouraging Member States to ratify the Tampere Convention.

**3 Digital broadcasting**

**Objective:** To assist ITU Member States in making a smooth transition from analogue to digital broadcasting.

**Expected results**

- 1) Policy and regulatory frameworks for digital terrestrial broadcasting, including mobile television and spectrum refarming due to the digital dividend
- 2) Digital broadcasting master plans for transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, including mobile TV and IPTV
- 3) Appropriate mechanisms for conversion from analogue to digital archives and mechanisms for sharing of content
- 4) Provision of assistance in the field of interactive multimedia services to broadcasters in the Asia-Pacific region
- 5) Enhanced skills of relevant human resources in the area of digital broadcasting technologies
- 6) Comprehensive guidelines on the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting
- 7) Facilitating the availability of universal radio receivers at affordable prices.

**4 Broadband access and uptake in urban and rural areas**

**Objective:** To assist Member States in the development of broadband access in urban and rural areas.

**Expected results**

- 1) National broadband policies to meet the requirements of developing countries
- 2) Improved broadband infrastructure and access to affordable ICT services in urban and rural areas, including remote and hilly terrains as well as remote islands
- 3) Development of ICT applications that can support multilingualism and address local needs
- 4) Enhanced skills in the area of broadband communication networks for the relevant human resources
- 5) Implementation of solutions providing cost-effective broadband infrastructure, addressing the deployment and operational challenges in rural and remote areas, including remote islands.

**5 Telecommunication/ICT policy and regulation in the Asia-Pacific region**

**Objective:** To assist Member States in developing of appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks, enhancing skills, increasing information sharing and strengthening regulatory cooperation.

**Expected results**

- 1) Development of appropriate policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, including convergence aspects, to improve ICT penetration
- 2) Enhancing the skills of relevant human resources
- 3) Promotion of regulatory cooperation and information sharing.

## ANNEX 5

**CIS REGIONAL INITIATIVES**

The CIS regional initiatives are intended to address specific telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) priority areas, through partnerships and resource mobilization to implement small-, medium- and large-scale projects. Under each regional initiative, projects will be developed and implemented to meet the region's needs.

**1 Groundwork for the setting-up and holding of electronic meetings**

**Objective:** In the interests of ensuring the broadest participation of CIS country representatives in events held within the framework of ITU activities, to establish a network, through the ITU area office for the CIS countries, for the holding of electronic meetings (videoconferences).

**Expected results**

- 1) Establishment of a network, through the ITU area office, for the holding of electronic meetings (videoconferences) between administrations in the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC), as a trial area for the holding of such meetings
- 2) Development of recommendations to be used as the basis for studying, within the context of the trial area, all of the issues involved in the holding of such meetings in the RCC member countries
- 3) Putting the experience acquired into use in the context of official ITU meetings, thereby considerably boosting the number of participants and their ability to make an active contribution, while reducing the financial burden on administrations and Sector Members.

**2 Assistance in the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting**

**Objective:** To assist the RCC member countries and neighbouring countries in the development and application of agreed solutions, both between RCC countries and with other, neighbouring countries, for the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, having regard to national plans for the implementation of digital broadcasting, including in border areas between countries of Regions 1 and 3, for completion by 2015.

To develop a model with technical and organizational solutions for the establishment of fully-functional interactive multimedia applications in digital terrestrial broadcasting, tailored to the objective constraints that exist in developing countries.

**Expected results**

- 1) Implementation of the GE06 Agreement on terrestrial digital broadcasting for the administrations of the RCC member countries
- 2) Introduction of interactive multimedia applications in terrestrial digital broadcasting, including the creation of easily-accessible social, educational, medical or other networks for achieving national goals
- 3) Development of human resources in the field of digital broadcasting technologies.

### **3 Establishment of an ITU virtual laboratory for the remote testing of equipment and of new technologies and services, in the interests of achieving the aims of Resolution 76 (Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA-08 and populating a unified ITU database**

**Objective:** To create a universal instrument for the remote testing of equipment and of new technologies and services, using technology-intensive telecommunication and measurement equipment centred on the International Telecommunication Testing Centre (Resolution 17 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of WTDC-06), for the purpose of populating a unified ITU database and conducting testing in the interests, first and foremost, of the developing countries and of training developing-country specialists in testing approaches and technologies.

#### **Expected results**

- 1) Provision of fully-functional testing of equipment and of new technologies and services with minimal developing-country operator outlay on testing and with very rapid delivery of results
- 2) Satisfaction of developing-country telecommunication operator requirements for pre-operational testing of equipment, technologies and services prior to the implementation of telecommunication equipment in the region's existing networks
- 3) Possible use of the virtual laboratory as an essential means of reducing developing-country operators' outlay on testing and on sending their experts to specialized test platforms
- 4) Population of ITU's existing database on testing through the conduct, at the request of developing countries, of tests on equipment, new technologies and services for conformity with international standards and for compatibility.

### **4 Provision of a stable electric power supply for telecommunication/ICT facilities in rural and remote areas**

**Objective:** To identify effective means of supplying electric power for telecommunication/ICT infrastructure facilities in rural and remote areas using alternative energy sources (solar, wind, etc.).

#### **Expected results**

- 1) Development and implementation of a pilot project for an electric power-supply system for telecommunication/ICT facilities in rural areas based on alternative (solar, wind, etc.) energy sources
- 2) Development of recommendations on the use and application of alternative (solar, wind, etc.) energy sources for telecommunication/ICT facilities within the region.

## **5 Development of recommendations and creation of a pilot segment of a telecommunication/ICT system to support secure remote retail payments and the management of bank accounts using wireless communication networks**

**Objective:** To generalize the best advances made in the field of mobile payment systems, analyse security aspects, develop recommendations for the establishment of such systems and implement an operational pilot project, the results of which may be used as recommendations, including for developing countries.

### **Expected results**

- 1) Pilot segment of a telecommunication/ICT system to support secure remote retail payments and the management of bank accounts using wireless communication networks
- 2) Definition of the tasks to be performed and the main requirements to be met by a mobile payment system, and development of recommendations.

## ANNEX 6

**EUROPEAN REGIONAL INITIATIVES**

The European regional initiatives are intended to address specific telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) priority areas through partnerships and resource mobilization to implement small-, medium- and large-scale projects. Under each regional initiative, projects will be developed and implemented to meet the region's needs.

**1 E-accessibility in Central and Eastern Europe (Internet and digital television) for blind people and people with visual impairment problems**

**Objective:** To provide assistance to Member States in order to offer e-accessibility (including Internet and information access) for blind people and people with visual impairment problems.

**Expected results**

- 1) Creation of national and regional specialized libraries/databases in order to provide large-scale access via Internet for blind people and people with visual impairment problems
- 2) Establishment of relevant facilities (hardware and software) and implementation of training for users and instructors
- 3) Promoting and fostering widespread adoption of access services via digital television.

**2 Digital broadcasting**

**Objective:** To assist ITU Member States in Central and Eastern Europe in making a smooth transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, taking into account the GE06 Agreement on digital terrestrial broadcasting as well as the work undertaken by relevant European regional organizations and entities, to avoid duplication of effort.

**Expected results**

- 1) Overview of policy and regulatory frameworks for digital terrestrial broadcasting, including mobile television
- 2) Appropriate mechanisms for conversion from analogue to digital archives
- 3) Provision of assistance in the deployment of interactive multimedia services and applications
- 4) Sharing the experiences gained through the implementation of this initiative with broadcasters and service providers within and outside the region.

**3 ICT applications, including e-health**

**Objective:** To share best practices in the implementation of e-applications, including e-health.

**Expected results**

- 1) Faster and easier storage of, transmission of and access to medical data and health-related information for healthcare providers and professionals, citizens/patients, academics, researchers, policy-makers and others
- 2) Capacity building and improved delivery of healthcare services, particularly in rural and remote areas
- 3) Reduction of operational and administrative costs in implementing healthcare services.

WTDC-10, through the adoption of Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), called upon BDT to identify possible ways and means of implementing regionally approved initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, making the utmost use of available BDT resources, its annual budget and surplus income from ITU TELECOM exhibitions, in particular by means of equitable budget allotments for each region.

## RESOLUTION 18 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Special technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

- a) Resolution 32 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority for the development of telecommunications, and Resolution 125 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on assistance and support to the Palestinian Authority for rebuilding its telecommunication networks;
- b) Resolution 99 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the status of Palestine in ITU;
- c) the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- d) Resolution 18 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference on special technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority;
- e) the provisions of § 18, Article A of the Geneva Declaration of Principles of the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and § 21 of the Tunis Commitment of the second phase of WSIS,

*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) ITU's policy of assistance to the Palestinian Authority for the development of its telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) sector, which is efficient but has not yet achieved its goals,

*considering further*

- a) that 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) the importance of the international community in assisting the Palestinians to develop a modern and reliable telecommunication network,

*mindful*

of the fundamental principles contained in the Constitution,

*having regard to*

the continuing challenges faced by the Palestinian Authority in executing the five projects agreed with the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) under the implementation of Resolution 18 (Rev. Istanbul, 2002) and Resolution 18 (Rev. Doha, 2006), which must be a matter of anxiety and concern for the entire international community, especially ITU,

*noting*

the BDT long-term technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority for the development of its telecommunications/ ICTs pursuant to Resolution 32 (Kyoto, 1994) and the urgent need for forms of assistance to be provided in the various fields of information, informatics and communication, and the increasing difficulties that have accompanied the provision of this assistance continuously since that resolution was adopted,

*resolves to continue to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to continue and enhance the technical assistance provided to the Palestinian Authority for the development of its telecommunications/ICTs, 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/ICTs and to assess their impact on the development of the sector in 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 report to the ITU Council with an annual report on the progress made in implementing this resolution (and similar resolutions) and the mechanisms employed to deal with the increasing difficulties arising,

*calls upon ITU members*

- 1 to provide all forms of support and assistance to the Palestinian Authority bilaterally or through executive actions taken by ITU in this regard;
- 2 to assist the Palestinian Authority in rebuilding and restoring the Palestinian telecommunication network;
- 3 to assist the Palestinian Authority in recovering its entitlements accruing from incoming and outgoing international traffic;
- 4 to provide the Palestinian Authority with assistance in support of the implementation of BDT projects, including human resources capacity building,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to report to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) on the progress achieved in implementing this resolution.

## RESOLUTION 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology facilities, services and related applications**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 20 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,

*recalling also*

a) Resolution 64 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) for political, economic, social and cultural progress;

b) the decisions of the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) concerning non-discriminatory access, in particular §§ 15, 18 and 19 of the Tunis Commitment and §§ 90 and 107 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,

*taking into account*

a) that ITU plays an important role in the promotion of global telecommunication/ICT standardization and development;

b) that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication/ICT facilities in all its Member States,

*taking into account further*

that this conference, like its predecessors, is required to formulate a viewpoint and draw up proposals on issues determining a worldwide strategy for the development of telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications, and facilitate 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 ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations;

b) that 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;

c) that limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications 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,

*recognizing*

that full harmonization of telecommunication/ICT networks is impossible unless all countries participating in the work of the Union without exception enjoy non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication/ICT technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications, without prejudice to national regulations and international commitments within the competence of other international organizations,

*resolves*

that there should be non-discriminatory access to telecommunication/ICT, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations,

*encourages the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to engage in partnerships or strategic cooperation with parties which respect access to telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications without discrimination,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to transmit this resolution to the forthcoming plenipotentiary conference (Guadalajara, 2010) for consideration,

*invites the Plenipotentiary Conference*

to consider this resolution with a view to taking measures to foster global access to modern telecommunication/ICT, facilities, services and applications,

*invites Member States*

to help telecommunication/ICT equipment manufacturers and service providers in ensuring that telecommunication/ICT, facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations are made available to the use of the public without any discrimination, in accordance with the decisions of the two phases of WSIS in this regard.

## RESOLUTION 21 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Coordination and collaboration with regional organizations**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*considering*

- a) Resolution 21 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- b) Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) Resolutions 17, 44 and 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly;
- d) the provisions of §§ 26 and 27 of the Geneva Action Plan;
- e) the key principles of the Geneva Declaration of Principles in §§ 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64;
- f) the provisions of §§ 23 c), 27 c), 80, 87, 89, 96, 97 and 101 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,

*conscious*

- a) that the role of regional organizations has continued to grow with the changes that have taken place in the last four years;
- b) that regional organizations are important bodies, and coordination with them should be carried out in order to support coordination and collaboration on the implementation of regional projects;
- c) that it is necessary to adopt ways and means of enhancing the role of ITU in general, and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) in particular, in implementing the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in relation to the development of telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) globally, regionally and nationally, in close cooperation with other international and regional organizations and relevant civil-society bodies;
- d) that it is necessary to seize every opportunity to give experts from developing countries<sup>1</sup> additional opportunities to gain experience by participating in regional and subregional meetings relating to the work of ITU-D Study Groups 1 and 2,

*recognizing*

- a) that developing countries are at different stages of development;
- b) the need, therefore, to exchange opinions on telecommunication development at a regional level;
- c) the difficulty for some countries in some regions to participate in ITU-D study group activities;

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

- d) that, pursuant to the aforementioned Resolutions 44 and 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), regional rapporteur groups might permit wider participation by some countries, at lower cost, to address certain questions;
- e) that many of these countries make effective use of regional organizations;
- f) that regional and subregional meetings are a valuable opportunity for exchanging information and generating managerial and technical experience and knowledge;
- g) that it is necessary to collaborate with the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) in this respect in implementing Resolutions 44 and 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008),

*recalling*

- a) the possibility of creating regional groups to study questions or difficulties which, because of their specific nature, it is desirable to study within the framework of one or more of ITU's regions;
- b) regional initiatives with a view to:
  - i) implementation of technical cooperation projects and direct assistance to other regions;
  - ii) cooperation in regional initiatives with regional and international organizations involved with telecommunication/ICT development;
- c) the need to create an appropriate mechanism to unify efforts with the bodies referred to in Resolutions 44 and 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008),

*resolves*

- 1 to continue to encourage the creation of regional groups to study questions or difficulties that concern a specific region;
- 2 that ITU-D continue to coordinate, collaborate and organize joint activities in areas of common interest with regional and subregional organizations and training institutions and take into consideration their activities,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to take the necessary measures to coordinate with regional and subregional telecommunication organizations, as required;
- 2 to establish the necessary procedures for liaison between regional rapporteur groups set up under Resolutions 44 and 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) in ITU-T and the ITU-D study groups, where the subject matter is similar, or to set up similar groups in ITU-D where necessary, on condition that there is no duplication with the regional rapporteur groups set up under Resolutions 44 and 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008).

## RESOLUTION 22 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks, identification of origin and apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 22 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,

*considering*

- a) the sovereign right of each State to regulate its telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs);
- b) the purposes of the Union, which include, *inter alia*:
  - to maintain and extend international cooperation among all Member States of the Union for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications/ICTs of all kinds;
  - 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;
  - to foster collaboration among its Member States and Sector Members with a view to the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible consistent with efficient services and taking into account the necessity for maintaining independent financial administration of telecommunication on a sound basis, pursuant to the purposes of the Union as set forth in Article 1, No. 16, of the ITU Constitution;
- c) the necessity of identifying the origin of calls as one of the aims of national security,

*recognizing*

- a) that alternative calling procedures are not permitted in many countries, while being permitted in others;
- b) that the use of alternative calling procedures, including refile, adversely affects the economies of developing countries and may seriously hamper the efforts of these countries for the sound development of their telecommunication networks and services and prejudice national security aims;
- c) 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,

*recalling*

- a) Resolution 21 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference concerning alternative calling procedures on telecommunication networks, which 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";

*b)* Resolution 1099 of adopted by the 1996 session of the ITU Council concerning alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks, which urged the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to develop, as soon as possible, the appropriate recommendations concerning alternative calling procedures;

*c)* Resolution 29 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) which notes:

"that in order to minimize the effect of alternative calling procedures:

*a)* operating agencies authorized by Member States should, within their national law, make every effort to establish the level of collection charges on a cost-oriented basis, taking into account Article 6.1.1 of the International Telecommunication Regulations and Recommendation ITU-T D.5;

*b)* administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should vigorously pursue the implementation of Recommendation ITU-T D.140 and the principle of cost-oriented accounting-rates and accounting rate shares",

and resolves:

"1 that administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should take all reasonable measures, within the constraints of their national law, to suspend the methods and practices of call-back which seriously degrade the quality and the performance of the PSTN, such as constant calling (or bombardment or polling) and answer suppression;

2 that administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should take a cooperative and reasonable approach to respecting the national sovereignty of others, and suggested guidelines for this collaboration are attached;

3 to continue developing appropriate recommendations concerning alternative calling procedures and, in particular, the technical aspects of the methods and practices of call-back which seriously degrade the quality and the performance of the PSTN, such as constant calling (or bombardment or polling) and answer suppression;

4 to request Study Group 2 to study other aspects and forms of alternative calling procedures, including refiling and non-identification;

5 to request Study Group 3 to study the economic effects of call-back on the effort of developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition, for sound development of their local telecommunication networks and services, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the suggested guidelines for consultation on call-back",

*further recalling*

Resolution 22 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services, which resolves to urge ITU-T:

"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/ICTs as a high priority",

*noting*

the decisions of this conference with respect to the programme on finance and economics, Questions to be studied by the study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), and actions to be taken by the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau to support joint activities with ITU-T Study Group 3 for assisting developing countries with accounting-rate reform and with ITU-T Study Group 2 for determining international call origins and limiting misuse of international telecommunication numbering, addressing, naming and call-origin identification systems,

*resolves*

1 to continue to encourage all administrations and international telecommunication operators to enhance the effectiveness of ITU's role and to give effect to its Recommendations, particularly those of ITU-T Study Groups 2 and 3, in order to promote a new and more effective basis for the accounting regime which would help limit the negative effects of alternative calling procedures and calling party number delivery on developing countries, and limit the negative effects of misappropriation and misuse of international telecommunication numbering resources;

2 to request ITU-D and ITU-T to collaborate so as to avoid overlap and duplication of effort in studying the issue of refile in order to achieve an outcome based on the spirit of Resolution 21 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

3 to request ITU-D to play an effective role in connection with the implementation of Resolution 22 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference with respect to the apportionment of revenues in favour of developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, in situations where cost-oriented accounting rates reflect asymmetric costs for terminating international traffic, and any amendments thereto by the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010);

4 to request administrations and international operators which permit the use of alternative calling procedures but do not provide calling party number delivery in their countries in accordance with their national regulations to respect the decisions of other administrations and international operators whose regulations do not permit such services and which request calling party number delivery for security and economic reasons;

5 that cooperation is required with ITU-T, and specifically ITU-T Study Group 2, in implementing WTSA Resolution 20 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) in relation to telecommunication origin identification and misuse of numbering, addressing and naming resources,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to invite the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau to collaborate in the implementation of this resolution.

## RESOLUTION 23 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Internet access and availability for developing countries<sup>1</sup> and charging principles for international Internet connection**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

- a)* Resolution 23 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- b)* Resolution 101 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on Internet Protocol-based networks;
- c)* the provisions of § 50 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, recognizing the particular concerns among developing countries that charges for international Internet connectivity should be better balanced to enhance access, and calling for the development of strategies for increasing affordable global connectivity, thereby facilitating improved and equitable access for all, by the means described in the said paragraph, especially items a), b), c), d), e), f) and g) thereof;
- d)* Resolution 69 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources, inviting Member States to refrain from taking any unilateral and/or discriminatory actions that could impede another Member State from accessing public Internet sites, within the spirit of Article 1 of the ITU Constitution and the principles of the World Summit on the Information Society,

*noting*

- a)* that Recommendation ITU-T D.50 on international Internet connection, as amended at WTSA-08, still recommends that administrations\* involved in the provision of international Internet connections negotiate and agree to bilateral commercial arrangements enabling direct international Internet connections that take into account the possible need for compensation between them for the value of elements such as, *inter alia*, traffic flow, number of routes, geographical coverage and cost of international transmission;
- b)* the rapid growth of the internet and IP-based international services;
- c)* that international Internet connections remain subject to commercial agreements between the parties concerned, although Internet service provider (ISP) operators from developing countries have expressed concerns that such agreements have not achieved the required balance in regard to charges between developed and developing countries;

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

\* The expression "administrations" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

- d)* that access to information and sharing and creation of knowledge contribute significantly to strengthening economic, social and cultural development, thus helping countries to reach the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, a process which can be enhanced by removing barriers to universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to information;
- e)* that continuing technical and economic development require ongoing studies in this area by the relevant ITU Sectors;
- f)* that a rise in the costs of international connectivity will result in delayed access to and benefit from the Internet,

*recognizing*

that commercial initiatives by service providers have the potential to deliver cost savings for Internet access, for example through the development of more local content and the optimization of Internet traffic routing patterns in a manner that provides for a greater proportion of traffic to be routed locally,

*resolves to invite Member States*

- 1 to support the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) in monitoring the application of Recommendation ITU-T D.50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), bearing in mind the importance of this issue for international Internet connectivity in the developing countries;
- 2 to create policy conditions for effective competition in the international Internet backbone network access market as well as in the domestic Internet access service market as an important aspect of lowering the cost of Internet access for users and service providers;
- 3 to implement the Tunis Agenda in this respect, particularly § 50 thereof,

*reaffirms*

its resolution in the quest to continue to ensure that everyone can benefit from the opportunities that information and communication technologies (ICTs) can offer, by recalling that governments, as well as the private sector, civil society and the United Nations and other international organizations, should work together to: improve access to information and communication infrastructure and technologies as well as to information and knowledge; build capacity; increase confidence and security in the use of ICTs; create an enabling environment at all levels; develop and widen ICT applications; foster and respect cultural diversity; recognize the role of the media; address the ethical dimensions of the information society; and encourage international and regional cooperation,

*urges regulators*

to promote, within the context of national policy, competition among all service providers, including small and medium-sized ISPs and incumbent network access service providers, with a focus on reducing connectivity costs as referred to in *noting c)* above,

*urges service providers*

to negotiate and agree to bilateral commercial arrangements enabling direct international Internet connections that take into account the possible need for compensation between them for the value of elements such as, *inter alia*, traffic flow, number of routes, geographical coverage and the cost of international transmission,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to organize and coordinate activities that promote information sharing among regulators on the relationship between charging arrangements for international Internet connection and the affordability of international Internet infrastructure development in developing and least developed countries, through cooperation with ITU-T in this matter, by giving the necessary priority to the relevant study Questions in the work under the programme concerned.

## RESOLUTION 24 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Authorization for the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group  
to act between world telecommunication development conferences**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 24 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC),

*considering*

- a) that, under the provisions of Article 17A of the ITU Convention, the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) is to continue to provide guidelines for the work of study groups and recommend measures to foster coordination and cooperation with other relevant development and financial institutions;
- b) that there is a need to evaluate the activities of study groups;
- c) that the rapid pace of change in the telecommunication environment and in industry groups dealing with telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) still demands that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) make decisions on issues such as work priorities, study group structure and meeting schedules in shorter periods of time, between WTDCs;
- d) that TDAG has demonstrated its capability to make proposals for enhancing the operational efficiency of ITU-D, for improving the quality of ITU-D Recommendations and for methods of coordination and cooperation;
- e) that TDAG can help improve coordination of the study processes and provide improved decision-making processes for the important areas of ITU-D activities;
- f) that flexible administrative procedures, including those related to budgetary considerations, are needed in order to adapt to rapid changes in the telecommunication environment;
- g) that it is necessary that TDAG continue to act in the four years between WTDCs in order to meet the needs of the members in a timely manner,

*recognizing*

- a) that the duties of WTDC are specified in the Convention;
- b) that the current four-year cycle for WTDCs effectively precludes the possibility of addressing unforeseen issues requiring urgent action in the interim period between two conferences;
- c) that TDAG, which meets at least on a yearly basis, is capable of addressing these issues as they arise;
- d) that, in accordance with No. 213A of the Convention, a WTDC may assign specific matters within its competence to TDAG, indicating the recommended action on those matters;
- e) that TDAG has already demonstrated the capability to act effectively on matters referred to it by the previous WTDC,

*noting*

that there is still an ongoing need to identify an appropriate mechanism or mechanisms to address new emerging problems for developing countries that ITU-D may not yet have been able to consider,

*resolves*

1 to continue to assign to TDAG the following specific matters, between two consecutive WTDCs, acting in consultation with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), as appropriate:

- i) continue to maintain efficient and flexible working guidelines, and update them as necessary, including to provide opportunities for cross-regional sharing of experiences on the implementation of regional actions, initiatives and projects;
- ii) evaluate periodically the working methods and functioning of the ITU-D study groups, to identify options for maximizing programme delivery and to approve appropriate changes thereto following an assessment of their work programme, including strengthening of the synergy between Questions, programmes and regional initiatives;
- iii) conduct the assessment pursuant to *resolves* 1 ii) above, taking into account the following actions in relation to the current work programme of the study groups, if needed:
  - redefinition of the terms of reference of Questions in order to provide focus and eliminate overlap;
  - deletion or merging of Questions as appropriate; and
  - evaluation of criteria to measure the effectiveness of Questions, both in qualitative and quantitative terms, including a periodical review based on the ITU-D strategic plan with a view to further exploring performance measures in order to more effectively implement actions referred to in *resolves* 1 ii) above;
- iv) restructure ITU-D study groups, if required, and, as a result of a restructuring or creation of ITU-D study groups, appoint chairmen and vice-chairmen to act until the next WTDC in response to the needs and concerns of the Member States, within the agreed budgetary limits;
- v) continue to issue advice on study group schedules that meet development priorities;
- vi) continue to advise the Director of BDT on relevant financial and other matters;
- vii) continue to approve the programme of work arising from the review of existing and new Questions and determine the priority, urgency, estimated financial implications and time-scale for the completion of their study;
- viii) in order to promote flexibility in responding rapidly to high-priority matters, if required, create, terminate or maintain other groups, appoint their chairmen and vice-chairmen, and establish their terms of reference with a defined duration, in accordance with Nos 209A and 209B of the Convention and taking into account the leading role of the study groups in carrying out the studies on such matters; such other groups shall not adopt Questions or Recommendations;

2 that, when dealing with restructuring of the study groups and the creation of new study groups, the decisions taken in TDAG meetings shall be unopposed by any Member State present at the meeting,

*instructs the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group*

to take appropriate action for the implementation of this resolution and report the results to the next WTDC.

## RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Assistance to countries in special need: Afghanistan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Timor Leste**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*recalling further*

the purposes of the Union, as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

*recognizing*

*a)* that the ongoing ITU efforts in extending assistance, including through ITU-TELECOM surplus funds, to countries in special need (Burundi, Liberia, Rwanda and Somalia) should be extended to other countries whose circumstances are similar to the aforementioned countries;

*b)* 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;

*c)* that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, these countries will not be able to bring their telecommunication systems up to an acceptable level without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

*noting*

*a)* the report of the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) on the implementation, *inter alia*, of Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998);

*b)* the efforts deployed by the Secretary-General and the Director of BDT towards the implementation of Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998),

*noting further*

that the conditions of order and security sought by United Nations resolutions have been only partially achieved and that, due to non-allocation of resources for the implementation of Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998), the resolution has been only partially implemented,

*resolves*

that the special action initiated by the Secretary-General and the Director of BDT, with specialized assistance from the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, should be continued in order to provide appropriate assistance and support to countries that have suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or wars, namely Afghanistan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Timor Leste, in rebuilding their telecommunication networks, as and when the conditions of order and security sought by United Nations resolutions are met,

*calls upon Member States*

to offer all possible assistance and support to the governments of the countries in special need, either bilaterally or through the special action of the Union referred to above,

*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 use the necessary funds, within available resources, to implement activities in favour of the countries listed above;

2 to mobilize extrabudgetary resources to assist these countries,

*requests the Secretary-General*

1 to ensure that the Union's actions in favour of these countries are as effective as possible and to report on the matter to the Council;

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 countries in special need is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter to the Council;

3 to update this list of countries from time to time, as needed and with the approval of the Council.

## RESOLUTION 26 (Rev. Doha, 2006)

**Assistance to countries in special need: Afghanistan**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Doha, 2006),

*recalling*

Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*recalling further*

the purposes of the Union, as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

*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 the telecommunication infrastructure in Afghanistan has been completely destroyed by the two decades of war and that the existing equipment in use is over forty years old and thus obsolete;

c) that Afghanistan at present does not have a national telecommunication infrastructure, access to international telecommunication networks or access to the Internet;

d) that a telecommunication system is an essential input for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and relief operations in the country;

e) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Afghanistan will not be able to rebuild its telecommunication systems without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

*noting*

a) that Afghanistan has not benefited from the Union's assistance over a long period due to war in the country;

b) the efforts deployed by the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) towards the provision of assistance to other countries emerging from war situations,

*resolves*

that the special action initiated by the Secretary-General and the Director of BDT, with specialized assistance from the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, should be continued in order to provide assistance and support to Afghanistan in rebuilding its telecommunication infrastructure, establishing institutions for the sector, developing telecommunication legislation and regulatory framework, including numbering plan, spectrum management, tariff and human resource development and all other forms of assistance,

*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,

*invites the Council*

to allocate the necessary funds within available resources for the implementation of this resolution,

*instructs the Director of BDT*

1 to implement fully a programme of assistance for the least developed countries from which Afghanistan can receive focused assistance in various areas determined to be of high priority by the country;

2 to take immediate measures to assist Afghanistan in the period up to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006),

*requests 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 Afghanistan is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter to the Council.

## RESOLUTION 27 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Admission of entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 27 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,

*considering*

- a) that the rapid pace of change in the telecommunication environment and in industry groups dealing with telecommunications/information and communication technology/ICT demands the increased participation of interested entities and organizations in the development activities of ITU;
- b) that entities or organizations, in particular those with highly focused areas of activity, may be interested only in a small part of the development work of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and, therefore, do not intend to apply for membership in the Sector, but would be willing to join in the activity of a given study group of the Sector if simpler conditions existed;
- c) that No. 241A of the ITU Convention enables the Sectors to admit entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of a given study group, its working parties or rapporteur groups;
- d) that Nos 241A, 248B and 483A of the Convention describe the principles governing the participation of Associates,

*resolves*

- 1 that an interested entity or organization may join ITU-D as an Associate and be entitled to take part in the work of a selected single study group and its subordinate groups (such as rapporteur groups or working parties);
- 2 that Associates are limited to the study group roles described below and excluded from all others:
  - Associates may take part in the process of preparing Recommendations within a single study group, including the roles of participating in meetings, submitting contributions and providing comments before the adoption of a Recommendation;
  - Associates shall have access to documentation required for their work;
- 3 that the amount of the financial contribution for Associates be based upon a proportion of the contributory unit for Sector Members as determined by the Council for any particular biennial budgetary period,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to continue to admit entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of a given study group or subgroups or rapporteur group thereof, following the principles set in Nos 241B, 241C, 241D and 241E of the Convention,

*requests the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group*

to continue to review the conditions governing the participation (including the financial impact on the Sector budget) of Associates based on the experience gained within ITU-D in this area,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to continue to prepare the necessary logistics for the participation of Associates in the work of the ITU-D study groups, including possible impacts of study group reorganization.

RESOLUTION 29 (Rev. Doha, 2006)

**ITU Telecommunication Development Sector  
initiatives on Sector Member issues**

[DELETED BY WTDC-10]

## RESOLUTION 30 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

- a) Resolution 30 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- b) Resolution 140 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);
- c) the documents adopted by both phases of WSIS:
  - the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Geneva Plan of Action;
  - the Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,

*recognizing*

- a) that WSIS stated that the core competencies of ITU are of crucial importance for building the information society, and identified ITU as a moderator/facilitator for implementing Action Lines C2 and C5, and as a partner in Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C6, C7 and C11, as well as Action Line C8 as stated in Resolution 140 (Antalya, 2006);
- b) that it was recently agreed among the parties to follow-up of the Summit outcomes to appoint ITU as moderator/facilitator for the implementation of Action Line C6, in which it was previously only a partner;
- c) that the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), in view of its purposes and objectives, the nature of the existing partnership among Member States and ITU-D Sector Members, its accumulated experience over many years in dealing with different development needs and implementing a range of projects, including infrastructure projects and specifically telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure projects specifically, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and various funds and through possible partnerships, the nature of its five existing programmes adopted at this conference to meet the needs of the telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and achieve the WSIS goals, and the presence of its authorized regional offices, is a key partner in the implementation of WSIS outcomes, especially in respect of Action Line C2 which is the cornerstone of the Sector's work pursuant to the ITU Constitution and Convention,

*resolves to invite the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector*

1 to continue working in cooperation with the other ITU Sectors and with development partners (governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations, relevant international and regional organizations, etc.), through a clear plan and appropriate mechanisms for coordination among the different partners concerned at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, having particular regard to the needs of the developing countries<sup>1</sup>, including in the field of building the telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, building confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, and implementation of the other WSIS goals;

2 to continue to encourage the principle of non-exclusion from the information society and to devise appropriate mechanisms to this end (§§ 20-25 of the Tunis Commitment);

3 to continue to facilitate an enabling environment encouraging ITU-D Sector Members to give priority to investing in the development of the telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, encompassing rural, isolated and remote regions, through different technologies;

4 to assist Member States in finding and/or improving innovative financial mechanisms to develop telecommunication/ICT infrastructure (such as the Digital Solidarity Fund and others mentioned in § 27 of the Tunis Agenda, and partnerships);

5 to continue to assist developing countries in advancing their legal and regulatory frameworks in order to further the goal of building the telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and achieve the other WSIS goals;

6 to pursue its activities in the field of statistical work for telecommunication development, using the indicators required to evaluate progress in this area with a view to bridging the digital divide, *inter alia*, within the framework of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development and consistent with §§ 113-118 of the Tunis Agenda, acting on the content of Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference;

7 to develop and implement the ITU-D strategic plan, taking into account the need to give priority to building the telecommunication/ICT infrastructure at the national, regional, interregional and global levels and to achieve the other WSIS goals related to the activities of ITU-D;

8 to continue to propose at the forthcoming plenipotentiary conference appropriate mechanisms for funding the activities flowing from the WSIS outcomes that are relevant to the core competencies of ITU, specifically those to be adopted in relation to:

- i) Action Lines C2, C5 and C6, in which ITU is now identified as a moderator/facilitator;
- ii) Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C6, C7 including its eight sub-action lines, C8 and C11, in which ITU is identified as a partner,

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

*calls upon Member States*

to continue to give priority to the development of the telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, including in rural, remote and underserved areas, in order to build the information society,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to transmit this resolution to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) for consideration and appropriate action in this regard when reviewing Resolution 140 (Antalya, 2006), in order to specify ITU-D's clear role in this area and the provision of the necessary funding.

## RESOLUTION 31 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Regional preparations for world telecommunication development conferences**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 31 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC),

*considering*

- a) that the six<sup>1</sup> regions have coordinated their preparations for this conference through preparatory meetings;
- b) that many common proposals have been submitted to this conference from administrations which have participated in the preparations, thereby facilitating the work of this conference;
- c) that this consolidation of views at regional level, together with the opportunity for interregional discussions prior to the conference, through the consolidated report on the results of the preparatory meetings, has eased the task of reaching a consensus at the last meeting of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and during the conference;
- d) that preparation for future conferences is likely to increase;
- e) the firm conviction that the coordination of preparations at regional level for the six regions has been of great benefit to the Member States;
- f) that the continued success of future conferences will depend on greater efficiency of regional coordination and interaction at interregional level prior to such conferences, and in particular at the last TDAG meeting before the conference, as well as during the conference;
- g) that there is a continuing need for overall coordination of the interregional consultations,

*recognizing*

the benefits of regional coordination for the six regions as already experienced in the preparation of all ITU conferences and assemblies,

*taking into account*

the continued belief in the benefits that a WTDC could gain in terms of efficiency from an increased amount and level of preparation by the six regions for the ITU Member States prior to the conference,

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<sup>1</sup> Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia-Pacific, Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe.

*noting*

a) that many regional telecommunication organizations have expressed the need for the Union to cooperate more closely with regional telecommunication organizations (see Resolution 21 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference, on coordination and collaboration with regional organizations);

b) that, consequently, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) and the other subsequent plenipotentiary conferences have stressed the need for the Union to develop stronger relations with regional telecommunication organizations,

*further noting*

that relations between ITU regional offices and regional telecommunication organizations have proved to be of great benefit, and that regional offices should continue to be used to facilitate the preparation of WTDCs,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to organize, within the financial limitations, one regional development conference or preparatory meeting per region for each of the six regions, in a reasonable time-frame, prior to the last meeting of TDAG before the next WTDC, and avoiding overlap with other relevant ITU-D meetings, making full use of the regional offices to facilitate such conferences or meetings;

2 to prepare, in close consultation with the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the regional development conferences or preparatory meetings, a report consolidating the results of such meetings, to be submitted to the TDAG meeting immediately preceding WTDC;

3 to convene the last TDAG meeting not less than three months before WTDC, in order to study, discuss and adopt the consolidated report presenting the outputs of the six regional conferences or preparatory meetings in final form, as a basic document to be included, once approved by TDAG, in the report on the application of this resolution for submission to WTDC, as well as to accomplish whatever else is desirable prior to WTDC (such as the adoption of Questions proposed for study by the study groups), including also a review and revision of all resolutions, recommendations and programmes with the aim of proposing the necessary updates to some or all of them if possible and their submission as proposals from TDAG to WTDC,

*requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to continue to consult with Member States and regional telecommunication organizations in the six regions on the means by which assistance can be provided in support of their preparations for future WTDCs;

2 to continue, on the basis of such consultations, to assist Member States and regional telecommunication organizations in such areas as:

- i) organization of informal and formal regional and interregional preparatory meetings;
- ii) organization of information sessions;
- iii) identification of mutual coordination methods;
- iv) identification of major matters to be resolved by the future WTDC;

3 to continue to submit to the next WTDC a report on the application of this resolution,

*invites Member States*

to participate actively in the implementation of this resolution.

## RESOLUTION 32 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**International and regional cooperation on regional initiatives**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

- a) Resolution 32 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- b) Resolution 34 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on assistance to countries in special need;
- c) the mechanism for cooperation at regional and international level to implement the outputs of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), as set out in §§ 101 a), b) and c), 102 a), b) and c), 103, 107 and 108 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;
- d) Resolutions 16 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and 21 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference,

*considering*

- a) that, in the field of development, the future challenges are never-ending and there are always new changes to anticipate;
- b) that, in order to achieve the objectives of the developing countries<sup>1</sup>, new approaches must be adopted with a view to meeting the challenges of growth, in both qualitative and quantitative terms;
- c) that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) is the appropriate framework for the exchange of experiences with a view to formulating the policies most likely to result in harmonious and complementary development which respects the aspirations of all countries to a thriving telecommunication sector in the service of economic development;
- d) that the continued lack of funding from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other international financial institutions further impedes the implementation of international cooperation projects for regional initiatives;
- e) that developing countries are increasingly experiencing the need for knowledge of fast-developing technologies and the associated policy and strategic issues;
- f) the vital importance of the cooperation among Member States, ITU-D Sector Members and Associates for the implementation of these regional initiatives;
- g) the satisfactory and encouraging results achieved by projects which have received international cooperation support under an initiative of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT),

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

*recognizing*

- a) that developing countries and countries participating in these regional initiatives are at different stages of development;
- b) the need, therefore, to exchange experiences on telecommunication development at a regional level in order to support these countries;
- c) that ITU and regional organizations share common beliefs that close cooperation can promote regional telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in order to support these countries;
- d) that there is a continued need for ITU to cooperate more closely with regional organizations, including regional organizations of regulators, in order to support these countries,

*noting*

- a) the existence of regional and subregional organizations of regulators, examples of which are the regional telecommunication regulators networks in some regions;
- b) the development of cooperation and technical assistance activities among regional and subregional organizations of regulators,

*resolves*

- 1 that ITU-D should strengthen its relations with regional and subregional telecommunication organizations in order to stimulate new initiatives such as, but not limited to, the Agenda for the Connectivity of the Americas, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the Latin American Institute for Educational Communication (ILCE) and other similar initiatives in various regions, especially the new initiatives established at the two recent summits (for Africa and for the Commonwealth of Independent States), as well as the initiatives adopted under Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference;
- 2 that BDT should take all necessary steps to encourage exchanges of experience between developing countries, especially in the area of ICTs;
- 3 that BDT should strengthen its relations with regional and subregional regulatory organizations in different networks, through ongoing cooperation to stimulate the mutual exchange of experience and assistance with the implementation of these regional initiatives,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to ensure that ITU-D actively coordinates, collaborates and organizes joint activities in areas of common interest with regional organizations and training institutions, and takes into consideration their activities, as well as providing them with direct technical assistance;
- 2 to put forward a request at the annual Global Symposium for Regulators meeting, for the meeting to support the implementation of these regional and international initiatives,

*requests the Secretary-General*

- 1 to initiate urgently special measures and programmes to develop and promote activities and regional initiatives, in close cooperation with regional and subregional telecommunication organizations, including regulators, and other related institutions;
- 2 to make every possible effort to encourage the private sector to take actions to facilitate cooperation with member countries in these regional initiatives, including countries with special needs;
- 3 to continue to work closely with the coordination mechanism established in the United Nations family and with United Nations regional commissions such as, but not limited to, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA);
- 4 to submit this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference with a view to revision and updating of Resolution 58 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, in the light of the experience gained in this area.

## RESOLUTION 33 (Rev. Doha, 2006)

**Assistance and support to Serbia and Montenegro for rebuilding its destroyed public broadcasting system in Serbia**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Doha, 2006),

*recalling*

- a) the noble principles, purpose and objectives embodied 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 33 (Istanbul, 2002) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- b) Resolution 126 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) with appreciation the efforts deployed by the Secretary-General of ITU and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) towards the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

*recognizing*

- a) that a reliable public broadcasting system is indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;
- b) that public broadcasting facilities in Serbia (Radio Television of Serbia (RTS)) have been severely damaged due to the events of 1999;
- c) that the damage to the public broadcasting system (RTS) in Serbia should concern the whole international community, in particular ITU;
- d) that, as a public broadcaster, RTS is a non-profit organization;
- e) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Serbia and Montenegro will not be able to bring the public broadcasting system in Serbia 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 Radio-communication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector;
- 2 to provide appropriate assistance;
- 3 to support Serbia and Montenegro in rebuilding the public broadcasting system in Serbia,

*calls upon Member States*

- 1 to offer all possible assistance;
- 2 to support the Government of Serbia and Montenegro, either bilaterally or through, or at any rate in coordination with, the special action of ITU referred to above,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to use the necessary funds within available resources in order to continue the appropriate action,

*requests the Secretary-General*

- 1 to coordinate the activities carried out by the ITU Sectors in accordance with the above;
- 2 to ensure that the ITU action in favour of Serbia and Montenegro is as effective as possible;
- 3 to report on the matter to the Council;
- 4 to transmit this resolution to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006).

## RESOLUTION 34 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**The role of telecommunications/information and communication technology in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

- a) Resolution 34 (Rev. Doha, 2006) and Recommendation 12 (Istanbul, 2002) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);
- b) Resolution 36 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the service of humanitarian assistance;
- c) Resolution 136 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations, and for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief,

*considering*

- a) that the Intergovernmental Conference on Emergency Telecommunications (Tampere, 1998) (ICET-98) adopted the Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations (Tampere Convention) and that this convention came into force in January 2005;
- b) that the second Tampere Conference on Disaster Communications (Tampere, 2001) (CDC-01) 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 World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2003), in its Resolution 646, encouraged administrations to satisfy temporary needs for frequencies in emergency and disaster relief situations, to utilize both existing and new technologies for public protection and disaster relief and to facilitate cross-border circulation of radiocommunication equipment intended for use in emergency and disaster-relief situations through mutual cooperation and consultation without hindering national legislation;
- d) that the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2007), in its Resolution 644, resolved that the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) continue to study, as a matter of urgency, those aspects of radiocommunications/ICTs that are relevant to early warning, disaster mitigation and relief operations, such as decentralized means of telecommunications/ICTs that are appropriate and generally available, including amateur terrestrial and satellite radio facilities, mobile and portable satellite terminals, as well as the use of passive space-based sensing systems;
- e) that the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2007), in its Resolution 647, resulted in the ITU-R assisting Member States with their emergency communication preparedness activities by establishing a database of currently available frequencies for use in emergency situations;

- f)* that the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2007), in its Resolution 673, recognizes the importance of using radiocommunications for Earth observation applications, such as for prediction of disasters and monitoring of the effects of climate change;
- g)* the work of the ITU-R and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) study groups in adopting Recommendations that have helped to provide technical information on satellite and terrestrial telecommunication systems and their role in disaster management, including important Recommendations pertaining to the use of satellite networks, particularly those networks which have signed partnership agreements with the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to be available in times of disasters;
- h)* that the Radiocommunication Assembly (Geneva, 2007) adopted Resolution ITU-R 53 on the use of radiocommunications in disaster response and relief and Resolution ITU-R 55 on ITU studies of disaster prediction, detection, mitigation and relief;
- i)* that modern telecommunication technologies are basic tools for disaster mitigation and relief;
- j)* the terrible disasters from which many countries suffer, and the disproportionate impact of disasters on developing countries;
- k)* that least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS) are particularly vulnerable to the impact that disasters can have on their economies and infrastructures and lack the capacity to respond to disasters;
- l)* that the requirements of persons with special needs (e.g. children, older persons, the illiterate, displaced persons, persons with disabilities) should be taken into account with respect to disaster warning, response planning and recovery efforts;
- m)* that climate change may be considered to be a major contributing factor to emergencies and disasters affecting humankind;
- n)* the role of the private sector in providing telecommunication/ICT equipment and services, expertise and capacity-building assistance to support disaster-relief and recovery activities, particularly through the ITU Framework for International Cooperation in Emergencies (IFCE);
- o)* that the ITU Global Forum on Effective Use of Telecommunications/ICT for Disaster Management: Saving Lives (2007) outlined ways for ITU and its members to integrate ICTs into disaster-management plans,

*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 countries with 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 continued pursuit by ITU and other relevant organizations of joint activities being undertaken at the international, regional and national levels to establish internationally agreed means to operate systems for public protection and disaster relief on a harmonized and coordinated basis, and the successful role of BDT through the activities of Programme 6 of the Doha Action Plan;
- f) that the capability and flexibility of all telecommunication facilities depend upon appropriate planning for the continuity of each phase of network development and implementation;
- g) the successful role of BDT with respect to rapid intervention in providing telecommunications/ICTs serving countries which have suffered disasters;
- h) that all phases of disaster operations can be greatly facilitated by national emergency communication plans that enable the rapid deployment and effective utilization of ICT equipment,

*noting further*

- a) the latest version of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) Handbook on Emergency Telecommunications (2005), the Compendium of the ITU's Work on Emergency Telecommunications (2007), the ITU Handbook on Best Practice on Emergency Telecommunications (2008), and the adoption of Recommendation ITU-D 13 (Rev.2005) on "Effective utilization of the amateur services in disaster mitigation and relief operations";
- b) that further guidance for ITU members on disaster communication management is provided by the successful conclusions of ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 22/2 and the ITU-D Study Group 2 Report on guidelines for using a content standard for alerts and notifications in disasters and emergency situations (2008) regarding the implementation of Recommendation ITU-T X.1303 on the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP), Report on use of remote sensing for disaster prediction, detection and mitigation (2008), and Guidelines for implementation of satellite telecommunications for disaster management in developing countries (2009);
- c) that the ITU regional offices can be particularly helpful prior to and following emergencies, owing to their proximity to affected countries,

*recognizing*

that the recent tragic events in the world and the experience of BDT in this area in the period between WTDC-06 and WTDC-10 have clearly demonstrated the need for high-quality communications services and reliable telecommunication infrastructure to ensure public safety and assist disaster-relief agencies in minimizing risk to human life and to provide the necessary general public information and communication needs in such situations,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to continue to ensure that proper consideration be given to emergency communications as an element of telecommunication development, including continued close coordination and collaboration with ITU-R and ITU-T, and other relevant international organizations;
- 2 to facilitate and encourage the use of decentralized means of communications that are appropriate and commonly available to BDT, including those provided by amateur radio, satellite and terrestrial network services/facilities;
- 3 to support administrations in their work towards the implementation of this resolution as well as the ratification and implementation of the Tampere Convention;
- 4 to report to the next WTDC on the status of ratification and implementation of the Tampere Convention;
- 5 to support administrations and regulators in those areas identified in this resolution by taking appropriate measures during the implementation of the Hyderabad Action Plan;
- 6 to continue to support administrations in preparing their national disaster-response plans;
- 7 to strengthen the role of the ITU regional offices in assisting Member States and Sector Members in developing emergency-preparedness plans, in organizing workshops on emergency rescue and response, in providing equipment training and in helping deploy communication equipment during emergencies;
- 8 in view of the success of the 2007 global forum, to consider following it with a new world forum on the optimal use of ICTs for disaster management, in collaboration with the General Secretariat and the Radiocommunication and Standardization Bureaux;
- 9 to expedite the study of aspects of telecommunications/ICTs related to flexibility and continuity in the event of disasters, as part of national disaster plans, including promoting the use of broadband networks for emergency communications through the work of the ITU-D study groups and taking account of the activities of the other Sectors;
- 10 to instruct Programme 5, in collaboration with the study groups concerned in the other two Sectors, to prepare a handbook/guidelines on the establishment of telecommunication outside plant in areas frequently suffering from natural disasters,

*requests the Secretary-General*

- 1 to continue to work closely with the office of the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator and other relevant external organizations with a view to further increasing the Union's involvement in, and support to, emergency communications, and to report on the outcome of related international conferences, relief activities and meetings so that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) may take any action that it deems necessary;
- 2 to take the requisite measures to hold the second global forum on optimal use of ICT in disaster and emergency situations within the framework of Programme 5,

*invites*

- 1 the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Working Group on Emergency Telecommunications and the other relevant external organizations or bodies to collaborate closely with ITU, specifically BDT, in working towards implementing this resolution and the Tampere Convention, and supporting administrations and international and regional telecommunication organizations in the implementation of the Convention;
- 2 administrations to deploy all necessary efforts to encourage telecommunication service providers to make available their infrastructure in the event of disasters, and to take steps to incorporate ICTs into national or regional disaster-management plans and frameworks, including addressing the specific needs of persons with disabilities, children, older persons, displaced persons and the illiterate in disaster preparedness, rescue, relief and recovery planning;
- 3 regulators to ensure that disaster mitigation and relief operations make provision for the necessary telecommunications/ICTs, through national regulations and national disaster plans;
- 4 ITU-D to take account of the particular telecommunication requirements of LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS and low-lying coastal countries in terms of disaster preparedness, rescue, relief and recovery;
- 5 administrations that have not yet ratified the Tampere Convention to take necessary action to do so as appropriate;
- 6 BDT to consider how space-based technologies can be used to help ITU Member States collect and disseminate data on the effects of climate change, having regard to the link between climate change and natural disasters;
- 7 ITU-D to take account of the work of ITU-R, to consider the increased use of mobile and portable communication devices which can be used by first responders to transmit and receive critical information, and to encourage administrations to facilitate, to the extent practicable, cross-border circulation of radiocommunication equipment intended for use in emergencies, rescue operations and disaster-relief situations, through mutual cooperation and consultation, without prejudice to national legislation, in accordance with Resolution 646 (WRC-07);
- 8 Member States and Sector Members to work together to consider standards and related technical issues for improving radio broadcasting systems for sending and receiving information concerning public warning, rescue, disaster mitigation and relief.

## RESOLUTION 35 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Support for development of the African information and communication technology sector**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*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 the Sector for building awareness of the impact of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) 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 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on telecommunication infrastructure and socio-economic and cultural development, highlighting:

- a) telecommunications/ICTs as a prerequisite for development;
- b) their impact on agriculture, health, education, transport, human settlement, etc.;
- c) the continuing decline in development resources available to developing countries,

*noting*

- a) that, in its Declaration and resolutions, the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Doha, 2006) 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 ITU Council, in its Resolution 1184 on WTDC-02, urged the 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 United Nations Resolution 56/218 on the final review and appraisal of the UN 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 conclusions of the Geneva and Tunis phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) 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 ICT programme;
- d) the request made by the Abuja Declaration of African ministers in charge of telecommunications and ICT on infrastructure development to provide appropriate financial resources to support NEPAD ICT activities;
- e) the decisions taken by the Connect Africa summit held in Kigali in October 2007;
- f) the request, formulated in the Addis Ababa Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government during the 14th Conference of the African Union, that an African digital agenda be set;
- g) the appeal made by the conference referred to in f) above to development partners, especially financing institutions, to integrate telecommunications/ICTs into their priorities by granting them financing conditions similar to those of other basic public utility infrastructures,

*recognizing*

that, in spite of the impressive growth and expansion in infocommunication services recorded in the African region since WTDC-98, many areas of major concern still exist and considerable disparities persist in the region, and the digital divide continues to widen,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to mobilize the resources needed to implement this resolution, which complements the resolutions resulting from the 14th Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, held in Addis Ababa in February 2010, on the theme "Information and communication technologies in Africa: challenges and prospects for development";
- 2 to pay particular attention to implementation of the provisions of the ITU-D Action Plan relating to the recommendations of the report "Partnership framework for ICT infrastructure development in Africa", earmarking resources so that this can be permanently monitored,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to bring this resolution to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) with a view to its releasing appropriate financial resources for activities to support NEPAD, in particular from the surplus on world telecommunication exhibitions and forums (ITU TELECOM).

## ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 35 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Recommendations of the report "Partnership framework for ICT infrastructure development in Africa"****1 Infrastructure**

- i) Support to the Ministerial Committee of the African Union for the establishment of the Inter-Agency Coordinating Forum
- ii) Preparation of master plans for ICT infrastructure development (PIDA)
- iii) Facilitation of the introduction of digital technologies, especially for broadcasting
- iv) 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, the telecommunication/ICT component of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), RASCOM, e-Post Africa, COMTEL, SRII, INTELCOM II, the ARAPKE projects, etc.
- v) Establishment and interconnection of national Internet exchange points
- vi) Evaluation of the impact and adoption of measures for strengthening functional capacities and the new missions of subregional maintenance centres
- vii) Encourage the establishment of technological alliances in order to promote research and development at a regional level

**2 Environment: development and implementation of**

- 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 for the elaboration of the planning and management of the frequency spectrum at national, subregional and regional levels
- ii) Support the strengthening of ICT training institutions and the network of centres of excellence in the region
- iii) Establishment of a cooperation mechanism amongst regional institutions that provide development assistance to African countries in the ICT sector
- iv) Regional or multi-national approach to provision of support
- v) Establishment of an ad hoc regional ICT think tank for Africa
- 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 for better implementation of the ICT projects and initiatives

RESOLUTION 36 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Support for the African Telecommunication Union**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 58 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, particularly its *resolves*,

*recalling further*

Resolution 21 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,

*considering*

the urgent need of the African Telecommunication Union (ATU) for assistance and cooperation,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to take all necessary steps to associate ATU in the implementation of the Hyderabad Action Plan, in respect of support to the African telecommunication/information and communication technology sector in the framework of New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD),

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

to take all necessary steps to provide ATU with administrative support and assistance, including logistical and information technology support, in particular by stepping up cooperation between ATU and the ITU Regional Office for Africa, and by making experts available to that organization.

## RESOLUTION 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Bridging the digital divide**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

a) Resolution 37 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

b) Resolution 139 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*recognizing*

a) that the telecommunication environment has undergone significant changes since WTDC-06;

b) that there is still a need to show clearly what the digital divide is, where it occurs, and who suffers from it;

c) that development in information and communication technology (ICT) has continued to reduce the cost of relevant equipment;

d) that in many ITU Member States regulations have been adopted dealing with regulatory issues such as interconnection, determination of tariffs, universal service, etc., designed to bridge the digital divide at the national level;

e) that the introduction of competition in the provision of telecommunication/ICT services has also continued to reduce telecommunication/ICT costs to users;

f) that the introduction of new applications and services has also resulted in bringing down telecommunication/ICT costs;

g) that there is still an ongoing need to create digital opportunities in developing countries<sup>1</sup>, taking advantage of the revolution that ICTs have witnessed and are currently witnessing;

h) that various activities are being executed towards bridging the digital divide by many international and regional organizations, such as, in addition to ITU, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the United Nations economic commissions, the World Bank, the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), the regional economic communities, the regional development banks and many others, and that such activity has increased following the conclusion of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and the adoption of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, particularly in relation to implementation and follow-up,

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<sup>1</sup> This includes the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

*considering*

- a) that, even with all the developments mentioned above, in many developing countries and especially in rural areas, telecommunications/ICTs, particularly in relation to the Internet, are still not affordable to the majority of the people, as is evident at present;
- b) that each region, country and area should tackle its own specific issues regarding the digital divide, while stressing the importance of cooperation in this area at regional and international level in order to benefit from experience gained;
- c) that many developing countries do not have the necessary basic infrastructure, long-term plans, laws, appropriate regulations and such like in place for telecommunication/ICT development,

*further considering*

- a) that the distribution of the benefits brought about by the ICT revolution is not equitable between developing and developed countries, and between social categories within countries, taking into account the commitments of both phases of WSIS to bridge the digital divide and transform it into a digital opportunity;
- b) that equitable access to information and the transition of the countries of the developing world into knowledge economies and into the information age will enhance their economic, social and cultural development, in implementation of the aims of the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda and of Goal 2 (Bridging the national and international digital divides in ICTs) in Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011, which is expected to be maintained in the new plan for 2012-2015, taking into consideration that such access shall be affordable,

*confirms*

the importance of approaches to funding for bridging the digital divide in the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Agenda and the strategic plan for the Union and their translation into equitable mechanisms for action, particularly in respect of issues related to Internet management, taking into consideration the special initiatives for full gender equality, with regard for those with special needs, including the disabled and incapacitated and the elderly, the youth initiative, issues related to indigenous peoples, telecommunications/ICTs for disaster relief and mitigation, and the child online protection initiative,

*undertakes*

to continue to shorten the time-frames for implementation of the Digital Solidarity Agenda, beginning with the Geneva Plan of Action, the outcomes of the Connect Africa summit and the Connect CIS summit, the Tunis Agenda and the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, and to deploy parallel efforts from which all countries may benefit, in order to arrive at international methods and specific mechanisms for increasing international cooperation to bridge the digital divide,

*resolves to request the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to continue to follow up its work pursuant to Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference in creating social connectivity indicators for the digital divide, standard indicators for each country and a single index, in cooperation with the competent organizations in the relevant United Nations agencies, using available statistics so that charts can be compiled to illustrate the current situation of the digital divide in each country and region;
- 2 to continue to advocate the advantages of developing a low-cost high-quality ICT-customer computer, that can be directly connected to the legacy networks supporting the Internet and Internet applications, so that economies of scale can be achieved on account of their acceptability at the global level, taking into consideration the possibility of satellite use of this computer;
- 3 to continue to assist in developing a user-awareness campaign in order to build user trust and confidence in ICT applications;
- 4 to ensure that special programmes under the centres of excellence continue to address the specific issue of ICT training for poverty alleviation, and to give top priority to these centres;
- 5 to continue to replicate innovative models such as the Grameen Village Phone in order to reduce poverty in other developing countries successfully;
- 6 to continue to identify key ICT applications in rural areas and to cooperate with specialized organizations with a view to developing a standardized user-friendly content format that overcomes the barrier of literacy and language;
- 7 to continue to assist in reducing access costs by encouraging manufacturers to develop appropriate technology scalable to broadband applications, this having been adopted as a key objective of the Union as a whole and ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) in particular, and having a low operating and maintenance cost;
- 8 to continue to promote the establishment of multipurpose community telecentres taking account of the local environment;
- 9 to encourage members to provide ITU with ICT rural experiences, which can then be put on the ITU-D website;
- 10 to continue to assist the Member States and Sector Members in developing a pro-competition policy and regulatory framework for ICTs, including online services and electronic commerce, as well as capacity building in connectivity and accessibility, taking into account the special needs of women and disadvantaged groups;
- 11 to continue to encourage development of broadcast-mode methods for promoting ICT uses in rural areas;
- 12 to continue to help in promoting greater participation of women in ICT initiatives, particularly in rural areas.

NOTE – When this resolution is implemented by BDT, the effect of the updating of Resolution 139 on bridging the digital divide by the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) must be taken into account.

## RESOLUTION 38 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Development of the Youth Forum in the Telecommunication Development Bureau**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 38 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,

*considering*

- a)* the extraordinary success of the Youth Forums, and the role of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) in the success of such events, especially their active participation at ITU exhibitions, particularly the last TELECOM exhibition and Forum sessions (ITU TELECOM World 2009);
- b)* the need expressed by youth that ITU should continue to involve them in its major events;
- c)* the demonstrated competences of youth in information and communication technology (ICT) to provide future impetus for social and economic development;
- d)* the need to encourage the participation of youth in ICTs;
- e)* the need to protect youth from abuse and exploitation through ICTs, expressed in the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;
- f)* the need to link ITU to the future of ICT through youth activities,

*recognizing*

- a)* the enthusiasm and the ideals that youth can bring to the sector, and their desire to help create and work for a fair and better world;
- b)* the role of ICTs in protecting youth, enhancing their development and protecting them in childhood,

*noting*

the importance of portraying the enormous scope of talent required in the telecommunication sector, and the need for human resources from a wide variety of backgrounds to manage and utilize telecommunication technologies and services for bridging the digital divide,

*resolves*

- 1 that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) continue to support the Youth Forums and promote the interests and capabilities of youth in ICT, as a means of linking ITU's development efforts with the leaders of tomorrow;

2 that ITU-D develop and strengthen actions to make ICTs accessible to youth, in particular to the disadvantaged and marginalized, thereby bridging the digital divide,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to seek appropriate means to integrate youth issues into the activities of BDT, including through programmes with emphasis on capacity building;

2 to establish a mechanism for coordination for the Youth Forum, and follow-up support for the development of ICT capabilities of youth,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to bring this resolution to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) with a view to releasing appropriate resources for the corresponding activities and functions,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

to develop partnerships with BDT in order to interest youth in ICT and in ITU.

## RESOLUTION 39 (Istanbul, 2002)

**Agenda for connectivity in the Americas and Quito Action Plan**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*recognizing*

that the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Americas, assembled in Quebec City in April 2001, recognized that an extraordinary technological revolution is taking place, one which will have profound social, cultural, political and economic repercussions, and one which has the potential to create the information society through greater ability to access knowledge and improved use of information, by means of information and communications technologies (ICT),

*considering*

- a) that, in accordance with the mandate handed down by the Heads of State and Government, CITELE has established an "Agenda for Connectivity in the Americas and Quito Action Plan";
- b) that the Agenda for Connectivity has been developed in accordance with the following principles:
  - 1) each country should develop a national vision and an agenda for connectivity appropriate to its circumstances, initiated by the highest levels of government, and, where appropriate, under direction from the Head of State;
  - 2) national connectivity agendas must be conceived and executed with the active and ongoing participation of society's fundamental players – government and civil society, including the private sector;
  - 3) national connectivity agendas should be developed around three fundamental components: infrastructure or access, applications for the use of the infrastructure, and high-quality content to be delivered via the infrastructure;
  - 4) recognition of the importance of promoting the development of national and regional content to promote countries' respective cultural identities, to encourage the use of each country's languages, including indigenous languages, without excluding or restricting access to international content;
  - 5) ongoing monitoring and performance measurement of elements of the connectivity agenda, adapted to national realities, to ensure the success and updating of the agenda for connectivity as it develops;
- c) that, based on those principles, "connectivity" may be defined as "a society's internal capacity for communication with its global environment through the use of telecommunications, information technologies, and through the products of its content industries. The purpose of connectivity is to enable each country of the hemisphere to evolve towards the information and knowledge-based society. Connectivity is the solution to the digital divide";
- d) that ITU has the capacity and the mandate to bring together all regional initiatives to achieve connectivity in a global context,

*resolves*

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 promote the exchange of information on the development of connectivity activities globally.

## RESOLUTION 40 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Group on capacity-building initiatives**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

- a) the principles relating to capacity building in the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Geneva Declaration of Principles, in §§ 29 and 34 thereof;
- b) the provisions of § 11 in the WSIS Geneva Plan of Action;
- c) the provisions of §§ 14 and 32 of the WSIS Tunis Commitment;
- d) the provisions of §§ 22, 23a), 26g), 51 and 90c), d), k) and n) of the WSIS Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;
- e) that ITU is one of the moderators/facilitators identified under Action Line C4 in the Annex to the Tunis Agenda, alongside the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD),

*considering*

- a) that human resources are still the most vital asset of any organization, and development and management skills continuously need to be reviewed;
- b) that critical to the development of these skills is the continuation of ongoing training and exchange of ideas with other training, learning and development professionals;
- c) that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) continues to play a pivotal role in the development of such skills through its numerous activities, including its capacity building and digital inclusion programme, and its activities in the field, with the excellent legacy of the Technical Cooperation Department of ITU in this domain prior to the creation of BDT;
- d) that the major capacity-building initiatives undertaken by BDT, including the ITU Academy initiative<sup>1</sup>, global and regional human capacity development forums, and the centres of excellence and Internet training centres initiatives, have greatly contributed to addressing these issues, and that their aims are in line with the outputs of WSIS, in cooperation with all programmes, and with the two study groups, each according to their respective field of competence;
- e) that training, learning and development professionals are the individuals best equipped:
  - to collaborate with BDT where specific assistance is required;

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<sup>1</sup> In an effort to streamline and consolidate its numerous capacity-building efforts in the area of ICTs and telecommunications, BDT launched the ITU Academy, which encompasses its related programme activities and partnership initiatives, including the centres of excellence and Internet training centres.

- to assist in harmonizing the activities referred to in *d)* above in order to eliminate possible overlap, and to assist in their review;
- f)* that it is necessary for BDT to systematize its numerous capacity-building activities, treating them in a holistic, coordinated, integrated and transparent manner to meet the overall strategic objectives of the ITU Academy;
- g)* that it is necessary for BDT to consult regularly with members on their capacity-building priorities and to implement activities accordingly;
- h)* that it is necessary for BDT to report to the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) on the initiatives and activities undertaken and results achieved, in order to allow members to be fully informed of difficulties encountered and progress made, and to guide BDT in its activities in this field,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to establish a Group on Capacity-Building Initiatives (GCBI) composed of competent capacity-development experts, familiar with the needs of their regions, to enhance the ability of ITU members to assist ITU-D, and to contribute to the successful implementation of its capacity-building activities in an integrated manner in cooperation with all programmes, and with the two study groups, each according to its respective field of competence;
- 2 that this group shall include two capacity-building experts representing each of the six regions, that participation shall also be open to all interested Member States and Sector Members, and that the group shall work with BDT staff electronically or, where appropriate, face-to-face, in order to:
  - i) assist in identifying global trends in the domain of ICTs and capacity building;
  - ii) assist in identifying regional needs and priorities for capacity-building activities, evaluating the progress of related BDT activities, and make proposals to eliminate any overlapping activities and harmonize ongoing initiatives, etc.;
  - iii) assist BDT in designing and implementing an integrated framework for ITU Academy activities, to be implemented during the period 2011-2014;
  - iv) provide advice on the development of formal ICT-curricula design and content for both general ICT literacy and specialized skills;
  - v) provide advice on accreditation and certification based on regional and/or international standards;
  - vi) provide advice on initiatives, academic alliances and partnerships that further the overall strategic objectives of the ITU Academy, including integration with, *inter alia*, centres of excellence, Internet training centres and ITU regional offices;
  - vii) provide advice on standards for quality assurance and monitoring of courses delivered through the ITU Academy partnerships, including those delivered through the centres of excellence, Internet training centres and/or academic institutions;

- viii) submit a report to be presented and discussed during the annual TDAG meeting, including achievements and proposed recommendations on future actions that may need to be taken;
- ix) act as regional representatives in the related biennial forums organized by BDT;
- 3 to provide the necessary support for the group to carry out its work effectively;
- 4 to take due account of any recommendations of the group.

## RESOLUTION 43 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Assistance for implementing IMT**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 43 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,

*considering*

- a) the continuous need to promote IMT throughout the world, and in particular in developing countries<sup>1</sup>;
- b) the Guidelines on the smooth transition of existing mobile networks to IMT for the developing countries as adopted by Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), and after recent amendment by that study group in conclusion of its work in September 2009 based on the opinion of Working Party 5D of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R);
- c) the tremendous expansion in these networks, especially in the developing countries,

*noting*

- a) the excellent work of the relevant ITU-R and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) study groups in this regard;
- b) the Handbook for deployment of IMT systems prepared jointly by the three Sectors and its newly adopted supplement by the other two Sectors;
- c) the adoption by this conference of Question 25/2,

*resolves*

to include support for implementation aspects of IMT and support for their implementation as one priority in the action plan adopted by this conference for developing countries,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

in close collaboration with the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), as well as the relevant regional telecommunication organizations:

1 to continue encouraging and assisting developing countries to implement IMT systems using the relevant ITU Recommendations, in particular those related to the radio technologies and the standards recommended by ITU, in order to meet their national requirements for the implementation of IMT in the short, medium and long term;

2 to disseminate as widely as possible the above-mentioned guidelines and amendments thereto, which are recommended to be used for the evolution of second-generation to IMT;

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

3 to provide assistance to administrations on the use and interpretation of ITU Recommendations relating to IMT adopted by both ITU-R and ITU-T;

4 to promote training on strategic planning for the transition from second-generation to IMT taking into account specific national and regional requirements and characteristics and based on the above guidelines and amendments thereto,

*invites ITU-D Study Group 2*

to take into account the contents of this updated resolution when conducting studies under Question 25/2, and to maintain close cooperation in this matter with ITU-R Study Group 5 (specifically, Working Party 5D) and ITU-T Study Group 13,

*encourages Member States*

to provide all support for the implementation of this resolution and for the future work on Question 25/2.

## RESOLUTION 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity,  
including countering and combating spam**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

- a) Resolution 45 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);
- b) the noble principles, aims and objectives embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- c) WTDC-06's fundamental support for Doha Programme 3 (E-strategies and ICT applications), confirming that ITU shall play a leading facilitating role for Action Line C5 in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs);
- d) the cybersecurity-related provisions of the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda;
- e) Goal 4 of the strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011, approved by Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which states that ITU can achieve its overall mission by developing tools, based on contributions from the membership, to promote end-user confidence, and to safeguard the efficiency, security, integrity and interoperability of networks;
- f) 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);
- g) the adoption at WTDC-06 of a new Question 22/1, entitled "Securing information and communication networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity";
- h) the report of the Chairman of the High-Level Group of Experts (HLEG) of the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA), established by the ITU Secretary-General pursuant to the requirements of Action Line C5 on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and in accordance with Resolution 140 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of ITU as sole facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5, and Resolution 58 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on encouraging the creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries;
- i) Resolution 69 of this conference, on the creation of national and regional computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation among them,

*considering*

- a) the role of telecommunications/ICTs as effective tools to promote peace, security and stability and to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law, and the need to confront the escalating challenges and growing threats resulting from the abuse of this technology, including for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights (see also § 15 of the Tunis Commitment);

- b)* 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 levels, having regard to existing frameworks, for example: United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolutions 55/63 and 56/121 on combating the criminal misuse of information technologies and Resolutions 57/239, 58/199 and 64/211 on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures; regional initiatives including, but not limited to, the Council of Europe's Convention on Cybercrime (§ 40 of the Tunis Agenda); and international partnerships;
- c)* that UNGA Resolution 64/211 invites Member States to use, if and when they deem appropriate, the voluntary self-assessment tool that is annexed to the resolution for national efforts;
- d)* the need for Member States to develop national cybersecurity programmes centred around a national plan, public-private partnerships, a sound legal foundation, a watch, warning, response and recovery capability, and a culture of awareness, using as a guide the Report on best practices for a national approach to cybersecurity: building blocks for organizing national cybersecurity efforts, drawn up under Question 22 of Study Group 1 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D);
- e)* that the considerable and increasing losses which users of telecommunication/ICT systems have incurred from the growing problem of cybercrime and deliberate sabotage worldwide alarm all developed and developing nations of the world without exception;
- f)* the reasons behind the adoption of Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference 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";
- g)* the outcomes of several ITU activities related to cybersecurity, especially, but not limited to, the ones coordinated by the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in order to fulfil ITU's mandate as facilitator for the implementation of Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs);
- h)* that Objective 1 of ITU-D, set under the strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011, approved in Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), is to organize and strengthen cooperation among ITU-D members and between ITU-D and other stakeholders, reflecting the relevant WSIS outcomes;
- i)* that the fact, among others, that critical telecommunication/ICT infrastructures are interconnected at global level means that low infrastructure security in one country could result in greater vulnerability and risks in others,

*recalling further*

- a) the desire and commitment of all concerned to build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society, premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and multilateralism, and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, so that people everywhere can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge, in order to achieve their full potential and to attain the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals;
- b) the provisions of §§ 4, 5 and 55 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles, and the fact that freedom of expression and the free flow of information, ideas and knowledge are beneficial to development;
- c) that the Tunis phase of WSIS represented a unique opportunity to raise awareness of the benefits that telecommunications/ICTs can bring to humanity and the manner in which they can transform people's activities, interaction and lives, and thus increase confidence in the future,

*recognizing*

- a) that measures undertaken to ensure the stability and security of telecommunication/ICT networks, to fight cybercrime and to counter spam must protect and respect the provisions for privacy and freedom of expression as contained in the relevant parts of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (see also § 42 of the Tunis Agenda);
- b) the need to take appropriate actions and preventive measures, as determined by law, against abusive uses of telecommunications/ICTs as mentioned in connection with "Ethical dimensions of the information society" in the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action (§ 43 of the Tunis Agenda), the need to counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations on telecommunication/ICT networks, while respecting human rights and complying with other obligations under international law, as outlined in operative paragraph 81 of UNGA Resolution 60/1 on the 2005 world summit outcome, the importance of the security, continuity and stability of telecommunication/ICT networks and the need to protect telecommunication/ICT networks from threats and vulnerabilities (§ 45 of the Tunis Agenda), while ensuring respect for privacy and the protection of personal information and data, whether via adoption of legislation, the implementation of collaborative frameworks, best practices and self-regulatory and technological measures by business and users (§ 46 of the Tunis Agenda);
- c) the need to effectively confront challenges and threats resulting from the use of telecommunications/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, and to work to prevent the abuse of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights;
- d) the role of telecommunications/ICTs in the protection of children and in enhancing their development, and the need to strengthen action to protect children and youth from abuse and defend their rights in the context of telecommunications/ICTs, emphasizing that the best interests of the child are a key consideration;

- e) the desire and commitment of all concerned to build a people-centred, inclusive and secure development-oriented information society, premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and multilateralism, and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, so that people everywhere can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge in complete security, in order to achieve their full potential and to attain the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) the provisions of §§ 4, 5 and 55 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles, and the fact that freedom of expression and the free flow of information, ideas and knowledge are beneficial to development;
- g) that the Tunis phase of WSIS represented a unique opportunity to raise awareness of the benefits that telecommunications/ICTs can bring to humanity and the manner in which they can transform people's activities, interaction and lives, and thus increase confidence in the future, conditional upon the secure use of telecommunications/ICTs, as the implementation of the Summit outcomes has demonstrated;
- h) the need to deal effectively with the significant and growing problem posed by spam, as called for in § 41 of the Tunis Agenda, as well as, *inter alia*, spam, cybercrime, viruses, worms and denial-of-service attacks, as called for in Goal 4 of the strategic plan in Annex 1 to Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006),

*noting*

- a) that Resolution 50 (Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, on cybersecurity, and Resolution 52 (Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, on countering and combating spam, include the study of technical aspects for reducing the impact of these phenomena;
- b) the work of Study Group 17 (security) of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on public key infrastructures, identity management, digital signatures, the security manual, the security standards roadmap and the cybersecurity information exchange framework;
- c) that the enormous increase in spam is a significant and growing problem for users, networks and the Internet as a whole, and that the issue of cybersecurity should be addressed at appropriate national, regional and international levels, with the aim of combating spam, in particular criminal spam;
- d) that the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) encourages international cooperation aimed at proposing strategies for solutions to enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs;
- e) that cooperation and collaboration among Sector Members contributes to building and maintaining a culture of cybersecurity,

*resolves*

- 1 to continue to recognize cybersecurity as one of ITU's priority activities and to continue to address, within its area of core competence, the issue of securing and building confidence in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, by raising awareness, identifying best practices and developing appropriate training material in order to promote a culture of cybersecurity;

2 to continue to collaborate, cooperate and share information among relevant international and regional organizations on cybersecurity-related initiatives within ITU's areas of competence,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to continue to organize, in conjunction with Programme 2 and based on member contributions, and in collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, meetings of Member States, Sector Members and other appropriate relevant stakeholders to discuss ways and means to enhance cybersecurity;

2 to carry out studies on strengthening the cybersecurity of developing countries at regional and universal level, based on a clear identification of their needs, particularly those relating to telecommunication/ICT use, including the protection of children and youth;

3 to support Member States' initiatives regarding mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity;

4 to assist the developing countries in enhancing their states of preparedness in order to ensure a high and effective level of security for their critical telecommunication/ICT infrastructures;

5 to assist Member States in the establishment of an appropriate framework between developing countries allowing rapid response to major incidents, and propose an action plan to increase their protection;

6 to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General's initiative on cybersecurity, and with the other ITU Sectors in accordance with the Bureau's mandate;

7 to report the results of the implementation of this resolution to the next WTDC,

*invites the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau, the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to work towards the preparation of a document relating to a possible memorandum of understanding (MoU) among interested Member States, including the legal analysis of the MoU and its scope of application, 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 at its 2011 session for consideration and any action, as appropriate;

2 to support IMPACT, FIRST and other global or regional cybersecurity projects, as appropriate, and to invite all countries, particularly developing countries, to take part in these activities,

*requests the Secretary-General*

1 to bring this resolution to the attention of the next plenipotentiary conference for consideration and required action, as appropriate;

2 to report the results of these activities to the Council and to the Plenipotentiary Conference in 2014,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

- 1 to provide the necessary support for and participate actively in the implementation of this resolution;
- 2 to recognize cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, as a high-priority item and to take appropriate action and contribute to building confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs at the national and international level;
- 3 to encourage access providers to protect themselves from the risks identified, guarantee the continuity of services provided and notify security infringements,

*invites Member States*

to establish an appropriate framework allowing rapid response to major incidents, and propose an action plan to increase their protection.

## RESOLUTION 46 (Doha, 2006)

**Assistance and promotion for indigenous communities in the world:  
Information society through information and communication technology**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Doha, 2006),

*recognizing*

- a) the need to achieve the goal of digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) for all, including disadvantaged, marginalized and vulnerable groups and indigenous peoples, and to facilitate accessibility of ICTs for all, in the framework of access to information and knowledge;
- b) the need to ensure the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the information society, as outlined in the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Tunis Commitment, and to contribute to the development of their communities using ICTs, based on tradition and self-sustainability,

*considering*

- a) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002) decided to include relevant provisions in the work programmes of the Istanbul Action Plan, with a view to supporting Member States in addressing the special needs of indigenous peoples, to create dedicated actions and projects with respect to equitable access, use and knowledge of ICT, based on the preservation of their heritage and cultural legacy;
- b) that, as proof of the special attention which ITU in general and the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) in particular give to assistance to indigenous peoples' initiatives, during the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in November 2005, ITU signed with the Navajo Nation and the Observatory for Cultural and Audiovisual Communication (OCCAM) a memorandum of understanding (MoU) targeting the development of projects for indigenous peoples worldwide, as well as the provision of ICTs to their communities, while respecting their traditions and cultural patrimony,

*taking into account*

that the WSIS phase 1 and 2 statements, the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society have expressly reinforced several activities related to indigenous peoples,

*recognizing*

that the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) and the International Indigenous Steering Committee (IISC) delivered a multistakeholder report to the Tunis WSIS plenary in November 2005, highlighting, among other things, that:

- there are more than 370 million indigenous people around the world;
- the development of indigenous-specific needs through ICTs must be affirmed by all stakeholders if the digital divide is to be truly bridged;

- public-private partnerships and multistakeholder cooperation are essential to meet the needs of indigenous groups more effectively toward their integration in the information society;
- that the indigenous issue represents by itself a complex activity of BDT,

*invites the World Telecommunication Development Conference and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to ensure, within the available resources and partnerships to be implemented, that the necessary financial and human resources are allocated within BDT to respond to the existing global initiative for indigenous peoples;
- 2 to recognize the importance of issues of concern to indigenous peoples worldwide in the determination of priority activities for the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector;
- 3 to encourage Sector Members to promote the integration of indigenous peoples in the information society worldwide and to promote ICT projects that respond to their specific needs;
- 4 in line with the above, the ITU mandate, the WSIS outcomes and the Millennium Development Goals, to recognize the global initiative of the assistance to indigenous peoples worldwide as an integral part of the activities of BDT,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to bring the assistance provided by BDT through its activities to indigenous peoples 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.

## RESOLUTION 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Enhancement of knowledge and effective application of  
ITU Recommendations in developing countries<sup>1</sup>,  
including conformance and interoperability  
testing of systems manufactured on the  
basis of ITU Recommendations**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 47 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU Recommendations in developing countries,

*considering*

that Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to work closely with each other to bridge the standardization gap between developing and developed countries in such areas as conducting case studies on the application of Recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) or organizing training courses and workshops for this purpose,

*recognizing*

that Resolutions 44 and 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) resolved to implement the action plan aimed at bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries, which includes five programmes (Strengthening standard-making capabilities; Assisting the Telecommunication Development Bureau in enhancing efforts in respect of standards application; Human resource building; Flagship groups for bridging the standardization gap; and Fundraising for bridging the standardization gap), and that Resolution 76 (Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA calls on ITU-T to assist developing countries in identifying human and institutional capacity-building and training opportunities on conformance and interoperability testing,

*noting*

a) that understanding ITU Recommendations and related international standards in order to apply new technology to the network appropriately and effectively is essential for the implementation of Resolution 76 (Johannesburg, 2008) on studies related to conformance and interoperability testing, assistance to developing countries, and a possible future ITU Mark programme;

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

b) the lack of practical information on the application of ITU Recommendations and related standards of other countries and on how to conduct full conformance and interoperability testing in developing countries, and the lack of guidelines on applying these technical documents,

*resolves to invite Member States and Sector Members*

1 to engage in activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations in developing countries;

2 to introduce best-practice application of ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations, in, for example, but not limited to, fibre-optic transmission technology, broadband network technology, next-generation networks and information security, by organizing training courses and workshops especially for developing countries,

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

1 to encourage the participation of developing countries in training courses and workshops organized by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) so as to introduce best practices in the application of ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations, for example by providing fellowships;

2 to assist developing countries in building their capacity, in collaboration with ITU-T, so as to be able to perform conformance testing of equipment and systems, relevant to their needs, in accordance with the relevant Recommendations;

3 to assist the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), in collaboration with the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) and, as appropriate, with equipment and systems manufacturers and internationally and regionally recognized standards-development organizations, in conducting conformance assessment and interoperability testing events, preferably in the developing countries, to encourage developing countries to attend these events, to collaborate with the Director of TSB to build the capacity of the developing countries to effectively participate and be involved in these events, and to provide views of developing countries on this issue following a questionnaire addressed by Programme 1 to the ITU members;

4 to coordinate and facilitate the participation of specialists from developing countries in the work of international or regional test laboratories of organizations or entities specialized in conformance assessment and interoperability testing, in order for them to gain on-the-job experience;

5 to collaborate with the Director of TSB in order to implement the recommended actions on Resolution 76 (Johannesburg, 2008) as endorsed by the ITU Council at its 2009 session;

6 to assign to Programme 1 the responsibility for following up implementation of this resolution, to conduct a field study on the economic feasibility of and need for creating regional laboratories in areas which may need them (the Africa region, the Arab region, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Americas region and the Asia and Pacific region) for conformance and interoperability testing of manufactured systems in relation to ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations, and to report to the Council on the results of this field study;

7 to submit a periodic report to the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group on the implementation of this resolution as well as a report to the next WTDC in 2014 on implementation of this resolution, which shall also contain lessons learned with a view to updating the resolution for the phase after 2014.

## RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Strengthening cooperation among telecommunication regulators**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

- a) Resolution 48 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- b) Resolution 138 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the Global Symposium for Regulators,

*considering*

- a) that telecommunication reform has globally been implemented in many developing countries<sup>1</sup>;
- b) that the reform is characterized by new laws and policies and the establishment of regulatory agencies to implement reform in a new dynamic international environment;
- c) that the success of telecommunication reform will mostly depend on the establishment and implementation of an effective regulatory framework;
- d) that the regulators are called upon to maintain an effective balance of interest among all stakeholders by promoting fair competition and ensuring an equal-opportunity environment for all players,

*recognizing*

- a) that telecommunication regulators have been increasing;
- b) the importance of information sharing among regulators, particularly long-standing regulators and newly established ones;
- c) the importance and necessity of cooperation among these entities at the regional level,

*recalling further*

- a) the relevant Hyderabad Action Plan programme, especially regulatory symposia, forums, seminars and workshops;
- b) the recommendations of past global symposia for regulators (GSR) on the creation of a global exchange programme for regulators;
- c) the success of the global exchange programme for regulators,

*noting*

that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) has continued the Global Regulatory Exchange,

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

*resolves*

- 1 to continue the specific platform for telecommunication regulators to share and exchange matters concerning regulatory issues electronically (G-REX);
- 2 that ITU, and in particular the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), should continue to support regulatory reform by sharing information and experiences;
- 3 that BDT should continue to coordinate and facilitate joint activities relating to telecommunication policy and regulatory issues with regional and subregional regulatory organizations and associations;
- 4 that ITU-D should continue to provide further technical cooperation, regulatory exchange, capacity building and expert advice, with the support of its regional offices,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to continue to rotate GSR in different regions, to the extent possible;
- 2 to promote the formal meetings of regulators and regulatory associations at GSR and encourage the participation of all associations;
- 3 to continue to have a specific platform for regulators and regulatory associations;
- 4 to organize, coordinate and facilitate activities that promote information sharing among regulators and regulatory associations on key regulatory issues at the international and regional level;
- 5 to organize seminars, regional workshops and training programmes and other activities to help strengthen newly established regulators,

*invites the ITU-D study groups*

each within its mandate, to adopt the guidelines and best practices issued annually by GSR and to take them into account in their studies on relevant Questions,

*calls upon Member States*

to offer to the governments of countries in special need all possible assistance and support for regulatory reform, whether bilaterally, multilaterally or through the special action of the Union,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to transmit this resolution to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) in order to ensure that appropriate attention is given to these activities, in particular within the framework of the implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes, and in regard to the role of regulators in the implementation of the strategic plan for the Union.

RESOLUTION 49 (Doha, 2006)

**Special actions for the least developed countries  
and small island developing states**

[DELETED BY WTDC-10]<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Integrated into Resolution 16 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010).

## RESOLUTION 50 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Optimal integration of information and communication technologies**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010,

*recalling*

Resolution 50 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC),

*considering*

- a) the role of ITU, in particular the specific functions of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D);
- b) the continuing disparity between those who have and those who do not have access to information and communication technologies (ICT), referred to as the "digital divide";
- c) the many stakeholders in the public, private, academic, non-governmental organization and multilateral sectors who are seeking to bridge this divide;
- d) the progress accomplished in the implementation of the outcomes of Phases 1 and 2 of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS),

*bearing in mind*

- a) that this continuing difference in access to ICTs leads to an extreme escalation of social disparities, with negative impacts on the social and economic environment in the various regions excluded from use of ICTs;
- b) the interest shown by WSIS in ICT integration and the role of the three Sectors in this regard,

*recognizing*

- a) ITU's role as a catalyst, and in particular that of ITU-D as coordinator and promoter of the rational use of resources in the context of the various projects intended to narrow the digital divide;
- b) that the integration models supported by the ITU Member States are an element that integrates, facilitates and does not exclude, one which takes into account the individual characteristics of all existing projects, respecting their autonomy and independence;
- c) that the integration models propose ways to increase the profitability of existing infrastructure, to lower the cost of developing and implementing ICT projects and platforms, to provide for the sharing of expertise and skills, and to foster intraregional and extraregional technology transfers,

*resolves*

1 that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) continue to adopt the necessary measures to implement regional projects derived from the non-exclusive integration models which it has acquired, 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 in line with the outputs of Phases 1 and 2 of WSIS;

- 2 that BDT use the funds at its disposal to attain that objective;
- 3 that BDT continue to play a central role in this initiative,

*invites the six regional groups of Member States in the Telecommunication Development Sector*

when implementing Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference, to select a project among those proposed for the regions that reflects optimal integration of information and communication technologies.

## RESOLUTION 51 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Provision of assistance and support to Iraq  
to rebuild and re-equip its public telecommunication systems**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

- a) Resolution 51 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- b) Resolution 34 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) the noble principles, intentions and goals embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- d) the purposes of the Union, as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

*conscious*

- a) that the telecommunication infrastructure in the Republic of Iraq has been destroyed by two and a half decades of war and most of the systems currently in use have become antiquated through long years of use;
- b) that the substantial losses the public telecommunication systems in Iraq have suffered should be a matter of concern to the entire international community, especially ITU;
- c) that telecommunication systems are fundamental for rebuilding and rehabilitation and for enhancing the social and economic development of nations, particularly those that have suffered the effects of war;
- d) that, under present circumstances, Iraq will be unable to rebuild or develop its telecommunication systems to an acceptable level without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations;
- e) that similar resolutions have been adopted in relation to countries experiencing similar circumstances to those which Iraq is experiencing,

*having regard to*

the difficulties that were faced in the implementation of Resolution 51 (Doha, 2006),

*noting*

- a) that Iraq has not received appropriate assistance from ITU;
- b) the efforts which have been and are being deployed by the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau to provide assistance to other countries that have recently emerged from the conditions of war they endured,

*resolves*

1 that special measures need to be taken, within the framework and available budgetary resources of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, to provide the appropriate assistance to Iraq;

2 to support Iraq in rebuilding and overhauling its telecommunication infrastructure, establishing institutions, establishing tariffs, developing human resources and setting up training operations outside Iraqi territory if necessary, and to provide other forms of assistance, including technical assistance,

*calls upon Member States*

to offer all possible assistance in this area, within the framework of the special measures provided by ITU for this purpose,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to continue taking immediate measures to assist Iraq to the extent possible within available resources;

2 to take all possible measures to mobilize additional resources to this aim;

3 to submit an annual report to the ITU Council on the progress achieved in implementing this resolution and the mechanisms employed to tackle difficulties as they arise,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to bring to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) the need to allocate a specific budget for Iraq as from the beginning of 2011.

## RESOLUTION 52 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Strengthening the executing agency role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

- a) Resolution 52 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- b) Resolution 135 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU participation in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other programmes of the United Nations system,

*considering*

- a) that, in accordance with No. 118 of the ITU Constitution, one of the functions of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) is 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 projects related to information and communication technology (ICT) by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;
- b) that the World Summit on the Information society (WSIS) recognized the key role that ITU can play in executing many of the projects pursuant to the WSIS outcomes;
- c) that, through initiatives of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and the regional offices, and some other efforts, including partnerships, there is significant local expertise that has developed over time;
- d) that partnerships between the public and private sectors are recognized as an efficient way of implementing sustainable ITU projects,

*recognizing*

- a) that the final outputs of the WSIS process have an impact on the definition of the future activities of ITU in general and ITU-D in particular;
- b) that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) adopted resolutions on ITU's role in the implementation of and follow-up to the Geneva Plan of Action, emphasizing that any follow-up actions should be undertaken within the context of the Union's core competencies and within the financial and human resources available, and that the next plenipotentiary conference will update these resolutions on the role of ITU in implementing the Geneva Plan of Action,

*noting*

that the Director of the BDT continues to emphasize that the following principles should be applied during the operational planning process:

- focusing on development issues of a strategic nature;

- reducing the fragmentation of ITU-D activities, particularly at the country level, by integrating them into long-term projects and activities aimed at addressing issues that have the potential to exert significant impact on the development process;
- continuing to build effective partnerships around specific projects and long-term activities, particularly in relation to the initiatives adopted by the six regions;
- using, to the greatest extent possible, the professional potential of BDT staff for project implementation in the ITU central administration and regional offices;
- implementing a team-based project approach,

*taking into account*

- a) the continued implementation of results-based budgeting in ITU, the main feature of which is the identification of costs, expected results, performance indicators and priorities presented within the framework of well-defined outputs (defined as Sector or intersectoral products or services provided by ITU),
- b) the continued clear linkage between the strategic plan and financial plan for 2012-2015, and between strategic and operational planning, financial planning and budgeting, i.e. linking objectives, outputs, activities, expected results, performance indicators and priorities,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

on the basis of experience acquired in implementing Resolution 52 (Doha, 2006), the contents of Resolutions 135 (Antalya, 2006) and 139 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and other relevant resolutions,

- 1 to recognize the various benefits of involving locally available expertise, in the region and the country, as the case may be, in executing ITU projects in their region or country, and to stress the involvement of this expertise in the relevant ITU-D projects;
- 2 to standardize suitable methods and principles in the Hyderabad Action Plan, encouraging their definition and best practices for implementing the initiatives for the six regions, in the capacity of executing agency;
- 3 to ensure that, as far as possible, support costs and expenses borne by ITU-D in respect of project implementation under UNDP arrangements or other agreed financing arrangements are recovered;
- 4 to continue to conclude partnerships with Member States, Sector Members, financial institutions and international and regional organizations in order to finance activities pertaining to implementation of this resolution.

NOTE – When implementing this resolution, the updating of Resolution 135 (Antalya, 2006) by the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) will have to be taken into consideration.

## RESOLUTION 53 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Strategic and financial framework for the elaboration  
of the Hyderabad Action Plan**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*considering*

- a)* that, in accordance with No. 118 of the ITU Constitution and No. 209 of the ITU Convention, the duties of world telecommunication development conferences (WTDC) shall include: i) establishing work programmes and guidelines for defining telecommunication development questions and priorities, and ii) providing direction and guidance for the work programme of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D);
- b)* that, pursuant to Resolution 31 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of WTDC, the identification, analysis and consolidation of regional initiatives and projects, to be used as the basis for defining needs and priorities, formed a key input to this conference,

*recognizing*

- a)* that the 2008 session of the Council, in adopting Resolution 1282 (MOD 2008) on ITU's role in implementation and follow-up of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), emphasized that any follow-up actions be undertaken within the context of the Union's core competencies and within the financial and human resources available;
- b)* that, in considering the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, the extent to which the action lines for which ITU has either lead responsibility (Action Lines C2, C5 and C6) or a co-facilitation role are integrated into the work programme of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) is an important consideration from the point of view of human and financial resource allocation,

*noting*

that the Director of the BDT, in presenting the draft ITU-D operational plan for 2010-2013 to the 2009 session of the Council, emphasized that, in order to maximize the limited amount of resources available for Doha Action Plan activities, the following principles should be applied during the operational planning process, which remain valid for the current planning cycle:

- focusing on development issues of a strategic nature;
- building partnerships around specific projects and long-term activities;
- using to the greatest extent possible the professional potential of BDT staff for project implementation;
- implementing the results-based management (RBM) approach;
- continuing to mobilize extrabudgetary resources for the implementation of ITU-D's mandate,

*taking into account*

- a) the adoption of Resolution 1308 by the 2009 session of the Council, outlining the ITU biennial budget for 2010-2011, which continues to place resource constraints on the execution of programmes and activities of the Union;
- b) the continued implementation of results-based budgeting (RBB) in ITU, the main feature of which is the identification of costs, objectives, expected results, performance indicators and priorities presented within the framework of well-defined outputs (defined as Sector or intersectoral products or services provided by ITU);
- c) Resolution 1300, adopted by the Council at its 2009 session, to establish a working group for the elaboration of the draft strategic plan and draft financial plan for 2012-2015, which will be developed on the basis of a clear linkage of strategic and operational planning with financial planning and budgeting, i.e. linking objectives, outputs, activities, expected results, performance indicators and priorities,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

in the implementation of the Hyderabad Action Plan:

- 1 to recognize that the strategy of ITU-D, as set out in the outcomes and priorities of WTDC, and within the competencies of ITU-D, reflects the need for symmetry with the results of WSIS and with national development goals established by Member States;
- 2 to formulate and structure the activities and programmes of the Hyderabad Action Plan in a manner that facilitates their evaluation, given the critical need to ensure that such activities are assessed on an ongoing basis;
- 3 to take into account the human and financial resource constraints prevailing for the biennial budget 2010-2011 and expected to prevail for the next financial planning cycle (2012-2015);
- 4 to identify and implement multistakeholder partnership arrangements with, *inter alia*, international financial institutions, regional development banks, regional commissions of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and other agencies and departments of the United Nations, with international development agencies, regional telecommunication organizations and the private sector, in order to optimize the use of resources and avoid duplication of effort;
- 5 to continue efforts to identify additional sources of revenue and funding, pursuant to Resolution 13 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference, on resource mobilization and partnership for accelerating telecommunication/information and communication technology development, in order to ensure that the programmes and activities of ITU-D can be fully implemented;
- 6 to report on the results of implementation of this resolution to the next WTDC.

## RESOLUTION 54 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Information and communication technology applications**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

a) Resolution 54 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

b) Action Line C7 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, covering the following ICT applications:

- e-government
- e-business
- e-learning
- e-health
- e-employment
- e-environment
- e-agriculture
- e-science,

*considering*

a) the lessons learned from the implementation of Action Line C7 of the Tunis Agenda;

b) that the goal of using and disseminating information and communication technology (ICT) is to bring benefits in all aspects of our daily life, and that ICTs are enormously important in facilitating citizens' access to these applications;

c) that the sharing of infrastructure, when employed to support these applications, will lead to considerable savings in the cost of provision;

d) that the dissemination of these applications must give due regard to local needs in terms of language, culture and sustainable development;

e) that one of the principal advantages of satellite is access to remote, local communities without increased connection costs due to distance or to the geographical features of the areas in which the societies are located;

f) that the security and privacy of these applications require the building of confidence in the use of ICT for this purpose,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to continue to conduct detailed studies on these various applications, relying upon the expertise acquired in the implementation of Action Line C7, taking into consideration the means available for implementation (whether wireline, wireless, terrestrial, satellite, fixed, mobile, narrow-band or broadband), and giving priority to e-government, without however neglecting the other applications;

- 2 to take into consideration the importance of the security and confidentiality of these applications and of protection of privacy in some applications;
- 3 to support projects relating to these applications through strategic partnerships;
- 4 to increase technical support and training for these various applications;
- 5 to give priority to international and regional initiatives in this field and encourage cooperation;
- 6 to continue to make these applications a major strand for the activities of the relevant programme and to focus on its key role for the implementation of Question 17 of Study Group 2 in relation to e-government for the previous and forthcoming study periods;
- 7 to circulate the outputs of these applications on a regular basis to all Member States;
- 8 to continue to inform forthcoming WTDCs of the lessons learned in relation to these applications and of any amendments the Director may propose with a view to updating this resolution.

## RESOLUTION 55 (Doha, 2006)

**Promoting gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Doha, 2006),

*noting*

- a)* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, namely the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda;
- b)* Resolution 70 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the inclusion of gender perspective in the work of the Union;
- c)* Resolution 44 (Istanbul, 2002) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, which calls for mainstreaming gender in programmes of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D);
- d)* Resolution 55 (Florianópolis, 2004) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which encourages gender mainstreaming in ITU-T activities;
- e)* the Memorandum of Understanding between ITU, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), signed in July 2000, which promotes cooperation to enable women to participate in, and benefit from, the current communications revolution,

*recognizing*

that information and communication technologies (ICTs) are tools through which gender equality can be advanced, and are integral to the creation of societies in which both women and men can substantively contribute and participate,

*considering*

- a)* the progress made by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) in the development and implementation of projects that target women and are gender sensitive, as well as in increasing the 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,

*welcomes*

the financial support by Norway contributing to ITU-D's effort to promote gender issues by establishing a gender unit in ITU, and that this contribution covered two years of gender expertise,

*resolves*

1 that the mission of the Working Group on Gender Issues is to work with ITU-D to promote gender equality in ICTs through recommending measures on policies and programmes at the international, regional and national levels, with continuous improvement of its working methods to this end;

2 that the established Gender Unit should support the work of the Working Group on Gender Issues and BDT activities in gender mainstreaming,

*further resolves*

to endorse the following action plan:

1 design, implement and support projects and programmes in developing countries and countries with economies in transition that are either specifically targeted to women or gender sensitive;

2 support the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data and the development of gender-sensitive indicators that will enable cross-country comparisons and reveal trends in the sector;

3 monitor and evaluate projects and programmes to assess gender implications;

4 provide gender mainstreaming capacity training to BDT staff responsible for the design and implementation of development projects and programmes and work with them to develop gender-sensitive projects as appropriate;

5 incorporate a gender perspective into study group Questions, where appropriate;

6 mobilize resources for gender-sensitive projects and projects specifically targeted to women;

7 develop partnerships with other United Nations agencies to promote the use of ICTs in projects aimed at women,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to ensure that the necessary resources within the budgetary limits are allocated to the action plan above,

*invites the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to assist members:

1 to encourage the mainstreaming of a gender perspective through appropriate administrative mechanisms and processes within regulatory agencies and ministries and to promote inter-organizational cooperation on this issue within the telecommunication sector;

2 to provide concrete advice, in the form of guidelines for gender-sensitive project development and evaluation in the telecommunication sector;

- 3 to increase awareness of gender issues among members through the collection and dissemination of information related to gender issues and ICTs and through best practices on gender-sensitive programming;
- 4 to establish partnerships with Sector Members in order to develop and/or support specific ICT projects that target women in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition;
- 5 to encourage Sector Members to promote gender equality in the ICT sector through financial commitments to specific projects involving women;
- 6 to support active involvement of women experts in ITU-D study groups and other ITU-D activities,

*invites the Plenipotentiary Conference*

to build on and consolidate past accomplishments, by providing the necessary financial and human resources for the effective and sustained integration of a gender perspective in the development activities of ITU, and to instruct the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the attention of the United Nations Secretary-General in an effort to promote increased coordination and cooperation for development policies, programmes and projects that link ICTs to the promotion of gender equality.

RESOLUTION 56 (Doha, 2006)

**Creation of a new Question in Study Group 1 regarding access to  
telecommunication services for persons with disabilities**

[DELETED BY WTDC-10]

## RESOLUTION 57 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Assistance to Somalia**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 57 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) and Resolutions 34 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) and 34 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*recalling further*

the purposes of the Union, as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

*recognizing*

- a) that the telecommunication infrastructure in the Somali Democratic Republic remains completely destroyed by civil conflict, with limited recovery, and that the Somali network requires rehabilitation and reconstruction;
- b) that Somalia at present does not have an adequate national telecommunication infrastructure, access to international telecommunication networks or access to the Internet;
- c) that a telecommunication system is an essential input for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and relief operations in the country after Somalia was hit by the tsunami;
- d) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Somalia will not be able to rebuild its telecommunication systems without assistance from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

*noting*

that Somalia has not effectively benefited from the Union's assistance over a long period due to war in the country and the lack of a national government since 1991,

*resolves*

that special action be initiated by the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, with specialized and increased assistance from the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector and the ITU Radiocommunication Sector, resulting in the launch of a special initiative with funds allocated, within available budgetary resources, aimed at providing assistance and support to Somalia in rebuilding and modernizing its telecommunication infrastructure and in training activities,

*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,

*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 implement fully a programme of assistance for the least developed countries, of which reconstruction and rehabilitation of telecommunication/information and communication technology infrastructure is an integral part, and from which Somalia can receive focused assistance in various areas determined to be of high priority by the country;

2 to take immediate measures, to the extent possible within available resources, to assist in the period up to WTDC-14, focusing on staff training,

*requests 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 on the matter to the ITU Council.

## RESOLUTION 58 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**Access to information and communication technology for persons with disabilities, including persons with age-related disabilities**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recognizing*

- a) the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) special initiative on persons with disabilities, and studies under ITU-D Question 20/1 on access to telecommunication services for persons with disabilities;
- b) that the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in partnership with G3ict (Global Initiative for Inclusive Information Communication Technologies)<sup>1</sup>, has elaborated an e-Accessibility toolkit for policy-makers, which is freely available and accessible online, in order to (i) facilitate development of best policies and strategies for implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; (ii) provide a platform for sharing best practices on information and communication technology (ICT) disability issues; and (iii) set forth action steps for an effective policy framework;
- c) Resolution 70 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly relating to telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities;
- d) the following actions in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T): (i) studies under Question 4/2 on human factors-related issues for improvement of the quality of life through international telecommunications and Question 26/16 on accessibility to multimedia systems and services, including the recent Recommendation ITU-T F.790 on telecommunication accessibility guidelines for older persons and persons with disabilities; (ii) publication by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group of the guide for ITU study groups entitled "Considering end-user needs in developing Recommendations"; and (iii) creation of the Joint Coordination Activity on accessibility and human factors for the purposes of awareness-raising, advice, assistance, collaboration, coordination and networking;
- e) ongoing work in the ITU Radiocommunication Sector to bridge the digital disability divide;
- f) the formation by the Internet Governance Forum of the Dynamic Coalition on Accessibility and Disability, in which ITU-D participates,

*considering*

- a) that the World Health Organization estimates that ten per cent of the world's population has some type of disability, and that there are different types of disabilities (e.g. physical, mental and sensorial disabilities), each requiring special considerations when designing ICT public policy;

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<sup>1</sup> A flagship advocacy initiative of UN-GAID, the United Nations Global Alliance for ICT and Development, in collaboration with the secretariat of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

*b)* that one of the main challenges for the design and implementation of public policy for ICT accessibility is the non-availability of statistics that reflect access or use of ICT by persons with disabilities, many countries having only generic statistics on their population with disability without distinguishing between each type of disability or multiple disabilities (e.g. blind and deaf persons);

*c)* that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which came into force on 3 May 2008, requires States Parties to take appropriate measures:

- 1) ensure ICT and emergency service access to persons with disabilities on an equal basis (Article 9, § 1(*b*));
- 2) promote ICT access for persons with disabilities to new ICT services, including Internet (Article 9, § 2);
- 3) promote the design, production and distribution of accessible ICT at an early stage (Article 9, § 2(*h*));
- 4) ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise the right to freedom of expression and opinion (Article 21);
- 5) provide information in accessible formats and technologies appropriate to different kinds of disabilities in a timely manner and without additional cost (Article 21, § (*a*));
- 6) urge private entities that render services to the public to provide information and services in accessible and usable formats for persons with disabilities (Article 21, § (*c*));
- 7) encourage mass media (including information providers through Internet) to make their services accessible to persons with disabilities (Article 21, § (*d*));

*d)* that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities further states that there is discrimination on the basis of disability if there is denial of reasonable accommodation, considering "reasonable accommodation" to mean necessary and appropriate modification or adjustments not imposing a disproportionate or undue burden, to ensure to persons with disabilities the enjoyment or exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms (i.e. freedom of speech, access to information) (Article 2);

*e)* that States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities undertake to collect adequate information for formulating and implementing policies to give effect to the Convention, and that this information must be disaggregated, and should help identify and address barriers faced by persons with disabilities in exercising their rights (Article 31);

*f)* that maximizing access to ICT services, products and terminals for persons with disabilities will support autonomy of persons with disabilities, by enabling e-learning, enhancing their suitability for ICT jobs, allowing them to benefit from e-health, and such like;

*g)* that United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/106 adopting the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities requests the Secretary-General (in § 5) "... to implement progressively standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services of the United Nations system, taking into account relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular when undertaking renovations";

*h)* that persons with disabilities, both acting as individuals and through relevant organizations, should be involved in and participate in the process of elaborating legal/regulatory provisions, public policy and standards, pursuant to the rationale of "Nothing about us without us",

*recalling*

*a)* that the World Summit on the Information Society acknowledged that special attention should be given to the needs of older persons and persons with disabilities: (i) when elaborating national cyberstrategies, including educational, administrative and legislative measures; (ii) for using ICT in education and human resources development; (iii) in order that equipment and services offer easy and affordable access, under the principles of universal design and assistive technology; (iv) to promote telework and to increase employment opportunities for persons with disabilities; (v) for creation of content that is pertinent to persons with disabilities; and (vii) to create the required abilities for the use of ICT by persons with disabilities<sup>2</sup>;

*b)* the Cairo Declaration (November, 2007) and the Lusaka Declaration (July, 2008) on supporting access to ICT services for persons with disabilities, as well as the Phuket Declaration on tsunami preparedness for persons with disabilities (March, 2007) and the Hyderabad Declaration of the Internet Governance Forum on accessibility for persons with disabilities (December 2008),

*taking into account*

*a)* the principles that should govern ICT services, equipment and software in order to be accessible, namely: universal design, equal access, functional equivalence, accessibility, and affordability;

*b)* that ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities should be achieved through cooperation between governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society;

*c)* the importance of coordination and exchange of information by and between United Nations bodies concerned;

*d)* the prevailing difference in ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities in the regions, in countries, and within each country,

*resolves to invite Member States*

1 to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and to take the relevant measures to effectively make ICT services, equipment and software accessible to persons with disabilities;

2 to develop national laws, regulations, policies, guidelines or other mechanisms for ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities in accordance with the principles of equal access, functional equivalence, affordability and universal design, taking full advantage of available tools, guidelines and standards;

3 to collect disaggregated data on ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities aimed at creating e-accessibility statistics and – in the near future – relevant indicators that will contribute to the policy-making process;

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<sup>2</sup> Geneva Declaration of Principles, §§ 13 and 30; Geneva Plan of Action, §§ 9 e) and f), 19 and 23; Tunis Commitment, §§ 18 and 20; Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, § 90 c) and e).

- 4 to consider introducing ICT-accessible services for persons with disabilities, such as telecommunication/relay services (hearing and speech disabilities), accessible websites, public phones with accessibility features (e.g. volume control, information in Braille), public schools, institutions and community centres with a range of accessible equipment including screen readers, Braille printers, hearing aids, among others;
- 5 to encourage and enable active participation by persons with disabilities, both as individuals and as organizations, in the policy-making process for ICTs and related areas where ICTs have an impact, by ensuring that the consultation process, meetings and/or surveys are accessible to participation by persons with disabilities;
- 6 to promote and undertake research and development of ICT-accessible equipment, services and software, with emphasis on free and open-source software and affordable equipment and services;
- 7 to envisage establishing a programme that considers ICT-accessibility priorities, to be periodically reviewed in order to ensure its relevance to the specific local conditions of a country/region, with a view to progressive implementation;
- 8 to mainstream ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities, which involves taking into consideration accessibility principles in a cross-cutting manner;
- 9 to consider exemption from taxes and customs duties on ICT devices and assistive equipment for persons with disabilities, in accordance with the national regulations on this matter;
- 10 to establish ongoing and permanent collaboration between developed and developing countries in order to exchange information, technology and best practices related to ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities,

*invites Sector Members*

- 1 to adopt a self-regulation approach for rendering ICT equipment and services accessible for persons with disabilities, it being expressly understood that self-regulation does not override legal and regulatory provisions;
- 2 to adopt a universal design principle from an early stage when designing, producing and creating ICT equipment, services and software, so as to avoid costly retrofitting measures;
- 3 to promote, if applicable, research and development on ICT-accessible equipment, services and software, having due regard to affordability for persons with disabilities;
- 4 to take due account of the needs of persons with disabilities, encouraging their active participation so as to receive first-hand information on their requirements for ICT accessibility;
- 5 to collaborate with Member States in order to render ICTs accessible for persons with disabilities,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to ensure that each ITU-D programme, project or activity takes into account ICT-accessibility issues and is adapted to the needs of all persons with disabilities, including persons with age-related disabilities;

- 2 to develop and/or update tools and guidelines for use/reference by Member States in mainstreaming ICT-accessibility issues in their national/regional policies and regulations, and provide the necessary capacity building;
- 3 to identify and document examples of best practice for accessibility in the field of telecommunications/ICT for dissemination, sharing of experiences and provision of information among ITU Member States and Sector Members;
- 4 to consider holding seminars, symposia or forums for policy-makers, telecommunication regulators and Sector Members at which ICT-accessibility policies are presented and discussed, and also to promote the elaboration of books, reports or literature that address ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities;
- 5 to collaborate with the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau on accessibility-related activities, particularly in creating awareness and mainstreaming telecommunication/ICT accessibility policies, as well as creating programmes that enable countries to introduce services which allow persons with disabilities to utilize ICT services effectively, reporting the findings to the Council, as appropriate, in both cases;
- 6 to collaborate and cooperate with relevant United Nations entities and disability organizations in all regions in order to generate awareness of the need for the design and implementation of policies or self-regulatory approaches that will make ICTs accessible for persons with disabilities;
- 7 to ensure that the needs of the communities of persons with disabilities are taken into account in the provision of ICT equipment, services and software;
- 8 to consider the development of an internship programme for persons with disabilities who have expertise in the field of ICTs, so as to build capacity among persons with disabilities in the public policy-making process;
- 9 to designate a focal point for ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities, and to strengthen the special initiative on persons with disabilities,

*further instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to review, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the accessibility of ITU services and facilities, including meetings and events, to consider taking actions, where appropriate, pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/106, and to inform Member States and Sector Members about the implementation of such actions, as appropriate.

## RESOLUTION 59 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**Strengthening coordination and cooperation among ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D on matters of mutual interest**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

- a) Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the standardization gap between the developing<sup>1</sup> and developed countries;
- b) Resolution 5 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on enhanced participation by developing countries in the work of ITU;
- c) Resolution ITU-R 6 (Rev. Geneva, 2007) of the Radiocommunication Assembly, on cooperation with the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D);
- d) Resolutions 17, 26, 44 and 45 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on mutual cooperation and integration of activities between ITU-T and ITU-D;
- e) Resolution 57 (Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), ITU-T and ITU-D on matters of mutual interest,

*considering*

- a) that a basic principle for cooperation and collaboration among the three ITU Sectors is the need for avoiding duplication of activities of the Sectors, and ensuring that the work is undertaken efficiently and effectively;
- b) that the mechanism for cooperation at secretariat level among the three Sectors and the General Secretariat of the Union was established to ensure close cooperation between the secretariats and with the secretariats of external entities and organizations that deal with key priority issues, such as emergency telecommunications and climate change;
- c) that consultations have begun between representatives of the three advisory groups to discuss ways and means of enhancing cooperation among the advisory groups;
- d) that interaction and coordination in the joint holding of seminars, workshops, forums, symposia and so forth have yielded positive results in terms of financial and human resource savings,

*taking into account*

- a) the expanding sphere of joint studies between the three Sectors and the need for coordination and cooperation among them in this regard;

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

- b) the growing number of issues of mutual interest and concern to the three Sectors including, but not limited to: electromagnetic compatibility, international mobile telecommunications, middleware, audiovisual broadcasting, access to telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) for persons with disabilities, emergency telecommunications including preparedness, ICT and climate change, cybersecurity, compliance of systems with the Recommendations emanating from the ITU-R and ITU-T study groups and their joint activities, etc.;
- c) the need to avoid duplication and overlapping of work among the Sectors and to support efficient and effective integration among them,

*resolves*

- 1 to invite the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG), in collaboration with the Radiocommunication Advisory Group and the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group, to assist in identifying subjects common to the three Sectors, or, bilaterally, subjects common to ITU-D and either ITU-R or ITU-T, and in identifying the necessary mechanisms to strengthen cooperation and joint activity among the three Sectors or with each Sector, on issues of joint interest, paying particular attention to the interests of the developing countries;
- 2 to invite the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in collaboration with the Secretary-General, the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, to continue to create cooperation mechanisms at secretariat level on matters of mutual interest to the three Sectors, and also to invite the Director of BDT to create a mechanism for bilateral cooperation with ITU-R and ITU-T, as required;
- 3 to request the Secretary-General to report annually to the ITU Council on the implementation of this resolution, in particular the joint operational activities undertaken by the three Bureaux, including funding arrangements, including voluntary contributions if any;
- 4 to invite the ITU-D study groups to continue to develop mechanisms for cooperation with the study groups of the other two Sectors, in order to avoid duplication of study activity and to benefit from the results of the work of the study groups of the two Sectors;
- 5 to invite the Director of BDT to inform TDAG annually on the implementation of this resolution.

## RESOLUTION 60 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**Assistance to countries in special situations: Haiti**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 34 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*further recalling*

the purposes of the Union, as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

*recognizing*

- a) that the telecommunication infrastructure in the Republic of Haiti has been significantly affected by the earthquake that struck the country on 12 January 2010;
- b) that Haiti at present does not have a sufficient national information and communication infrastructure with adequate international and Internet access;
- c) that an adequate telecommunication system is an essential tool in the process of rebuilding the country;
- d) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Haiti will require the support of the international community in order to build a national information infrastructure that is compatible with its socio-economic development objectives,

*noting*

- a) that Haiti received emergency telecommunication assistance from ITU immediately following the earthquake;
- b) the efforts deployed by the ITU Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to assist other countries following armed conflicts or natural disasters,

*resolves*

that the special action initiated by the Secretary-General and the Director of BDT, with specialized assistance from the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, should be continued in order to provide assistance and support to Haiti in rebuilding its telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure, establishing appropriate institutions, human capacity building, developing telecommunication legislation and a regulatory framework and harnessing the recognized potential of telecommunications/ICTs for the country's socio-economic and cultural development,

*calls upon Member States*

to offer all possible assistance and support to the Government of Haiti, either bilaterally or through the special action of the Union referred to above,

*invites the Council*

to allocate the necessary funds for the implementation of this resolution,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to provide focused assistance in the different fields identified by Haiti,
- 2 to take immediate measures to implement a framework of cooperation allowing the country's systematic adoption of ICTs with a view to its sustainable development,

*requests the Secretary-General*

- 1 to bring this resolution to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) and seek the allocation of the necessary resources;
- 2 to coordinate the activities carried out by the three ITU Sectors in accordance with *resolves* above;
- 3 to ensure that the Union's action in favour of Haiti is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter to the ITU Council.

## RESOLUTION 61 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**Appointment and maximum term of office of chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups in the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector and of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*considering*

- a) that No. 209 of the ITU Convention provides for the establishment of study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D);
- b) that No. 214 of the Convention and other related provisions indicate the nature of the work of the study groups;
- c) that provisions for the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) have been incorporated in Article 17A of the Convention;
- d) that No. 242 of the Convention requires the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) to appoint chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups, taking account of competence and equitable geographical distribution, and the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries<sup>1</sup>;
- e) that § 2 of Resolution 1 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference contains guidelines regarding the appointment of study group chairmen and vice-chairmen at WTDCs;
- f) that procedures and qualifications for the chairman and vice-chairmen of TDAG should generally follow those for the appointment of study group chairmen and vice-chairmen;
- g) that experience of ITU in general and of ITU-D in particular would be of particular value for the chairman and vice-chairmen of TDAG;
- h) that No. 244 of the Convention describes the procedure for replacing a study group chairman or vice-chairman who is unable to carry out his or her duties at some time in the interval between two WTDCs;
- i) that No. 215I of the Convention states that TDAG shall "adopt its own working procedures compatible with those adopted by the world telecommunication development conference";
- j) that a specific time-limit on the term of office would permit the introduction of new ideas on a periodic basis, while at the same time give an opportunity for study group chairmen and vice-chairmen and the chairman and vice-chairmen of TDAG to be appointed from different Member States and Sector Members,

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

*taking into account*

- a) that a maximum time in office of approximately eight years for study group and TDAG chairmen and vice-chairmen provides for a reasonable amount of stability while providing the opportunity for different individuals to serve in these capacities;
- b) that § 9.1 of Resolution 1 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) indicates that the study group management team should be composed, at least, of the chairman, the vice-chairmen of the study group, the chairmen and vice-chairmen of working parties, and the rapporteurs and vice-rapporteurs;
- c) that the TDAG bureau should include at least the chairman and vice-chairmen of TDAG and its working party chairmen and vice-chairmen,

*resolves*

- 1 that candidates for the posts of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the ITU-D study groups and candidates for the posts of chairman and vice-chairmen of TDAG should be appointed according to the procedures given in Annex 1 to this resolution and the qualifications given in Annex 2 to this resolution;
- 2 that candidates for the posts of study group chairmen and vice-chairmen and candidates for the posts of chairman and vice-chairmen of TDAG should be identified, taking into account that, for each study group and for TDAG, WTDC will appoint the chairman and only the number of vice-chairmen deemed necessary for the efficient and effective management and functioning of the group in question;
- 3 that nominations for the posts of study group chairmen and vice-chairmen or for the posts of chairman and vice-chairmen of TDAG should be accompanied by a biographical profile highlighting the qualifications of the individuals proposed and that the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau will circulate the profiles to the heads of delegation present at WTDC;
- 4 that the term of office for both chairmen and vice-chairmen should be limited so as to terminate at the end of the WTDC at which they will have served for a period of more than seven years;
- 5 that the counting of a term of office is effective from WTDC-10 and is not retroactive.

## ANNEX 1 TO RESOLUTION 61 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**Procedure for the appointment of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the ITU-D study groups and of TDAG**

1 Typically, the positions of chairmen and vice-chairmen to be filled are known in advance of WTDC.

- a) In order to help WTDC appoint chairmen/vice-chairmen, Member States, ITU-D Sector Members and the concerned study group or TDAG should be encouraged to indicate to the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) suitable candidates at least three months before the opening of WTDC.
- b) On the basis of received proposals, the Director of BDT will circulate to Member States and Sector Members the list of candidates. The list of candidates should be accompanied by an indication of the qualifications of each candidate as given in Annex 2 to this resolution.
- c) On the basis of this document and any relevant received comments, the heads of delegation, at a suitable time during WTDC, should be invited to prepare, in consultation with the Director of BDT, a consolidated list of designated study group chairmen and vice-chairmen to be submitted in a document to WTDC for final approval.
- d) In drafting the consolidated list, the following should be taken into account: in cases where there are two or more candidates with equal competence for the same chairman position, preference should be given to candidates from Member States and Sector Members having the lowest number of designated study group and TDAG chairmen.

2 Situations which cannot be considered within the above will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis at WTDC.

For example, if WTDC decides to set up a completely new study group, discussions will have to be held at WTDC and appointments made.

3 These procedures should be applied for appointments made by TDAG under delegated authority (see Resolution 24 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference).

4 Vacant positions of chairmen and vice-chairmen that occur in mid-term between WTDCs are filled in accordance with No. 244 of the Convention.

## ANNEX 2 TO RESOLUTION 61 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**Qualifications of chairmen and vice-chairmen**

No. 242 of the Convention states that:

"... 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."

Whilst giving primary consideration to the qualifications below, there should be an appropriate representation of chairmen and vice-chairmen from developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

As regards competence, the following qualifications, *inter alia*, appear to be of importance when appointing study group chairmen and vice-chairmen:

- knowledge and experience;
- continuity in participation in the relevant study group;
- managerial skills;
- availability<sup>2</sup>;
- active in the work of the study group;

and the following qualifications, *inter alia*, appear to be of importance when appointing the chairman and vice-chairmen of TDAG:

- knowledge and experience;
- continuity in the activities of ITU in general and of ITU-D in particular;
- managerial skills;
- availability<sup>2</sup>.

Particular reference to the above qualifications should be included in the biographical profile to be circulated by the Director of BDT.

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<sup>2</sup> A further factor to be considered when appointing chairmen and vice-chairmen to both study groups and TDAG is candidates' availability for the period up to the next WTDC.

## RESOLUTION 62 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**Measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolution 72 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF), which calls for close cooperation with the Directors of the other two Bureaux – Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) – to implement the resolution in view of its importance to developing countries,

*considering*

- a) that there is a pressing need for information on the potential effects of human exposure to EMF in order to protect humans from such effects;
- b) that there are a number of eminent international bodies involved in establishing measurement methodologies for assessing human exposure to EMF, and these already cooperate with many telecommunication standards bodies, including the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T),

*recognizing*

- a) that some publications and information about EMF effects on health create doubt among the population, in particular in developing countries<sup>1</sup>, causing these countries to address questions to ITU-T and, currently, to the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D);
- b) that, in the absence of regulation, people, particularly in developing countries, become more and more doubtful and are increasingly opposing the deployment of radio installations in their neighbourhoods;
- c) that the cost of the equipment used for assessing human exposure to EMF is very high and difficult for many developing countries to afford;
- d) that implementing such measurement is essential for many regulatory authorities in developing countries, in order to monitor the limits for human exposure to radio-frequency energy, and that they are called upon to ensure those limits are met in order to license different services,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

in response to the needs of the developing countries and consistent with the substance of Resolution 72 (Johannesburg, 2008), and in close cooperation with the Director of BR and Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB):

- 1 to give the necessary priority to this subject and, within the available resources, allocate the necessary funds for expediting execution of this resolution;

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

- 2 to ensure that Programme 1 determines the requirements of developing countries and their regulatory authorities (at regional level) in relation to this resolution, contributes to studies on this subject, takes an active part in the work of the relevant ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and ITU-T study groups, and submits written contributions on the results of its work in this regard, plus any proposals it deems necessary, to ITU-D Study Group 2,

*instructs Study Group 1*

within the framework of their Questions, to cooperate with ITU-T Study Group 5 and ITU-R Study Groups 1, 5 and 6, in order to achieve the following goals:

- prepare an annual report on the progress of work in this area in respect of their Questions;
- contribute to the organization of any seminars on this subject;
- contribute to preparation of the Guide on the use of ITU-T publications on achieving electromagnetic compatibility and safety, and publications relating to measurement methodologies, the need for measurements to be performed by a "Qualified Radio Engineer" and the criteria for a "Qualified Radio Engineer", and system specifications.

## RESOLUTION 63 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6  
in the developing countries<sup>1</sup>**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recognizing*

that IPv4 to IPv6 migration and deployment is an important issue for Member States and Sector Members,

*noting*

- a) that Internet Protocol (IP) addresses are fundamental resources that are needed for the development of IP-based telecommunication/information and communication technology networks and for the world economy;
- b) that many countries believe that there are historical imbalances between the developed and developing countries related to IPv4 allocation;
- c) that transition from IPv4 and migration to and deployment of IPv6 addresses is necessary in order to respond to global needs;
- d) that many developing countries have not made this transition,

*resolves*

1 to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), taking into account the ITU Council's approval:

- to develop guidelines through Programme 2, as requested for developing countries, to enable adjustment of the organizational frameworks and policies necessary for migration to and deployment of IPv6;
- to collaborate closely with relevant entities (e.g. IETF, LIRs, RIRs, the Internet Society, in addition to others), to provide human capacity development, training and other assistance in line with Programme 4;
- to initiate the project under Programme 2 to assist developing countries, after having determined regional needs in respect of the transition, taking into account Resolution 64 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and also the results of the work of Correspondence Group 1 of the IPv6 Group in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector;
- to allocate the necessary funds to implement this resolution within existing BDT budgetary resources;

2 to call upon Member States and Sector Members to provide the necessary support for implementation of this resolution.

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

## RESOLUTION 64 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**Protecting and supporting users/consumers of telecommunication services/  
information and communication technologies**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*considering*

- a) Article 1, No. 9, of the ITU Constitution, which states that the 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;
- b) Article 21, No. 127 of the Constitution, which states that the purpose of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector is to offer advice and carry out or sponsor studies, as necessary, on technical, economic, financial, managerial, regulatory and policy issues;
- c) § 13 e) of the Geneva Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society, which states that governments should continue to update their domestic consumer protection laws to respond to the new requirements of the information society,

*taking into account*

- a) ITU's mandate to serve as coordinator and facilitator for Action Lines C5 and C6 of the Geneva Plan of Action;
- b) that the basic principles of consumer relations include education and outreach on the appropriate consumption of products and services, in order to guarantee freedom of choice and fairness in contracting, together with clear and appropriate information on different products and services, with the correct specification of quantities, characteristics, composition, quality and price;
- c) that information is the main input of the digital economy, for which reason it is recognized that the cross-border flow of personal consumer data demands the observance of national laws and regulations;
- d) that the report entitled "Enforcing national telecommunications laws: Report and best practice guidelines" published in 2010, presented by the Rapporteur for Question 18-1/1, constitutes a first step in suggesting guidelines for enforcing user-protection regulations,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to continue to support work aimed at raising awareness among decision-makers regarding telecommunications/information and communication technologies as well as among regulatory agencies regarding the importance of keeping users/consumers informed about the basic characteristics, quality, security and rates of the different services offered by operators, and at creating other protection mechanisms to facilitate the exercise of consumers' rights;

2 to collaborate with the Member States in order to identify the critical areas for the establishment of policies or regulatory frameworks for the protection of consumers and users;

3 to continue its coordination with the Telecommunication Standardization Sector on such topics as service quality, perceived quality and security;

4 to strengthen its relations with other international organizations and entities involved in consumer protection,

5 to invite relevant regions to create their end-user/consumer associations,

*urges Member States*

to create and promote policies that favour providing end users/consumers with information on the characteristics of the telecommunication services offered by different providers,

*invites Sector Members of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector*

to contribute with inputs on international best practices related to the implementation of consumer-protection policies, taking into consideration ITU guidelines and recommendations.

## RESOLUTION 65 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**Improving access to healthcare services by using information and communication technologies**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*considering*

- a) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Doha, 2006) recommended that ITU continue to study the potential of using telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) for e-health in order to meet the needs of developing countries;
- b) that the World Health Organization (WHO) approved in May 2005 Resolution WHA58.28 on e-health, stressing "... that e-health is the cost-effective and secure use of information and communications technologies in support of health and health-related fields, including healthcare services, health surveillance, health literature, and health education, knowledge and research";
- c) that the World Summit on the Information Society, which was held in two phases (Geneva, 10-12 December 2003 and Tunis, 16-18 November 2005), included e-health in the Geneva Plan of Action as one of the important ICT applications, and stated the following: "Promote collaborative efforts of governments, planners, health professionals, and other agencies along with the participation of international organizations for creating reliable, timely, high-quality and affordable healthcare and health information systems and for promoting continuous medical training, education, and research through the use of ICTs, while respecting and protecting citizens' right to privacy. Encourage the adoption of ICTs to improve and extend healthcare and health information systems to remote and underserved areas and vulnerable populations, recognizing women's roles as health providers in their families and communities",

*considering further*

- a) the importance of maintaining momentum so that the potential advantages of ICTs in the healthcare sector in developing countries are not compromised by barriers of a legal, technical, economic or any other nature;
- b) revised Question 14/2 on the measures to be taken to facilitate the introduction of mobile e-health services in developing countries so that individuals, society and the economy all benefit from such initiatives,

*recognizing*

that e-health solutions and applications can play a very important role in healthcare delivery, in particular in developing countries, where the acute shortage of doctors, nurses and paramedics is directly proportional to the enormous unsatisfied demand for health services,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to continue its efforts to raise awareness among decision-makers, regulators, telecommunication operators, health professionals, partners, beneficiaries and other key players of the benefit of telecommunications/ICTs for e-health applications;
- 2 to continue to support e-health projects in developing countries in collaboration with government, public, private, national, regional and international partners – in particular WHO – and to encourage collaboration on e-health projects at national and regional level;
- 3 to work with the health sector and other partners to identify and develop models for sustainability of e-health applications, particularly in remote and rural areas of developing countries, using the potential of mobile e-health either via mobile phones or via mobile medical centres wirelessly connected to nearby hospitals/clinics;
- 4 to assist developing countries in the development of their national e-health master plans;
- 5 to continue to promote, facilitate and provide technical support and training in ICTs for e-health;
- 6 to continue to promote the development of telecommunication standards for e-health network solutions and interconnection with medical devices in the environment of developing countries, in conjunction with the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector in particular,

*invites*

- 1 Member States to consider the development of their national e-health strategy or "e-health master plan", with close cooperation between telecommunication and healthcare sectors, as a strategically important step forward to the introduction of e-health services;
- 2 international financial institutions and donor agencies to assist in developing e-health/telemedicine applications, projects and programmes in developing countries;
- 3 private-sector entities to develop different business models and consider the introduction of e-health/telemedicine services in developing countries on the basis of public-private partnerships.

## RESOLUTION 66 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**Information and communication technology and climate change**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

- a)* Resolution 35 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunication support for the protection of the environment;
- b)* § 20 of the Geneva Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society, on e-environment, calling for the establishment of monitoring systems using information and communication technologies (ICTs) to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries<sup>1</sup>;
- c)* Resolution 34 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in early warning and mitigation of disasters and humanitarian assistance;
- d)* Resolution 136 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief;
- e)* Resolution 673 (Geneva, 2007) of the World Radiocommunication Conference, on the use of radiocommunications for Earth observation applications, in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO);
- f)* the outcomes of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (Bali, Indonesia, 3-14 December 2007), highlighting the role of ICTs as both a contributor to climate change and an important element in tackling the associated challenges;
- g)* the chairman's report adopted at the ITU Symposium on ICTs and Climate Change, held in Kyoto on 15-16 April 2008, in order to raise awareness of the importance and opportunities of using ICTs to mitigate and address the effects of climate change;
- h)* Resolution 73 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on ICTs and climate change, defining the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) in this area;
- i)* Question 22/2 of Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, dealing with the utilization of ICTs for disaster management, resources and active and passive space-based sensing systems as they apply to disaster and emergency relief situations, and the anticipated results of this Question;

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

*j)* Resolution 1307 adopted by the 2009 session of the ITU Council, ITU studies having shown that ICT is one of the critical elements, if not the fundamental element, in combating climate change, in terms of monitoring climate change and the role it can play in any international agreement in this area, in addition to mitigating the effects of climate change in many cases;

*k)* Opinion 3 (ICT and the environment) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum (Lisbon, 2009), which highlighted the importance of the work associated with climate change in its many facets, including the global problems of the distribution of food, as well as the need for study on environmentally safe disposal and recycling of discarded ICT equipment;

*l)* the outcomes of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (Copenhagen, Denmark, 7-16 December 2009);

*m)* 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,

*taking into consideration*

*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 threat to all countries and calls for a global response;

*c)* the role ITU can play in promoting green ICTs to mitigate climate-change effects;

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

*e)* that the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 gives clear priority to combating climate change using ICTs;

*f)* that radio-based remote sensing applications on board satellites are the main global observation tools employed by the Global Climate Observation Systems for climate monitoring, disaster prediction, detection and mitigation of the negative effects of climate change;

*g)* that the role of ICTs in tackling the challenge of climate change encompasses a wide array of activities, including, but not limited to: 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 ICTs to warn the public of dangerous weather events and provide communication support for governmental and non-governmental aid providers,

*aware*

- a) that ICTs also contribute to emissions of greenhouse gases, a contribution which, although relatively small, will grow with the increased use of ICTs, and that the necessary priority must be given to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from equipment;
- b) that ICTs will make a major contribution to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, as well as monitoring changes,

*noting*

- a) current and future work on ICTs and climate change, including the work in relevant ITU study groups such as ITU-T Study Group 5, which focuses on the study of ICT environmental aspects of electromagnetic phenomena and climate change;
- b) the use of ICTs as energy-efficient and eco-friendly working methods, as exemplified by the Virtual International Symposium on ICTs and Climate Change (23 September 2009, Seoul, Republic of Korea);
- c) that it is important to facilitate an environment in which ITU Member States, Sector Members and other stakeholders may cooperate to obtain and effectively use remote-sensing data for research in climate change, disaster management and public administration purposes<sup>2</sup>;
- d) the positive impact of ICTs in mitigating climate change, insofar as they offer more energy-efficient alternatives to other applications by providing more efficient energy-management systems (buildings/homes) and distribution systems (smart grid),

*resolves*

- 1 to give priority to ITU-D activities in this area and to providing the necessary support, while ensuring appropriate coordination among the three ITU Sectors on a full range of issues, including, for example, studies on the impact of non-ionizing radiation;
- 2 to continue and further develop ITU-D activities on ICTs and climate change in order to contribute to the wider global efforts to moderate climate change being made by the United Nations;
- 3 to include, as a priority, assistance to developing countries in strengthening their human and institutional capacity in tackling ICTs and climate change, as well as in areas such as climate-change adaptation, as a key element of disaster-management planning,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to formulate a plan of action for the role of ITU-D in this regard, taking into account the role of the other two Sectors;

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<sup>2</sup> This includes areas such as water management, air quality, agriculture, fishing, health, energy, environment, ecosystems and pollution control.

- 2 to ensure that the plan of action is implemented under the relevant programme of the Hyderabad Action Plan dealing with ICTs and climate change, taking into account the needs of developing countries, and cooperating closely with the study groups of the other two Sectors and with ITU-D Study Group 2 in its implementation of the relevant Questions on ICTs and climate change;
- 3 to promote liaison with other relevant organizations in order to avoid duplication of work and optimize the use of resources;
- 4 to organize, in close collaboration with the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and with other competent bodies, workshops, seminars and training courses in developing countries at the regional level for the purpose of raising awareness and identifying key issues;
- 5 to report on progress on the implementation of this resolution annually at the meeting of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group;
- 6 to ensure, in the implementing of the Hyderabad Action Plan, that appropriate resources are allocated for initiatives related to ICTs and climate change,

*instructs the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group*

to consider possible changes to working methods in order to meet the objectives of this resolution, such as extending the use of electronic means, virtual conferencing, teleworking, etc.,

*invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates*

- 1 to continue to contribute actively to the ITU-D work programme 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;
- 5 to continue supporting the work of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector in remote sensing (active and passive) for environmental observation<sup>3</sup> in accordance with relevant resolutions adopted by radiocommunication assemblies and world radiocommunication conferences.

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<sup>3</sup> Environmental observation can be used to forecast weather and warn the public in the case of natural disasters, and to gather information on dynamic environmental processes and systems.

## RESOLUTION 67 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**The role of the Telecommunication Development Sector  
in child online protection**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recognizing*

- a) 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 and are the youth of the future;
- b) that many of them will participate in the youth programmes of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and will become active members in the development of coordination mechanisms with youth forums,

*recalling*

- a) the memorandum of understanding between the secretariat of the Union and Child Helpline International (CHI);
- b) Resolution 1306 of the 2009 session of the ITU Council, under which a child online protection working group was set up, with the participation of Member States and Sector Members, and the group's mandate defined by the ITU members in close collaboration with the secretariat of the Union;
- c) the outcomes of the first meeting of the group, most importantly the development of its terms of reference (which were agreed by the 2010 session of the Council) and the description of BDT's activity in this regard, given that it is part of the initiatives of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D);
- d) that the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), bearing in mind that the need to extend particular care to the child has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924 and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (in particular in Articles 23 and 24), in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (in particular in Article 10) and in the statutes and relevant instruments of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children;
- e) 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);

f) 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;

g) that the World Summit on the Information Society, 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;

h) that by Resolution 45 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the establishment of mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, WTDC recognized the role of ICTs in the protection of children and in enhancing their development and that action to protect children from abuse and defend their rights in the context of ICTs should be strengthened, emphasizing that the best interests of the child are a key consideration,

*taking into account*

a) 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;

b) 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,

*invites Member States*

1 to join and participate actively in the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection (WG-COP) and related ITU activities, for the purposes of 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 targeting parents, teachers, industry and the population in general in order to make children aware of the risks to be found online,

*invites Sector Members*

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

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to continue with the activities of the Child Online Protection initiative through Programme 2, encouraging collaboration with Question 22-2/1 of Study Group 1, with a view to providing guidance to Member States on strategies, best practices and cooperative efforts that can be promoted for the benefit of children;

2 to collaborate closely with WG-COP, with the aim of avoiding duplication of efforts and maximizing outputs relevant to protecting children online;

3 to coordinate with other similar initiatives being undertaken at national, regional and international level, with the objective of establishing partnerships to maximize efforts in this important area;

4 to encourage and support related projects conducted at the regional level, in close collaboration with the regional offices;

5 to submit a report on the results of implementation of this resolution to the next WTDC.

## RESOLUTION 68 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**Assistance to indigenous peoples within the activities of the Telecommunication Development Bureau in its related programmes**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*considering*

- a) Resolution 46 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on the role of information and communication technology (ICT) in promoting indigenous peoples in the information society, and the fact that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) has a dedicated special initiative for assistance to indigenous peoples that is incorporated in the activities of its programmes in general, and in Programme 4 in particular;
- b) that the Geneva Plan of Action and the Tunis Commitment of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) established that the attainment of their objectives with regard to indigenous peoples and communities is a priority;
- c) that Article 16 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples states 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",

*recalling*

that Article 41 of the aforementioned Declaration states 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",

*recognizing*

- a) that the Rapporteur Group of the Working Group on Development of Permanent Consultative Committee I (PCC.I) of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) for developing ICTs in areas and groups with unattended needs or with specific issues, based on previous studies carried out by ITU and other international organizations, and in accordance with the principles established by WSIS, states that there are minimum conditions in the sphere of technology, capacity building, regulatory framework, self-sustainability and participation, and content development, which must be ensured to achieve ICT development in indigenous regions;
- b) that the report by the rapporteur group shows that practices for each of the aforementioned domains are scattered throughout the region, and it is necessary to document and systematize these practices and develop materials and activities to train the administrations' human resources in order to ensure that these conditions are met;
- c) that, from the results of the Abya Yala Summit of Indigenous Peoples, held in Peru in May 2009, the rapporteur group has first-hand information that reflects the demand of these peoples for technical capacity-building programmes;
- d) that the rapporteur group, in view of the problems of sustainability of telecommunication networks in remote communities on account of the lack of technical staff in those areas for their development and maintenance, has recommended local technical capacity building;

e) that ITU, through its centres of excellence, has played a major role in capacity building for Member States and Sector Members,

*resolves*

1 to reinforce the special initiative for indigenous peoples in all BDT programmes and in particular in Programme 4;

2 to support digital inclusion of indigenous peoples in general, and in particular their participation in workshops, seminars, forums and training on ICT for social and economic development;

3 to support, through the ITU Academy<sup>1</sup>, human-resource training programmes in the design and management of public policies aimed at the development of ICTs in remote and isolated areas, for groups with specific needs and for indigenous peoples, within available BDT funds and human resources;

4 to support, through the ITU Academy, capacity building for indigenous peoples in the maintenance and development of ICTs;

5 to incorporate, in this training, best practices, experience and knowledge that the indigenous peoples have developed on the matter and, where appropriate, include the participation of indigenous experts, in accordance with applicable ITU rules and regulations governing recruitment,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

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,

*invites*

1 Member States to provide the necessary facilities and information to allow the participation of members of indigenous peoples and communities in the activities provided for in this resolution;

2 Sector Members to support the implementation of the activities provided for in this resolution.

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<sup>1</sup> The ITU Academy initiative encompasses the centres of excellence and Internet training centres initiatives.

## RESOLUTION 69 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**Creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries<sup>1</sup>, and cooperation between them**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

that Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to work closely with each other in pursuing initiatives that assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries,

*recognizing*

- a) the exposure of developing countries to attacks and threats targeting information and communication technology networks through computers, their poor preparedness for such attacks and threats and the increasing level of fraudulent activity by these means;
- b) the results of the work on Question 22/1 by Study Group 1 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and its report on this subject, which includes support for the creation of computer incident response teams (CIRTs);
- c) the framework of the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA);
- d) the importance of having an appropriate level of computer emergency preparedness in all countries, particularly developing countries, by establishing CIRTs on a national basis, and the importance of coordination within and among the regions and of taking advantage of initiatives in this regard, including the ITU cooperation with IMPACT, FIRST and other global or regional projects,

*noting*

- a) that there is still a low level of computer emergency preparedness within many countries, particularly developing countries;
- b) that the high level of interconnectivity of ICT networks could be affected by the launch of an attack from networks of the less-prepared nations, which are mostly the developing countries;
- c) the need for the establishment of CIRTs on a national basis and the importance of coordination within and among the regions,

*resolves*

- 1 to invite Member States and Sector Members with experience in this area:
  - to establish national CIRTs where needed;

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

- to collaborate closely with the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) in this regard, taking into consideration Resolution 58 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly;
- 2 to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau to give the necessary priority to this, by:
- promoting national and regional best practices for establishing CIRTs, as identified by the relevant ITU study groups and, as appropriate, by other relevant organizations;
  - preparing the training programmes necessary for this purpose and continuing to provide support as required to those developing countries that so wish;
  - facilitating collaboration between national CIRTs, such as capacity building and exchange of information, within an appropriate framework, at the regional level for the six ITU-D regions and at the global level, by encouraging the participation of developing countries in the IMPACT, FIRST and other relevant global or regional projects;
- 3 to instruct Question 22-1/2, within its mandate, to contribute to the implementation of this resolution, also taking into consideration the work carried out by ITU-T in this issue.

## RESOLUTION 70 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**Regional initiative for Central and Eastern Europe on "E-accessibility (Internet and digital television) for persons with disabilities"**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*considering*

- a) that access to the Internet and to television broadcasting service is difficult for persons with disabilities<sup>1</sup>, in particular those with visual and hearing impairments;
- b) that assistive technologies (hardware and software) which provide value-added access services for persons with disabilities are already available on the market and are subject to further research and development;
- c) that the switch-off of analogue terrestrial television within the European Union by 2012 represents both a challenge and an opportunity for enhanced access to digital television (DTV) services for persons with disabilities, in particular those with visual and hearing impairments,

*noting*

- a) that Resolution 54 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference encourages ICT applications and regional cooperation;
- b) that Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference establishes that access to ICT facilities and services should be of non-discriminatory nature;
- c) that Resolution 50 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference requires optimal integration of information and communication technologies,

*further noting*

- a) Resolution 70 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly relating to telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) accessibility for persons with disabilities;
- b) Resolution 58 (Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference, on access to ICT for persons with disabilities, including persons with age-related disabilities,

*recognizing*

- a) that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) acts as a facilitator for regional cooperation in the deployment of value-added innovative interactive ICT applications by taking into account progress in ICT technology;
- b) that ITU Member States are formulating relevant national and regional e-strategies and policies for the development of Internet and innovative interactive DTV applications,

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<sup>1</sup> The term "persons with disabilities" is used to apply to all persons with disabilities, including those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various attitudinal and environmental barriers, hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others (UN website: <http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?navid=11&pid=25>).

*resolves*

1 that ITU-D should, with extrabudgetary resources, initiate, implement and finalize a regional initiative project on "E-accessibility (Internet and DTV) for persons with disabilities" in Central and Eastern Europe;

2 that the completion of this project should be no later than end of 2012,

*invites Member States and Sector Members, in particular from the European region*

to share and contribute their own experiences and resources for the introduction and deployment of innovative assistive technologies and services relevant to this regional initiative,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to implement a step-by-step approach, starting with the category of persons with visual and hearing impairments;

2 to extend this initiative, as a second step, to other categories of persons with disabilities;

3 to coordinate the activities under *resolves* above;

4 to take all the necessary actions to resolve any problems that are encountered;

5 to disseminate to the ITU community the results and lessons learned from the implementation of this regional initiative.

## RESOLUTION 71 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**Strengthening cooperation between Member States and Sector Members of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, including the private sector**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*considering*

- a) No. 126 of the ITU Constitution, which encourages participation by industry in telecommunication development in developing countries<sup>1</sup>;
- b) the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) provisions of the strategic plan for the Union relating to the promotion of partnership arrangements between the public and private sectors in developed countries;
- c) the importance placed, in the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), including the Geneva Plan of Action and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, on private-sector participation in meeting the objectives of WSIS, including public-private partnerships;
- d) that Sector Members, in addition to their financial contributions to the three Sectors of ITU, also provide professional expertise and support to the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and, conversely, can benefit from participation in ITU-D activities,

*considering also*

- a) that ITU-D, during the period 2011-2014, should undertake actions in order to be responsive to Sector Members' needs, in particular at the regional level;
- b) that it is in the interest of ITU to achieve its development objectives, increase the number of Sector Members and promote their participation in the activities of ITU-D;
- c) that partnerships between and among the public and the private sectors, including ITU and other entities such as national, regional, international and intergovernmental organizations, as appropriate, continue to be key to promoting sustainable telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) development;
- d) that such partnerships prove to be an excellent tool for maximizing resources for, and the benefits of, development projects and initiatives,

*recognizing*

- a) the rapidly changing telecommunication environment;
- b) the important contribution that Sector Members make toward the increased provision of telecommunications/ICT in all countries;

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

c) the progress achieved, through BDT special initiatives such as partnership meetings and colloquiums, in strengthening cooperation with the private sector and increased support at the regional level;

d) the continued need to ensure increased participation of Sector Members,

*recognizing further*

a) that telecommunications/ICT is of critical importance to overall economic, social and cultural development;

b) that Sector Members may face challenges in the provision of ICT services;

c) the important role played by Sector Members in suggesting and implementing ITU-D projects and programmes;

d) that a large number of ITU-D programmes and activities are of interest to Sector Members;

e) the importance of the principles of transparency and non-exclusivity for partnership opportunities and projects;

f) the need to promote increased Sector membership and active participation of Sector Members in ITU-D activities;

g) the need to facilitate exchange of views and information between Member States and Sector Members at the highest possible level;

h) that these actions should strengthen the participation of Sector Members in all ITU-D programmes and activities,

*noting*

a) that the role of the private sector in a very competitive environment is increasing in all countries;

b) that economic development relies, among others, on the resources and capacity of ITU-D Sector Members;

c) that ITU-D Sector Members are engaged in the work accomplished within ITU-D and can provide ongoing support and expertise to facilitate the work of ITU-D;

d) that ITU-D Sector Members have a key role in addressing ways by which private-sector issues can be incorporated into ITU-D strategy development, programme design and project delivery, with the overall goal of increasing mutual responsiveness to the requirements of telecommunication/ICT development;

e) that ITU-D Sector Members could also advise on ways and means of enhancing partnerships with the private sector and of reaching out to the private sector of developing countries and the many companies that are not knowledgeable of ITU-D activities;

f) the excellent results achieved through the high-level discussions that took place between Member States and Sector Members during the Global Industry Leaders Forum (GILF),

*resolves*

- 1 that the ITU-D operational plans should continue to respond to issues relevant to Sector Members by strengthening the communication channels between BDT, Member States and ITU-D Sector Members at both the global and regional levels;
- 2 that ITU-D, and the ITU regional offices in particular, should employ the necessary means to encourage the private sector to become Sector Members and to take a more active part through partnerships with telecommunication/ICT entities in developing countries, and especially with those in the least developed countries, in order to help close the gap in universal and information access;
- 3 that ITU-D should take the interests and requirements of its Sector Members into account in its programmes so as to enable them to participate effectively in achieving the objectives of the Hyderabad Action Plan and the objectives set forth in the Geneva Plan of Action and the Tunis Agenda;
- 4 that a permanent agenda item dedicated to private-sector issues will be included in the plenary agenda of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG), dealing with relevant inputs concerning the private sector;
- 5 that the Director of BDT, when implementing the ITU-D operational plan, should consider the following actions:
  - i) to improve regional cooperation between Member States, Sector Members and other relevant entities, through the continuation of regional meetings addressing issues of common interest, in particular for Sector Members;
  - ii) to facilitate the development of public-private sector partnerships for the implementation of global, regional and flagship initiatives;
  - iii) to promote through its various programmes an enabling environment for investment and ICT development,

*resolves further*

that appropriate steps should continue to be taken for the creation of an enabling environment at the national, regional, and international levels to encourage development and investment in the ICT sector by Sector Members,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

- 1 to continue working closely with ITU-D Sector Members for their participation in successful implementation of the Hyderabad Action Plan;
- 2 to address, as appropriate, in the programmes, activities and projects, issues of interest to Sector Members;
- 3 to facilitate communications between Member States and Sector Members on issues which contribute to an enabling environment for investment, particularly in developing countries;
- 4 to continue to organize GILF, possibly back-to-back with the Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR), open to the entire ITU membership, in order to foster exchange of information between Member States, Sector Members and regulators, and taking into account other events organized by ITU, in particular ITU TELECOM events;

5 to organize, at the regional level, Sector Member meetings to stimulate dialogue between Member States and Sector Members and address issues of common interest;

6 to further deploy and strengthen the ITU-D Sector Members' portal in order to help exchange and disseminate information about Sector Members,

*encourages Member States and Sector Members of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector*

1 to participate together and actively in the work of TDAG, to submit contributions, in particular regarding private-sector issues to be discussed, and to provide relevant guidance for the Director of BDT;

2 to participate actively at the appropriate level in all initiatives of ITU-D relevant to private-sector interests and in particular to encourage active participation in GILF;

3 to identify means of enhancing cooperation and arrangements between the private and public sectors in all countries, working closely with BDT.

## RESOLUTION 72 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**More effective utilization of mobile communication services**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

Resolutions 15 (Rev. Doha, 2006) and 50 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,

*recalling also*

Resolution 135 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the importance of telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICT) for economic and social progress,

*considering*

- a) the role of ITU, and the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) in particular, in the development of telecommunication/ICT facilities and services;
- b) the need to facilitate the development and more effective utilization of mobile communications for performing many practical tasks, including with a view to ensuring more equal access to telecommunication/ICT services for everyone;
- c) the positive experience in the use of mobile for bridging the existing digital divide;
- d) that new mobile technologies may help to bridge the digital divide, not only between developing countries<sup>1</sup> and developed countries but also between urban, remote and rural regions where coverage by conventional telecommunication services remains inadequate;
- e) that mobile is an effective, and in many cases the most effective means of performing many practical tasks for the population;
- f) that performing such practical tasks with the aid of mobile communications and broadband technologies, as well as multimedia applications, opens up new prospects and will help in bridging the digital divide and in affording developing countries access to new technologies,

*taking into account*

- a) that unequal access to telecommunication/ICT services does nothing to eradicate social inequality and has an adverse impact on the social and economic situation in different countries and regions;
- b) that many countries are interested in introducing mobile services for such areas of activity as mobile e-health, mobile e-government, mobile money transfer and transactions, mobile payment and near-field communications (NFC) technologies, mobile banking and mobile marketing;
- c) experience with, and the successful implementation of, mobile services in a number of ITU Member States,

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

*recognizing*

- a) the important role of ITU-D in coordinating the rational use of resources in the context of various projects aimed at securing more widespread deployment of mobile telecommunication/ICT services in different countries of the world;
- b) that mobile communications is a factor in eliminating the isolation of certain categories of the population who live in parts of the country where coverage by conventional telecommunication media remains inadequate and who lack resources,

*resolves*

- 1 that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) should support the implementation of regional and national projects for the use of mobile telecommunication systems to provide the population with services such as information, mobile e-government, mobile e-health, mobile money transfer and transactions, mobile payment, mobile banking, mobile marketing, etc., on the basis of cooperation with interested ITU Member States and with the private sector;
- 2 that BDT should play a key role in the implementation of this initiative and should use available resources at its disposal to fulfil this task, including association with ITU connectivity initiatives as appropriate;
- 3 that BDT, taking into account available experience and the strategy for bridging the digital divide and building the global information society by 2015, should formulate and implement a programme to develop specific proposals and recommendations on the use of mobile telecommunication services at regional and national level,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to seek partnerships and cooperation with parties directly involved in the provision of services to the population using mobile telecommunication facilities and networks.

## RESOLUTION 73 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**ITU centres of excellence**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

- a) Resolution 139 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society;
- b) Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- c) the terms of the Doha Declaration;
- d) Resolution 15 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on applied research and transfer of technology;
- e) Resolution 37 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of WTDC, on bridging the digital divide;
- f) Resolution 40 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of WTDC, on human resource development in future study periods;
- g) Resolution 47 (Doha, 2006) of WTDC, on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU Recommendations in developing countries,

*considering*

- a) that ITU centres of excellence are now operating successfully in eight ITU regions, including around 60 nodes, working in English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish, French, Russian and also Portuguese;
- b) that, in every country, specialists in the field of telecommunications/ICTs hold great potential for development of the sector;
- c) that there is a need for constant upgrading of the qualifications of telecommunication/ICT specialists;
- d) that key ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) projects in regard to the training of telecommunication/ICT staff, including the work of the ITU centres of excellence, make a significant contribution to upgrading the qualifications of telecommunication/ICT specialists;
- e) that there is an acute need for financial assistance, both from relevant institutions in the regions and from ITU, in order to ensure stable operation of ITU centres of excellence,

*recognizing*

- a) that telecommunication/ICT staff training and capacity building, taking into account gender equality, youth and persons with disabilities, as well as the population as a whole, should be constantly developed and improved;

b) that partnerships and cooperation between ITU centres of excellence and with other education centres contribute to effective training of specialists,

*resolves*

that the activity of ITU centres of excellence should be continued, and strengthened with priorities determined by consultation with ITU membership,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to provide assistance for the work of the ITU centres of excellence, according it the necessary priority attention;

2 to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the programme, organizational and financial activity of ITU centres of excellence and, if necessary, to develop a plan of action to improve their work;

3 to facilitate the work of the ITU centres of excellence, providing them with the necessary methodological and informational support, including a database for exchanges of experts in the field,

*calls upon Member States and Sector Members of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector*

to participate actively in the ITU centres of excellence activity, including through the provision of financial support.

## RESOLUTION 74 (Hyderabad, 2010)

**More effective adoption of e-government services**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010),

*recalling*

that under the Agenda for Connectivity in the Americas and Quito Action Plan (2002), which Resolution 39 (Istanbul, 2002) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) includes among the high priorities of ITU, there are three key areas in which governments need to make progress, namely "becoming a model user as a means of encouraging other sectors of society to become connected; putting government information, transactions and services on line; and developing online procurement systems",

*considering*

*a)* WTDC Resolutions 15 (Rev. Doha, 2006), on applied research and transfer of technology, 17 (Rev. Doha, 2006), on implementation of regionally approved initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, 30 (Rev. Doha, 2006), on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and 54 (Doha, 2006), on information and communication technology (ICT) applications;

*b)* that WSIS included e-government under Action Line C7 of the Geneva Plan of Action as one of the most important ICT applications, establishing the need to "a) implement e-government strategies focusing on applications aimed at innovating and promoting transparency in public administrations and democratic processes, improving efficiency and strengthening relations with citizens, b) develop national e-government initiatives and services, at all levels, adapted to the needs of citizens and business, to achieve a more efficient allocation of resources and public goods, and c) support international cooperation initiatives in the field of e-government, in order to enhance transparency, accountability and efficiency at all levels of government";

*c)* that under § 90 j) of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, States committed themselves to "developing and implementing e-government applications based on open standards in order to enhance the growth and interoperability of e-government systems, at all levels, thereby furthering access to government information and services, and contributing to building ICT networks and developing services that are available anywhere and anytime, to anyone and on any device",

*recognizing*

*a)* that ITU-D is in the process of developing a set of tools for the implementation of e-government, with the aim of supporting the deployment of e-government services in developing countries in four specific dimensions: infrastructure, policy, governance and outreach;

*b)* that the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in its most recent publication on e-government, entitled "Rethinking e-government services", recognizes the need to pursue actions aimed at the adoption of e-government and identifies the following main challenges: a) access to the technology (including software usability considerations), b) provision of e-government services, c) awareness of the existence of e-government services and how they are used, through the marketing of e-government, d) organization of e-government services in a simple and fully integrated way (by means such as integration and personalization of services, collaboration and cooperation between public authorities, standardization, interoperability, etc.), e) monitoring of outcomes such as the actual use of e-government services and whether

expectations regarding the quality of services, internal efficiencies and external effectiveness are met, and f) user trust with respect to the use of sensitive personal information, data and digital identities in terms of the integrity, authenticity and privacy thereof,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to ensure that actions will be taken to address and overcome the challenges in implementing projects or activities in e-government;

2 to create and/or update guidelines, tools, strategies and mechanisms conducive to organizational and administrative simplification, collaboration between government authorities, implementation of user-friendly services, integration and personalization of services, use of multiple channels, improvement of the quality of services on the basis of user requirements, marketing of e-government services, protection of personal data and security of e-government transactions;

3 to expedite, in close cooperation with relevant organizations, the definition of a model for Member States for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the status, usage, quality and impact of e-government, taking account of relevant work being done by international and regional organizations and by Member States themselves;

4 to promote the sharing of Member States' strategies, best practices, technological platforms and applications, among other things, through a global collaborative network based on the creation and/or strengthening of regional e-government networks;

5 to ensure that the necessary resources within the budgetary limits are allocated to the above actions,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

1 to incorporate, in their e-government strategies and programmes, actions conducive to organizational and administrative simplification, collaboration between government authorities, implementation of user-friendly services, integration and personalization of services, use of multiple channels, improvement of the quality of services on the basis of user requirements, marketing of e-government services, protection of personal data and security of e-government transactions;

2 to provide the Telecommunication Development Bureau with details of work relating to monitoring and evaluation of the status, usage, quality and impact of e-government;

3 to participate actively in regional and global collaborative forums dealing with experiences and best practices in the implementation of e-government strategies and programmes.

RECOMMENDATION 8 (Rev. Istanbul, 2002)

**Timely implementation of global mobile personal  
communications by satellite**

[DELETED BY WTDC-10]

RECOMMENDATION 13 (Rev. Doha, 2006)

**Requests for technical assistance for developing countries**

[DELETED BY WTDC-10]

ITU-D RECOMMENDATION 18

**Potential benefits for rural telecommunications**

[DELETED BY WTDC-10]

DECISION 1 (Doha, 2006)

**Minimum budget for ITU-D study groups in 2006**

[DELETED BY WTDC-10]

## APPENDIX I

**Opening address: Sri P.J. Thomas,  
Secretary, Department of Telecommunications**

Honourable H.E. Dr K. Rosaiah, Chief Minister, Government of Andhra Pradesh,

Honourable Thiru A. Raja, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India,

H.E. Dr Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General, ITU

Mr Houlin Zhao, Deputy Secretary-General, ITU

Mr Sami Al-Basheer Al Morshid, Director of BDT, ITU

Mr Malcolm Johnson, Director of TSB, ITU

Mr Valery Timofeev, Director of BR, ITU

Honourable Thiru K. Venkat Reddy, Minister of Information Technology and Communications, Government of Andhra Pradesh,

Honourable delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen,

We are indeed very happy to host one of the world's largest telecom events, the ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference 2010, in India. And we are even happier to see this spectacular gathering of honourable delegates from across the globe, who have come here to make this event highly successful and memorable.

Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Government of India, I welcome all of you in this spectacular city of Hyderabad, the city of pearls and the city of Nizams. Friends, the dictionary relates hospitality to etiquette and entertainment, but we Indians relate hospitality to our religion and culture. We believe in the philosophy of "Atithi Devo Bhava", meaning "For us the guest is our God".

This is how we graciously approach our guests at home and in all social situations. I am sure we will use this opportunity to make your stay comfortable and memorable in India during this fortnight.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The world now acknowledges that technological progress and innovation are long-term drivers of economic growth, especially in developing countries. As a key technology producer, ICT has contributed a positive macroeconomic impact in improving total factor productivity and GDP growth, besides providing spillovers and externalities which are bringing enormous benefits for the economy. By facilitating the creation of new networks and increased exchange of information locally and globally, ICT provides new opportunities and platforms for the global value chain in economic development, especially in developing countries. New services generated by ICT in the form of e-commerce, e-finance and e-governance are contributing significantly to greater economic

efficiency, which is raising the living standards of citizens. The use of ICT in poverty-reduction programmes has allowed democratization of ICT use, including by poorer people to support their livelihoods.

We have recently celebrated World Telecommunication and Information Society Day, when all countries pledge to roll out cost-effective and efficient next-generation networks, in order not only to provide the entire spectrum of ICT services but also to act as a catalyst to stimulate the global economy. Effective application and usage of ICT need to be achieved in order to improve quality of life.

ITU's WTDC is the best place for laying future plans toward sustainable efforts by ITU to establish best policies and best practices suited to the entire world. India, as a Member State of ITU, gives its assurance that it will extend all possible cooperation and initiative as a catalyst for achieving the goal and objective of ITU.

I once again welcome all honourable delegates and wish them a pleasant and comfortable stay. I invite you all to enjoy Indian hospitality.

## APPENDIX II

**Opening address: Mr Sami Al Basheer, Director of the  
Telecommunication Development Bureau**

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure to be here with you in Hyderabad for the opening of the World Telecommunication Development Conference. First and foremost, I would like to offer my warmest thanks to the Government of India for hosting this event and for the hard work that our host has put into preparing it, in coordination with the staff of ITU. I would also like to offer my sincerest sympathy to the people of India for the loss of life in the tragic airplane crash a few days ago. Many of us were travelling at this time and are sad to think that not everyone arrived safely as we did.

India is a remarkable place for ITU to hold WTDC, not least because it is one of the world's great ICT success stories, but also because India has shown, in very concrete and dramatic terms, the power of ICTs to stimulate social and economic development.

Four years ago in Doha, at the last WTDC, I was attending as a delegate. Although many of the issues are the same no matter where you sit, the change in perspective, working as Director of BDT, has been an eye-opening experience. I have travelled the world, meeting with administrations, regulators, financial institutions and industry to explore ways of better serving our membership. In doing so, I have had the opportunity to strengthen relationships that allow me to undertake the role of Director even more effectively.

A lot has changed since we gathered in Doha, and certainly much progress has been made in implementing the WSIS outcomes and bridging the digital divide. The most striking development has been the growth in mobile. Mobile subscriptions stood at nearly 2.2 billion four years ago and will reach 5 billion this year. Mobile broadband has risen from 71 million to over 670 million. Fixed broadband has more than doubled, from 212 to 527 million.

We can all be proud of this significant ICT growth and development.

The role of industry in taking risks, especially in emerging markets, must be recognized, as well as your constant efforts to put in place an enabling environment in your respective countries. We have come a long way together, but we need to constantly innovate and keep up with dynamics in the marketplace. Looking forward, we need to invent better targeted and more positive regulation, focusing on incentives rather than obligations.

The role of policy-makers and regulators also requires increased international cooperation and continuous dialogue and exchange, and the industry must be part of it. To foster this dialogue, I have placed special emphasis on the Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR) and I established the

Global Industry Leaders Forum (GILF) in conjunction with it. This has become one of the most valued global platforms for dialogue between policy-makers, regulators and industry.

There will be plenty of time during the next two weeks for me and my fellow colleagues to report on our achievements. Nevertheless, let me briefly highlight some additional actions made possible thanks to our dedicated staff, both at headquarters and in the regional offices.

- We have consolidated our training activities on a single global platform, the ITU Academy, which includes more than 60 Internet training centres and 50 centres of excellence.
- We launched, with the support of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, the "Connect a School, Connect a Community" flagship Initiative, which is receiving special attention during this conference.
- In collaboration with the Radiocommunication Bureau, we have made the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting a priority, and we have also been assisting members on spectrum management and monitoring.
- We have worked hard to ensure that the benefits of ICTs can be enjoyed without being undermined by cyberthreats. With key partners, we are supporting members in the area of cybersecurity, through the deployment of early warning systems, information exchange platforms and computer incident response teams (CIRTs).
- And we have played an increasingly important role in emergency communications. ITU was part of international efforts to respond to a number of major disasters over the past four years. As well as providing direct assistance to countries, we have helped countries build capacity to enhance their disaster preparedness, which has become all the more essential given the destabilizing impact of climate change. We have also teamed up with industry to leverage their expertise and new technologies in helping members predict and respond to disasters.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

I believe that we have achieved a lot in the last four years.

Is this enough?

Certainly not.

First of all, we need to reach the remaining unconnected. In doing so, we should give special attention to least developed countries, small island developing states, and other countries in need. This is why I am proposing a new, reinforced approach for our actions to assist least developed countries. Given the enormous needs, we need to complement the regular budget with the flexibility to raise extrabudgetary resources. With your guidance and support, I plan to launch this new initiative in the coming months. I want to assign dedicated resources to strengthen our support for countries most in need.

And we can go further still.

We succeeded in making the mobile miracle a reality. We must now achieve the same results with broadband. To do so, the global community needs to embrace and invest in a broadband-enabled future to support the next great wave of innovation, opportunity and development. With this solid ICT broadband foundation in place, we will have an unprecedented opportunity to finally achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals.

ITU's "Build on Broadband" campaign, launched by our Secretary-General, will give new impetus to the work we are doing on broadband, especially wireless broadband. And, with the support of industry partners and financial institutions, we can, and we will do even more. I look forward to working with all of you to connect the world to broadband for better health, education and employment ... for everyone.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

We need to be ambitious, but also frank about what we can achieve with the resources available. We obviously cannot do everything, but we can achieve a lot, if we focus our collective efforts. With this in mind, I wish us all great patience and mutual understanding towards a successful conference, recognizing that if we make the right decisions today, the benefits will be felt by people around the world for many years to come.

Thank you.

## APPENDIX III

**Opening address: Hon. Sri A. Raja, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India**

Excellencies;

Honourable Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh,

Honourable ministers,

Distinguished ambassadors,

Secretary-General, ITU,

Chairman of the conference,

Deputy Secretary-General and Directors of the ITU Bureaux,

Distinguished heads of delegation,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is my proud privilege and immense pleasure to welcome you to India, one of the oldest civilizations. The beautiful city of Hyderabad and its surroundings are full of historic value. We hope that your journey and stay here have been comfortable so far. We are thankful to you all for agreeing to hold this important World Telecommunication Development Conference in India. It will be our endeavour to make the work of the conference and your stay very productive and comfortable.

India has been committed to the objectives of ITU since joining the organization. We wish to express our commitment that India will continue to contribute meaningfully to ITU in future, and we hope that the international telecommunity will continue to place its confidence in our spirit of cooperation and constructive work.

We are in the midst of a global information revolution in this millennium. The knowledge society has been globally recognized as one of the essential national ingredients for taking any country towards a developed economy. Communication and information technologies have become a major pillar for economic and social development of a society and taking it towards the knowledge society.

Hence, this conference has great importance for all member countries of ITU, towards evolving effective mechanisms for implementation of the decisions of the World Summit on Information Society in Geneva and Tunis, and the international endeavours to realize the Millennium Development Goals.

It is a matter of genuine pride for all of us that even during the global economic meltdown of 2008, the telecom sector continued on its growth path.

Distinguished audience,

Development of ICTs can facilitate faster development of various human, social and economic sectors in any country. ICTs should lead to equal opportunity for all humankind, especially perceptible improvement for the most vulnerable parts of society in rural and remote areas, for an inclusive growth of society.

Wireless communication technologies have helped revolutionary telecom growth globally, especially in developing economies. The fast roll-out of these systems, coupled with economies of scale, have brought about this revolution. We hope that wireless technologies will bring similar revolutionary growth in broadband services, too, and equally satisfactory results for all stakeholders.

Also, it is our cherished hope that increased general awareness among the masses created by the knowledge society will bring enhanced global peace, justice and respect for each other, which are the cornerstones for eliminating disparity and poverty from the globe. If this conference can drive telecom development across the globe towards this laudable objective, we would humbly feel pleased and grateful that the Indian environment, combined with our collective efforts, has provided the required environment and background for this achievement.

We should make all efforts to bridge the digital divide. At the same time, we should remain vigilant about the possible misuse of information and communication technologies, like any other technology, by some disgruntled elements for their misconceived notions and objectives. This may necessitate establishing an appropriate legal and regulatory environment as well as technical methods to ensure the optimum use of these important technologies.

India has been making steady progress in various useful applications of space technology. The main thrust of our space programme is towards national development in areas like communication, broadcasting, developmental communications, distance education, Earth-exploration services, space sciences, etc. Indian space policy allows for participation of the private sector. India has also achieved impressive growth in the field of software development and export of this potential. India considers information technology as an agent of transformation of human life, to transform the nation into a knowledge society. Accordingly, we have taken several policy initiatives for promoting and facilitating such activities on a large scale.

While India has followed a technology-neutral policy and opened its telecom sector to a variety of technologies and equipment from all over the world, Indian industry has not lagged behind and is making rapid strides in innovating and adopting new technologies suited to Indian conditions. The Centre for Development of Telematics (CDOT) is developing suitable technologies for the growth and digitization of the Indian telecom network. Similarly the Indian telecom industry has been spearheading the transformation from legacy systems to state-of-the-art digital systems. Our aim is to make India a hub for telecom manufacturing through the facilitating role of various policies.

Dear friends,

I once again welcome you to the world's largest democracy. It has institutions that are deeply rooted in the tenets of democracy and justice. Our policy and regulations have always played a facilitating role for the growth of the sector. We have a transparent, predictable and secure environment for the development of telecommunications by domestic and foreign private investors. The independent regulatory environment in India is promoting healthy competition between various service providers and ensures that the common user is not neglected. Our mechanism for fulfilling universal service obligation, wherein all the operators contribute towards providing universal access to telecom services, is making due progress in the desired direction.

India has the second largest telephone network in the world, with more than 600 million telephones, and has provided telephone connectivity practically in every corner of our vast country. The telecom sector has received national recognition as the key driver for social development and growth. Presently, we are adding around 20 million telephone connections per month, which is the highest growth rate in the world.

We are all aware that one third of the world's population is still struggling to get access to basic voice telephony. I am confident that this conference will be able to take appropriate decisions to bridge this divide. India has developed a high level of technical competence and managerial skills, supported by an appropriate manufacturing base and training facilities. We are willing to share our expertise and facilities with other countries, in the spirit of cooperation to ensure telecommunications/ICTs for all. I wish you all a comfortable stay and earnestly hope that you will be able to exchange different viewpoints in the most cordial environment, and to adopt the Hyderabad Declaration along with the Hyderabad Action Plan and a list of priorities to achieve the real objectives of the global knowledge society.

Thank you.

## APPENDIX IV

**Opening address: Dr Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union**

Your Excellency, Sri A. Raja, Honourable Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India,

Excellencies, ministers, deputy ministers, ambassadors, heads of delegation,

Your Excellency, Sri P.J. Thomas, Secretary, Department of Telecommunications,

My fellow ITU elected officials, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau,

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure to be with you here in Hyderabad this morning. Let me offer my sincere thanks and appreciation to the Government of India for all its efforts in the excellent organization and facilities for this conference. I would like to express my thanks also to the local authorities of Hyderabad for their very kind hospitality.

Allow me to start by expressing my sincerest condolences, on behalf of ITU, to the people of India and to the families and friends of those that died in the tragic plane crash that happened in Mangalore last Saturday.

I ask you all to stand for a minute of silence...

Last week, we were in Shanghai, where we celebrated 17 May, World Telecommunication and Information Society Day. As you know, 17 May marks the anniversary of the ITU and the signing of the first International Telegraph Convention. This was our 145th anniversary celebration. It is my pleasure to inform you that we rewarded three distinguished personalities for their contribution to ICTs, namely:

- His Excellency Malaysian Prime Minister Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Tun Abdul Razak
- Mr Wang Jianzhou, Executive Director, Chairman and CEO of China Mobile,
- Mr Robert Kahn, President and CEO of the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI).

This year's theme for WTISD was "Better City, Better Life with ICT", in keeping with the overarching theme – Better City, Better Life – of the World Expo.

Since we last met in Doha, at the most recent WTDC, the ICT world has also lost a great man. A man who was a passionate believer in the power of ICTs to change the world. I am talking about former ITU Secretary-General Dr Pekka Tarjanne, who held office from the beginning of November 1989 to the end of January 1999.

Dr Tarjanne was a leading advocate of the 'Right to Communicate'. He presided over ITU during an era of unprecedented growth, and charted a sure and steady course for the organization through a

period of immense change and upheaval. He may no longer be with us, but we will keep his vision for development in mind as we move forward in our work here at WTDC.

I have brought with me the Book of Condolences for Dr Tarjanne, and I invite you to come and sign it. The book will be left outside my office. It will then be sent on to Dr Tarjanne's family in Finland.

Distinguished guests,

I think we are all well aware of the importance of this fifth WTDC, and I am encouraged to see such a high level of participation. What we decide and define here over the next two weeks will shape not just the future of ICT development over the next four years, but the future shape of the very world we live in. In today's fast-moving ICT sector, four years is a very long time. To see how long it really is, let's look back to March 2006, when we last held WTDC.

Since then, the ICT landscape has changed in extraordinary and unexpected ways. We have seen the number of fixed-line subscribers fall for the first time in telecommunication history, and there are now around 36 million fewer fixed-line subscribers than there were at the beginning of 2006. Of course this has been more than compensated for by massive mobile growth over the same period.

The best news for this conference is that almost all of this growth has been in the developing world, which grew 270 per cent in the four years from the beginning of 2006 to the beginning of this year, and added over 2 billion of the 2.5 billion new mobile cellular subscriptions globally.

The same is true of the growth in Internet users, where 600 million of the 777 million new Internet users over the past four years have come from the developing world.

We have also seen social media skyrocket. When we met in Doha, no one had ever sent a tweet, and Facebook was a small, closed site for students. Today 50 million tweets are sent every day and Facebook has 400 million users.

Does that mean our job is finished?

Of course not! And that's why we're all here.

While close to two-thirds of people in the developed world now have access to the internet, four fifths of people in the developing world still do not. In the developed world, fixed and mobile broadband penetration rates at the beginning of 2010 stood at 27 per cent and 39 per cent, respectively. In the developing world, they stood at 3.5 per cent and 3.3 per cent.

Ladies and gentlemen,

These are dramatic figures, but they also demonstrate the extraordinary opportunities that lie ahead. ICTs – and in particular broadband networks – offer perhaps the greatest opportunity we have ever had to make rapid and profound advances in global social and economic development.

This is of tremendous and timely importance. In September, world leaders will gather to review progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals – and unfortunately, the news will not be very positive.

We can change that.

I am convinced that by extending access to broadband, countries will quickly accelerate their progress towards meeting the MDGs. We know that broadband can help us achieve universal primary education, for example. This was highlighted yesterday in the 'Connect a School, Connect a Community' seminar. We know that broadband can improve maternal health, and thereby reduce child mortality. We know that broadband can help us ensure environmental sustainability and help us manage and mitigate climate change. We know that broadband will help governments deliver better and more effective services to their citizens.

By delivering efficiencies across so many areas – from education and healthcare to transportation, water and energy – broadband networks can quickly pay for themselves, creating a virtuous circle of investment, productivity and human development.

To help world leaders see the ways that broadband can accelerate the achievement of the MDGs, ITU and UNESCO launched the Broadband Commission for Digital Development on 10 May, just two weeks ago. The commission is chaired by President Paul Kagame of Rwanda and Carlos Slim Helú, Honorary Lifetime Chairman of Grupo Carso, and Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO and myself are the vice-chairs. We will be reporting to the MDG Summit in September with a set of clear recommendations for broadband development.

Distinguished delegates,

In this context, and in the context of this conference, it is especially gratifying to see broadband access growing rapidly in the developing world. Since Doha, fixed broadband penetration rates in the developing world have almost tripled – and mobile broadband penetration rates have grown more than tenfold. Mobile broadband penetration in the developing world has doubled in the past year alone.

I am an optimist, and I have tremendous faith that the public and private sectors will work together to invest in, and to roll out, the necessary infrastructure. They did this so well in the creation of mobile cellular networks in the developing world, and I expect to see the pattern repeated for broadband.

I am also convinced that, in partnership, they will also help create the necessary services that people need, and that we will quickly see enriched content developed and created that will stimulate demand. As this happens, we will rapidly see broadband reach the remotest corners of our planet.

We must make sure that we do not just bring broadband to the people, but that we do so responsibly; that we preserve cyberspace and deliver cybersecurity in a world that is always connected, and always online. Cybersecurity is a global problem and it requires a global solution. So we must bring together all stakeholders – not just government and industry but also civil society and the media, too – to address the issue.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Over the next two weeks, let's dream big! Let's think about how technological advances might shape the future. What can be done with cheap and super-abundant sensors and monitoring devices? with massive increases in computational power? with ever smarter smartphones? with flatter flat screens? with voice-activated devices? with continued convergence? Let's be bold. Let's work together to develop programmes and projects that will ensure that ICTs really do deliver a better quality of life for all the world's people.

Your output will be fed into the ITU strategic plan which will be endorsed by the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Mexico in October. And I hope that many of you will be there to help shape our future as an organization, and to make sure we adopt a sound strategic and financial plan for the next four years so that we make "ICTs for a Better Life".

Thank you.

## APPENDIX V

**List of resolutions**

Resolution 1 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Working procedures to be applied to study groups, their subordinate groups, the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group and other regional and world meetings of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector
Resolution 2 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Establishment of study groups
Resolution 5 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Enhanced participation by developing countries in the activities of the Union
Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Collection and dissemination of information and statistics
Resolution 9 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management
Resolution 10 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Financial support for national spectrum-management programmes
Resolution 11 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Telecommunication/information and communication technology services in rural, isolated and poorly served areas and indigenous communities
Resolution 13 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Resource mobilization and partnerships for accelerating telecommunication/information and communication technology development
Resolution 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Applied research and transfer of technology
Resolution 16 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Special actions for the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition
Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Implementation of regionally approved initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels
Resolution 18 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Special technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority
Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology facilities, services and related applications
Resolution 21 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Coordination and collaboration with regional organizations
Resolution 22 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks, identification of origin and apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services
Resolution 23 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection
Resolution 24 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Authorization for the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group to act between world telecommunication development conferences
Resolution 25 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Assistance to countries in special need: Afghanistan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Timor Leste

Resolution 26 (Rev. Doha, 2006)	Assistance to countries in special need: Afghanistan
Resolution 27 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Admission of entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector
Resolution 30 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
Resolution 31 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Regional preparations for world telecommunication development conferences
Resolution 32 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	International and regional cooperation on regional initiatives
Resolution 33 (Rev. Doha, 2006)	Assistance and support to Serbia and Montenegro for rebuilding its destroyed public broadcasting system in Serbia
Resolution 34 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	The role of telecommunications/information and communication technology in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response
Resolution 35 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Support for development of the African information and communication technology sector
Resolution 36 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Support for the African Telecommunication Union
Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Bridging the digital divide
Resolution 38 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Development of the Youth Forum in the Telecommunication Development Bureau
Resolution 39 (Istanbul, 2002)	Agenda for connectivity in the Americas and Quito Action Plan
Resolution 40 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Group on capacity-building initiatives
Resolution 43 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Assistance for implementing IMT
Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam
Resolution 46 (Doha, 2006)	Assistance and promotion for indigenous communities in the world: Information society through information and communication technology
Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU Recommendations in developing countries, including conformance and interoperability testing of systems manufactured on the basis of ITU Recommendations
Resolution 48 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Strengthening cooperation among telecommunication regulators
Resolution 50 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Optimal integration of information and communication technologies

Resolution 51 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Provision of assistance and support to Iraq to rebuild and re-equip its public telecommunication systems
Resolution 52 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Strengthening the executing agency role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector
Resolution 53 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Strategic and financial framework for the elaboration of the Hyderabad Action Plan
Resolution 54 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Information and communication technology applications
Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006)	Promoting gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies
Resolution 57 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)	Assistance to Somalia
Resolution 58 (Hyderabad, 2010)	Access to information and communication technology for persons with disabilities, including persons with age-related disabilities
Resolution 59 (Hyderabad, 2010)	Strengthening coordination and cooperation among ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D on matters of mutual interest
Resolution 60 (Hyderabad, 2010)	Assistance to countries in special situations: Haiti
Resolution 61 (Hyderabad, 2010)	Appointment and maximum term of office of chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups in the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector and of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group
Resolution 62 (Hyderabad, 2010)	Measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields
Resolution 63 (Hyderabad, 2010)	IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6 in the developing countries
Resolution 64 (Hyderabad, 2010)	Protecting and supporting users/consumers of telecommunication services/information and communication technologies
Resolution 65 (Hyderabad, 2010)	Improving access to healthcare services by using information and communication technologies
Resolution 66 (Hyderabad, 2010)	Information and communication technology and climate change
Resolution 67 (Hyderabad, 2010)	The role of the Telecommunication Development Sector in child online protection
Resolution 68 (Hyderabad, 2010)	Assistance to indigenous peoples within the activities of the Telecommunication Development Bureau in its related programmes
Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010)	Creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them
Resolution 70 (Hyderabad, 2010)	Regional initiative for Central and Eastern Europe on "E-accessibility (Internet and digital television) for persons with disabilities"
Resolution 71 (Hyderabad, 2010)	Strengthening cooperation between Member States and Sector Members of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, including the private sector

Resolution 72 (Hyderabad, 2010)	More effective utilization of mobile communication services
Resolution 73 (Hyderabad, 2010)	ITU centres of excellence
Resolution 74 (Hyderabad, 2010)	More effective adoption of e-government services

## APPENDIX VI

**List of resolutions, recommendations and decisions to be deleted**

<b>RESOLUTIONS</b>	
Resolution 6 (Rev. Doha, 2006) <sup>1</sup>	Telecommunication Development Advisory Group working group on private-sector issues
Resolution 29 (Rev. Doha 2006) <sup>1</sup>	ITU Telecommunication Development Sector initiatives on Sector Member issues
Resolution 49 (Doha 2006) <sup>2</sup>	Special actions for the least developed countries and small island developing states
Resolution 56 (Doha 2006) <sup>3</sup>	Creation of a new Question in Study Group 1 regarding access to telecommunication services for persons with disabilities

<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	
Recommendation 8 (Rev. Istanbul 2002) <sup>4</sup>	Timely implementation of global mobile personal communication by satellite
Recommendation 13 (Rev. Doha 2006) <sup>5</sup>	Requests for technical assistance for developing countries
Recommendation ITU-D 18 (Doha, 2006) <sup>6</sup>	Potential benefits for rural telecommunications (Question 10-1/2: Communications for rural and remote areas)

<b>DECISION</b>	
Decision 1 (Doha, 2006) <sup>7</sup>	Minimum budget for ITU-D study groups in 2006

<sup>1</sup> Resolutions 6 and 29 (Rev. Doha, 2006) have been merged to form Resolution 71 (Hyderabad, 2010).

<sup>2</sup> Integrated in Resolution 16 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010).

<sup>3</sup> Superseded by the approval of Resolution 58 (Hyderabad, 2010) and the new work programme for Study Group 1.

<sup>4</sup> As a result of the approval of Resolution 34 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010).

<sup>5</sup> Ad Hoc assistance is already reflected in the biennial budget and will be integrated in the draft financial plan.

<sup>6</sup> Superseded by the updating of Resolution 11 (Rev. Doha, 2006).

<sup>7</sup> Obsolete.

## APPENDIX VII

## List of documents

## A Reference documents

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Structure of the conference	103
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24	117
25	149
26	Unchanged from Doha
27	158
29	166 (Resolution deleted by WTDC-10)
30	124
31	169
32	150
33	Unchanged from Doha
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35	163
36	158
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38	146
39	Unchanged from Istanbul
40	161
43	159
45	173
46	Unchanged from Doha
47	159
48	140
49	166 (Resolution deleted by WTDC-10)
50	150
51	158
52	150
53	169
54	146
55	Unchanged from Doha
56	166 (Resolution deleted by WTDC-10)
57	158
58	151
59	169
60	158
61	117
62	140

Title	Conference Doc. No.
63	146
64	140
65	147
66	149
67	147
68	146
69	159
70	150
71	151
72	163
73	163
74	163
Recommendations	
8	166 (Recommendation deleted by WTDC-10)
13	166 (Recommendation deleted by WTDC-10)
18	166 (Recommendation deleted by WTDC-10)
Decisions	
1	166 (Decision deleted by WTDC-10)

## B Contributions (1-175)

Number	Source	Title
1	Secretary-General of ITU	Draft Agenda of the Conference
2 (Corr.1, Add.4)	CEPT	European common proposals for the work of the Conference
3	Chairman, ITU-D Study Group 2	Revision of Resolution 9 (Rev. Doha, 2006)
4	Director of BDT	Draft ITU-D contribution to the ITU Strategic Plan 2012-2015
5 (Rev.1)	Director of BDT	Proposed revision of Resolution 1
6	Director of BDT	Revised and New Questions for consideration and adoption by the Conference
7	Chairman of ITU-D Study Group 1	Draft new Resolution: Access to information and communication technology by persons with disabilities, including persons with age-related disabilities
8	Director of BDT	Report of the Chairman of the RPM Coordination Meeting
9	Director of BDT	Proposed roadmap for ITU in its role as lead facilitator and implementer for Action Line C6 in the implementation of WSIS up to 2015

Number	Source	Title
10	Chairman, ITU-D Study Group 2	Draft e-Health Resolution 2010
11	Director of BDT	Report on the implementation of the Doha Action Plan 2007-2010 (Programmes, Activities, Special Initiatives, Regional Initiatives)
12	Director of BDT	Report of TDAG to WTDC-10 on matters assigned to it by WTDC-06
13 (Add.1)	United States of America	Contribution of United States of America to the World Telecommunication Development Conference
14	United States of America	Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries
15	United States of America	Merged Questions 18-1/2 and 20-2/2
16	Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad (ICE), CTR	Draft new Resolution (Hyderabad, 2010) : Assistance for the implementation of projects aimed at reducing the digital divide
17 (Rev.2)	Director of BDT	Report on implementation of WTDC-06 Resolutions
18 (Rev.1)	Director of BDT	Report on WSIS implementation
19	Lebanon	Proposal from Lebanon: Establishment of a Question (Connect the World) by Implementation Telecommunication / TIC
20 (Add.15)	RCC Regional Commonwealth in the Field of Communications	RCC common proposals to the work of the Conference
21	Secretary-General of ITU	Agreement between the Government of India and the International Telecommunication Union relating to WTDC-10
22	Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU)	ABU proposals: ITU-D Assistance to Broadcasting Industry
23 (Rev.1)	Director of BDT	Report on the Implementation of the BDT Projects
24	Chairman, ITU-D Study Group 1	Report to WTDC-10 on the ITU-D Study Group 1 activities
25	Chairman, ITU-D Study Group 2	Report to WTDC-10 on the ITU-D Study Group 2 activities
26	Director of BDT	Implementation of PP-06 Resolutions relevant to ITU-D
27 (Add.17)	Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)	Asia-Pacific Telecommunity Common Proposals for the work of the Conference

Number	Source	Title
28	ANATEL, Brazil	Proposal for closer cooperation between Questions 7-2/1 and 10-2/2 (Regulatory policies on universal access to broadband services) and 10-2/2 (Telecommunications for rural and remote areas)
29	ANATEL, Brazil	Proposal for revision of scope and outputs for question 10-2/1 – Regulation for licensing and authorization of converging services
30 (Rev.2)	ANATEL, Brazil	Proposal for revision of scope and outputs for question 18-1/1 – Domestic enforcement of telecommunication laws, rules, and regulations by national telecommunications regulatory authorities
31	ANATEL, Brazil	Proposed revision of the WTDC-06 Resolution 5
32	ANATEL, Brazil	Proposal on revision of the WTDC-06 Resolution 8
33 (Rev.1)	ANATEL, Brazil	Proposed revision of the WTDC-06 Resolution 10
34 (Rev.1)	ANATEL, Brazil	Proposed revision of the WTDC-06 Resolution 13
35	ANATEL, Brazil	Proposed revision of the WTDC-06 Resolution 31(Rev. Doha, 2006)
36	ANATEL, Brazil	Proposed revision of the WTDC-06 Resolution 21 (Rev. Doha, 2006) and Resolution 32 (Rev. Doha, 2006)
37	ANATEL, Brazil	Proposed revision of the WTDC-06 Resolution 45
38	ANATEL, Brazil	Proposal on the term of reference for Question 11-2/2 – Examination of terrestrial digital sound and television broadcasting technologies and systems, including cost/benefit analyses, interoperability of digital terrestrial systems with existing analogue networks, and methods of migration from analogue terrestrial techniques to digital techniques
39	ANATEL, Brazil	Proposed revision of the WTDC-06 Resolution 40 (Doha, 2006)
40	The Arab ICT Organization	Regional initiative on the future Arab Internet Forum
41	The Arab ICT Organization	Support for the introduction of digital TV and mobile TV in the Arab region
42	The Arab ICT Organization	Regional Initiative for the setting up of e-certification structures
43	The Arab ICT Organization	Regional Initiative for facilitating migration from IPV4 to IPV6

Number	Source	Title
44	The Arab ICT Organization	Regional Initiative for the promotion of e-accessibility with the Arab States region
45	Director of BDT	Report on the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) Activities
46	Director of BDT	Proposed revision of Resolution 2
47 (Add.43)	Arab States	Arab States common proposals for the work of the Conference
48 (Rev.1)	National Telecom Corporation (NTC), Sudan	Proposal in support of the Regional Initiative 2 of the African Group
49	OJSC-Intellect-Telecom	Joint consideration of Questions 10-2/2 and 23/2
50	N/A	This document has been withdrawn
51 (Rev.1)	SONATEL, Senegal	Assistance to developing countries in improving Internet connectivity
52 (Rev.1)	Lebanon	Assistance to Lebanon
53	COMTELCA	Cancelled
54	COMTELCA	Cancelled
55	COMTELCA	Cancelled
56	COMTELCA	Cancelled
57	COMTELCA	Cancelled
58	COMTELCA	Cancelled
59	COMTELCA	Cancelled
60	COMTELCA	Cancelled
61	COMTELCA	Cancelled
62	COMTELCA	Cancelled
63	COMTELCA	Cancelled
64	COMTELCA	Cancelled
65	COMTELCA	Cancelled
66	MIIT, China	Draft New Resolution – Establishing and improving the radio broadcasting system for transmitting and receiving public information regarding public warning, disaster mitigation and relief
67	MIIT, China	Revision of Resolution 9 – Participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management
68	Anatel, Brazil	Strengthening the regional presence and restructuring of ITU Regional Offices
69	VNL, India	New Question for study under Study Group 2 on "Challenges and System Requirements of Mobile networks for rural deployments in developing nations"

Number	Source	Title
70	Director of BDT	ITU-D Activities on WSIS Action Line C2
71 (Corr.1, Add.13)	CITEL	Inter-American proposals for the work of the Conference
72 (Corr.3, Add.4)	African Telecommunication Union (ATU)	African Common Proposals to the work of the conference
73	Ministerio de Tecnologías - Colombia	General principles for protection of telecommunication service users in an environment of convergence
74	Ministerio de Tecnologías - Colombia	Revisión de los indicadores incluidos en los índices internacionales que se usan para la medición de la sociedad de la información
75	Ministerio de Tecnologías - Colombia	Draft new Resolution – International alliance for a healthy Internet: Sector commitment to responsible use of ICTs for the benefit of children, adolescents and youth Draft new Resolution - International alliance for a healthy Internet: Sector commitment to responsible use of ICTs for the benefit of children, adolescents and youth
76	Ministerio de Tecnologías - Colombia	Establishing suitable regulatory conditions for the transition to next generation networks (NGN)
77	Ministerio de Tecnologías - Colombia	Strategies (regulatory and policy) for the proper disposal or reuse of e-waste material associated with ICTs
78	Ministerio de Tecnologías - Colombia	More effective adoption of e-government services
79	Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie et des, Nouvelles Technologies, Maroc	New topic for study under Question 22/1 on securing information and communication networks: Best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity
80 (Rev.2)	Turk Telekom, Turkey	Sharing best practices and creating a framework against information overload
81 (Rev.2)	Turk Telekom, Turkey	Enhancing the digital literacy
82	ITU General Secretariat and BDT	Draft roadmap for ITU's activities in its role as sole facilitator for action line C5 in the implementation of WSIS up to 2015
83	Director of BDT	Report on the state of telecommunication/ICT development: a mid-term review of the implementation of the WSIS target
84 (Rev.1)	United States of America	Anchor Institutions
85 (Rev.2)	United States of America	Considerations of LDCs, SIDS, LLDC, countries in special needs and emergency telecommunications in the 2011-2015 study period
86	Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes, México	Draft new resolution – Aspects to be taken into account in human capacity building

Number	Source	Title
87	Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes, México	Proposed modifications to the draft ITU-D contribution to the ITU Strategic plan 2012-2015
88 (Rev.1)	Ministry of post and ICT, Algeria	Draft new Resolution – Role of ITU Telecommunication Development Sector with regard to international public policy issues concerning the potential misuse of satellite images for criminal or non-peaceful purposes
89 (Rev.1)	Director of BDT	Time management plan
90	Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie et des, Nouvelles Technologies, Maroc	Update of Resolution 45 – Mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including the protection of critical information infrastructures and combating spam
91	Secretary-General of ITU	Contribution to defraying the expenses of the Conference
92	Secretary-General of ITU	Financial responsibilities of Conferences
93	Secretary-General of ITU	Budget of the World Telecommunication Development Conference
94	Syrian Arab Republic	Proposed revision of Resolution 29 (Rev. Doha, 2006)
95	Syrian Arab Republic	Draft revised Resolution 40 (Rev. Doha, 2006)
96	VNL, India	Proposal for collaboration of VNL and ITU for ITU's global flagship initiative "Connecting Villages"
97 (Rev.1)	United States of America	Proposed New Programme on Capacity Building and other Initiatives (Proposed Programme 4)
98	Comité de Régulation des Télécommunications (Mali)	Proposed amendments to the draft ITU-D contribution to the ITU Strategic Plan 2012 2015
99	United States of America	Coordination and Implementation of WTSA Resolutions Pertaining to ITU-T and ITU-D
100	N/A	Reserved number
101	Secretary-General of ITU	Presiding Officers of the Conference
102	Secretary-General of ITU	Secretariat of the Conference
103	Secretary-General of ITU	Structure of the Conference
104	N/A	This document has been withdrawn
105	Telecommunication Company of Iran (TCI)	Disaster management considerations

Number	Source	Title
106	Telecommunication Company of Iran (TCI)	Proposals on Financing and Partnership for ICT Development
107 (Rev.2)	Chairman, Committee 2	Note from Chairman, Committee 2 to the Chairmen of Committee 3 and Committee 4
108	Telecommunication Company of Iran (TCI)	Contribution to the ITU Strategic Plan 2012-2015
109	Telecommunication Company of Iran (TCI)	Development of tariff model for national interconnection for developing countries
110	ict QATAR	Establishment of a global tera-bit backbone with quadruple access redundancy
111	United States of America	Proposed Updates to WTDC Resolution 45
112	Chairman, Working Group of Plenary	Note from the Chairman, Working Group of Plenary to the Chairmen of Committees 2 and 3
113	Republic of Belarus	National initiative "Establishment of an infrastructure for federative wireless broadband access for higher education institutions and scientific research centres in the CIS through integration in the Eduroam international research and education authentication system"
114	ANATEL, Brazil	Proposal to modify ITU-D Strategic Plan
115	Working Group of the Plenary	First series of text from Working Group of the Plenary to Committee 5
116	Committee 3	First series of texts submitted by Committee 3 to the Editorial Committee
117	Committee 5	First series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
118	Chairman, Committee 3	Note from the Chairman, Committee 3 to the Chairman of the Conference
119	Director of BDT	Connect the World Initiative
120	Committee 4	First series of texts submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee
121	Committee 4	Second series of texts submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee
122	Ministère des Travaux publics, Transports, et Communications, Haiti	New Resolution [HTI/XXX] (Hyderabad, 2010): Assistance to countries in special situations: Haiti
123 (Rev.1)	Editorial Committee	Second series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
124	Chairman of the Conference	First series of texts submitted by the Chairman of the Conference to the Editorial Committee
125 (Corr.1)	Committee 3	Second series of texts submitted by Committee 3 to the Editorial Committee

<b>Number</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Title</b>
126	Working Group of the Plenary	Second series of texts submitted by the Working Group of the Plenary to the Editorial Committee
127	Committee 3	Third series of texts from Committee 3 to the Editorial Committee
128 (Rev.1)	Committee 2	Report of the Budget Control Committee to Plenary
129	Committee 4	Third series of texts submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee
130	Editorial Committee	Fourth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
131	Editorial Committee	Third series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
132	Committee 3	Fourth series of texts from Committee 3 to the Editorial Committee
133	N/A	This document has been withdrawn
134 (Corr.1)	Committee 3	Fifth series of texts submitted by Committee 3 to the Editorial Committee
135 (Rev.1)	Committee 3	Sixth series of texts submitted by Committee 3 to the Editorial Committee
136	Committee 4	Fourth Series of texts submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee
137	Committee 3	Seventh series of texts submitted by Committee 3 to the Editorial Committee
138	Working Group of the Plenary	Third series of texts submitted by the Working Group of the Plenary to the Editorial Committee
139 (Rev.1)	Editorial Committee	Fifth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
140	Editorial Committee	Sixth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
141	Committee 3	Eighth series of texts submitted by Committee 3 to the Editorial Committee
142	Committee 3	Ninth series of texts submitted by Committee 3 to the Editorial Committee
143	Committee 3	Tenth series of texts submitted by Committee 3 to the Editorial Committee
144	Working Group of the Plenary	Fourth series of tests submitted by the Working Group of the Plenary to the Editorial Committee
145 (Corr.1)	Committee 4	Seventh series of texts submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee
146	Editorial Committee	Seventh series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
147	Editorial Committee	Eighth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
148 (Corr.1)	Chairman of the Conference	Third series of texts submitted by the Chairman of Conference to the Editorial Committee

Number	Source	Title
149	Editorial Committee	Ninth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
150	Editorial Committee	Tenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
151	Editorial Committee	Eleventh series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
152	Chairman, Committee 3	Note from the Chairman of Committee 3 to the Plenary
153	Editorial Committee	Twelfth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
154	Committee 3	Report of Committee 3 to the Plenary
155	Chairman, Working Group of the Plenary	Report of the Working Group of the Plenary
156	Editorial Committee	Thirteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
157	Editorial Committee	Fourteenth series of text submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting
158	Chairman of the Conference	Third series of texts submitted by the Chairman of the Conference to the Editorial Committee
159	Editorial Committee	Fifteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
160	Editorial Committee	Sixteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
161	Editorial Committee	Seventeenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
162	Editorial Committee	Eighteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
163	Editorial Committee	Nineteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
164	Editorial Committee	Twentieth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting
165	Chairman, Committee 4	Report of the Chairman of Committee 4 to the Plenary
166	Director of BDT	Resolutions and Recommendations to be deleted
167 (Rev.1)	Director of BDT	Telecommunication Development Advisory Group and Study Groups: chairmen and vice-chairmen
168 (Rev.1)	Director of BDT	Questions assigned to the two ITU-D Study Groups for the study period 2010-2013
169	Chairman of the Conference	Fourth Series of texts submitted by the Chairman of the Conference to the Editorial Committee
170	N/A	This document has been withdrawn
171	Director of BDT	Final list of participants
172	N/A	This document has been withdrawn

Number	Source	Title
173	Chairman of the Conference	Fifth series of texts submitted by the Chairman of the Conference to the Editorial Committee
174 (Rev.1)	Director of BDT	WTDC-10 Final Report
175 (Rev.1)	Director of BDT	Final list of Documents

### C Temporary Documents (1-79)

Number	Source	Title
1	Secretary-General of the ITU	Coordinated proposals
2	Secretary-General of ITU	Structure of the Conference
4 (Rev.2)	Director of BDT	Draft allocation of documents
5 (Rev.1)	Chairman, Committee 3	Allocation of documents to Committee 3
6 (Rev.5)	Chairman, Committee 3	Time management plan of Committee 3
7 (Rev.5)	Chairman, Committee 4	Allocation of documents
8 (Rev.5)	Chairman, Committee 4	Time management plan of Committee 4
9	N/A	This document has been withdrawn
10 (Rev.4)	Chairman, Working Group of the Plenary	ITU-D contribution to the ITU Strategic Plan
11 (Rev.1)	Director of BDT	Allocation of documents to the Plenary
12	Chairman, Committee 5	Note by the Chairman of Committee 5 (Editorial)
13	Chairman, Working Group of the Plenary	Draft Resolution 24 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) – Authorization for the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group to act between world telecommunication development conferences
14	Chairman, Working Group of the Plenary	Draft WTDC Resolution: Appointment and maximum term of office of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of ITU-D Study Groups and of TDAG
15	Ad Hoc Group 4 of Committee 3	Programme on Capacity-building and digital inclusion
16	Ad Hoc Group 3 of Committee 3	Programme on Enabling environment
17 (Rev.1)	Ad Hoc Group 1 of Committee 3	Programme on information and communication infrastructure and technology development
18 (Rev.3)	Ad Hoc Group 2 of Committee 3	Programme on Cybersecurity, ICT applications and IP-based network-related issues

Number	Source	Title
19	Chairman, Committee 4	Regional Initiatives
20 (Rev.1)	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group 5/6 of Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 16 – Special actions and measures for the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition
21	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group 3, Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 48: Strengthening cooperation among telecommunication regulators
22 (Rev.2)	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group of the, Working Group of the Plenary	Hyderabad Declaration
23	Ad Hoc Group 5/6 of Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 25 – Assistance to countries in special need: Afghanistan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Timor Leste, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia
24 (Rev.1)	Ad Hoc Group 5/6 of Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 34: The role of telecommunications/information and communication technology in early warning and mitigation of disasters and humanitarian assistance
25	Ad Hoc Group 5/6 of Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 49: Special actions for the least developed countries, land-locked developing countries and small island developing states
26	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group 4 of Committee 3	New Resolution [COM3/xxx], (Hyderabad, 2010) – Assistance to Indigenous Peoples within the activities of BDT in its related programmes
27	Ad Hoc Group 1 of Committee 3	New Resolution [COM3/XXX], (Hyderabad, 2010) – Measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields
28	Ad Hoc Group 1 of Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 10: – Financial support for national spectrum management programmes
29	Ad Hoc Group 1 of Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 9 – Participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management
30	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group 4 of Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 11: Telecommunication/information and communication technology services in rural, isolated and poorly served areas and indigenous communities
31	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group 4 of Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 38: Development of a Youth Forum in the Telecommunication Development Bureau
32	Chairman, Working Group of the Plenary	Proposed revision of Resolution 2: Establishment of study groups
33	Chairman, Working Group of the Plenary	Proposed revision of Resolution 1 – Working procedures to be applied to study groups, its subordinate groups, the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group and other regional and world meetings of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector
34	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group 2 of Committee 3	New Resolution [COM3/XXX], (Hyderabad, 2010): The role of the Telecommunication Development Sector in Child Online Protection

Number	Source	Title
35	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group 5/6 of Committee 3	New Resolution [COM3/xxx], (Hyderabad, 2010): Information and Communication Technology and climate change
36	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group 3 of Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 8: Collection and dissemination of information and statistics
37	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group 2 of Committee 3	New Resolution [COM3/xxx], (Hyderabad, 2010): Making better access to health care services by using information and communications technologies
38	Ad Hoc Group 1 of Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 15: Applied research and transfer of technology
39	Ad Hoc Group 1 of Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 47: Enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU Recommendations in developing countries, including conformance and interoperability testing of systems manufactured on the basis of ITU Recommendations
40	Ad Hoc Group 5/6 of Committee 3	Programme for least developed countries, countries in special need, emergency telecommunications and climate change adaptation
41	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group 3 of Committee 3	New Resolution [COM3/XXX], (Hyderabad, 2010) – Protecting and strengthening users of telecommunication services/information and communication technologies
42	Ad Hoc Group 2 of Committee 3	New Resolution [COM3/XXX], (Hyderabad, 2010) – IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6 in the developing countries
43	Chairman, Committee 4	Revision of Resolution 17 – Implementation of regionally approved initiatives, at the national, regional, interregional and global levels
44	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group PL-RES 20	Resolution 20: Non discriminatory access to modern telecommunication and information technology facilities and services
45	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group 4 of Committee 3	New resolution [COM3/XXX], (Hyderabad, 2010): ITU Centres of Excellence
46	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group 2 of Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 54: Information and communication technology applications
47 (Rev.1)	Ad Hoc Group 3 of Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 23 – Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection
48	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group 3 of Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 22 – Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks, identification of origin and apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services
49	Chairman, Ad Hoc group ARB to Committee 4	Arab States Regional Initiatives
50	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group on Study Groups Questions, of Committee 3	New Question – Strategies and policies for the proper disposal or reuse of ICT-waste material

Number	Source	Title
51	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group on Study Groups Questions, of Committee 3	New Question on strategies and policies concerning human exposure to electromagnetic fields
52	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group on Study Groups Questions, of Committee 3	New Question on ICT and climate change
53	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group on Study Groups Questions, of Committee 3	Activity: Identification of study topics in the ITU-T and ITU-R study groups which are of particular interest to developing countries
54	Ad Hoc Group on SG Questions	Revision of scope and outputs for question 10-2/1 – Regulation for licensing and authorization of converging services
55	Ad Hoc Group on SG Questions	Revision of Question 18-1/1 – Domestic enforcement of telecommunication laws, rules, and regulations by national telecommunications regulatory authorities
56	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group on Study Groups Questions, of Committee 3	Question 14-2/2 – Information and Telecommunications for e-Health
57	Ad Hoc Group on SG Questions	Revision of Question 17-2/2 – Progress on e-government activities and identification of areas of application of e-government for the benefit of developing countries
58	Ad Hoc Group on SG Questions	Question 19-1/1 – Implementation of IP telecommunication services in developing countries
59	Ad Hoc Group on SG Questions	Question 10-2/2 – Telecommunications/ICT for rural and remote areas
60	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group Study Groups Questions, of Committee 3	Question XX: Migration from existing networks to next-generation networks for developing countries: technical, regulatory and policy aspects

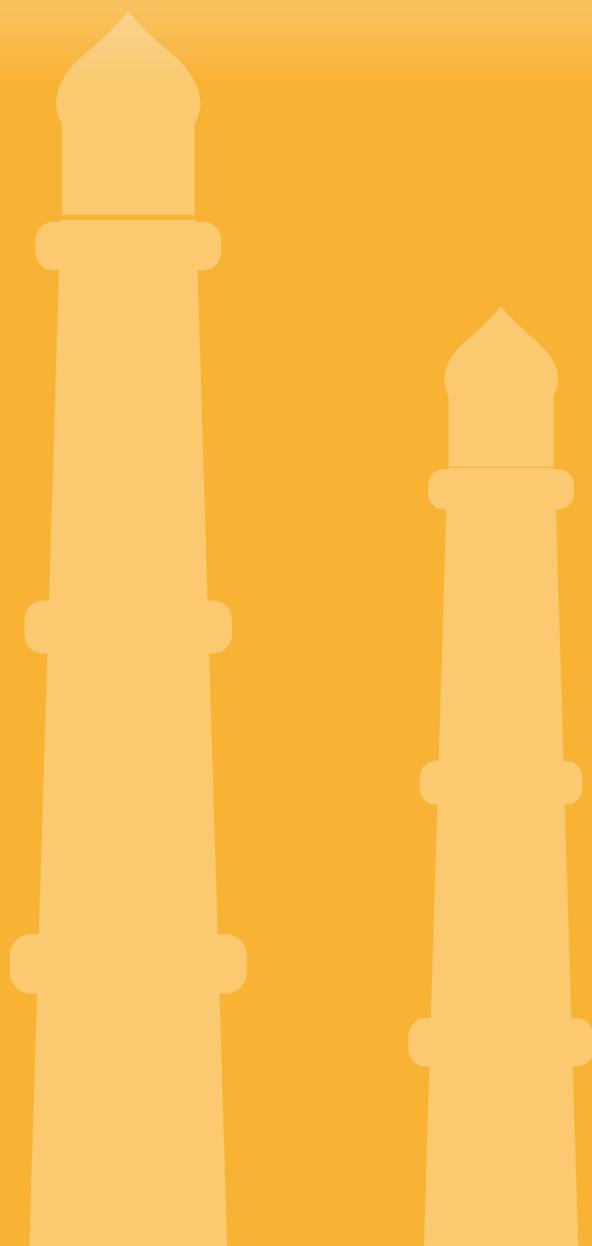
Number	Source	Title
61	Ad Hoc Group on SG Questions	Question 12 2/1 – Tariff policies, tariff models and methods of determining the costs of services on national telecommunication networks, including next-generation networks
62	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group Study Groups Questions, of Committee 3	Question 20/1: Access to telecommunication services and information and communication technologies (ICT) by persons with disabilities
63	Ad Hoc Group on SG Questions	Revised Question 21/1 – Impact of telecommunication development on productivity and economic growth
64	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group Study Groups Questions, of Committee 3	Question 22/2 – Utilization of telecommunications/ICTs for disaster preparedness, mitigation and response
65 (Rev.1)	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group Study Groups Questions, of Committee 3	Question 11-2/2 – Examination of terrestrial digital sound and television broadcasting technologies and systems, interoperability of digital terrestrial systems with existing analogue networks, and strategies and methods of migration from analogue terrestrial techniques to digital techniques
66	Chairman, Committee 4	New Resolution [COL-3] – More effective adoption of e-government services
67	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group 1 of Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 43 – Assistance for implementing IMT-2000
68	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group 2 of Committee 3	New Resolution [COM3/XXX], (Hyderabad, 2010) – Creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them
69	Ad Hoc Group on SG Questions	Question 7-2/1 – Implementation of universal access to broadband services
70	Ad Hoc Group on SG Questions	Merged Questions 18-1/2 and 20-2/2: Access technology for broadband telecommunications including IMT, for developing countries
71	Ad Hoc Group on SG Questions	Question 22-1: Securing information and communication networks: Best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity
72	Ad Hoc Group 4 of Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 40: Group on Capacity Building Initiatives

Number	Source	Title
73 (Rev.1)	Chairman, Committee 3	Revision of Resolution 45 – Mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam
75	Chairman, PL-RES 53	Modification to Resolution 53: Strategic and financial framework for the elaboration of the Hyderabad Action Plan
76	Chairman, Drafting Group of PL-RES 37	Resolution 37: Bridging the Digital Divide
77	Chairman, Drafting Group PL-RES 5	Revision of Resolution 5
78	Chairman, Ad Hoc Group of PL-RES PLEN/XXX	New Resolution – Strengthening coordination and cooperation among ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D on matters of mutual interest
79	Chairman, Plenary	Resolution 31 – Regional preparations for world telecommunication development conferences

## D Information Documents

Number	Source	Title
1	OSIPTTEL	Impacto de las medidas regulatorias sobre la dinámica del mercado de telefonía móvil en el Perú
2	Albania (Republic of)	Building a National Wireless Broadband Network and Fibre Optic Backbone
3	ITU-APT Foundation of India	Provision of Broadband services in remote, rural, hilly and mountaineering, sparsely populated areas of deserts, deep forest covers and scattered islands
4	ITU-APT Foundation of India	Innovative means of educational contents delivery using ICT
5	Ministry of Industry and Trade, Czech Republic	Interdisciplinary research (ICT in Healthcare, crisis management, ambient assisted living, eHealth)
6	Ministry of Industry and Trade, Czech Republic	Regional Initiative on Education in Telecommunications, Biomedical Engineering and eHealth
7	Ministry of Industry and Trade, Czech Republic	Vertical ICT infrastructure to support information and knowledge-based applications
8	Turk Telekom (Turkey)	Convergence and Converging Services Regulation
9	Turk Telekom (Turkey)	Historical Development of Interconnection Fees in Turkey (2006-2010)





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