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AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992), AS AMENDED BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (KYOTO, 1994) AND THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (MARRAKESH, 2002), TOGETHER WITH THE DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS BY THE UNITED STATES, ALL AS CONTAINED IN THE FINAL ACTS OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (ANTALYA, 2006)

APRIL 8, 2008.—Treaty was read the first time, and together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and order to be printed for the use of the Senate

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE WHITE HOUSE, *April 8, 2008.*

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the amendments to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), together with the declarations and reservations by the United States, all as contained in the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006). I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State concerning the amendments.

The Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) adopted amendments that, among other things: clarify the functions of certain International Telecommunication Union (ITU) officials and bodies; reduce the frequency of certain ITU conferences; clarify eligibility for re-election to certain ITU positions; enhance oversight of the ITU budget and provide for results-based (as well as cost-based) budget proposals; expand the scale of available contribution levels for Member States and Sector Members; and, clarify the definition of and role of observers participating in ITU proceedings.

Consistent with longstanding practice in the ITU, the United States, in signing the 2006 amendments, made certain declarations and reservations. Subject to those declarations and reservations, I believe the United States should ratify the 2006 amendments to the International Telecommunication Union Constitution and Convention. These amendments will contribute to the ITU's ability to adapt to changes in the global telecommunications sector and, in so doing, serve the needs of the United States Government and United States industry.

It is my hope that the Senate will take early action on this matter and give its advice and consent to ratification.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 29, 2007.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

THE PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit to you, with a view to their transmission to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification, amendments to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002). The United States signed these amendments to the Constitution and Convention on November 24, 2006, at the Plenipotentiary Conference in Antalya, Turkey. I also have the honor to submit to you certain U.S. declarations and reservations made upon signature of these amendments that also require Senate advice and consent.

The Department of State and the other agencies involved recommend that these declarations and reservations be confirmed in the U.S. instrument of ratificatiun of the amendments. The Department of State and the other interested agencies are of the view that no additional reservations are required. These amendments will not require implementing U.S. legislation. The National Telecommunications and Information Administration of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, the Federal Communications Commission, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration concur in my recommendation that the amendments, with the U.S. declarations and reservations discussed above, be submitted to the Senate for its consideration and advice and consent to ratification.

Respectfully submitted,

CONDOLEEZZA RICE.

Enclosure: Overview of the amendments.

VI

2006 Amendments to the ITU Constitution and Convention

Overview

These amendments to the ITU Constitution and Convention were signed by the United States on November 24, 2006, at the Plenipotentiary Conference that convened in Antalya, Turkey during the period November 6-24, 2006. The amendments, as well as the declarations and reservations made by the U.S. delegation, are contained in the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which also includes texts of the following documents that do not require ratification by the United States: (1) declarations and reservations of other governments; (2) General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies, and Meetings of the Union, as amended; (3) Decisions, as amended; (4) Resolutions, as amended; and (5) a list of Resolutions abrogated by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The certified English language text of the Final Acts is submitted herewith.

The amendments to the Constitution and Convention will each, respectively, enter into force as a whole and in the form of one single instrument, on January 1, 2008, between Member States that have by that date deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, or approval of, or accession to, the amendments. The amendments will thereafter be open to accession.

Description and Effect of Amendments

Amendments concerning certain functions of ITU officials and bodies.

The Convention was amended to clarify that the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, or a representative of the Secretary-General may participate in ITU conferences or other ITU meetings in an advisory, vice consultative, capacity (See Convention, Art. 5, paragraph 2 (MOD 105)). The Convention currently provides that world telecommunication development conferences may, as part of the work program of the Telecommunication Development Sector, set up study groups. The Convention was amended to amplify this function, specifying that such conferences shall decide on the need to maintain, terminate, or establish study groups and allocate to them the matters to be studied (See Convention, Art. 16, paragraph 1(a) (MOD 209)). In addition, the provision in the Convention relating to the functions of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group was amended to state that this Group shall act through the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau. This provides more direct control by the Director over the activities of the

Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (See Convention, Art. 17A, paragraph 1 (MOD 215C)).

Amendments concerning scheduling of meetings.

Under the current Constitution, world radiocommunication conferences and radiocommunication assemblies are normally to be convened every two to three years. In an effort to reduce ITU expenditures, the Conference amended the Constitution to provide that world radiocommunication conferences and radiocommunication assemblies shall normally be convened every three to four years (See Constitution, Art. 13, paragraphs 2 and 3 (MOD 90, MOD 91)).

Amendments concerning elections.

The Convention provides that elected officials of the ITU (the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, and the Directors of the Bureaus) shall be eligible for re-election only once. An amendment clarifies that this applies only to re-election for the same position. Also, it clarifies that the restriction on re-election for a second term applies regardless of whether the terms are consecutive (See Convention, Art. 2, "Elected Officials" paragraph 1 (MOD 13)). A similar amendment clarifies that the existing restriction on re-election for a second term for members of the Radio Regulations Board applies regardless of whether the terms are consecutive. See Convention, Art. 2, "Members of the Radio Regulations Board" paragraph 1 (MOD 20).

Amendments concerning financial matters.

In an effort to enhance oversight of the budget of the ITU, the Convention was amended to require that the Council carry out an annual review of income and expenditures in order to make adjustments, as appropriate, in accordance with resolutions and decisions of the plenipotentiary conference (See Convention, Art. 4, paragraph 11(7) (MOD 73)). In addition, the Convention was amended to provide that, in preparing and submitting to the Council a biennial draft budget covering ITU expenditures, the Secretary-General shall include results-based as well as cost-based budget information (See Convention, Art. 5, paragraph 1(q) (MOD 100)). Under the Convention, each Member State and Sector Member must choose its class of contribution to the ITU from a scale of contribution units. The Conference amended that scale by adding two new levels (11 unit class and 6 unit class), bringing the total of available contribution levels to 24 (See Convention, Art. 33, paragraph 1 (MOD 468)). Also, a provision was added to the Convention

permitting the Council, in exceptional circumstances, to authorize a reduction in the number of contributory units when so requested by a Sector Member that can no longer maintain its original level of contribution (See Convention, Art. 33, paragraph 4(5ter) (ADD 480B)). The Constitution provides that, prior to each plenipotentiary conference, the Council shall fix the provisional amount of the contributory unit on the basis of the draft financial plan and the total number of contributory units. The Secretary-General is then to inform the Member States and the Sector Members of the provisional amount of the contributory unit and invite Member States to notify the class of contribution they have provisionally chosen. The Conference changed the deadline for such notification from no later than one week prior to the opening of the plenipotentiary conference to no later than four weeks prior to the opening of the plenipotentiary conference, thereby providing the Secretariat with more time to process the notifications and incorporate any financial implications into fiscal planning (See Constitution, Art. 28, paragraph 2(3bis)(2) (MOD 161C)). The Constitution further provides that the plenipotentiary conference shall determine the definitive upper limit of the amount of the contributory unit and fix a deadline by which Member States must announce their definitive choice of class of contribution. That deadline was changed from a date within the penultimate week of the plenipotentiary conference to the Monday of the final week of the plenipotentiary conference (See Constitution, Art. 28, paragraph 2(3bis)(4) (MOD 161E)). The article in the Convention on Finances was amended to identify with more precision the organizations and Sector Members that are obligated to share in defraying the expenses of the conferences, assemblies, and meetings in which they participate (See Convention, Art. 33, paragraph 4(1) (MOD 476)).

Amendment concerning participation by Sector Members.

The Convention authorizes certain entities to participate in the activities of the ITU as Sector Members. The Convention currently provides that, when a Sector Member elects to withdraw from such participation, this becomes effective one year from the date of notification to the Secretary-General. The Conference changed this period of time to six months in order to increase the likelihood of payment after notification of withdrawal (See Convention, Art. 19, paragraph 10 (MOD 240)).

Amendments concerning the role of observers.

The definition of "observer" in the Annex to the Convention was simplified to state that an observer is "[a] person sent by a Member State, organization

agency, or entity to attend a conference, assembly, or meeting of the Union or the Council, without the right to vote and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the basic texts of the Union" (See Convention, Annex (MOD 1002)). The Conference deleted a provision in the Convention giving the representative of each Member State of the Council the right to attend, as an observer, all meetings of the ITU Sectors (See Convention, Art. 4, paragraph 7 (SUP 58)). The Convention was amended to clarify that Sector Members may attend – and not merely be represented at – meetings of the Council, its committees, and its working groups, subject to certain conditions (See Convention, Art. 4, paragraph 9ter (MOD 60B)). The Convention was amended to clarify that observers of specified organizations, agencies, and entities may participate in plenipotentiary conferences in an advisory capacity (See Convention, Art. 23, paragraph 1(d) (MOD 269)). Such observers include certain Sector Members, but no longer organizations of an international character representing such Sector Members (See Convention, Art. 23, paragraph 1(e) (MOD 269E)). Another amendment clarifies that observers of certain organizations and agencies, including international organizations, may participate in radiocommunication conferences in an advisory capacity (See Convention, Art. 24, paragraph 1(b) (MOD 278); Art. 24, paragraph 1(c) (MOD 279)). There is no longer a requirement that observers from Sector Members of the Radiocommunication Sector participating in radiocommunication conferences be "duly authorized by the Member State concerned" (See Convention, Art. 24, paragraph 1(d) (MOD 280)). With respect to admission to radiocommunication assemblies, world telecommunication standardization assemblies, and telecommunications development conferences, an amendment clarifies that observers from certain organizations and agencies may participate in an advisory capacity; other amendments restructure the relevant article without changing its substance (See Convention, Art. 25, paragraph 1 (ADD 296bis; MOD 297; ADD 297bis; SUP 298A; SUP 298B; MOD 298C; SUP 298D; SUP 298E; SUP 298F)).

Amendments of a technical nature.

The languages of the ITU (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish) are now described in the Constitution as "official" only rather than as "official and working" (See Constitution, Art. 29, paragraph 1 (MOD 171)). Conforming changes were made in several references in the Convention to languages of the ITU (See Convention, Art. 12, paragraph 2(4)(b) (MOD 178); Convention, Art. 15, paragraph 2(d) (MOD 203); and Convention, Art. 18, paragraph 2(c) (MOD 220)). In order to improve transparency, reports of the proceedings of the Coordination Committee are now to be made available to all Member States without the need for a specific request (See Convention, Art. 6,

paragraph 4 (MOD 111)). Several amendments were made to change references in the text to conform to earlier revisions in the numbering of various provisions (See Convention, Art. 4, paragraph 11(14) (MOD 80); Convention Art. 5, paragraph 1(m) (MOD 96); Convention, Art. 19, paragraph 5 (MOD 235); Convention, Art. 19, paragraph 6 (MOD 236); Convention, Art. 19, paragraph 7 (MOD 237); Convention, Art. 21, paragraph 2 (MOD 251); and Convention, Art. 33, paragraph 4(5bis) (MOD 480A)). One amendment merely moved a provision to a different place in the same article (See Constitution, Art. 11, paragraph 1 (ADD 73bis, SUP 76).

Declarations and Reservations

ITU practice provides for declarations and reservations to be submitted by governments prior to signature of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference. In 2006, the United States submitted six declarations and reservations that are included in the 2006 Final Acts. The six declarations and reservations made by the United States require Senate advice and consent.

Consistent with long-standing U.S. practice at ITU treaty-making conferences, the first of these declarations and reservations (No. 70(1)) makes three key points: (1) The United States reserved the right to make additional reservations or declarations at the time of deposit of its instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and Convention; (2) The United States reiterated and incorporated by reference all reservations and declarations made at earlier ITU conferences; and (3) The United States reiterated the position that the United States cannot be considered bound by the Administrative Regulations adopted previously, or revisions thereto adopted subsequently, without specific notification to the ITU of its consent to be bound. The U.S. statement also makes reference to concerns expressed at the Plenipotentiary Conference regarding procedures followed in certain committee proceedings. The relevant text reads as follows:

> The United States of America refers to the provisions on reservations of Article 32B of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and notes that in considering the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the United States of American may find it necessary to make additional reservations or declarations. The United States of America also wishes to reiterate its concerns, as reflected in the summary minutes of the Plenary, with respect to certain procedures

> that were followed during committee proceedings. Accordingly, the United States of America reserves the right to make additional reservations or declarations at the time of deposit of its instrument of ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and the Convention (Geneva, 1992) which are adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006).
>
> The United States of America reiterates and incorporates by reference all reservations and declarations made at world administrative conferences and world radiocommunication conferences prior to signature of these Final Acts.
>
> The United States of America does not, by signature to or by any subsequent ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and the Convention adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), consent to be bound by the Administrative Regulations adopted prior to the date of signature of these Final Acts. Nor shall the United States of America be deemed to have consented to be bound by revisions of the Administrative Regulations, whether partial or complete, adopted subsequent to the date of signature of these Final Acts, without specific notification to the International Telecommunication Union of its consent to be bound.

The second of these declarations and reservations (No. 70(2)) states the view of the United States that the ITU, in carrying out the mandates of the Plenipotentiary Conference, should adhere to the principles of accountability, responsibility, and transparency. It reads as follows:

> The United States of America, recalling the principles of accountability, responsibility, and transparency that are fundamental to United Nations reform, notes that it is essential that the International Telecommunication Union, in carrying out the mandates of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) adhere to those principles in order to achieve lasting reform.

The third of these declarations and reservations (No. 70(3)), referring to a related statement made by the United States at an earlier Plenipotentiary Conference, provides that the United States will interpret the Resolution on the "Status of Palestine in the ITU," as revised at the Plenipotentiary Conference in Antalya, in accordance with relevant international agreements. It reads as follows:

XII

> The United States of America refers to its Statement 92 made at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and states that it will interpret Resolution 99 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) in accordance with relevant international agreements, including agreements between Israel and the Palestinians.

In keeping with prior U.S. practice in the ITU, the fourth of these declarations and reservations (No. 104(1)) preserves the right of the United States to take such actions as it deems necessary in response to actions taken by other Member States that are detrimental to U.S. telecommunication interests. It reads as follows:

> The United States of America refers to declarations made by various Member States reserving their right to take such action as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests with respect to application of provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and any amendments thereto. The United States of America reserves the right to take whatever measures it deems necessary to safeguard U.S. interests in response to such actions.

Also in keeping with prior U.S. practice in the ITU, the fifth of these declarations and reservations (No. 104(2)) responds to a statement by Cuba reserving its right to take any steps that it may deem necessary against U.S. radio and television broadcasting to Cuba and denouncing U.S. use of radio frequencies at Guantanamo, Cuba. The U.S. response, which is similar to those made by the United States at previous ITU conferences, reads as follows:

> The United States of America, noting Statement 80 entered by the delegation of Cuba, recalls its right to broadcast to Cuba on appropriate frequencies free of jamming or other wrongful interference and reserves its rights with respect to existing interference and any future interference by Cuba with U.S. broadcasting. Furthermore, the United States of America notes that its presence in Guantanamo is by virtue of an international agreement presently in force and that the United States of America reserves the right to meet its radiocommunication requirements there as it has in the past.

XIII

The sixth of these declarations and reservations (No. 106), in which the United States joined with eight other Member States, responds to statements by other countries concerning the use of the geostationary-satellite orbit or related claims. It reads as follows:

> The delegations of the above-mentioned States, referring to the declarations made by the Republic of Colombia (No. 58), Mexico (No. 34), and Ecuador (No. 55), inasmuch as these and any similar statements refer to the Bogota Declaration of 3 December 1976 by equatorial countries and to the claims of those countries to exercise sovereign rights over segments of the geostationary-satellite orbit, or to any related claims, consider that the claims in question cannot be recognized by this Conference.
>
> The above-mentioned delegations also wish to state that the reference in Article 44 of the Constitution to the "geographical situation of particular countries" does not imply recognition of a claim to any preferential rights to the geostationary-satellite orbit.

International Telecommunication Union

Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006)

Instrument amending
the Constitution
of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)
as amended by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994),
by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998)
and by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002)

Instrument amending
the Convention
of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)
as amended by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994),
by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998)
and by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002)

General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union

Decisions and Resolutions

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Symbols used in the Final Acts

The symbols given in the margin indicate changes adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) in relation to the texts of the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) ad by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), and have the following meaning:

ADD	=	addition of a new provision
MOD	=	modification of an existing provision
(MOD)	=	editorial modification of an existing provision
SUP	=	deletion of an existing provision
SUP*	=	provision moved to another place in the Final Acts
ADD*	=	an existing provision moved from another place in the Final Acts to the place indicated

These symbols are followed by the number of the existing provision. For new provisions (symbol ADD), the point at which they are to be inserted is shown by the number of the preceding provision, followed by a letter.

INSTRUMENT AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)

as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002)

(Amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006))

CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION* (GENEVA, 1992)

PART I. Foreword

By virtue of and in implementation of the relevant provisions of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), in particular those in Article 55 thereof, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) has adopted the following amendments to the said Constitution:

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

ARTICLE 11

General Secretariat

ADD* **73*bis*** The Secretary-General shall act as the legal representative of the Union.

SUP* **76**

ARTICLE 13

Radiocommunication Conferences and Radiocommunication Assemblies

MOD **90**
PP-98

2 World radiocommunication conferences shall normally be convened every three to four years; however, following the application of the relevant provisions of the Convention, such a conference need not be convened or an additional one may be convened.

MOD **91**
PP-98

3 Radiocommunication assemblies shall also normally be convened every three to four years, and may be associated in place and time with world radiocommunication conferences so as to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Radiocommunication Sector. Radiocommunication assemblies shall provide the necessary technical bases for the work of the world radiocommunication conferences and respond to all requests from world radiocommunication conferences. The duties of the radiocommunication assemblies are specified in the Convention.

ARTICLE 28

Finances of the Union

MOD PP-98 **161C** 2) The Secretary-General shall inform the Member States and Sector Members of the provisional amount of the contributory unit as determined under No. 161B above and invite the Member States to notify, no later than four weeks prior to the date set for the opening of the plenipotentiary conference, the class of contribution they have provisionally chosen.

MOD PP-98 PP-02 **161E** 4) Bearing in mind the draft financial plan as revised, the plenipotentiary conference shall, as soon as possible, determine the definitive upper limit of the amount of the contributory unit and set the date, which shall be at the latest on Monday of the final week of the plenipotentiary conference, by which Member States, upon invitation by the Secretary-General, shall announce their definitive choice of class of contribution.

ARTICLE 29

Languages

MOD **171** 1 1) The official languages of the Union shall be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

PART II. Date of Entry into Force

The amendments contained in the present instrument shall, as a whole and in the form of one single instrument, enter into force on 1 January 2008 between Member States being at that time parties to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and having deposited before that date their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the present amending instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the original of the present instrument amending the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002).

Done at Antalya, 24 November 2006

INSTRUMENT AMENDING THE CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)

as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002)

(Amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006))

CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION* (GENEVA, 1992)

PART I. Foreword

By virtue of and in implementation of the relevant provisions of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), in particular those in Article 42 thereof, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) has adopted the following amendments to the said Convention:

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

ARTICLE 2

Elections and Related Matters

Elected officials

MOD 13 1 The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux shall take up their duties on the dates determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference at the time of their election. They shall normally remain in office until dates determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference, and they shall be eligible for re-election once only for the same post. Re-election shall mean that it is possible for only a second term, regardless of whether it is consecutive or not.

Members of the Radio Regulations Board

MOD 20 1 The members of the Radio Regulations Board shall take up their duties on the dates determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference at the time of their election. They shall remain in office until dates determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference, and shall be eligible for re-election once only. Re-election shall mean that it is possible for only a second term, regardless of whether it is consecutive or not.

ARTICLE 4

The Council

SUP 58

MOD 60B
PP-02 9*ter)* Sector Members may attend, as observers, meetings of the Council, its committees and its working groups, subject to the conditions established by the Council, including conditions relating to the number of such observers and the procedures for appointing them.

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

MOD PP-94 **80** 14) be responsible for effecting the coordination with all international organizations referred to in Articles 49 and 50 of the Constitution and to this end, conclude, on behalf of the Union, provisional agreements with the international organizations referred to in Article 50 of the Constitution and in Nos. 269B and 269C of the Convention, and with the United Nations in application of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union; these provisional agreements shall be submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference in accordance with the relevant provision of Article 8 of the Constitution;

ARTICLE 5

General Secretariat

MOD 96 *m)* prepare recommendations for the first meeting of the heads of delegation referred to in No. 49 of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, taking into account the results of any regional consultation;

MOD 100 PP-98 *q)* after consultation with the Coordination Committee and making all possible economies, prepare and submit to the Council a biennial draft budget covering the expenditures of the Union, taking account of the financial limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference. This draft shall consist of a consolidated budget, including cost-based and results-based budget information for the Union, prepared in accordance with the budget guidelines issued by the Secretary-General, and comprising two versions. One version shall be for zero growth of the contributory unit, the other for a growth less than or equal to any limit fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference, after any drawing on the Reserve Account. The budget resolution, after approval by the Council, shall be sent for information to all Member States;

MOD 105 2 The Secretary-General or the Deputy Secretary-General may participate, in an advisory capacity, in conferences of the Union; the Secretary-General or his representative may participate in an advisory capacity in all other meetings of the Union.

ARTICLE 6

Coordination Committee

MOD 111 PP-02 4 A report shall be made of the proceedings of the Coordination Committee and shall be made available to the Member States.

ARTICLE 12

Radiocommunication Bureau

MOD PP-98 **178** *b)* exchange with Member States and Sector Members data in machine-readable and other forms, prepare and keep up to date any documents and databases of the Radiocommunication Sector, and arrange, with the Secretary-General, as appropriate, for their publication in the languages of the Union in accordance with No. 172 of the Constitution;

ARTICLE 15

Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

MOD PP-98 **203** *d)* exchange with Member States and Sector Members data in machine-readable and other forms, prepare and, as necessary, keep up to date any documents and databases of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, and arrange with the Secretary-General, where appropriate, for their publication in the languages of the Union in accordance with No. 172 of the Constitution;

ARTICLE 16

Telecommunication Development Conferences

MOD **209** *a)* world telecommunication development conferences shall establish work programmes and guidelines for defining telecommunication development questions and priorities and shall provide direction and guidance for the work programme of the Telecommunication Development Sector. They shall decide, in the light of the above-mentioned programmes of work, on the need to maintain, terminate or establish study groups and allocate to each of them the questions to be studied;

ARTICLE 17A

Telecommunication Development Advisory Group

MOD 215C 1 The telecommunication development advisory group shall be open to representatives of administrations of Member States and representatives of Sector Members and to chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups and other groups, and will act through the Director.

ARTICLE 18

Telecommunication Development Bureau

MOD 220 *c)* exchange with members data in machine-readable and other forms, prepare and, as necessary, keep up to date any documents and databases of the Telecommunication Development Sector, and arrange with the Secretary-General, as appropriate, for their publication in the languages of the Union in accordance with No. 172 of the Constitution;

ARTICLE 19

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

(MOD) 235 5 Any request from any entity or organization listed in No. 231 above (other than those referred to in Nos. 269B and 269C of this Convention) to participate in the work of a Sector shall be sent to the Secretary-General and acted upon in accordance with procedures established by the Council.

(MOD) 236 6 Any request from an organization referred to in Nos. 269B to 269D of this Convention to participate in the work of a Sector shall be sent to the Secretary-General, and the organization concerned shall be included in the lists referred to in No. 237 below.

(MOD) 237
PP-98

7 The Secretary-General shall compile and maintain lists of all entities and organizations referred to in Nos. 229 to 231 and Nos. 269B to 269D of this Convention that are authorized to participate in the work of each Sector and shall, at appropriate intervals, publish and distribute these lists to all Member States and Sector Members concerned and to the Director of the Bureau concerned. That Director shall advise such entities and organizations of the action taken on their requests, and shall inform the relevant Member States.

MOD 240
PP-98

10 Any Sector Member has the right to denounce such participation by notifying the Secretary-General. Such participation may also be denounced, where appropriate, by the Member State concerned or, in case of the Sector Member approved pursuant to No. 234C above, in accordance with criteria and procedures determined by the Council. Such denunciation shall take effect at the end of six months from the date when notification is received by the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 21

Recommendations from One Conference to Another

(MOD) 251

2 Such recommendations shall be sent to the Secretary-General in good time for assembly, coordination and communication, as laid down in No. 44 of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union.

ARTICLE 23

PP-02

Admission to Plenipotentiary Conferences

MOD 269
PP-94
PP-02

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

MOD 269E
PP-02

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

ARTICLE 24

PP-02

Admission to Radiocommunication Conferences

MOD PP-02	**278**	*b)*	observers of organizations and agencies referred to in Nos. 269A to 269D of this Convention, to participate in an advisory capacity;
MOD PP-02	**279**	*c)*	observers of other international organizations invited in accordance with the relevant provisions of Chapter I of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, to participate in an advisory capacity;
MOD PP-98	**280**	*d)*	observers from Sector Members of the Radiocommunication Sector;

ARTICLE 25

PP-98
PP-02

Admission to Radiocommunication Assemblies, World Telecommunication Standardization Assemblies and Telecommunication Development Conferences

ADD	***296bis***	*b)*		representatives of Sector Members concerned;
MOD PP-02	**297**	*c)*		observers, to participate in an advisory capacity, from:
ADD	***297bis***		*i)*	the organizations and agencies referred to in Nos. 269A to 269D of this Convention;
SUP	**298A**			
SUP	**298B**			
(MOD) PP-02	**298C**		*ii)*	any other regional organization or other international organization dealing with matters of interest to the assembly or conference.
SUP	**298D**			
SUP	**298E**			
SUP*	**298F**			

ARTICLE 33

Finances

MOD 468
PP-98

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

40 unit class	8 unit class
35 unit class	6 unit class
30 unit class	5 unit class
28 unit class	4 unit class
25 unit class	3 unit class
23 unit class	2 unit class
20 unit class	1 1/2 unit class
18 unit class	1 unit class
15 unit class	1/2 unit class
13 unit class	1/4 unit class
11 unit class	1/8 unit class
10 unit class	1/16 unit class

MOD 476
PP-94
PP-98
PP-02

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

(MOD) 480A
PP-98

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

ADD 480B

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

ANNEX

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

MOD PP-94 PP-98 **1002** *Observer:* A person sent by a Member State, organization, agency or entity to attend a conference, assembly or meeting of the Union or the Council, without the right to vote and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the basic texts of the Union.

PART II. Date of Entry into Force

The amendments contained in the present instrument shall, as a whole and in the form of one single instrument, enter into force on 1 January 2008 between Member States being at that time parties to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and having deposited before that date their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the present amending instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the original of the present instrument amending the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002).

Done at Antalya, 24 November 2006

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

CHAPTER I

General Provisions Regarding Conferences and Assemblies

2 Invitation to radiocommunication conferences when there is an inviting government

MOD 12 2 1) Subject to the relevant provisions of Article 24 of the Convention, the provisions of Nos. 5 to 10 above shall apply to radiocommunication conferences.

MOD 14 3 1) The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Council, may notify the international organizations other than those referred to in Nos. 269A to 269D of the Convention which may be interested in sending observers to participate in the conference.

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

MOD 44 6 The Secretary-General shall assemble and coordinate the proposals received from Member States and shall communicate them to Member States as they are received, but in any case at least two months before the opening of the conference, making them available by electronic means. Elected officials and staff members of the Union, as well as those observers that may attend conferences in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, shall not be entitled to submit proposals.

CHAPTER II

Rules of Procedure of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings

13 Composition of committees

13.1 Plenipotentiary conferences

MOD 75 Subject to No. 66 of these General Rules, committees shall be composed of the delegates of Member States. Unless otherwise decided by the plenary meeting, the observers referred to in Nos. 269A to 269E of the Convention shall be authorized to attend such committees, with the exception of the steering, credentials, budget control and editorial committees.

13.2 Radiocommunication conferences and world conferences on international telecommunications

MOD 76 1 Subject to No. 66 of these General Rules, committees of radiocommunication conferences shall be composed of the delegates of Member States. Unless otherwise decided by the plenary meeting, the observers referred to in Nos. 278, 279, 280 and, as appropriate, 282 of the Convention, shall be authorized to attend such committees, with the exception of the steering, credentials, budget control and editorial committees.

ADD 76*bis* 2 Subject to No. 66 of these General Rules, committees of world conferences on international telecommunications shall be composed of the delegates of Member States. Unless otherwise decided by the plenary meeting, the observers referred to in Nos. 278 and 279 of the Convention, and observers of Sector Members shall be authorized to attend such committees, with the exception of the steering, credentials, budget control and editorial committees.

SUP 77

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

MOD 78 In addition to delegates of Member States and representatives of any entity or organization included in the relevant list referred to in No. 237 of the Convention, the committees of radiocommunication assemblies, of world telecommunication standardization assemblies and of telecommunication development conferences, with the exception of the steering, budget control and editorial committees, may be attended by the observers referred to in Article 25 of the Convention.

CHAPTER III

Election Procedures

31 General rules on election procedures

MOD 172 5) Elections shall begin on the fourth calendar day of the conference.

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

(MOD) 195 1) The total number of members of the Radio Regulations Board and the number of seats per region of the world shall be decided in accordance with Nos. 63 and 93A of the Constitution.

DECISIONS

RESOLUTIONS

List of PP-06 Decisions/Resolutions – Final numbering

DECISIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (ANTALYA, 2006)		
Provisional numbering	**Final numbering** *	**Title**
Decisions		
	5 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Income and expenditure for the Union for the period 2008 to 2011
GT-PLEN/A	9 (Antalya, 2006)	Fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum
COM6/1	10 (Antalya, 2006)	Implementation of additional corrective measures relating to cost recovery on satellite network filings
Resolutions		
	11 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	World and regional telecommunication/information and communication technology exhibitions and forums
	14 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Recognition of the rights and obligations of all Sector Members of the Union
	21 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Special measures concerning alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks
	22 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services
	25 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Strengthening the regional presence
	30 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Special measures for the least developed countries and small island developing states
	34 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Assistance and support to countries in special need for rebuilding their telecommunication sector

* Final publication to be made available in due course.

05.02.2007

Provisional numbering	Final numbering	Title
	36 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Telecommunications/information and communication technologies in the service of humanitarian assistance
	41 (Rev. Antalya 2006)	Arrears and special arrears accounts
	48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Human resources management and development
	64 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology facilities and services
	68 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	World Telecommunication and Information Society Day
	70 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Gender mainstreaming in ITU and promotion of gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies
	71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011
	72 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU
	77 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Future conferences, assemblies and forums of the Union (2008-2011)
	91 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Cost recovery for some ITU products and services
	94 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Auditing of the accounts of the Union
	99 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Status of Palestine in ITU
	101 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Internet Protocol-based networks
	102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses
	111 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Scheduling of ITU conferences and assemblies
	119 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Methods to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Radio Regulations Board

Provisional numbering	Final numbering	Title
	122 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	The evolving role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly
	123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries
	124 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development
	126 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Assistance and support to the Republic of Serbia for rebuilding its destroyed public broadcasting system
	128 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Support for the Agenda for Connectivity in the Americas and Quito Action Plan
	130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies
	131 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Information and communication technology index and community connectivity indicators
	133 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)	Role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names
PLEN/1	134 (Antalya, 2006)	Number of Council Member States
GT-PLEN/1	135 (Antalya, 2006)	The role of the International Telecommunication Union in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries, and in implementing relevant national, regional and inter-regional projects
GT-PLEN/2	136 (Antalya, 2006)	The use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief
GT-PLEN/3	137 (Antalya, 2006)	Next-generation network deployment in developing countries
GT-PLEN/4	138 (Antalya, 2006)	The Global Symposium for Regulators
GT-PLEN/5	139 (Antalya, 2006)	Telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide

Provisional numbering	Final numbering	Title
GT-PLEN/6	140 (Antalya, 2006)	ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
GT-PLEN/7	141 (Antalya, 2006)	Study on the participation of all relevant stakeholders in the activities of the Union related to the World Summit on the Information Society
GT-PLEN/8	142 (Antalya, 2006)	Review of terminology used in the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union
COM5/1	143 (Antalya, 2006)	Extending the provisions in ITU documents relating to developing countries to apply to countries with economies in transition
COM5/2	144 (Antalya, 2006)	Availability of model host-country agreements in advance for conferences and assemblies of the Union held away from Geneva
COM5/3	145 (Antalya, 2006)	Participation of observers in conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union
COM5/4	146 (Antalya, 2006)	Review of the International Telecommunication Regulations
COM5/5	147 (Antalya, 2006)	Study on the management and functioning of the Union
COM5/6	148 (Antalya, 2006)	Tasks and functions of the Deputy Secretary-General
COM5/7	149 (Antalya, 2006)	Study of definitions and terminology relating to building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies
COM6/1	150 (Antalya, 2006)	Approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 2002 to 2005
COM6/2	151 (Antalya, 2006)	Implementation of results-based management in ITU
COM6/3	152 (Antalya, 2006)	Improvement of management and follow-up of the defrayal of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates
COM6/4	153 (Antalya, 2006)	Scheduling of Council sessions and plenipotentiary conferences
COM6/5	154 (Antalya, 2006)	Use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing
COM6/6	155 (Antalya, 2006)	Establishment of a management and budget group of the Council
COM6/7	156 (Antalya, 2006)	Scheduling of conferences

Provisional numbering	Final numbering	Title
COM6/8	157 (Antalya, 2006)	Resolution of the project execution function in ITU
COM6/9	158 (Antalya, 2006)	Financial issues for consideration by the Council
COM6/10	159 (Antalya, 2006)	Assistance and support to Lebanon for rebuilding its telecommunication networks (fixed and mobile)
COM6/11	160 (Antalya, 2006)	Assistance to Somalia
COM6/12	161 (Antalya, 2006)	Assistance and support for the Democratic Republic of the Congo for rebuilding its telecommunication network

DECISION 5 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Income and expenditure for the Union for the period 2008 to 2011

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

considering

the strategic plans and goals established for the Union and its Sectors for the period 2008 to 2011, and the priorities identified therein,

considering further

a) Resolution 91 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of this conference on general principles for cost recovery;

b) that, in the consideration of the draft financial plan of the Union for 2008-2011, the gap between income and expenditure was substantial;

noting

that this conference has adopted Resolution COM6/2 (Antalya, 2006) concerning the implementation of results-based management in ITU, an important component of which relates to planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and which should lead, *inter alia*, to further strengthening of the financial management system of the Union,

noting further

that Resolution 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of this conference, stresses the importance of the human resources of the Union for the fulfilment of its goals and objectives,

decides

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

1.1 that the upper limit of the amount of the contributory unit of Member States for the years 2008-2011 shall be CHF 330 000;

1.2 that, for the years 2008-2009, the contributory unit of Member States shall not exceed CHF 318 000;

1.3 that expenditure on interpretation, translation and text processing in respect of the official languages of the Union shall not exceed CHF 85 million for the years 2008 to 2011;

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

1.5 that the Council shall each year control the expenditure and income in the budget as well as the different activities and the related expenditure contained therein;

2 that, if no plenipotentiary conference is held in 2010, the Council shall establish the biennial budgets of the Union for 2012 and thereafter, having first obtained approval for the budgeted annual values of the contributory unit from a majority of the Member States of the Union;

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 that the Council may exceed the limit set in *decides* 1.2 above for the years 2008-2009 by up to 1 per cent, in order to meet expenditure on unforeseen and urgent activities which are in the interests of the Union; within the upper limit established in *decides* 1.1 above, the Council may exceed the limit of CHF 318 000 by more than 1 per cent only with the approval of a majority of the Member States of the Union, after they have been duly consulted, within the upper limit of CHF 330 000; they shall be presented with a full statement of the facts justifying this step;

7 that, in determining the value of the contributory unit in any budgetary period, the Council shall take into account the future programme of conferences and meetings and the estimated related costs, as well as other sources of income, in order to avoid wide fluctuations from period to period;

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

8 that, in determining the value of the contributory unit, the Council should also take into account the budgetary impact of the introduction of new cost-recovery charges for activities that were previously funded from assessed contributions and should, to the greatest extent possible, reduce the value of the contributory unit by an appropriate amount;

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

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

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

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

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

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

10 that the Council, in determining the amount of withdrawals from or allocations to the Reserve Account, should aim under normal circumstances at keeping the Reserve Account (after integration of unused appropriations) at a level above 3 per cent of the total budget,

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

1 to prepare the draft biennial budgets for the years 2008-2009, as well as 2010-2011, on the basis of the associated guidelines in the *decides* above, the Annexes to this decision and all relevant documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

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

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

4 to implement the aforementioned programme as soon as possible,

instructs the Secretary-General

to provide to the Council, no less than seven weeks before its 2007 and 2009 ordinary sessions, complete and accurate data as needed for the development, consideration and establishment of the biennial budget,

instructs the Council

1 to review and approve the biennial budgets for 2008-2009 and 2010-2011, giving due consideration to the associated guidelines in *decides* above, the Annexes to this decision and all documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

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

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

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

5 to take account of the impact of any cost reduction programme on the staff of the Union, including the implementation of a voluntary retirement scheme.

ANNEX 1 TO DECISION 5 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Financial plan 2008-2011: Income and expenditure estimates

	Amount of the contributory unit (in CHF)	318 000
		000 CHF
1	Income estimates	
2	Assessed contributions (403.08 full units)*	511 445
3	Cost-recovery income	105 369
4	Other income	10 800
5	Reduction due to free access to ITU-T recommendations**	–7 000
6	Increase in the price of publications (10% on average)	4 000
7	**Income estimates**	**624 614**
8	Expenditure estimates***	673 662
9	Estimated financial impact of PP-06 resolutions and decisions (COM5/1, COM5/4, GT-PLEN/A)	1 490
10	RRC-06 post-conference work	5 200
11	WTDC-06 Doha Action Plan	4 500
12	IPSAS implementation	2 500
13	Security projects	0
14	WSIS outcomes	0
15	WTSA-04 outcomes	0
16	WTDC-06 outcomes	0
17	Staff costs	–2 000
18	Travel on duty	–2 000
19	Fellowships	–1 000
20	External consultants	–1 000
21	Public services	–1 000
22	Documentation	–11 500
23	Advisory groups	–560
24	Council working groups	–490
25	WRC/RA/CPM	–600
26	Study group meetings	–2 000
27	Interpretation	–1 500
28	**Expenditure estimates**	**663 702**
29	**Income estimates less expenditure estimates****	–39 088

* *Based on the number of contributory as at 22 November 2006*
** *Subject to Council 2007 decision*
*** *Reference Document PP-06/57 (Annex 1)*
**** *Reduction of expenditure and/or increase of income to be identified*

ANNEX 2 TO DECISION 5 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Options for reducing expenditure

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

2) Coordination and harmonization of seminars and workshops in order to avoid duplication of the subjects covered and to optimize secretariat attendance.

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

4) Possible savings from natural attrition (opportunity for keeping vacant positions unfilled and for the redeployment of staff).

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

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

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

b) setting of a maximum number of copies by the Plenipotentiary Conference or by the Council;

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

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

7) Consideration of savings in languages (translation, interpretation) for study group meetings and publications.

8) Implementation of WSIS activities through staff redeployment within the existing resources.

9) Review of the costs of study groups, working parties, task groups.

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

11) Limitation of the number of days of meetings for the advisory groups to three days per year maximum. Additional meetings may be held on cost recovery basis, i.e. costs are financed by the requesting Sectors.

12) Elimination as much as possible of physical meetings of working groups of the Council.

13) Reduction of 2 working days for WRC, 1 for RA and 1 for CPM. The scope and complexity of the agenda will have to be taken into consideration and adapted to the new durations of these events.

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

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

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

17) Reduce the cost of travel on duty, by limiting the time on mission as well as the participation to meetings, and benefiting from reductions in air fares.

18) Radio Regulations Board - reduce the number of meetings in one calendar year from 4 to 3.

DECISION GT-PLEN/A (Antalya, 2006)

Fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum

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

considering

a) Resolution 2 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the maintaining of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum (WTPF) in order to discuss and exchange views and information on telecommunication policy and regulatory matters, especially on global and cross-sectoral issues;

b) Resolution COM5/4 (Antalya, 2006) of this conference on the review of the International Telecommunication Regulations,

noting

a) the relevant outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

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

c) that ITU is uniquely positioned and has the necessary experience to provide a forum for the coordination of, exchange of information on, discussion of and harmonization of national, regional and international telecommunication strategies and policies;

d) that WTPF has provided a venue for discussion of global and cross-sectoral issues by high-level participants, thus contributing to the advance of world telecommunications,

considering further

a) that convergence, including Internet-related public policy matters, is one of the topics of high current interest to ITU Member States and Sector Members;

b) that the continued development of convergence, next-generation networks, and Internet also has significant implications for several domains, particularly for capacity building, especially in developing countries;

c) that a study of emerging telecommunications policy and regulatory issues is also amongst the topics of high current interest to ITU Member States and Sector Members;

d) that a study of new and emerging issues as referred to in Resolution COM5/4 (Antalya, 2006) is also among the topics of high current interest to ITU Member States and Sector Members,

decides

1 to convene the fourth WTPF in Geneva in the first quarter of 2009, in order to discuss and exchange views on the themes listed above, with the draft agenda shown in the Annex to this Decision;

2 that the fourth WTPF shall draw up a report and, if possible, opinions for consideration by ITU Member States and Sector Members and relevant ITU meetings;

3 that arrangements for the fourth WTPF shall be in accordance with applicable Council decisions for such fora.

ANNEX TO DECISION GT-PLEN/A (Antalya, 2006)

Draft agenda

Fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum

1 Inauguration of the fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum
2 Election of the chairman
3 Opening remarks and presentations
4 Organization of the work of the Forum
5 Presentation of the Secretary-General's report
6 Presentation of comments by the membership on the report
7 Discussion
8 Consideration of draft opinions
9 Adoption of the chairman's report and opinions
10 Other business

DECISION COM6/1 (Antalya, 2006)

Implementation of additional corrective measures relating to cost recovery on satellite network filings

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

considering

a) the revision of the methodology and scale of charges for cost recovery for the processing of satellite network filings established in Decision 482 modified by the Council at its 2002 session;

b) that, in Decision 513, Council-03 agreed on the need to address this issue on a temporary basis, pending a review of the charging methodology by Council-04;

c) that the application of Decision 513 still resulted in some invoices having values significantly higher than CHF 100 000;

d) that Council-04 did not adopt a new charging methodology;

e) that Council-05 identified and corrected several anomalies regarding the cost-recovery fees for satellite network filings with invoices issued in the 2004-2005 biennium;

f) that corrective measures set forth in some Council-05 decisions for invoices issued for the 2002-2003 period were not implementable due to the closure of the accounts for 2002-2003,

noting

a) that Council-06 instructed the Secretary-General to transmit to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) the relevant matters relating to the implementation of cost recovery for satellite network filings (C-05 Decision 531, C-05 Decision 532, C-05 Decision 534) for which invoices were issued during the 2002-2003 period, and which were subject to actions by Council-05;

b) the Radio Regulations Board (RRB), at its 41st meeting (Geneva, 4-8 September 2006), concluded that the publication of special sections pertaining to the coordination of some satellite networks was not correct, and therefore requested the cancellation of the relevant invoices issued during the 2002-2003 period,

decides

1 to implement the corrective measures set forth in the Council-05 Decisions 531, 532 and 534 and in the RRB decision (41st meeting, Geneva, 4-8 September 2006) in respect of invoices issued for the 2002-2003 period, taking into account *considering f)* above;

2 that, in respect of those satellite network filings affected by *decides* 1 above, and not nominated for the free entitlement, the Radiocommunication Bureau shall issue revised invoices and shall credit the responsible administration, as appropriate;

3 to withdraw the amount of CHF 6 204 956.40 from the Reserve Account, noting, however, that Decision 5 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of this conference requires that in no circumstances should the Reserve Account be reduced below 3 per cent as a result of the present decision.

SUP

DECISION 4 (Minneapolis, 1998)

Procedure concerning choice of class of contribution

SUP

DECISION 8 (Marrakesh, 2002)

ITU input to the Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society and the information document on ITU activities related to the Summit

RESOLUTION 11 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

World and regional telecommunication/information and communication technology exhibitions and forums

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

considering

a) that telecommunication/ICT exhibitions and associated forums (ITU TELECOM) are of considerable assistance in keeping the membership of the Union and the wider telecommunication/ICT community informed of the latest advances in all fields of telecommunications/ICT and the possibilities of applying them for the benefit of all Member States and Sector Members, particularly the developing countries;

b) that world and regional ITU TELECOM events fulfil the mandate to keep Member States and Sector Members informed of, and offer a universal opportunity for the display of, state-of-the-art technology concerning all aspects of telecommunications/ICT and related fields of activity;

c) that some developing countries that have not had the opportunity to host world and regional ITU TELECOM events now have the capability, willingness and commitment to host such events;

d) that regional ITU TELECOMs bring the potential benefits of telecommunications/ICT closer to the people of all continents by emphasizing the specific problems of each region and indicating possible solutions to them;

e) that such regional exhibitions and forums organized on a regular basis by ITU, staged at the invitation of Member States, are an excellent means of catering for the needs of both developed and developing countries and facilitate the transfer of technology and of essential information to developing countries;

f) the commitments made by Switzerland towards ITU;

g) the commitments made by the countries which have signed the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,

noting

a) that an ITU TELECOM Board has been established to assist the Secretary-General in the management of ITU TELECOM activities;

b) that many developing countries have moved significantly forward in the development of their telecommunication/ICT sector;

c) that some of these countries have already hosted regional ITU TELECOM events which have proved successful;

d) that ITU has been successfully organizing world and regional ITU TELECOM events for many years;

e) that the principles governing ITU's activities in this field have proved to be extraordinarily useful for the membership of the Union and the wider telecommunication/ICT community;

f) that the operational flexibility which the ITU TELECOM management needs in order to meet all the challenges in its field of activity and compete in its semi-commercial environment has proved to be useful,

resolves

1 that the Union should, in collaboration with its Member States and its Sector Members, continue to organize world and regional telecommunication/ICT exhibitions and forums on a regular basis, taking due account of the need to ensure the financial success of such exhibitions;

2 that the Union, in its venue selection process for ITU TELECOM exhibitions and forums, should, taking into account *resolves* 5 below, give due consideration to:

2.1 ensuring that such decisions are based on an open and transparent process, with objective criteria – including financial viability – as well as on the results of preliminary market and feasibility studies, including consultations with exhibitors from all regions, guaranteeing preferential or discounted hotel prices to participants and exhibitors;

2.2 balancing the need for generating surplus income with the capability and willingness of countries, and developing countries in particular, to host and stage world and regional ITU TELECOM events;

3 that the Secretary-General is fully accountable for ITU TELECOM activities (including planning, organization and finance), which are an integral part of the permanent activities of the Union;

4 that ITU TELECOM activities are subject to the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, publication practices and Financial Regulations, including internal control and internal audit;

5 that the venue selection for world ITU TELECOM events be based on a fair and transparent process open to all interested parties and that, in the case when several countries have submitted competitive offers, taking into account *resolves* 2.1 above, the principle of rotation applies;

6 that the audit of ITU TELECOM accounts shall be carried out by the External Auditor of the Union;

7 that, once all the expenditures have been recovered, a significant part of any surplus income over expenditure derived from ITU TELECOM activities should be used as extrabudgetary income for the Telecommunication Development Bureau, for specific telecommunication development projects, primarily in the least developed countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to ensure the appropriate management of all ITU TELECOM activities, in line with the regulations of the Union and in particular with this resolution;

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

3 in respect of these measures, to take into account the following:

- flexibility in implementing ITU requirements for regional telecommunication/ICT exhibitions and forums, i.e. space requirements, pricing regimes for exhibition, forum and office space;
- establishing a rotation system in deciding the venue of regional ITU TELECOM events which will give due consideration, on a neutral basis, to countries which have not had the opportunity to host such an event but are willing and capable of doing so;

4 to take advice from the ITU TELECOM Board, the mandate and the principles governing the composition of which are approved by the Council on the proposal of the Secretary-General, with due consideration to ensuring transparency and to appointing some individuals with experience in the organization of exhibitions and forums;

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

- all ITU TELECOM business activities;
- all activities of the ITU TELECOM Board;
- the reasons for the selection of venues for future world and regional ITU TELECOM exhibitions and forums;
- future events and their financial implications, the future strategy and risks to be considered;
- action taken with respect to the use of surplus income,

6 to establish a mechanism to implement *resolves* 2.1 and *resolves* 5 above;

7 not to stage regional ITU TELECOM events in a year in which a world ITU TELECOM event will be organized;

8 that a world ITU TELECOM event is held every four years, provided that it does not coincide with one of the most important ITU conferences or assemblies, thus reverting to the previous cycle;

9 to ensure the internal control and internal and external audits of the accounts for the different ITU TELECOM activities,

instructs the Council

1 to review the annual report on ITU TELECOM activities as described under *instructs the Secretary-General* 5 above and give guidance on future trends for those activities;

2 to review and approve the ITU TELECOM accounts, after having examined the reports of the External Auditor and of the internal auditor of the Union;

3 to review and approve the use of ITU TELECOM surplus funds and to decide annually on the amount to be transferred to the ICT Development Fund;

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

5 to review and approve proposals of the Secretary-General on the mandate and on the composition of the ITU TELECOM Board, with due consideration to ensuring transparency and to appointing some individuals with experience in the organization of exhibitions and forums.

RESOLUTION 14 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

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

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

considering

a) that the rights and obligations of Member States and Sector Members of the Union are set out in Article 3 of the ITU Constitution;

b) that Article 19 of the ITU Convention lists the types of entities and organizations which may be authorized to participate in the activities of the Sectors as Sector Members;

c) that, except for the provisions of Nos 239 and 340C of the Convention, only Member States have the right to vote, particularly for the approval of recommendations and questions, in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution,

recognizing

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

a) receive from the Bureau of that Sector all the documents which they have requested relating to the Sector's study groups, assemblies or conferences in which they may participate under the relevant provisions of the Convention and under the working methods and procedures of the Sector concerned;

b) send contributions to study groups, notably those in which they have requested to participate in due time, in accordance with the Sector's working methods and procedures;

c) send representatives to such meetings, after having announced their names to the Bureau in due time, in accordance with the Sector's working methods and procedures;

d) propose items for inclusion in the agendas of such meetings, except in relation to the structure and functioning of the Union;

e) take part in all discussions, and may assume responsibilities such as chairmanship or vice-chairmanship of a study group, working party, expert group, rapporteur's group or any other ad hoc group, according to the competence and availability of their experts;

f) take part in the drafting work and editorial work necessary prior to the adoption of recommendations,

recognizing further

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

resolves

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

invites the world telecommunication development conference, radiocommunication assembly and world telecommunication standardization assembly

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

invites administrations of Member States

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

RESOLUTION 21 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Special measures concerning alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks

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

recognizing

a) that each Member State has the sovereign right to allow or prohibit certain or all alternative calling procedures in order to avoid negative effects on or harm to its national telecommunication networks;

b) the interests of developing countries;

c) the interests of consumers and users of telecommunication services,

considering

a) that the use of some alternative calling procedures may adversely affect the economies of developing countries and may seriously hamper the efforts made by those countries to ensure the sound development of their telecommunication/information and communication technology networks and services;

b) that some forms of alternative calling procedures may have an impact on traffic management and network planning and degrade the quality and performance of the public switched telephone network (PSTN);

c) that the use of certain alternative calling procedures that are not harmful to networks may contribute to competition in the interests of consumers;

d) that a number of relevant Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) recommendations specifically address, from several points of view, including technical and financial, the effects of alternative calling procedures (including call-back and refile) on the performance and development of telecommunication networks,

recalling

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

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

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

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

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

aware

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

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

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

resolves

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

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

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

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

1 to collaborate in the effective implementation of this resolution;

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

RESOLUTION 22 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services

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

considering

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

b) the continued leading role of the International Telecommunication Union in stimulating the universal development of telecommunication/ICT;

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

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

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

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

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

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

recognizing

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

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

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

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

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

recalling

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

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

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

noting

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

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

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

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

resolves to urge the Telecommunication Standardization Sector

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

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

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

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

invites administrations of the Member States

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

2 to contribute to the work of ITU-T on network externalities, with a view to completing the required studies, taking due account of the legitimate interests of all involved parties,

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

to monitor, and report to the Council on progress achieved,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

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

instructs the Council

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

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

RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Strengthening the regional presence

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

recalling

a) Resolution 25 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which instructed the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in close consultation with the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), to strengthen gradually the regional presence;

b) Resolution 25 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which resolved that the regional presence should be further strengthened and kept under review in the interests of meeting the continually evolving requirements and priorities of each region;

c) Resolution COM5/1 (Antalya, 2006) of this conference, which resolves that the provisions of all ITU documents relating to developing countries shall be extended adequately to apply to countries with economies in transition;

d) Resolutions 1143 and 1183 adopted by the Council at its 1999 and 2001 sessions, respectively, specifying a series of measures to be taken by the Director of BDT, aimed at strengthening the regional presence;

e) that, at its 2002 session, the Council approved a plan of action for the implementation of Resolution 1183;

f) resolutions adopted by the Council at its 2006 session, and resolutions of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Doha, 2006);

g) that the ITU Strategic Plan for 2008-2011 recommends strengthening communication channels among BDT, the Member States and the Sector Members and Associates of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), and ensuring effective and cooperative communication and coordination between BDT – both headquarters and the regional offices – and the General Secretariat, the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

h) the instruction given in the relevant Council resolutions to the Director of BDT, in collaboration with the Secretary-General and the Directors of TSB and BR, to seek new sources of financing for regional presence and investigate the possible arrangements for, and impact of, expanding the role of the regional presence to serve the needs of countries wishing to benefit from the full range of the Union's activities,

reaffirming

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

b) the importance of continuing to strengthen coordination between BDT, the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat,

considering

a) the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society;

b) that many countries are coping with a complex array of issues, some of which are currently being addressed in all three Sectors of the Union;

c) that ITU should remain a leading intergovernmental organization in which the Member States, Sector Members and Associates work together to foster the growth and sustained development of telecommunication and information networks and facilitate universal access, so that everyone, everywhere may participate in and benefit from the world information economy and society;

d) that means must continue to be established to enable the regional presence to respond effectively and tangibly to the crucial needs of the developing countries, which in the end will benefit the developed world as well,

recognizing

a) the difficulty faced by many countries, particularly developing countries, least developed countries, countries with economies in transition and small island developing states, with stringent budgetary constraints, in participating in the activities of ITU, including the conferences and meetings of the three Sectors;

b) the urgent need to adapt the expertise and working methods of the regional presence towards partnerships in project implementation and activities, which would necessarily involve strengthening the relationship between ITU and regional telecommunication organizations, as foreseen in Resolution 58 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

c) the decision by the World Radiocommunication Conference, in its Resolution 72 (WRC-97), to instruct the Director of BR to consult regional telecommunication organizations on the means by which assistance can be given to their preparations for future world radiocommunication conferences, including the facilitation of regional and interregional preparatory meetings, and to report on those consultations;

d) that the regional offices facilitate participation in preparations under Resolution 112 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

e) the decision by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), through its Resolutions 21 (Rev. Doha, 2006) and 32 (Rev. Doha, 2006), to highlight the need for ITU-D to institute active coordination and collaboration and organize joint activities in areas of common interest with regional and subregional organizations and training institutions, and to consider the establishment of regional rapporteur groups, as a complement to the two ITU-D study groups, so as to permit wider participation by some countries, at lower cost, in addressing certain questions;

f) that WTDC, in Resolution 17 (Rev. Doha, 2006) called for equitable budget allotments for each region to implement regional initiatives;

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

h) that the regional offices provide important technical assistance to countries with development needs;

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

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

k) that adequate online access between headquarters and the field offices would enhance technical cooperation activities significantly;

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

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

noting

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

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

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

d) that the regional and area offices are inadequately staffed,

noting also

that it is essential to evaluate the outcomes of the work accomplished by the regional offices, draw conclusions, and, if appropriate, make, with a view to the future, such adjustments as may be required to ensure that they operate in accordance with the imperatives of efficiency and effectiveness, to optimize the use of resources and to avoid duplication of effort, so as to continue to take decisions that will strengthen the regional presence,

resolves

1 to undertake an evaluation of the ITU regional presence;

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

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

4 that the regional offices shall be empowered to make decisions within their mandate, while the coordination functions and the balance between ITU headquarters and the regional offices should be facilitated and improved, in accordance with the Strategic Plan 2008-2011, in order to achieve a better balance of work between headquarters and the regional offices;

5 that priority shall be given to implementing all elements of the ITU Strategic Plan 2008-2011 with a view to strengthening the regional presence, in particular:

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

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

c) to assist countries in implementing the projects defined in Resolution 17 (Rev. Doha, 2006);

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

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

- functions relating to the dissemination of information, provision of expert advice and hosting of meetings, courses and seminars;
- any functions and tasks that may be delegated to them relating to the preparation and implementation of their own budgets;
- ensuring their effective participation in discussions on the future of Union and on strategic issues concerning the telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) sector;

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

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

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

- supporting pilot projects for the implementation of e-services/applications, analysing and disseminating their results and managing their further adaptation and development within the region;

– creating a mechanism for the purpose:

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

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

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

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

instructs the Council

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

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

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

2 to adapt where necessary the agreements between ITU and the host countries of the regional and area offices to the changing environment in the host countries;

3 to submit each year to the Council for consideration a detailed report on the regional presence, covering its staffing, a financial overview and the evolution and development of its activities, including the extension of its activities to the three Sectors, and, if appropriate, proposing any changes that would be conducive to the better accomplishment of its mission, and to disseminate this report to all Member States and Sector Members,

further instructs the Secretary-General

to suggest including evaluation of the effectiveness of ITU's regional presence in the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) work programme, or to refer it to any other independent entity, if appropriate, taking into account the elements set out in the annex to this resolution,

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

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

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

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

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

5 to fill the vacant posts in the regional offices, where appropriate, giving due consideration to the regional distribution of staff positions;

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

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

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

9 to take the necessary measures to ensure the effective incorporation of BR and TSB activities in the regional offices,

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

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

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Elements for evaluation of the ITU regional presence

The evaluation of the ITU's regional presence should be based on the functions assigned to its regional offices under Council-99 Resolution 1143, Annex A: "Generic activities expected of the regional presence," in *resolves* 2 to 8 of Resolution 25 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) and other pertinent decisions.

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

a) the extent of fulfilment of the provisions of Resolution 25 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) by BDT, the General Secretariat and the other two Sectors, as appropriate;

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

c) a survey of the level of satisfaction of Member States, Sector Members and regional telecommunication organizations with the ITU's regional presence, including the effectiveness of its regional programmes and offices;

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

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

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

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

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

i) the identification of functions and powers that might be assigned to the regional presence in implementing the WSIS Plan of Action;

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

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

A report on this evaluation exercise should be submitted by the Secretary-General to Council at its 2008 session. The Council should then consider the appropriate course of action to be taken, with a view to reporting to the 2010 plenipotentiary conference on the matter.

RESOLUTION 30 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Special measures for the least developed countries and small island developing states

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

considering

United Nations resolutions on programmes of action for the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS),

recognizing

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

having noted

Resolution 49 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference and the Doha Action Plan which provides for extending these measures to include SIDS,

concerned

that the number of LDCs has continued to rise and that it is necessary to address the situation of SIDS,

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

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

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

3 within existing resources, to provide the necessary administrative and operational structure for proper administration of the resources appropriated for the LDCs and the SIDS;

4 to report annually on the matter to the Council,

instructs the Council

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

2 to make appropriations for this purpose from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and any other sources of finance;

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

RESOLUTION 34 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

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

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

recalling

a) the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as in the Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;

b) the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development;

c) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

recalling further

a) Resolution 127 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) Resolution 25 (Rev. Doha, 2006), Resolution 26 (Rev. Doha, 2006), Resolution 51 (Doha, 2006) and Resolution 57 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference,

recognizing

a) that reliable telecommunication systems are indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular of countries in special need, which are those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;

b) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, these countries will not be able to ensure effective operation of their telecommunication sector without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

noting

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

resolves

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

calls upon Member States

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

instructs the Council

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

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to carry out an assessment of the particular needs of each of these countries;

2 to ensure adequate resource mobilization, including under the internal budget and the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Development Fund, for the implementation of the proposed actions,

instructs the Secretary-General

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

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

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 34 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Afghanistan

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

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), appropriate assistance and support shall be provided to the Government of Afghanistan in rebuilding its telecommunication system.

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

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), appropriate assistance and support shall be provided to these countries in rebuilding their telecommunication networks.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

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

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

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), appropriate assistance and support for rebuilding its basic telecommunication network shall be provided to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Iraq

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

Iraq has received no assistance from ITU for a long time due to the conditions of war it has experienced.

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), the Republic of Iraq shall be supported in rebuilding and overhauling its telecommunication infrastructure, establishing institutions, developing human resources and establishing tariffs, through the provision of all forms of assistance, including technical assistance.

Lebanon

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

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), Lebanon shall be provided with appropriate assistance and support in rebuilding its telecommunication network.

Somalia

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

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

Within the framework of Resolution 34 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), and using funds allocated to the programme of assistance for the least developed countries, a special initiative shall be launched, aimed at providing assistance and support to Somalia, in rebuilding and modernizing its telecommunication infrastructure, re-establishing a well-equipped ministry of telecommunications and establishing institutions, and developing telecommunication/ICT policy, legislation and regulation, including a numbering plan, spectrum management, tariff and human resource capacity building, and all other necessary forms of assistance.

RESOLUTION 36 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Telecommunications/information and communication technologies in the service of humanitarian assistance

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

endorsing

a) Resolution 644 (Rev.WRC-2000) of the World Radiocommunication Conference on telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations;

b) Resolution 646 (WRC-03) of the World Radiocommunication Conference on public protection and disaster relief,

c) Resolution 34 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) in early warning and mitigation of disasters and humanitarian assistance;

d) § 91 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society,

considering

a) that the Intergovernmental Conference on Emergency Telecommunications (Tampere, 1998) adopted the Tampere Convention on the provision of telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations, which entered into force on 8 January 2005;

b) that the second Tampere Conference on Disaster Communications (Tampere, 2001) invited ITU to study the use of public mobile networks for early warning and the dissemination of emergency information, and the operational aspects of emergency telecommunications such as call prioritization;

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

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

recognizing

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

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

convinced

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

further convinced

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

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

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

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

invites Member States

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

urges Member States Parties to the Tampere Convention

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

RESOLUTION 41 (Rev. Antalya 2006)

Arrears and special arrears accounts

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

in view of

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

regretting

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

considering

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

having noted

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

urges

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

confirms the decision

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

resolves

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

resolves further

that No. 480B of the ITU Convention adopted by this conference shall provisionally apply as from the date of signature of its Final Acts,

instructs the Council

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

2 to consider appropriate additional measures such as, for example, in exceptional circumstances, temporary reduction in class of contribution in conformity with No. 165A of the Constitution and No. 480B of the Convention, and the write-off of interest on overdue payments, subject to each Member State, Sector Member and Associate concerned complying strictly with the agreed repayment schedule for the settlement of the unpaid contributions;

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

further instructs the Council

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

authorizes the Secretary-General

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

urges Member States, Sector Members and Associates

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

RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Human resources management and development

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

recalling

a) Resolution 48 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on human resources management and development;

b) No. 154 of the ITU Constitution,

noting

a) the strategic plan for the Union as described in Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of this conference;

b) the report submitted to the 2002 session of the Council (Document C02/27) on effective human resources management in the Union;

c) the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service established by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) and implemented by ITU in July 2002;

d) Decision 517, adopted by the Council at its 2004 session, on strengthening the dialogue between the Secretary-General and the ITU Staff Council;

e) the report introduced to the 2006 session of the Council (Document C06/EP/3) on ITU human resources management;

f) Resolution 1253, adopted by the Council at its 2006 session, establishing the Tripartite Group on Human Resources Management,

recognizing

a) the value of the human resources of the Union to the fulfilment of its goals;

b) that the human resources strategy should emphasize the continued importance of maintaining a well-trained workforce and providing more training to serving staff members, while recognizing budget constraints,

further recognizing

a) the value, both to the Union and to the staff, of developing those resources to the fullest extent possible through various human resources development activities, including in-service training and training activities in accordance with staffing levels;

b) the impact on the Union and its staff of the continuing evolution of activities in the field of telecommunications and the need for the Union and its human resources to adapt to this evolution through training and staff development;

c) the importance of human resources management and development in support of ITU's strategic orientations and goals,

considering

a) the need to follow a recruitment policy appropriate to the requirements of the Union, including the redeployment of posts and recruitment of specialists at the start of their career;

b) the need to continue to improve the geographical distribution of appointed staff of the Union;

c) the need to encourage the recruitment of more women in the Professional and higher categories, especially at the senior levels;

d) the constant advances made in telecommunications and information and communication technology and operation and the corresponding need to recruit specialists of the highest standard of competence;

e) that it is likely that the definitive upper limit of the contributory unit approved by this conference for the years 2008-2011 will affect the amount spent on human resources in the Union;

f) that there are a number of factors that will affect the finances of the Union which cannot be accurately predicted up to the end of 2011, such as the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the US dollar and the Swiss franc, and actual income that will be generated from cost recovery,

resolves

1 that the management and development of ITU's human resources should be compatible with the goals and activities of the Union and with the United Nations common system;

2 that ICSC recommendations approved by the United Nations General Assembly should continue to be implemented;

3 that, with immediate effect, within available financial resources, and to the extent practicable, vacancies should be filled through greater mobility of existing staff;

4 that internal mobility should, to the extent practicable, be coupled with training so that staff can be used where they are most needed;

5 that internal mobility should be applied, to the extent feasible, to cover needs when staff retire or leave ITU in order to reduce staffing levels without terminating contracts,

resolves further

1 that appointed staff in the Professional and higher categories shall continue to be recruited on an international basis and that posts identified for external recruitment shall be advertised as widely as possible and communicated to the administrations of all Member States of the Union; however, reasonable promotion possibilities must continue to be offered to existing staff;

2 that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment, in choosing between candidates who meet the qualification requirements for a post, preference shall be given to candidates from regions of the world which are insufficiently represented in the staffing of the Union, taking into account the desirable balance between female and male staff;

3 that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment and when no candidate fulfils all the qualification requirements, recruitment can take place at one grade below, on the understanding that since not all the requirements of the post are met, the candidate will have to fulfil certain conditions before being given the full responsibilities of the post and promotion to the grade of the post,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to ensure that human resources management and development help ITU achieve its management goals;

2 to continue to prepare, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee, and implement medium-term and long-term human resources management and development plans to respond to the needs of the Union, its membership and its staff, including the establishment of benchmarks within these plans;

3 to study how best practices in human resources management might be applied within the Union, and report to the Council on the relationship between management and staff in the Union;

4 to fully develop a long-term recruitment policy designed to improve geographical and gender representation among appointed staff;

5 to recruit, as appropriate within the available financial resources, and taking into account geographical distribution and balance between female and male staff, specialists who are starting their careers at the P.1/ P.2 level;

6 with a view to further training in order to enhance professional competence in the Union, to examine and report to the Council how a programme of training for both managers and their staff could be implemented within the available financial resources throughout the Union;

7 to continue to submit to the Council annual reports on staff and recruitment matters in general, including the issues in the annex to this resolution, and on the measures adopted in pursuance of this resolution,

instructs the Council

1 to ensure, to the extent feasible within approved budget levels, that the necessary staff and financial resources are made available for addressing issues related to human resources management and development in ITU as they emerge;

2 to examine the Secretary-General's report on this matter and to decide on the actions to be taken;

3 to allocate the appropriate credits for in-service training in accordance with an established programme, representing, to the extent practicable, 3 per cent of the budget allocated to staff costs;

4 to follow with the greatest attention the question of recruitment and to adopt, within existing resources and consistent with the United Nations common system, the measures it deems necessary to secure an adequate number of qualified candidates for Union posts, particularly taking account of *considering b)* and *c)* above.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Matters for reporting to the Council on staff and recruitment issues

- Geographical representation
- Staff career policy
- Staff morale
- Balance between external and internal recruitment
- Gender balance
- Contracts policy
- Implementation of human resources development plan
- Improvements to human resources services
- Alignment between the Union's strategic priorities and staff functions and posts
- In-service training
- Recruitment and promotion processes
- Voluntary separation and early-retirement programmes
- Short-term posts
- Flexibility of working conditions
- Relationship between management and staff
- Workplace diversity
- Harassment issues
- Occupational safety
- Compliance with United Nations common system policies/recommendations
- Performance evaluation and appraisals

RESOLUTION 64 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology facilities and services

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

recalling

a) the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society, especially §§ 15, 18 and 19 of the Tunis Commitment, and §§ 90 and 107 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;

b) the outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), especially Resolutions 15 (Rev. Doha, 2006), 20 (Rev. Doha, 2006) and 37 (Rev. Doha, 2006),

taking into account

the importance of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) for political, economic, social and cultural progress,

taking into account also

a) that ITU plays an essential role in the promotion of global telecommunication/ICT development, specifically with respect to action lines C2 and C5 of the Tunis Agenda;

b) that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication/ICT facilities,

taking into account further

the need to draw up proposals on issues determining worldwide telecommunication/ICT development strategy, and to facilitate the mobilization of the necessary resources to that end,

noting

a) that modern telecommunication/ICT facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of recommendations of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R);

b) that ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;

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

d) the two Resolutions 15 (Rev. Doha, 2006) and 20 (Rev. Doha, 2006) on applied research and transfer of technology and non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technology facilities and services on mutually-agreed terms;

e) the strategic plan for the Union set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of this conference,

recognizing

that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is impossible unless all countries participating in the work of the Union, without exception, have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT facilities and services, without prejudice to national regulations and international commitments within the competence of other international organizations,

resolves

1 that there should be non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

2 that ITU should facilitate non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

3 that ITU should encourage to the greatest extent possible cooperation among the members of the Union on the question of non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations with a view to satisfying user demand for modern telecommunication/ICT services,

invites the governments of the Member States of the Union

1 to help telecommunication/information and communication equipment manufacturers and service providers in ensuring that telecommunication/information and communication facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations may be generally available to the public without any discrimination;

2 to cooperate with one another in the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Secretary-General

to transmit the text of this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, on the issue of non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication and information technologies and modern telecommunication/information and communication facilities and services as an important factor for world technological progress.

RESOLUTION 68 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

World Telecommunication and Information Society Day

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

considering

the value of the annual celebration of World Telecommunication Day and World Information Society Day in supporting the main strategic orientations of the Union,

bearing in mind

a) Resolution 46 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, instituting a World Telecommunication Day celebrated annually on 17 May, date of the signature of the first International Telegraph Convention marking the founding of ITU;

b) United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/60/252 of 27 March 2006, stipulating that World Information Society Day shall be celebrated every year on 17 May;

c) the Tunis Agenda on the Information Society adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society, in which it is acknowledged that there is a need to build more awareness of the Internet,

resolves to invite Member States and Sector Members

to celebrate the day annually by organizing appropriate national programmes with a view to:

- stimulating reflection and exchanges of ideas on the theme adopted by the Council;
- debating the various aspects of the theme with all partners in society;
- formulating a report reflecting national discussions on the issues underlying the theme, to be fed back to ITU and the rest of the membership,

invites the Council

to adopt, for each World Telecommunication and Information Society Day, a specific theme relating to the main challenges which the changing telecommunication and information and communication technologies (ICT) environment poses for both developed and developing countries,

invites Member States

to make available to the Secretary-General reports which may be produced on the main issues discussed at the national level,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to circulate to the entire membership a consolidated document based on the national reports submitted in accordance with this resolution for the purpose of fostering the exchange of information and views among and with the membership on a host of selected strategic issues;

2 to liaise with the United Nations and consult UN agencies.

RESOLUTION 70 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Gender mainstreaming in ITU and promotion of gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies

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

recalling

a) the initiative taken by the Telecommunication Development Sector at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) in adopting Resolution 7 (Valletta, 1998), transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), which resolved that a task force on gender issues be established;

b) the endorsement of that resolution by the Plenipotentiary Conference in its Resolution 70 (Minneapolis, 1998), in which the conference resolved, *inter alia*, to incorporate a gender perspective in the implementation of all programmes and plans of ITU;

c) Resolution 44 (Istanbul, 2002) of WTDC converting the task force on gender issues into a permanent Working Group on Gender Issues;

d) Resolution 1187 adopted by the Council at its 2001 session, on gender perspective[1] in ITU human resources management, policy and practice, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to allocate appropriate resources, within existing budgetary limits, to establish a gender perspective full-time dedicated staff;

e) Resolution E/2001/L.29 (July 2001) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) entitled "Social and human rights questions: advancement of women", in which ECOSOC decided to establish, under the regular agenda item "Coordination, programme and other questions", the regular sub-item "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system" in order to, *inter alia*, monitor and evaluate achievements made and obstacles encountered by the United Nations system, and to consider further measures to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system;

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[1] "Gender perspective": Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality. (Source: Report of the Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality, third session, New York, 25-27 February 1998).

f) Resolution 55 (Florianópolis, 2004) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which encourages gender mainstreaming in the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector;

g) Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006) of WTDC endorsing a specific action plan for the promotion of gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies,

recognizing

a) that society as a whole, particularly in the context of the information and knowledge society, will benefit from equal participation of women and men in policy-making and decision-making and equal access to communication services for both women and men;

b) that information and communication technologies (ICTs) are tools through which gender equality can be advanced, and are integral to the creation of societies in which both women and men can substantively contribute and participate;

c) that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), namely the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda, outlined the concept of the information society and that continued efforts must be undertaken in this context to bridge the gender digital divide,

recognizing further

a) the progress achieved in raising awareness, both within ITU and among Member States, of the importance of integrating a gender perspective in all ITU work programmes and of increasing the number of women professionals in ITU, especially at senior management level, while at the same time working towards the equal access of women and men to posts in the General Service category;

b) considerable recognition given to the work of ITU in gender and ICT within the UN family of organizations,

considering

a) the progress made by ITU, and in particular 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,

noting

a) that there is a need for ITU to investigate, analyse and further understand the impact of telecommunication technologies on women and men;

b) that ITU should take the lead in establishing gender-relevant indicators for the telecommunication sector;

c) that more work needs to be done to ensure that the gender perspective is included in all ITU policies, work programmes, information dissemination activities, publications, study groups, seminars, workshops and conferences,

encourages Member States and Sector Members

1 to review and revise, as appropriate, their respective policies and practices to ensure that recruitment, employment, training and advancement of women and men alike are undertaken on a fair and equitable basis;

2 to facilitate the employment of women and men equally in the telecommunication field including at senior levels of responsibility in the telecommunication administrations, government and regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations and in the private sector;

3 to review their policies related to the information society to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all activities,

resolves

1 to endorse Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006) on promoting gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies;

2 to continue the work being done at ITU, and particularly in BDT, to promote gender equality in ICTs by recommending measures at the international, regional and national level on policies and programmes that improve socio-economic conditions for women, particularly in developing countries;

3 to accord high priority to the incorporation of gender policies in the management, staffing and operation of ITU;

4 to incorporate the gender perspective in the implementation of the ITU strategic plan and financial plan for 2008-2011 as well as in the operational plans of the Bureaux and the General Secretariat,

instructs the Council

to continue and expand on the initiatives carried out over the past four years and to accelerate the gender mainstreaming process in ITU as a whole so as to ensure capacity building, continuity and sustainability,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to ensure that the gender perspective is incorporated in the work programmes, management approaches and human resource development activities of ITU, and to submit an annual written report to the Council on progress made on gender mainstreaming in ITU, including statistics on gender by grade of ITU staff and participation of women and men in ITU conferences and meetings;

2 to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all ITU contributions to the implementation of WSIS action lines;

3 to give particular attention to gender balance for posts at the professional and particularly the higher levels in ITU and, when choosing between candidates who have equal qualifications for a post, taking into account geographical distribution (No. 154 of the ITU Constitution) and the balance between female and male staff, to give appropriate priority to gender balance;

4 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results and progress made on the inclusion of a gender perspective in the work of ITU, and on the implementation of this resolution;

5 to make efforts to mobilize voluntary contributions from Member States, Sector Members and others for this purpose;

6 to encourage administrations to give equal opportunities to male and female candidatures for elected official posts and for membership of the Radio Regulations Board;

7 to bring this resolution and Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006) to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in an effort to promote increased coordination and cooperation for development policies, programmes and projects that link ICTs to the promotion of gender equality,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to make voluntary contributions to ITU to facilitate the implementation of this resolution to the fullest extent possible.

RESOLUTION 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011

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

considering

a) the provisions of the ITU Constitution and Convention relating to strategic policies and plans;

b) Article 19 of the Convention on the participation of Sector Members in the Union's activities,

noting

the challenges faced by the Union in achieving its purposes in the changing telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) environment, both in the period covered by this strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011 and in the following period,

resolves

1 to adopt the strategic plan for 2008-2011, contained in Annex 1 to this resolution, based on the overall goals outlined in section 3.2 thereof;

2 to complement this strategic plan with the goals, strategies and priorities for the three Sectors and for the General Secretariat, in line with their overall missions set out in sections 4.1, 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1 of the strategic plan,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 when reporting annually to the Council, to present progress reports on the strategic plan and on the goals, strategies and priorities for the General Secretariat and for the three Bureaux for 2008-2011, including recommendations to adjust the plan in the light of changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment, based on evaluations of key performance indicators, as well as proposals by the competent Sector advisory groups, decisions by conferences and by assemblies of the Sectors and changes in the Union's activities and its financial situation;

2 to distribute these reports to all Member States, after consideration by the Council, urging them to circulate them to Sector Members, as well as to those entities and organizations referred to in No. 235 of the Convention which have participated in these activities,

instructs the Council

1 to oversee further development and implementation of the strategic plan for 2008-2011 in Annex 1 to this resolution, on the basis of the Secretary-General's annual reports;

2 to present an assessment of the results of the strategic plan for 2008-2011 to the next plenipotentiary conference, along with a proposed strategic plan for the period 2012-2015,

invites the Member States

to contribute national insights on policy, regulatory and operational matters to the strategic planning process undertaken by the Union in the period before the next plenipotentiary conference, in order to:

- strengthen the effectiveness of the Union in fulfilling its purposes as set out in the instruments of the Union by cooperating in the implementation of the strategic plan;
- assist the Union in meeting the changing expectations of all its constituents as national structures for the provision of telecommunication/ICT services continue to evolve,

invites Sector Members

to communicate their views on the strategic plan of the Union through their relevant Sectors.

Annexes: Strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011
Definitions of terms used in Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

ANNEX 1 TO RESOLUTION 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011

PART I – The Union and its membership

1 The mission and nature of the Union

1.1 Article 2 of the ITU Constitution states that the International Telecommunication Union is an intergovernmental organization in which Member States and Sector Members, having well-defined rights and obligations, and having due regard to the principle of universality and the desirability of universal participation, shall cooperate for the fulfilment of the purposes of the Union, as set out in its Constitution.

1.2 Nos 70 and 70A (Article 10) of the Constitution task the ITU Council with preparing a report on the policy and strategic planning recommended for the Union, together with their financial implications, in keeping with the guidelines established by the Plenipotentiary Conference, to ensure that the Union's policies and strategies fully respond to the constantly changing telecommunication/ICT environment.

2 The telecommunication/ICT environment and its implications for the Union

2.1 Over the last four years, many developments have occurred in the telecommunication and broader information and communication technology (ICT) environment that have significant implications for ITU as a whole. These developments include (not listed in any special order):

2.1.1 the convergence of technological platforms for telecommunications, information delivery, broadcasting and computing and the deployment of common network infrastructures for multiple communication services and applications;

2.1.2 the continued growth, albeit uneven across countries, of the Internet and other IP-based platforms and related services, and the deployment of national and regional IP-based backbone networks;

2.1.3 the continuing rapid development of wireless and mobile radiocommunications, and their convergence with both fixed telephony and broadcasting services;

2.1.4 the need for high-quality, demand-driven international standards, which are developed rapidly, in line with the principles of global connectivity, openness, affordability, reliability, interoperability and security;

2.1.5 the substantial investment of resources being made by service providers and equipment manufacturers for standards-making in next-generation networks (NGN);

2.1.6 the emergence of key technologies, including radio-frequency identification (RFID) and sensor-network technologies, which will be vehicles for creating new services and applications, enhancing efficiency in a revolutionary way and thereby promoting the building of the information society;

2.1.7 the conviction, as set out in § 15 of the Tunis Commitment, adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) recognizing the principles of universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations and the need to take into account the level of social and economic development of each country, and respecting the development-oriented aspects of the information society, that ICTs are effective tools to promote peace, security and stability and to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law, at national, regional and international levels; that ICTs can be used to promote economic growth and enterprise development; that infrastructure development, human capacity building, information security and network security are critical to achieving these goals; and, further, that there is a need to effectively confront challenges and threats resulting from use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security; and that it is necessary to prevent the abuse of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights;

2.1.8 the delivery of audiovisual services and applications over a wide variety of new platforms, including both fixed and mobile networks, resulting in increased competition for media distribution;

2.1.9 the continuing trend towards separation of operational and regulatory functions, and the creation of many new independent telecommunication regulatory bodies, in particular in developing countries and regional economic areas, as well as the growing role of regional organizations, in order to ensure the consistency and predictability of regulatory frameworks, and encourage capital investment;

2.1.10 continuing market liberalization, in particular in developing countries, including the opening of markets to competition, greater private-sector participation, and licensing of new market entrants;

2.1.11 the trend in a number of Member States to regulate telecommunications/ICTs with less reliance on sectoral regulation in competitive markets, generating different challenges for policy-makers and regulators;

2.1.12 encouraging the effective use of telecommunications/ICTs and modern technologies during critical emergencies, as a crucial part of disaster early warning, mitigation, management and relief strategies, in light of the accelerating pace of change in the global environment and of the action lines of WSIS;

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

2.1.14 significant differences and shortages, within and amongst Member States, both in deployment of telecommunication/ICT infrastructures and in the capability to use them to access information (i.e. digital divide), due to several factors and in particular the associated costs;

2.1.15 increased awareness of the role of ICTs as a tool for the overall development of society, the recognition that robust telecommunication/ICT infrastructures are fundamental to building the information society, and cognizant of the need to encourage the private sector to uphold its corporate social responsibility;

2.1.16 the important role of multilingualism in enabling all countries to participate fully in ITU's work, and in constructing a global information society that is open for all.

2.2 Drawing upon its experience, the Union should take into account the outputs of the two phases of WSIS, namely the Geneva Declaration, the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society. In particular, special attention should be given to those action lines where ITU has been named as moderator and facilitator (i.e. information and communication infrastructure (C2) and building confidence and security in the use of ICTs (C5)), in addition to those action lines in which it has been named as partner.

2.3 A continuing challenge facing the Union is to remain a pre-eminent intergovernmental organization where Member States, Sector Members and Associates work together to enable the growth and sustained development of telecommunications and information networks, and to facilitate universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society. In this context, the Union must consider the following factors:

2.3.1 the need to engage representatives of new actors, such as the relevant WSIS stakeholders, in the work of the Union, especially as it relates to the emerging information society;

2.3.2 the need to raise public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities as well as to afford broader access to the Union's resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging information society;

2.3.3 the need to make optimal use of the established scarce financial and human resources available for the Union's activities, and to make every effort to enhance these resources required in order for ITU to meet its responsibilities and challenges for the benefit of its membership, particularly developing countries.

3 Strategic orientations and goals

3.1 The general goals, strategies and priorities of the Union are achieved through the activities of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council, conferences, assemblies and its three Sectors. The General Secretariat supports these activities, in the interests of the membership, in particular through the provision of conference services, centralized common services, information services, legal services, financial planning and cost control, human resource management, publications, as well as services delivered directly to the membership such as ITU TELECOM events. One of the Union's more important activities is its role, as part of a multistakeholder process, in the follow-up and implementation of the relevant WSIS outcomes. The purposes of the Union, as set out in Article 1 of the Constitution, apply to the Union as a whole, so its organizational units share a number of strategic orientations and goals for the 2008-2011 period.

3.2 The main mission of ITU – as a pre-eminent intergovernmental organization where Member States, Sector Members and Associates work together – is to enable and foster the growth and sustained development of telecommunication networks and services, and to facilitate universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society. ITU can achieve this overall mission by:

Goal 1: Maintaining and extending international cooperation among all Member States and with relevant regional organizations for the improvement and rational use of information and communication infrastructure of all kinds, taking the appropriate leading role in United Nations system initiatives on ICTs, as called for by the relevant WSIS outcomes.

Goal 2: Assisting in bridging the national and international digital divides in ICTs, by facilitating interoperability, interconnection and global connectivity of networks and services, and by playing a leading role, within its mandate, in the multistakeholder process for the follow-up and implementation of the relevant WSIS goals and objectives.

Goal 3: Widening the Union's membership, extending participation and facilitating cooperation of an increasing number of administrations and organizations, as well as new actors, such as relevant WSIS stakeholders.

Goal 4: Developing tools, based on contributions from members, to promote end-user confidence, and to safeguard the efficiency, security, integrity and interoperability of networks[1].

Goal 5: Continuing to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of ITU's structures and services and their relevance to the requirements of membership and the wider global community.

Goal 6: Disseminating information and know-how to provide the membership and the wider community, particularly developing countries, with capabilities to leverage the benefits of, *inter alia*, private-sector participation, competition, globalization, network security and efficiency and technological change in their ICT sector, and enhancing the capacity of ITU Member States, in particular developing countries, for innovation in ICTs.

Goal 7: Promoting the development of an enabling environment that assists governments in fostering supportive, transparent, pro-competitive, harmonized and predictable policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks that provide appropriate incentives for investment in, and development of, the information society.

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[1] Information and communication network efficiency and security cover threats including, *inter alia*, spam, cybercrime, viruses, worms and denial-of-service attacks.

PART II – Sectoral objectives and outputs[2]

4 Radiocommunication Sector

4.1 The mission of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) is to ensure, *inter alia*, consistent with application of Articles 1 and 12 of the Constitution, the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including those using satellite orbits, and to carry out studies and approve recommendations on radiocommunication matters.

4.2 ITU-R has five main objectives (not listed in any special order):

4.2.1 **Objective 1**: To promote, foster and ensure cooperation and coordination among all Member States in decision-making on radiocommunication issues, with participation of Sector Members and Associates, as appropriate.

4.2.2 **Objective 2**: To meet the requirements of the membership for spectrum, orbit access and operations in application of the Constitution, in the light, *inter alia*, of the accelerating convergence of radiocommunication services.

4.2.3 **Objective 3**: To produce Recommendations on radiocommunication services in order to achieve connectivity and interoperability in applying modern ICTs.

4.2.4 **Objective 4**: To respond to the needs of the membership by disseminating information and know-how on radiocommunication issues, by publishing and distributing relevant materials (e.g. reports and handbooks), in coordination and collaboration, as appropriate, with the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat.

4.2.5 **Objective 5**: To provide support and assistance to the membership, mainly to developing countries, in relation to radiocommunication matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and in particular with respect to (a) bridging the digital divide; (b) gaining equitable access to the radio-frequency spectrum and to satellite orbits; and (c) providing training and producing relevant training materials for capacity building.

4.3 In line with the results-based budgeting approach, these objectives are linked to ITU-R outputs as set out in Table 4.1 below. The five high-priority outputs for ITU-R have been identified as the following (without associating any order of priority to their appearance in Table 4.1 below): world and regional radiocommunication conferences (WRCs and RRCs); processing of space and terrestrial notices; ITU-R study groups; publications; and assistance to members.

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[2] When a conference, assembly, study group or workshop is listed as an output, this encompasses more than the convening of the event. It includes such things as final acts, recommendations, etc.

TABLE 4.1

ITU-R objectives and outputs

	Objective 1 Promote coordination and collaboration among members	**Objective 2** Meet requirements relating to spectrum and orbit access	**Objective 3** Produce recommendations to achieve connectivity and interoperability	**Objective 4** Disseminate information and know-how	**Objective 5** Support and assist membership, in particular developing countries
WRC	x				
RRC	x				
Processing of space notices & other related activities		x			
Processing of terrestrial notices & other related activities		x			
Study groups, working parties, task and joint groups			x		
ITU-R publications				x	
Assistance to members, in particular developing countries and LDCs					x
Radio Regulations Board	x				
Radiocomm. Assemblies	x				
Radiocomm. Advisory Group	x				
Liaison/support for development activities					x
Seminars					x

5 Telecommunication Standardization Sector

5.1 The mission of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is to provide a unique worldwide venue for industry and government to work together to foster the development and use of, interoperable, non-discriminatory and demand-driven international standards that are based on openness and take into account the needs of users, in order to create an environment where users can access affordable services worldwide regardless of underlying technology, particularly in developing countries, while at the same time establishing links between the activities of ITU-T and the relevant WSIS outcomes.

5.2 ITU-T has seven main objectives (not listed in any special order):

5.2.1 **Objective 1**: To develop and publish the required global standards in a timely fashion;

5.2.2 **Objective 2**: To identify relevant areas for future standardization projects to be initiated within ITU-T, while remaining aware of the ongoing work in other standards bodies, and cooperating and collaborating with them as appropriate in order to, *inter alia,* reduce duplication, avoid inconsistencies, and ensure that work of ITU-T creates added value.

5.2.3 **Objective 3**: To provide the most efficient, attractive and effective forum for the development of international standards that are well adapted to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment, as well as the implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes, consistent with ITU's mandate and the needs and interests of the membership.

5.2.4 **Objective 4**: To promote the value of ITU-T in order to attract increased membership, recognizing that members and non-members have a choice in committing their resources to ITU-T and other standards bodies.

5.2.5 **Objective 5**: To respond to the needs of the membership and others by disseminating information and know-how through the publication and distribution of relevant materials (e.g. manuals), in coordination and collaboration, as appropriate, with the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat.

5.2.6 **Objective 6**: To cooperate and collaborate with other ITU Sectors, standardization bodies and relevant entities;

5.2.7 **Objective 7**: To provide support and assistance to the membership, mainly to developing countries, in relation to standardization matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and in particular with respect to (a) bridging the digital divide; and (b) providing training and producing relevant training materials for capacity building.

5.3 In line with the results-based budgeting approach, these objectives are linked to ITU-T outputs as set out in Table 5.1 below. The six high-priority outputs for ITU-T have been identified as the following (without associating any order of priority to their appearance in Table 5.1 below): World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly; Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group; ITU-T study groups; workshops; ITU-T publications; and promotion.

TABLE 5.1

ITU-T objectives and outputs

	Objective 1 Develop and publish timely global standards	Objective 2 Identify relevant areas for future standard-ization projects	Objective 3 Provide the most attractive forum for standard-ization in the interest of members	Objective 4 Promote value of ITU-T to attract increased membership	Objective 5 Disseminate information and know-how	Objective 6 Cooperate and collaborate with other Sectors and other entities	Objective 7 Provide support and assistance to members, in particular developing countries
WTSA	x	x	x				x
WTSA regional consultation		x		x	x		x
TSAG	x	x	x	x		x	
Study groups	x	x		x	x	x	x
Workshops	x	x		x	x	x	x
ITU-T publications	x		x	x	x		x
Promotion		x		x	x		x
ITU operational bulletin					x		
Database publications			x		x	x	
UIFN registrar					x		
UIPRN/ UISCN registrar					x		
ITU-T general assistance and cooperation				x	x	x	x

6 Telecommunication Development Sector

6.1 The mission of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) is to be the pre-eminent promoter and catalyst for telecommunication/ICT development and the bridge between relevant partners involved in ICTs, with a view to fostering equitable and sustainable access to innovative and affordable services, especially in developing and least developed countries, and harnessing the potential of the major world populations living in underserved areas to enter the information society, while at the same time developing synergies between relevant WSIS outcomes and ITU-D programmes and activities.

6.2 ITU-D has seven main objectives (not listed in any special order):

6.2.1 **Objective 1**: To organize and strengthen cooperation among ITU-D members and between ITU-D and other stakeholders, reflecting the relevant WSIS outcomes.

6.2.2 **Objective 2**: To foster an environment that promotes the development of telecommunication/ICT networks and services, in particular in the policy, legal and regulatory domains, taking into account a rapidly developing ICT environment and technology.

6.2.3 **Objective 3**: To support the identification of relevant projects, promote investment in these projects from related telecommunication/ICT ventures, and nurture public/private partnerships, where appropriate.

6.2.4 **Objective 4**: To respond to the needs of the ITU-D membership by providing and disseminating relevant information (e.g. reports and handbooks) and know-how, including information relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes, in coordination and collaboration, as appropriate, with the other ITU Bureaux and the General Secretariat.

6.2.5 **Objective 5**: To support the implementation of global, regional and other relevant initiatives and projects, including those relating to underserved areas, indigenous communities and small island developing states, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, highly indebted poor countries, countries recovering from conflicts, countries and territories under occupation, regions with special needs as well as conditions that pose severe threats to the environment such as natural disasters, which will facilitate the deployment and operation of telecommunication/ICT networks and services with a view to fostering their secure, sustainable and affordable access and use at national, regional and global levels.

6.2.6 **Objective 6**: To assist developing countries, particularly least developed countries, countries with economies in transition and small island developing states in building human, institutional and organizational capacity through human resource development and dissemination of pertinent information for ICT development.

6.2.7 **Objective 7**: To undertake economic, financial and technical studies on questions related to the development of telecommunications/ICTs, in conformity with the terms of reference of the ITU-D study groups, and communicate the results, as appropriate, ensuring close coordination and cooperation within ITU as a whole.

6.3 In line with the results-based budgeting approach, these objectives are linked to ITU-D outputs as set out in Table 6.1 below. The four high-priority outputs for ITU-D have been identified as the following (in order of priority): international cooperation (world and regional telecommunication development conferences, WTDCs and RTDCs); study groups; programmes and assistance to members; and global and regional initiatives.

TABLE 6.1

ITU-D objectives and outputs

	Objective 1 Organize and strengthen cooperation reflecting the relevant outcomes of WSIS	Objective 2 Foster an environment for developing ICT networks, in particular the policy, legal and regulatory domains	Objective 3 Identification of relevant projects to promote investment in ICTs, and promotion of public/private partnerships	Objective 4 Respond to needs of membership by disseminating information and know-how to	Objective 5 Support projects facilitating deployment of networks and services to foster secure, sustainable, affordable access	Objective 6 Assist developing countries, in particular LDCs, in building human, institutional and organizational capacity	Objective 7 Undertake studies on questions related to the development of ICTs, and communicate results
WTDC and RTDC	x	x		x	x	x	
Study groups	x	x		x	x	x	x
Special programme for LDCs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Global and regional initiatives	x		x	x	x	x	
Telecommunication Development Advisory Group	x			x			
GSR and regulatory reform	x	x	x	x		x	
Info. and comm. infrastructure and network development	x		x	x	x	x	x
E-strategies, e-services, e-applications	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Economics and finance	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Human capacity building	x			x		x	
Statistics and ICT information	x			x		x	
Partnership and promotion	x		x	x			
Assistance to members	x		x	x	x	x	

PART III – Intersectoral objectives and outputs of the General Secretariat

7.1 The mission of the ITU General Secretariat, in accordance with Article 11 of the Constitution and Article 5 of the Convention, is to provide accurate, timely and efficient services to the membership of the Union and to serve and coordinate the activities of the Sectors of the Union in undertaking intersectoral activities, as well as to support the activities of the Sectors.

7.2 The General Secretariat has five main intersectoral objectives (listed in no particular order):

7.2.1 **Objective 1**: To provide the membership, the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Council, Sector conferences and assemblies, study groups/working parties, with the necessary modern IT-infrastructure and other services for their work as well as with accurate, timely, coherent and transparent information on the ITU budget, programmes and activities and their financial implications, including the thorough application of the principles of cost recovery and the identification of new sources of funding, and with interpretation and translation services, documentation and publications, as required.

7.2.2 **Objective 2**: To progressively improve the efficiency of the operation and management of the Union, by proposing to the Council a sound and balanced budget, by ensuring financial accountability, including the implementation of a results-based approach with appropriate feedback mechanisms, effective and efficient management of conferences and meetings, cost-effective provision of information services, enhanced security, infrastructure and facilities, effective management of human resources and, where appropriate, outsourcing.

7.2.3 **Objective 3**: To facilitate the internal coordination of activities among the three Sectors in their external relations and corporate communications and where work programmes are overlapping or are related, so as to assist the membership in ensuring that it benefits from the full complement of expertise available within the Union.

7.2.4 **Objective 4**: To further enhance international cooperation and, where agreed by membership, to develop innovative mechanisms for such cooperation, and to act as the depository of international treaties and agreements, consistent with the purposes of ITU.

7.2.5 **Objective 5**: To improve the exchange of information among the membership and to promote the activities of the Union in order to increase membership, encourage the use of ITU products and services, and raise the overall visibility of the Union within the ICT industry and the international community as whole.

7.3 In line with the results-based budgeting approach, these objectives are linked to the intersectoral outputs of Union as set out in Table 7.1 below. The four high-priority intersectoral outputs have been identified as (without associating any order of priority to their appearance in Table 7.1 below): ITU plenipotentiary conference; the Council and its working groups; budget; corporate governance and communication; and implementation of the relevant WSIS outcomes.

TABLE 7.1

Intersectoral objectives and outputs

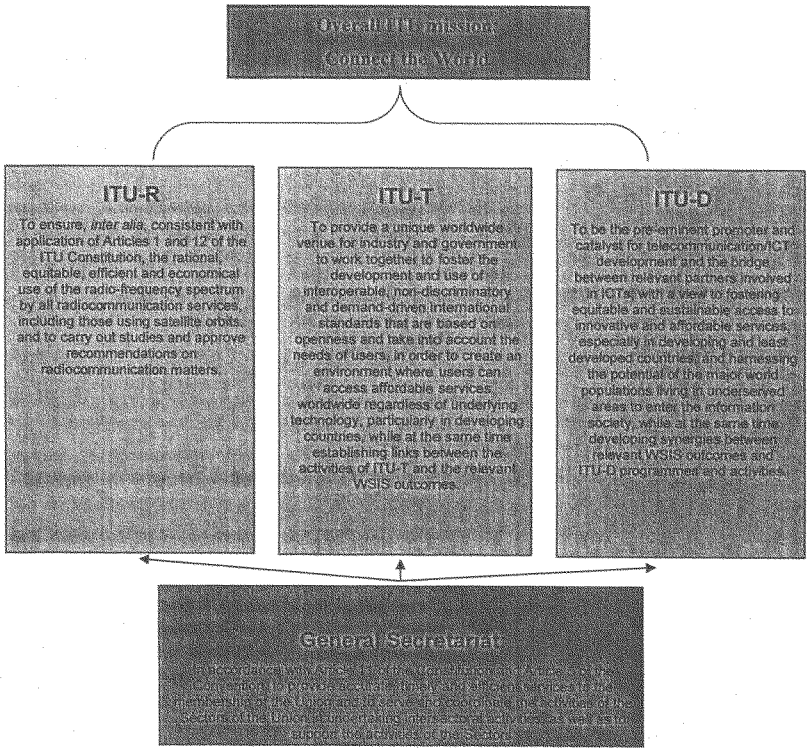
	Objective 1 Information to membership on activities and financial status	Objective 2 Effective management of the Union	Objective 3 Intersectoral coordination of activities	Objective 4 International cooperation and agreements	Objective 5 Information exchange and ITU promotion
Plenipotentiary Conference	x	x	x	x	
Council and working groups	x	x	x		
Budget, corporate governance and communication	x	x	x		x
WSIS outcomes	x	x	x	x	x
ITU TELECOM			x	x	x
WTPF			x	x	
WCIT			x	x	
Intersectoral coordination	x	x	x	x	x

PART IV – Linking sectoral and intersectoral objectives with the overall goals of the Union

8.1 The overall mission of ITU is to connect the world by extending to all of its inhabitants the benefits of telecommunications and new ICTs. In the pursuit of this goal, the Union's three Sectors are tasked with ensuring the efficient use of the radio-frequency spectrum, with developing non-discriminatory standards, based on openness, and with promoting equitable and sustainable access to ICTs for developing countries. The Sectors are supported in their mission by the work of the respective Bureaux and the General Secretariat. The relationship between the mission of ITU and the missions of its constituent parts is represented schematically below in Fig. 8.1.

FIGURE 8.1

Overview of the mission of ITU and its constituent parts



8.2 The Union has a total of 45 outputs, as defined in the results-based budgeting approach. As such, these outputs are closely aligned with the sectoral and intersectoral objectives, which in turn serve to fulfil the overall goals of the Union, as set out in Fig. 8.2 and Table 8.1 below.

FIGURE 8.2

ITU goals, objectives and outputs

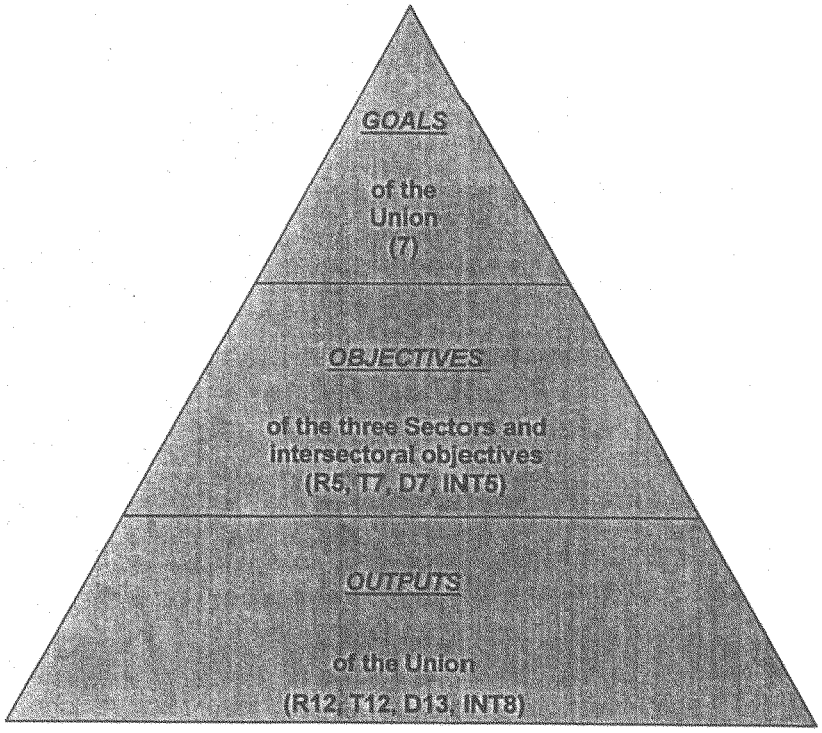


TABLE 8.1

Matching specific objectives to the overall goals of the Union

	Goal 1 Maintain and extend international cooperation	Goal 2 Assist in bridging the digital divide, promote global connectivity through WSIS, etc.	Goal 3 Widen the Union's membership	Goal 4 Develop tools to safeguard networks	Goal 5 Continue to improve efficiency and effectiveness	Goal 6 Disseminate information and know-how	Goal 7 Promote the development of an enabling environment
DEV R							
R Obj 1	x		x				
R Obj 2	x	x		x			
R Obj 3		x		x			x
R Obj 4						x	
R Obj 5		x	x				
DEV T							
T Obj 1	x	x		x		x	
T Obj 2	x	x	x	x			
T Obj 3	x	x	x		x	x	x
T Obj 4		x	x			x	x
T Obj 5		x			x	x	x
T Obj 6	x	x	x				
T Obj 7	x	x				x	x
DEV D							
D Obj 1	x	x	x				
D Obj 2		x					x
D Obj 3		x	x		x		x
D Obj 4	x	x		x			x
D Obj 5		x				x	
D Obj 6		x				x	
D Obj 7		x				x	x
Inter-sectoral							
INT Obj 1	x		x		x		
INT Obj 2	x				x	x	
INT Obj 3	x	x		x	x	x	x
INT Obj 4	x		x				x
INT Obj 5		x	x		x	x	

ANNEX 2

Definitions of terms used in Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Goals

Goals refer to the Union's high-level targets to which the objectives of the Sectors and General Secretariat contribute, directly or indirectly. These relate to the whole of ITU.

Mission

The mission of a Sector or of the General Secretariat describes its main overall function, as set out in the ITU Constitution and Convention.

Objectives

Objectives refer to the specific purposes and aims of individual Sectors and of the General Secretariat. They describe the expected results to be achieved in a given period.

Outputs

Outputs refer to the final products or services delivered by ITU (e.g. deliverables of a programme). They correspond to the outputs as defined in the 2006-2007 budget of the Union. Outputs can be those of individual Sectors or Union-wide intersectoral products and services. Outputs are cost objects and are represented in the cost-accounting system currently used in ITU by internal orders.

Key performance indicators

Key performance indicators (KPIs) are the criteria or features used to measure the achievement of outputs, which in turn serve to fulfil the various objectives defined in the strategic planning process. These indicators can be qualitative, quantitative, or both. They are designed to provide a scale against which to measure and, *inter alia*, show progress towards producing outputs and achieving objectives.

RESOLUTION 72 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU

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

considering

a) the adoption of Recommendation 11 (Valletta, 1998) by the World Telecommunication Development Conference, highlighting the need for financial and operational planning to be considered for implementation on an ITU-wide basis by this plenipotentiary conference;

b) that, in the strategic plan for the Union 2004-2007, as one of the priorities of ITU, operational planning was extended to the three Sectors and the General Secretariat as a mechanism for increasing accountability and transparency and enhancing the linkage between this management tool and the strategic planning and budgeting process,

recognizing

a) that the process by which progress in achieving the objectives of ITU can be measured could be considerably enhanced through the linkage of strategic, financial and operational plans which set out the activities planned to be undertaken during any given four-year period;

b) that operational and financial plans for ITU should set out the activities of the Union, the objectives of those activities and the associated resources, and could be effectively utilized, *inter alia*:

- to monitor progress in the implementation of the programmes of the Union;
- to enhance the capacity of the membership to evaluate, using performance indicators, progress in the achievement of programme activities;
- to improve the efficiency of these activities;
- to ensure transparency, particularly in the application of cost recovery;
- to promote complementarity between the activities of ITU and those of other relevant international and regional telecommunication organizations;

c) that the introduction of operational planning and its effective linkage to strategic and financial planning may make changes in the Financial Regulations necessary in order to elaborate the relationships between the corresponding documents and to harmonize presentation of the information they contain;

d) that an effective and specific oversight mechanism is required in order to enable the Council adequately to audit progress in linking the strategic, operational and financial functions and to assess the implementation of operational plans,

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

1 to identify particular measures and elements which should be considered indicative and not exclusive, to be included in the operational plan, that will assist the Union in implementing the strategic and financial plans and enable the Council to review their implementation;

2 to review the Financial Regulations of the Union, taking into account the views of Member States and the advice of the Sector advisory groups, and to make appropriate proposals for consideration by the Council in the light of *recognizing c)* and *d)* above;

3 to each prepare their consolidated plans reflecting the linkages between strategic, financial and operational planning, for annual review by the Council;

4 to provide to conferences and assemblies the necessary information from the full range of new financial and planning mechanisms available in order to allow a reasonable estimate of the financial implications of their decisions to be made, taking into account the provisions of Article 34 of the ITU Convention,

instructs the Council

1 to evaluate progress in linking the strategic, financial and operational functions and in implementing operational planning, and to take steps as appropriate to achieve the objectives of this resolution;

2 to take the necessary action to ensure that the future strategic, financial and operational plans will be prepared in line with this resolution;

3 to prepare a report, with any appropriate recommendations, for consideration by the 2010 plenipotentiary conference.

RESOLUTION 77 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Future conferences, assemblies and forums of the Union (2008-2011)

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

having considered

a) Document PP-06/22 submitted by the Secretary-General on planned conferences and assemblies;

b) the proposals submitted by several Member States,

bearing in mind

the necessary preparatory work to be carried out by Member States, Sector Members, the General Secretariat and the Sectors of the Union before each session of a conference or assembly,

noting

that the dates for the next Radiocommunication Assembly (RA) have been set for 15-19 October 2007, Geneva, and those for the next World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) for 22 October - 16 November 2007, Geneva,

resolves

1 that the schedule of future conferences, assemblies and forums for the years 2008-2011 shall be as follows:

1.1 World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA): between May and November 2008;

1.2 World Telecommunication Policy Forum (WTPF): first quarter 2009;

1.3 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC): March 2010;

1.4 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-10): October/November 2010;

1.5 RA and WRC: February/March 2011;

2 to establish the agendas of world and regional conferences in accordance with the relevant provisions of the ITU Convention and consider, as appropriate, the agendas of assemblies, taking into account the resolutions and recommendations of the relevant conferences and assemblies;

3 a) that the dates and durations given in *noting* above for the RA-07 and WRC-07, for which the agendas have already been established, must not be modified;

b) that the conferences, the assemblies and the forum mentioned in *resolves* 1 shall be held within the periods indicated there, that the precise dates and places, where not already decided, will be set by the Council after consultation of the Member States, leaving sufficient time between the various conferences, and that the precise duration shall be decided by the Council after their agendas have been established.

RESOLUTION 91 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Cost recovery for some ITU products and services

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

considering

a) that Resolution 39 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference endorsed the examination of options for strengthening the financial base of the Union, including reducing costs, more effective allocation of resources, ranking of activities according to the objectives of the strategic plan, wider participation of entities other than Member States and, where appropriate, charging fees for ITU services, particularly where these services are sought on a discretionary basis or to a greater extent than the level of facilities generally provided;

b) that Council Resolution 1210 instructed the Secretary-General to establish a cost-accounting process that results in the cost of individual ITU projects and activities being identifiable and auditable, such a process being essential for the development of an accurate activities-based budget and for implementing cost recovery;

c) that solidarity among Member States and Sector Members in sharing equitably in the defrayal of financial obligations should continue to be an important principle for the financial base of the Union;

d) that the Union has developed a contributory system in which some Member States have voluntarily assumed a large share of financial support for the Union's core activities, from which all Member States benefit, although the importance of those activities may be weighted differently by different Member States,

noting

a) the results-based budgeting concept that has been developed and implemented in connection with the 2006-2007 budget of the Union, in line with Council Resolution 1216;

b) that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) decided to implement operational planning in the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, in order to link financial planning and the strategic plan, by adopting Resolution 72 (Minneapolis, 1998), which was subsequently amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and by this conference;

c) the adoption, by Council Decision 535, of a cost-allocation methodology which provides accuracy in the cost-accounting process and in the allocation of costs to outputs, through the design and implementation of a time-tracking system, and enables the full costs of activities and outputs to be identified;

d) the role of the Council in establishing safeguards and controls on income and expenditure when adopting biennial budgets and when reviewing annual operational plans and financial operating reports,

recognizing

a) that cost-recovery charges for products and services are segregated to the specific product or service, covering only the exact cost of providing the product or service to which they relate, and should not be considered as generating revenue or profit;

b) that cost recovery can be a means of promoting efficiency by discouraging unnecessary or wasteful use of products and services;

c) that non-payment of invoices issued for products and services subject to cost recovery has a negative impact on the financial state of the Union,

resolves

1 to endorse the use of cost recovery on a prepaid basis, to the maximum extent possible, as a means of funding the products and services of the Union for which the cost-recovery approach is adopted;

2 that further application of cost recovery should be considered by the Council, and, if appropriate, implemented:

i) for new ITU products and services;

ii) for products and services recommended by a conference or assembly of a Sector;

iii) in such other cases as the Council will consider appropriate;

3 that when the Council is addressing the application of cost recovery for a particular product or service, the following factors shall continue to be taken into account:

i) when a product or service is provided for the benefit of a limited number of Member States or Sector Members;

ii) when a product or service is requested to a significantly greater extent by a small number of users;

iii) when products or services are requested on a discretionary basis;

4 that cost recovery should be implemented by the Council in a way which:

i) ensures that no more than the actual costs of providing products and services are recovered;

ii) allows for open and transparent accounting for costs and receipts;

iii) provides a means of adjusting the charge for the product or service based on actual expenditure in accordance with the cost-allocation methodology referred to in *noting c)* above;

iv) takes account of the special needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and small island developing states, to ensure that cost recovery is not an impediment to the development of telecommunication services or networks in those countries;

v) allows all Member States an adequate level of the product or service free of charge, where appropriate;

vi) ensures that charges are not applied to products or services requested prior to the date of the decision by the Council or the Plenipotentiary Conference to apply cost recovery;

vii) allows for relevant products and services to be delivered in the most efficient and cost-effective manner, taking into account best practices from other relevant organizations where appropriate,

instructs the Secretary-General

in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux, Member States and Sector Members,

1 to continue considering and recommending a set of criteria for the application of cost recovery, consistent with, but not limited to, *resolves* 1, 2, 3 and 4 above;

2 to propose as soon as possible additional products and services to which the cost-recovery approach may be applied, either fully or partially;

3 to establish procedures and mechanisms for implementing prepayment for products and services subject to cost recovery, including invoicing, to be considered and approved by the Council;

4 to prepare a report for consideration at each annual session of the Council, including further actions which may be required for the implementation of cost recovery;

instructs the Council

1 to continue considering the report and the proposals of the Secretary-General and adopt new criteria or modifications to the previous criteria for the application of cost recovery in a manner consistent with *resolves* 1, 2, 3 and 4 above;

2 to continue considering, on a case by case basis, products and services which meet the criteria referred to above, and decide which products and services should be subject to cost recovery;

3 to continue developing appropriate charges based on full attribution of the costs of providing the service;

4 to continue implementing appropriate arrangements to meet the needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

5 to continue promoting efficiency in the delivery of and payment for products and services which are subject to cost-recovery charges;

6 to ensure that any shortfall in income is properly managed, by reviewing annually the actual performance of activities subject to cost recovery, so that timely corrective measures can be taken, as appropriate;

7 to improve the forecasting of cost-recovery income by using the results-based budgeting framework, time-tracking system and cost-allocation methodology;

8 to continue amending the Financial Regulations as required in order to enable the implementation of cost recovery and ensure accountability and accuracy;

9 to report to the subsequent plenipotentiary conference on action taken to implement this resolution.

RESOLUTION 94 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Auditing of the accounts of the Union

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

considering

that the External Auditor appointed by the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland audited the Union's accounts for the years 2002 to 2005 most carefully, competently and accurately,

resolves to express

its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland and its hope that the existing arrangements for the auditing of the Union's accounts may be renewed,

instructs the Secretary-General

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

RESOLUTION 99 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Status of Palestine in ITU

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

recalling

a) the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

b) Resolution A/52/250 of the United Nations General Assembly on the participation of Palestine in the work of the United Nations;

c) Resolutions 6 (Kyoto, 1994), 32 (Kyoto, 1994) and 125 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

d) Resolution 18 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;

e) that Nos 6 and 7 of Article 1 of the ITU Constitution provide "to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants" and "to promote the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations",

considering

a) that the basic instruments of the Union have as a purpose to strengthen peace and security in the world by means of international cooperation and better understanding among peoples;

b) that, to achieve the above purpose, ITU needs to have a universal character,

considering further

a) the outcomes of both the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society;

b) the participation of Palestine in the Regional Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2006), and the acceptance of Palestinian requirements in the digital broadcasting Plan, subject to its notifying the ITU Secretary-General that it accepts the rights and commits to observe the obligations arising therefrom;

c) successive developments and changes in the ICT sector under the responsibility of the Palestinian Authority, towards restructuring and liberalization of the sector and competition;

d) that many, but not all, ITU Member States recognize Palestine as a State,

bearing in mind

the basic principles in the preamble to the ITU Constitution,

resolves

that, pending any further change in the status of Palestine in ITU, the following shall apply:

1 the provisions of the Administrative Regulations, and related resolutions and recommendations, shall be applied to the Palestinian Authority in the same manner as they are applied to administrations as defined in No. 1002 of the Constitution, and the General Secretariat and the three Bureaux shall act accordingly, in particular in relation to the international access code, call signs and the processing of frequency assignment notifications;

2 Palestine may participate in all ITU conferences, assemblies and meetings as an observer, with the rights that are attributed to an observer as defined in No. 1002 of the Convention, and in treaty-making conferences with the following additional rights:

- the right to raise points of order related to the proceedings on Palestinian and Middle East issues, provided that the right to raise such a point of order shall not include the right to challenge the decision of the presiding officer;
- the right to co-sponsor draft resolutions* and decisions on Palestinian and Middle East issues; such draft resolutions and decisions shall only be put to vote upon request from a Member State;
- the right to participate in debates;
- without prejudice to the priority of Member States, Palestine shall have the right to be conducted on the list of speakers under agenda items other than Palestinian and Middle East issues at any plenary or committee meeting of the above conferences, assemblies and meetings, after the last Member State on the list of speakers for that meeting;
- the right of reply;

3 the Palestinian delegation shall be seated immediately after Member States;

4 Palestinian operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and financial and development institutions dealing with telecommunication matters may apply directly to the Secretary-General to participate in the activities of the Union as Sector Members or Associates, and said requests will be duly acted upon; notwithstanding the above, the provisions of Nos 28B and 28C of the Constitution (to the extent the provisions of the latter pertain to the adoption of questions and recommendations having policy or regulatory implications, and decisions relating to the working methods and procedures of the Sector concerned) shall not apply,

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* The current practice of ITU in this respect is maintained.

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to ensure the implementation of this resolution and all other resolutions adopted by plenipotentiary conferences on Palestine, particularly decisions relating to international access code and processing of frequency assignment notifications, and to report periodically to the Council on progress in these matters;

2 to coordinate activities of the three Sectors of the Union in accordance with *resolves* above in order to ensure maximum effectiveness of actions taken by the Union in favour of the Palestinian Authority and to report progress in these matters to the next session of the Council and the next plenipotentiary conference.

RESOLUTION 101 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Internet Protocol-based networks

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

aware

a) that one of the purposes of the Union is to promote the extension of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;

b) that, in order to fulfil its purposes, the Union should, among other things, facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service,

recalling

a) the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), especially §§ 27 c) and 50 d) of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, relating to international Internet connectivity;

b) No. 196 of the ITU Convention, which stipulates that telecommunication standardization study groups shall pay due attention to the study of questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries at both the regional and international levels,

considering

a) that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and especially the Internet, continue to be an issue of crucial importance, as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;

b) that the increased use of the Internet introduces new additional applications in telecommunication services based on its highly advanced technology: the utilization of e-mail has become commonplace, voice over Internet is being developed rapidly even though there are challenges regarding quality of service, uncertainty of origin, and the high cost of international connectivity;

c) that current and future IP-based networks will continue to introduce dramatic changes in the way we acquire, produce, circulate and consume information;

considering further

a) that the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) has made significant progress and carried out several studies on the promotion of infrastructure and the use of the Internet in developing countries, through its 2002 Istanbul Action Plan, through human capacity building efforts such as its Internet Training Centre initiative; and the outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Doha, 2006), which endorsed the continuation of these studies, and called on the Sector to give assistance to developing countries, least developed countries, and small island developing states to set up high-speed backbone networks for the Internet, as well as national, subregional and regional access points for the Internet;

b) that studies are ongoing in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on IP-based network issues, including service interoperability with other telecommunication networks, numbering, signalling requirements and protocol aspects, security and infrastructure component costs, and issues associated with the evolution to next-generation networks (NGN), including the migration from existing networks to NGNs;

c) that a general cooperation agreement exists between ITU-T and the Internet Society (ISOC) and its Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF),

recognizing

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

i) infrastructure, interoperability and standardization;

ii) Internet naming and addressing;

iii) dissemination of information about IP-based networks and the implications of their development for ITU Member States, particularly the developing countries;

b) that significant work on IP-related issues is being conducted within ITU and many other international bodies;

c) that the quality of service of IP-based networks should be consistent with ITU-T Recommendations and other recognized international standards;

d) that it is in the public interest that IP-based networks and other telecommunication networks should be both interoperable and provide, at a minimum, the level of quality of service provided by traditional networks, consistent with ITU-T Recommendations and other recognized international standards,

urges

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

b) the three Sectors to continue to consider their future work programmes on IP-based networks and on migration to NGN,

resolves

1 that ITU shall fully embrace the opportunities for telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) development that arise from the growth of IP-based services, in conformity with the ITU purposes and the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS, taking into account the quality and security of services;

2 that ITU shall clearly identify, for its Member States and Sector Members and for the general public, the range of Internet-related issues that fall within the responsibilities incumbent on the Union under its basic texts and the activities in the WSIS outcome documents where ITU has a role;

3 that ITU shall collaborate with other relevant organizations to ensure that growth in IP-based networks along with and taking into consideration traditional networks, delivers maximum benefits to the global community, and participate as appropriate in any directly related international initiatives;

4 to continue the study of international Internet connectivity as an urgent matter, as called for in § 50 d) of the Tunis Agenda, and to call upon ITU-T to complete as soon as possible its studies that have been ongoing since the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Montreal, 2000),

instructs the Secretary-General

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

2 based on this report, to continue collaborative activities related to IP-based networks, especially those related to the implementation of the relevant outcomes of the two phases of WSIS,

invites the Council

to consider the above-mentioned report and take into account comments, if any, made by the advisory groups of the three Sectors through their respective Bureau Directors and, when appropriate, undertake further steps,

invites the Member States and Sector Members

1 to participate in, and follow the progress of, the current work of the Sectors of the Union;

2 to increase awareness at national level among all interested non-governmental parties and to encourage their participation in relevant ITU activities, and in any other relevant activities emanating from the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS.

RESOLUTION 102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

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

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

considering

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

b) that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and the Internet, taking into account the requirements, features and interoperability of next-generation networks (NGN), are of crucial importance as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;

c) that the development of the Internet is essentially market-led and driven by private and government initiatives;

d) that the private sector is playing a very important role in the expansion and development of the Internet, for example through investments in infrastructures and services;

e) that the management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names and addresses must fully reflect the geographical nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders;

f) the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and that the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, have been endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;

g) that the management of the Internet is a subject of valid international interest and must flow from full international and multistakeholder cooperation on the basis of the outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

h) that, as stated in the WSIS outcomes, all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the Internet, and that the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders is also recognized,

recognizing

a) that ITU is dealing with technical and policy issues related to IP-based networks including the Internet and evolution to NGN;

b) that ITU performs worldwide coordination of a number of radiocommunications- and telecommunications-related resource allocation systems and acts as a forum for policy discussion in this area;

c) that significant effort has been put in by ITU on ENUM, ".int", internationalized domain name (IDN), and country code top-level domain (ccTLD) issues through workshops and standardization activities;

d) that ITU has published a comprehensive and useful Handbook on Internet Protocol (IP)-Based Networks and Related Topics and Issues;

e) §§ 71 and 78a of the Tunis Agenda with regard to the establishment of enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and the establishment of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF);

f) the relevant WSIS outcomes in §§ 29 to 82 of the Tunis Agenda concerning Internet governance;

g) that Member States represent the interests of the population of the country or territory for which a ccTLD has been delegated;

h) that countries should not be involved in decisions regarding another country's ccTLD,

emphasizing

a) that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations in accordance with §§ 35 a) to e) of the Tunis Agenda;

b) that the role of governments includes providing a clear, consistent and predictable legal framework, in order to promote a favourable environment in which global ICT networks are interoperable and widely accessible to all citizens and to ensure adequate protection of public interests in the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

c) that WSIS recognized the need for enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters, that do not impact on international public policy issues;

d) that ITU should commence a process towards enhanced cooperation involving all stakeholders, proceeding as quickly as possible and responsive to innovation, as one of the relevant organizations referred to in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda;

e) that ITU can play a positive role by offering all interested parties a platform for encouraging discussions and for the dissemination of information on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU,

noting

the decision to convene the fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum (Decision GT-PLEN/A (Antalya, 2006) of this conference),

resolves to instruct the Secretary General

1 to continue to take a significant role in international discussions and initiatives on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, taking into account future developments of the Internet, the purposes of the Union and the interests of its members as expressed in its instruments, resolutions and decisions;

2 to take the necessary steps for ITU to continue to play a facilitating role in the coordination of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, as expressed in § 35 d) of the Tunis Agenda, interacting as necessary with other intergovernmental organizations in these domains;

3 in line with § 78a of the Tunis Agenda, to continue to contribute as appropriate to the work of IGF;

4 to take the necessary steps for ITU to play an active and constructive role in the process towards enhanced cooperation as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda;

5 to take the necessary steps in ITU's own internal process towards enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, involving all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities;

6 as a concrete step, to organize consultations on these issues among the ITU membership and other relevant stakeholders, in order to prepare and submit proposals, based on those consultations and contributions from the ITU membership, to the 2007 session of the Council, through the Working Group on WSIS (WG-WSIS);

7 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects and to submit proposals as appropriate,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to contribute to the consultations under *resolves to instruct to the Secretary-General* 6 above;

2 to provide assistance, within the Union's expertise, and within available resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to Member States, if so requested, in order to achieve their stated policy objectives with respect to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU;

3 to liaise and to cooperate with the regional telecommunication organizations pursuant to this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to ensure that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) performs its role in technical issues, and to continue to contribute ITU-T expertise and to liaise and cooperate with appropriate entities on issues related to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, such as IP version 6 (IPv6), ENUM and IDNs, as well as any other related technological developments and issues, including facilitating appropriate studies on these issues by relevant ITU-T study groups and other groups;

2 in accordance with ITU rules and procedures, and calling upon contributions from ITU members, to continue to play a facilitating role in coordination and assistance in the development of public policy issues pertaining to Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU and their possible evolution;

3 to work with Member States and Sector Members, recognizing the activities of other appropriate entities, on issues concerning Member States' ccTLDs and related experiences;

4 to facilitate the exchange of technical information in order to assist the ITU membership to participate in the consultations referenced under *resolves to instruct the Secretary-General* 6 above;

5 to report annually to the Council, and also to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to organize international and regional forums and carry out necessary activities, in conjunction with appropriate entities, for the period 2006-2010, to discuss policy, operational and technical issues on the Internet in general, and on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU in particular, including with regard to multilingualism, for the benefit of Member States, especially for developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states, and Sector Members;

2 to promote, through the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector programmes and study groups, the exchange of information, fostering debate and the development of best practices on Internet issues, and to continue to play a key role in outreach by contributing to capacity building, providing technical assistance and encouraging the involvement of developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states in international Internet forums and issues;

3 to report annually to the Council and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group, and also to the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

invites the Council Working Group on WSIS

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

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

instructs the Council

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

2 to review the activities of WG-WSIS;

3 to report to the 2010 plenipotentiary conference on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

invites Member States

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

2 to continue to participate actively in the discussions and development of public policy issues related to Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, their possible evolution and the impact of new usages and applications, cooperating with the relevant organizations, and to contribute in ITU study groups on related matters,

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

RESOLUTION 111 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Scheduling of ITU conferences and assemblies

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

having considered

a) the importance of mutual respect for the religious and spiritual requirements of delegates to ITU conferences and assemblies;

b) the importance of including all delegates in the crucial work of ITU conferences and assemblies and of not precluding such participation;

c) the scheduling and invitation process for ITU conferences and assemblies as set out in the ITU Convention,

resolves

1 that the Union and its Member States should make every effort, as far as practicable, in order that the planned period of any ITU conference or assembly not be scheduled on any period which is considered a major religious period by a Member State;

2 that the inviting government for a given ITU conference or assembly or, in the absence of an inviting government, the Secretary-General, shall be responsible for verifying with Member States that the proposed period of that conference or assembly does not coincide with a major religious period, at least for the last four days of that conference or assembly.

RESOLUTION 119 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Methods to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Radio Regulations Board

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

recalling

a) Resolution 119 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) that the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2003) (WRC-03) introduced important amendments to Article 13 of the Radio Regulations, including two new important amendments Nos 13.0.1 and 13.0.2, and that the same conference also introduced the amendments to the working methods of the Radio Regulations Board,

considering

a) that WRC-03 considered that further improvements are both possible and necessary in order to ensure a high degree of transparency in the Board's work;

b) that WRC-03 introduced improvements to the working methods of the Board on the basis of Resolution 119 (Marrakesh, 2002), such as, *inter alia*, inclusion of the reasons for every decision taken by the Radio Regulations Board in the summary of decisions;

c) the continued importance of efficient and effective working methods of the Radio Regulations Board in meeting the requirements of the Radio Regulations and in preserving the rights of Member States;

d) the continued concerns expressed by some Member States at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and at this conference in regard to transparency and efficiency of the working methods of the Radio Regulations Board;

e) that, since the Radio Regulations Board has an important role to consider appeals by Member States as prescribed in the Radio Regulations, appropriate facilities and resources are necessary for it to continue discharging its responsibilities expeditiously,

recognizing

the importance that the Union attaches to the activities of the Radio Regulations Board,

resolves to instruct the Radio Regulations Board

1 to continue to review periodically its working methods and internal processes and develop appropriate changes in its methods and decision-making processes and their overall effectiveness in order to attain a higher degree of transparency, and report the results to the next world radiocommunication conference through the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR);

2 to continue to include in the summary of its decisions (No. 13.18 of the Radio Regulations):

– the reasons for each decision taken by the Board;

– comments received from administrations on the Rules of Procedure;

this summary of decisions, including the associated reasons, shall be published by circular letter and on the Radio Regulations Board website;

3 to continue to give advice to the world radiocommunication conference or regional radiocommunication conference, at an appropriate time, on difficulties in the application of any regulatory provision in force as well as those under discussion at the conference;

4 to prepare the necessary input to the report of the Director of BR to the next world radiocommunication conference in accordance with Nos 13.0.1 and 13.0.2 of the Radio Regulations with respect to the implementation of the above-mentioned provisions;

5 to schedule its meetings with a view to facilitating consideration and action by administrations in accordance with No. 13.14 of the Radio Regulations,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to continue to provide to the Radio Regulations Board:

– detailed explanations from BR on matters to be considered at Board meetings;

– any relevant information from appropriate staff within BR,

calls upon all Member States

to continue to provide all necessary assistance and support to members of the Radio Regulations Board individually, and the Board as a whole, in carrying out their functions,

invites the 2007 and subsequent world radiocommunication conferences

to review, and to continue developing, principles, applied or to be applied by the Radio Regulations Board in the preparation of new Rules of Procedure in accordance with Article 13 of the Radio Regulations, with particular attention to Nos 13.0.1 and 13.0.2 thereof,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to make available the necessary facilities and resources for the members of the Radio Regulations Board in conducting their meetings;

2 to continue to facilitate the recognition of the status of the members of the Radio Regulations Board pursuant to No. 142A of the ITU Convention;

3 to provide the necessary logistical support, such as computer hardware and software, to members of the Radio Regulations Board from developing countries, if required, in order to perform their duties as Board members,

further instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the 2007 session of the Council, to subsequent sessions of the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on actions taken pursuant to this resolution and the results thereof.

RESOLUTION 122 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

The evolving role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly

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

considering

a) Article 13 of the ITU Convention which specifies the roles and responsibilities of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), as well as Articles 14 and 14A, concerning the telecommunication standardization study groups and Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG);

b) the decisions of previous plenipotentiary conferences concerning the functioning and management of ITU standardization activities;

c) Resolutions 1 (Rev. Florianópolis, 2004), 7 (Rev. Florianópolis, 2004), 22 (Rev. Florianópolis, 2004), 33 (Rev. Florianópolis, 2004) and 45 (Florianópolis, 2004) of WTSA, pursuant to which:

- the membership is able to revise existing and create new questions between WTSAs;
- the membership is continuing to collaborate with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC);
- the membership, working through TSAG, is able to restructure and establish study groups between WTSAs;
- the membership, working through TSAG, is able to identify new and converging technologies and the need to develop appropriate standards, rapidly and reliably;
- the membership, working through TSAG, is able to create, terminate or maintain other groups between WTSAs, in order to enhance and improve the effectiveness of ITU-T's work, for purposes including the coordination of ITU-T's work and flexible response to high-priority issues that span several study groups;
- TSAG is instructed to take an active role in ensuring coordination between study groups, as appropriate, on high-priority standardization issues that are being studied in more than one study group, and to take into account, and implement as necessary, advice given to it by other groups on effective coordination on high-priority standardization topics;

d) the work of Member States and Sector Members of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) in the Sector study groups and TSAG in implementing these decisions and in adopting working procedures that have improved the timeliness and efficiency of standards activities while maintaining their quality,

e) Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on bridging the standardization development gap between developed and developing countries;

f) § 64 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles of the World Summit on the Information Society, which recognizes that ITU's core competences in the fields of information and communication technologies – assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information – are of crucial importance for building the information society,

considering further

the analysis of ITU's standardization activities by the Working Group on ITU Reform (WGR) and the emphasis placed by WGR on the need for continued improvement in the effectiveness of the standardization process and the need to achieve an effective partnership between Member States and Sector Members,

recognizing

a) the positive results of the alternative approval process in ITU-T's working methods, in particular the reduction of the time taken for the approval of relevant questions and recommendations, in accordance with the procedures adopted by the Sector;

b) the position of WTSA as a broad and inclusive forum where Member States and ITU-T Sector Members are able to discuss the future of ITU-T, review the progress of the ITU-T standardization work programme, consider the Sector's overall structure and functioning and set goals for ITU-T;

c) that WTSA serves all the Member States and ITU-T Sector Members, as a decision-making forum to resolve issues within its competence that may be brought before it,

aware

a) of the continual challenges posed to the membership by the current financial state of the Union, of the number of ITU-T meetings and related events and of the important role of WTSA as the oversight body for ITU-T;

b) of the need for Member States and ITU-T Sector Members to work closely in ITU-T, in a proactive, cooperative and forward-looking way, taking into account their respective responsibilities and objectives, in order to promote the continued evolution of ITU-T;

c) that ITU-T aims to continue to provide a unique, worldwide venue for government and industry to work together to foster the development and use of interoperable and non-discriminatory standards based on openness, and which are both demand-driven and sensitive to the needs of users;

d) that the rapid pace of change in the telecommunication environment demands that, in order to maintain its role, ITU-T must have the flexibility to make timely decisions between WTSAs on matters such as work priorities, study group structure and meeting schedules,

resolves

1 to encourage WTSA to further develop its working methods and procedures for the purpose of improving the management of ITU-T's standardization activities;

2 that WTSA shall continue, in accordance with its responsibilities, and subject to available financial resources, to promote the continued evolution of the standardization sector by means such as, but not limited to, the strengthening of TSAG;

3 that WTSA shall adequately address strategic issues in standardization and, through the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, provide its comments to the Council;

4 that WTSA, in its conclusions, should take into account the Union's strategic plan and, consistent with No. 188 of the ITU Convention, give consideration to the financial status of the Sector,

5 that WTSA encourage close cooperation and coordination with relevant standards development organizations in both developed and developing countries,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 in preparing the Director's report to WTSA and providing support to the chairmen of the study groups, to include a report on the financial status of the Sector in order to assist WTSA in its functions;

2 to consider, in consultation with relevant bodies, and the ITU membership, and in coordination with the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), where appropriate, organizing a worldwide standardization round table and coordination meeting, possibly in conjunction with WTSA, for one day immediately prior to the assembly,

invites the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly

to take into consideration the conclusions of such a round table,

encourages

1 Member States and ITU-T Sector Members to support the evolving role of WTSA;

2 Member States, ITU-T Sector Members and study group chairmen and vice-chairmen to concentrate, *inter alia,* on the identification and analysis of strategic issues in standardization in their preparations for WTSA so as to facilitate the work of the assembly.

RESOLUTION 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries

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

considering

a) that "the Union shall in particular facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service" (Article 1 of the ITU Constitution);

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

c) that, under the Strategic Plan for the Union 2008-2011, ITU-T is to work to provide support and assistance to the membership, mainly to developing countries, in relation to standardization matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and in particular with respect to (a) bridging the digital divide; and (b) providing training and producing relevant training materials for capacity building,

considering further

a) that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted Resolutions 44 (Florianópolis, 2004), 53 (Florianópolis, 2004) and 54 (Florianópolis, 2004) as well as Resolution 17 (Rev. Florianópolis, 2004) to assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

b) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted Resolution 47 (Doha, 2006), which calls for activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of Recommendations of ITU-T and of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) in developing countries, and Resolution 37 (Rev. Doha, 2006) which recognizes the need to create digital opportunities in developing countries,

recalling

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

noting

the following goals in the Strategic Plan for the Union for 2008-2011, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of this conference:

- Goal 1: Maintaining and extending international cooperation among all Member States and with relevant regional organizations for the improvement and rational use of information and communication infrastructure of all kinds, taking the appropriate leading role in United Nations system initiatives on ICTs, as called for by the relevant WSIS outcomes;
- Goal 2: Assisting in bridging the national and international digital divides in ICTs, by facilitating interoperability, interconnection and global connectivity of networks and services, and by playing a leading role, within its mandate, in the multistakeholder process for the follow-up and implementation of the relevant WSIS goals and objectives.;
- Goal 6: Disseminating information and know-how to provide the membership and the wider community, particularly developing countries, with capabilities to leverage the benefits of, *inter alia*, private-sector participation, competition, globalization, network security and efficiency and technological change in their ICT sector, and enhancing the capacity of ITU Member States, in particular developing countries, for innovation in ICTs,

recognizing

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

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

taking into account

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

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

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

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

1 to work closely with each other on the follow-up and implementation of this resolution, as well as the operative paragraphs of Resolutions 44 (Florianópolis, 2004), 54 (Florianópolis, 2004) and 17 (Rev. Florianópolis, 2004) and Resolution 47 (Doha, 2006) that assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

2 to maintain, to the extent practicable, a close coordination mechanism among the three Sectors at the regional level through ITU regional offices;

3 to further collaborate with the relevant regional organizations and support their work in this area,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to make voluntary contributions to the fund for bridging the standardization gap, as well as to undertake concrete actions to support the actions and initiatives of ITU in this matter.

RESOLUTION 124 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development[1]

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

considering

that 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 on national economic and social development, its catalytic role in promoting the development, expansion and operation of telecommunication services and networks, especially in developing countries, and the need to maintain and enhance cooperation with regional and other telecommunication organizations,

considering further

Resolution 31 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on telecommunication infrastructure and socio-economic and cultural development, which highlights:

- telecommunications as a prerequisite for development;
- the impact of telecommunications on agriculture, health, education, transport, human settlement, etc.;
- the continuing decline in development resources available to developing countries,

noting

a) that, in their declarations and resolutions, world telecommunication development conferences have reaffirmed a commitment to enhancing expansion and development of telecommunication services in developing countries and harnessing capacity for the application of new and innovative services;

b) the adoption of the Doha Action Plan, incorporating key chapters on global information infrastructure development and the special programme for least developed countries,

aware

that the Council, in its Resolution 1184 on the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002), urged that conference to place special emphasis on the problem of "bridging the digital divide",

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[1] Subject to the financial limits set by the plenipotentiary conference.

taking note of

a) the recognition by the United Nations General Assembly in its Resolution 56/37 of the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session (Lusaka, July 2001) of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD);

b) the actions for NEPAD set out in annex hereto;

c) the declaration by the Economic and Social Council on the role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development,

taking cognizance of

a) the operative paragraphs of Resolution 56/218 of the United Nations General Assembly on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa, relating to consideration of plans and modalities during 2002 for future engagement with NEPAD and calling on the United Nations system and the international community to support the New African Initiative and to ensure effective representation;

b) the outcomes of the Geneva and Tunis phases of the World Summit on the Information Society and the work under way to implement the African Regional Action Plan for the Knowledge Economy (ARAPKE);

c) the call made on 23 November 2004 by the Summit of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementing Committee (HSGIC) for an effective implementation of the NEPAD ICT programme;

d) the request made in the Abuja Declaration of African ministers in charge of telecommunications and ICT concerning infrastructure development, to provide appropriate financial resources to support NEPAD ICT activities,

recognizing

that, in spite of the impressive growth and expansion in telecommunications/ICTs recorded in the African region since WTDC-98, many areas of major concern still exist and considerable disparities persist in the region, and the digital divide continues to widen,

recognizing further

that ICT development and the development of telecommunication infrastructures in Africa require regional and interregional support for the programmes and initiatives,

resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to pay particular attention to implementation of the provisions of the ITU-D Action Plan relating to support for NEPAD, earmarking resources so that this can be permanently monitored,

requests the Secretary-General

to mobilize and release appropriate financial resources for activities to support NEPAD, in particular from the ICT Development Fund.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 124 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Actions for NEPAD

1 Infrastructure

i) Preparation of master plans for ICT infrastructure development

ii) Facilitation of the introduction of digital technologies, especially for broadcasting

iii) Support for all projects which promote ICT development and subregional and regional integration, for example, the East African Submarine Cable project (EASSy), the NEPAD e-school initiative, RASCOM, e-Post Africa, COMTEL, SRII, INTELCOM II, the ARAPKE projects, etc.

iv) Establishment and interconnection of national Internet exchange points

v) Evaluation of the impact and adoption of measures for strengthening functional capacities and the new missions of subregional maintenance centres

vi) Encourage the establishment of technological alliances in order to promote research and development at a regional level

2 Environment: development and implementation

i) An Africa-wide vision, strategy and action plan for ICT

ii) A national vision and strategies for the development of ICT with maximum linkage to other national development strategies, notably the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

iii) Elaboration of a national policy framework and strategy for universal access

iv) Provision of support for the harmonization of policy and regulatory frameworks at the subregional level

3 Capacity building, cooperation and partnerships

i) Support to the African Telecommunications Union by providing administrative support and assistance in technical expertise

ii) Support for the elaboration of the planning and management of the frequency spectrum at national, subregional and regional levels

iii) Support the strengthening of ICT training institutions and the network of centres of excellence in the region

iv) Establishment of a cooperation mechanism amongst regional institutions that provide development assistance to African countries in the ICT sector

v) Establishment of an ad hoc regional ICT think tank

vi) Strengthening of subregional telecommunication regulatory associations

vii) Strengthening of public-private partnership

viii) Establishment of an African ICT database

ix) Strengthening the capacities of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) for better implementation of the ICT projects and initiatives

RESOLUTION 126 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Assistance and support to the Republic of Serbia for rebuilding its destroyed public broadcasting system

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

recalling

a) the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

b) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

noting

a) Resolution 126 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) Resolution 33 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;

c) that the key role played by ITU in the rebuilding of the country's telecommunication sector has been widely recognized;

d) with appreciation the efforts deployed by the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau towards the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

recognizing

a) that reliable public broadcasting and telecommunication systems are indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;

b) that public broadcasting facilities in Serbia (Radio Television of Serbia (RTS)) have been severely damaged;

c) that the damage to public broadcasting (RTS) in Serbia should concern the whole international community, in particular ITU;

d) that, as public broadcaster, RTS is a non-profit organization;

e) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Serbia will not be able to bring its public broadcasting system up to an acceptable level without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

resolves

1 to continue special action, within the framework and available budgetary resources of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, with specialized assistance from the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector;

2 to provide appropriate assistance;

3 to support Serbia in rebuilding its public broadcasting systems,

calls upon Member States

1 to offer all possible assistance;

2 to support the Government of Serbia, either bilaterally or through, or, in any case, in coordination with, the special action of the Union referred above,

instructs the Council

to allocate the necessary funds, within available resources, in order to continue this action,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to use the necessary funds, within available resources, in order to continue appropriate action,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to coordinate the activities carried out by the ITU Sectors in accordance with the above;

2 to ensure that ITU action in favour of Serbia is as effective as possible;

3 to report on the matter to the Council.

RESOLUTION 128 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

Support for the Agenda for Connectivity in the Americas and Quito Action Plan

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

considering

the provisions of the ITU Constitution, as contained in Chapter IV thereof on the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), particularly with regard, *inter alia*, to the functions of the Sector for building awareness of the impact of telecommunications on national economic and social development, its catalytic role in promoting the development, expansion and operation of telecommunication services and networks, especially in developing countries, least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS), and the need to maintain and enhance cooperation with regional and other telecommunication organizations,

recalling

a) Resolution 21 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) on coordination and collaboration with regional organizations, which pointed out that ITU-D should actively coordinate, collaborate and organize joint activities with regional and subregional organizations and training institutions and take into consideration their activities, as well as providing them with direct technical assistance;

b) Resolution 39 (Istanbul, 2002), adopted by WTDC-02 and confirmed by WTDC-06, on the Agenda for Connectivity in the Americas and Quito Action Plan, which resolved to include among the high priorities of ITU support for initiatives under the Agenda for Connectivity in the Americas, recommending the use of mechanisms to help to achieve the necessary results for each country and region, and to promote the exchange of information on the development of connectivity activities globally;

c) Resolution 54 (Doha, 2006) of WTDC, on ICT applications, which replaced and updated the content of:

– Resolution 41 (Istanbul, 2002) of WTDC on e-health (including telehealth/telemedicine), which, among other actions, directed the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to continue its efforts to raise awareness of decision-makers, health professionals, partners, beneficiaries and other key players about the benefits of telecommunications for e-health applications and to support e-health projects in collaboration with government, public, private, national and international partners;

– Resolution 42 (Istanbul, 2002) of WTDC on implementation of tele-education programmes, which instructed the Director of BDT to conduct studies of the viability of tele-education systems, provide technical assistance and support to help implementing various tele-education systems, and identify sources of funding for necessary equipment and training for the provision of tele-education applications;

d) Resolution 50 (Doha, 2006) of WTDC, on optimal integration of information and communication technologies, which replaced and updated the content of Recommendation 14 (Istanbul, 2002) of WTDC on pilot integration projects for information and communication technologies, which recommended that BDT adopt all necessary measures to implement regional projects derived from non-exclusive integration models designed to link all stakeholders, organizations and institutions of the various sectors in an ongoing relationship of cooperation in which information is disseminated over networks, so as to narrow the digital divide, and also that BDT play a central role in this initiative, using the funds at its disposal to attain that objective, and that the Latin American region serve as the initial testing ground for such an initiative;

e) Resolution 32 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of WTDC on international and regional cooperation, which resolves that ITU-D should strengthen its relations with regional and subregional telecommunication organizations to stimulate new initiatives such as the Agenda for Connectivity of the Americas,

taking into account

the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Geneva Plan of Action adopted at the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (Geneva, 2003) and the Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda adopted at the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, 2005),

noting

that the third and fourth regular meetings of the Assembly of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) (held in Washington, DC in 2002 and in San José, Costa Rica in 2006), respectively, adopted and confirmed Resolution CITEL/RES. 33 (III-02) on the implementation of the Agenda for Connectivity in the Americas currently under way, wherein it is recognized that the above-mentioned Agenda and the Quito Action Plan, developed by CITEL, are a significant and positive contribution to efforts under way in a number of forums to bridge the digital divide,

recognizing

that, in spite of the impressive growth and expansion in telecommunications/ICTs recorded in the Americas region since WTDC-98, many areas of major concern still exist and considerable disparities persist in the region, and the narrowing of the digital divide continues to be a priority,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

to continue releasing appropriate financial resources under the ITU financial plan for 2008-2011 and subsequent plans to support and stimulate the implementation of projects aimed at fulfilling the objectives set in the WTDC-06 resolutions highlighted above, in particular from the ICT Development Fund,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to continue paying particular attention to implementation of the provisions of the Doha Action Plan relating to the initiatives under the framework of the Agenda for Connectivity in the Americas, as directed by Resolution 39 (Istanbul, 2002), which encompasses also the projects associated with the other resolutions cited above;

2 to strengthen support to the Member States in this regard through the ITU Regional Office for the Americas, and to help identify additional financial resources to supplement those assigned by ITU for supporting the development of all related projects in the Americas region.

RESOLUTION 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

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

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

considering

a) the crucial importance of information and communication infrastructures and their applications to practically all forms of social and economic activity;

b) that with the application and development of information and communication technologies (ICTs), new threats from various sources have emerged that may have an impact on confidence and security in the use of ICTs by all Member States, Sector Members and other stakeholders, including all users of ICT, and on the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all Member States, and that threats to and vulnerabilities of networks continue to give rise to ever-growing security challenges across national borders for all countries, in particular developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition, while noting in this context the need to further enhance international cooperation and develop and adapt appropriate existing national, regional and international mechanisms (for example agreements, best practices, memorandums of understanding, etc);

c) that, in order to protect these infrastructures and address these challenges and threats, coordinated national action is required for prevention, preparation, response and recovery from an incident on the part of government authorities at the national, state/provincial and local levels; the private sector, citizens and users, in addition to international cooperation and coordination,

recognizing

a) that the application and development of ICTs have been and continue to be instrumental for the growth and development of the global economy, underpinned by security and trust;

b) that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) recognized the need to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, the great importance of multistakeholder implementation at the international level and established Action Line C5, "Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs", with ITU identified in the Tunis Agenda as moderator/facilitator for this WSIS Action Line;

c) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Doha, 2006) (WTDC) has adopted the Doha Action Plan and its programme 3 on e-strategies and ICT applications that identifies cybersecurity as a priority activity of BDT and defines activities to be undertaken by BDT, and in particular the adoption of Resolution 45 (Doha, 2006) entitled "Mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including combating spam";

d) § 15 of the Tunis Commitment which recognizes "the principles of universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations, the need to take into account the level of social and economic development of each country, and respecting the development-oriented aspects of the Information Society, we underscore that ICTs are effective tools to promote peace, security and stability, to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law, at national, regional and international levels. ICTs can be used to promote economic growth and enterprise development. Infrastructure development, human capacity building, information security and network security are critical to achieve these goals. We further recognize the need to effectively confront challenges and threats resulting from use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security. It is necessary to prevent the abuse of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights",

aware

a) that ITU and other international organizations, through a variety of activities, are examining issues related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs including stability and measures to combat spam, malware, transmission of unsolicited content etc., and to protect personal data and privacy;

b) that Study Group 17 of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and other relevant ITU study groups continue to work on technical means for the security of information and communication networks, in accordance with Resolutions 50, 51, 52 (Florianópolis, 2004) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly;

noting

a) that, as an intergovernmental organization with private sector participation, ITU is well positioned to play an important role, together with other international bodies and organizations, in addressing threats and vulnerabilities, which affect efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

b) § 35 and § 36 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles and paragraph § 39 of the Tunis Agenda, on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

c) that, although there are no universally agreed upon definitions of spam and other terms in this sphere, spam was characterised by ITU-T Study Group 2 at its June 2006 session, as a term commonly used to describe unsolicited electronic bulk communications over e-mail or mobile messaging (SMS, MMS), usually with the objective of marketing commercial products or services,

resolves

to give this work a high priority within ITU, in accordance with its competences and expertise,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to review:

i) the work done so far by ITU and other relevant organizations, and initiatives to address existing and future threats in order to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, such as the issue of countering spam;

ii) the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution and in the role of ITU as moderator/facilitator for WSIS action line C5 with the help of the advisory groups, consistent with the ITU Constitution and Convention;

2 to facilitate access to tools required for enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs for all Member States, consistent with WSIS provisions on universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations;

3 to continue the Cybersecurity Gateway as a way to share information on national, regional and international cybersecurity-related initiatives worldwide;

4 to report annually to the Council on these activities and to make proposals as appropriate,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to intensify work within existing ITU-T study groups in order to:

i) address existing and future threats and vulnerabilities affecting efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs by developing recommendations, as appropriate;

ii) seek ways to enhance the exchange of technical information in these fields, promote implementation of emerging protocols and standards that further enhance security, and promote international cooperation among appropriate entities;

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

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to develop, consistent with the results of WTDC-06 and the subsequent meeting pursuant to Resolution 45 (Doha, 2006) of that conference, the projects for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity and combating spam responding to the needs of developing countries, in close collaboration with the relevant partners;

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

3 to ensure coordination of these projects within the context of ITU's overall activities in its role as moderator/facilitator for WSIS action line C5;

4 to coordinate these projects with the activities and programmes of ITU-D study groups on this topic;

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

6 to report annually to the Council on these activities and make proposals as appropriate,

requests the Council

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

invites ITU Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to participate actively in the ongoing work of the relevant ITU study groups;

2 to develop, as appropriate, the necessary relevant legislation, noting in particular regional initiatives including, but not limited to, the Council of Europe's Convention on Cybercrime;

3 to make contributions on this subject in ITU-D Study Group 1 and participate in the ongoing activities of the BDT projects;

4 to contribute to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs at the national, regional and international levels, by undertaking activities as outlined in § 12 of the Geneva Plan of Action.

RESOLUTION 131 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

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

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

aware

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

b) that there is a need to promote knowledge and the development of skills in all populations in order to achieve greater economic, social and cultural development and to raise the standard of living of the world's citizens;

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

recognizing

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

b) that 19 indicators for community access to ICTs were identified at the Global Indicators Workshop on Community Access to ICTs held in November 2004 [3],

considering

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

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

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

[3] Recommended community access indicators (Mexico, 2004).

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

c) the contents of Resolution 8 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), as well as the Activity 1 of the Doha Action Plan on collection and dissemination of telecommunication/ICT information and statistics, with particular emphasis on consolidating information and statistical data on the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) website, in order to avoid duplication in this field;

d) that through Activity 1 of the Doha Action Plan "WTDC-06 called upon ITU-D to further develop and improve benchmarking efforts, including the ICT Opportunity Index, and to strengthen the ITU-D's role in the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, including through active participation in discussions and activities geared toward achieving its main objectives, such as the development of a core list of ICT indicators";

e) the WSIS outcomes in relation to these indicators, especially the following paragraphs in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society:

- § 113 which called for formulating appropriate indicators and benchmarking including community connectivity indicators, to clarify the magnitude of the digital divide, in both its domestic and international dimensions, and keep it under regular assessment, and tracking global progress in the use of ICTs to achieve internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals;
- § 114 which recognized the importance of the development of ICT indicators for measuring the digital divide and note the launch of the Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development;
- § 115 which noted the launch of the ICT Opportunity Index and the Digital Opportunity Index;
- § 116 which stressed the need to take into account different levels of development and national circumstances;
- § 117 which called for collaboration, cost-effectiveness and non-duplication in this field;
- § 118 which invited the international community to strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries by giving appropriate support at national and regional levels,

recognizing further

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

b) that a radically new trend is emerging in the provision of universal service, tending to favour community connectivity and broadband access instead of seeking in the short term to ensure that all households have a telephone line,

bearing in mind

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

b) that the 19 indicators identified at the November 2004 global workshop can serve to measure the real impact of the introduction of community connectivity;

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

d) that the recommendation of the 2004 global workshop requested the Director of BDT to create a task force on community access indicators for the purpose of coordinating the continuous implementation of the indicators referred to in *recognizing* b) above and of developing new technical and regulatory indicators,

noting

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

b) that Resolution 8 (Rev. Doha, 2006) instructs the Director of BDT to establish and collect community connectivity indicators and to participate in the establishment of core indicators to measure efforts to build the information society and, by doing so, to illustrate the scale of the digital divide,

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

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

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to promote the adoption and regular reporting to ITU of community connectivity indicators;

2 to promote the activities required to define and adopt new indicators for the purpose of measuring the real impact of community connectivity on the development of communities;

3 in order to give full effect to Resolution 8 (Rev. Doha, 2006), to convene two meetings, one in 2007 and the other in 2009, to evaluate the application of existing community connectivity indicators and, as appropriate, elaborate any other community connectivity indicators that may be required;

4 to give the necessary support for the implementation of Resolution 8 (Rev. Doha, 2006), and to stress the importance of implementing the WSIS outcomes in relation to the indicators mentioned, and to avoid duplication in statistical work in this field;

5 to promote an ICT index as the means by which ITU responds to *considering* a) above with a view to achieving international consensus on this index;

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

7 to work on the development of community connectivity indicators and forward the results on an annual basis,

instructs the Secretary-General

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

invites Member States

1 to participate, through the regular reporting of their national community connectivity statistics to ITU-D, as well as through the work being done at the regional and world levels, in the evaluation of existing community connectivity indicators and the preparation of new such indicators;

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

RESOLUTION 133 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

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

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

bearing in mind

Resolution 102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of this conference on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses,

recalling

a) the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) as defined in resolutions adopted at the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) including, *inter alia*, Resolution 47 (Florianópolis, 2004) on country code top-level domain names, Resolution 48 (Florianópolis, 2004) on internationalized domain names, and ongoing activities in ITU-T study groups;

b) the commitment of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) to advance the process for the introduction of multilingualism in a number of areas including domain names, e-mail, Internet addresses and keyword look-up;

c) the need to promote regional root servers and the use of internationalized domain names in order to overcome barriers to access;

d) past successful standardization activities undertaken by ITU-T with regard to non-Latin character sets,

aware

a) of the continuing progress towards integration of telecommunications and the Internet;

b) that Internet users are generally more comfortable reading or browsing through texts in their own language and that, for the Internet to become more widely available to a large number of users, it is necessary to make the Internet available in non-Latin based scripts;

c) that, recalling the results of WSIS, there should be a commitment to working earnestly towards multilingualization of the Internet, as part of a multilateral, transparent and democratic process, involving governments and all stakeholders, in their respective roles,

emphasizing

a) that the current domain name system does not fully reflect the diverse and growing language needs of all users;

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

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

d) the role of ITU to assist its membership in promoting the use of their language scripts for domain names, as it has done in the past;

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

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

recognizing

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

b) that there are a number of challenges with regard to intellectual property and the deployment of internationalized domain names, and adequate solutions should be explored;

c) the role played by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) with regard to dispute resolution for domain names;

d) the role played by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) with regard to promoting cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content;

e) that ITU enjoys close cooperation with both WIPO and UNESCO;

f) that it is paramount to maintain global interoperability as domain names expand to include non-Latin character sets,

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

1 to take an active part in all international discussions, initiatives and activities on the deployment and management of internationalized Internet domain names, in cooperation with relevant organizations, including WIPO and UNESCO;

2 to take any necessary action to ensure the sovereignty of ITU Member States with regard to ITU-T Recommendation E.164 numbering plans whatever the application in which they are used;

3 to promote effectively the role of the ITU membership in the internationalization of domain names in their respective language scripts using their specific character sets;

4 to support Member States in meeting the commitments of the Geneva Plan of Action and the Tunis Agenda in respect of internationalized domain names;

5 to make proposals, where appropriate, for achieving the aims of this resolution as quickly as possible;

6 to give priority to the studies carried out by ITU-T as regards different non-Latin scripts;

7 to bring this resolution to the attention of WIPO and UNESCO, stressing the concerns and requests for assistance of Member States, in particular the developing countries, with regard to internationalized (multilingual) domain names, and their insistence on help from the Union in this field, in order to ensure Internet use and advancement across language barriers;

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

instructs the Council

to consider the activities of the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux with regard to the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

2 to increase awareness at national and regional levels among all interested parties and to encourage their participation in the Union's work, and that of ITU-T in particular, and to invite entities engaged in development and deployment of internationalized domain names to cooperate with the Union and ITU-T in order to help implement this resolution;

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

RESOLUTION PLEN/1 (Antalya, 2006)

Number of Council Member States

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

recalling

a) that the Council is composed of Member States elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) that the number of Member States of the Council shall be determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference,

considering

that, since 1994, the number of Member States of the Union has increased by eight,

noting

a) that, in accordance with No. 50A of the ITU Convention, the number of Member States of the Council shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of Member States of the Union;

b) that an increase of one Council Member State would not violate the 25 per cent ceiling set in No. 50A of the Convention,

recognizing

the need to clarify the manner in which equitable distribution of Council Member States is applied pursuant to No. 61 of the ITU Constitution,

resolves

that the number of Council Member States be increased, in compliance with Nos 50 and 50A of the Convention, with effect from the 2010 plenipotentiary conference,

instructs the Council

1 to review the criteria and develop a mechanism, in time for the next plenipotentiary conference, by which the allocation of seats is determined among the regions duly defined, taking into account the proposals and discussions at this conference[1] and possible further changes in the number of Member States of the Union;

2 to review No. 207 of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union and the manner in which it can be applied with a view to ensuring clarity;

3 to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on this matter, containing recommendations on any actions that may be required, including proposed amendments that may need to be made to the basic texts of the Union, and indicating the financial implications of any proposed changes,

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[1] See Documents PP-06/15 and 35 and the minutes of the relevant plenary meeting.

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to submit reports to the Member States on changes in the number of Member States of the Union and the impact on regional balance;

2 to facilitate the work of the Council by providing the necessary support and resources to enable the conduct of this study.

RESOLUTION GT-PLEN/1 (Antalya, 2006)

The role of the International Telecommunication Union in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries[1], and in implementing relevant national, regional and inter-regional projects[2]

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

recalling

a) Resolution 24 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the role of ITU in the development of world telecommunications;

b) Resolution 26 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on improvement of the Union's capabilities for providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries;

c) Resolution 27 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in other programmes of the United Nations system and in other funding arrangements;

d) Resolution 28 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation;

e) Resolution 29 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC);

f) relevant resolutions of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, especially Resolution 17 (Rev. Doha, 2006) and the six development programmes on implementation of regionally approved initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels,

considering

a) the development goals which require that telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) be accessible to humanity as a whole, especially the peoples of developing countries;

b) the accumulated experience of ITU in implementing the above-mentioned resolutions;

c) the tasks assigned to ITU as regards action lines C2 and C5 in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, and required participation by ITU in implementing other action lines that depend on the availability of telecommunications/ICTs, in agreement with the United Nations agencies that collaborate in implementing these action lines;

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

[2] Subject to the financial limits set by the plenipotentiary conference.

d) the success achieved by the ITU Development Sector (ITU-D) in its partnerships to implement many development programmes, including developing telecommunications/ICT networks in many developing countries and the associated training courses,

resolves

1 that ITU should:

i) continue to coordinate efforts for the harmonization, development and enhancement of telecommunications/ICTs throughout the world towards building the information society, and to take appropriate measures to adapt itself to the trends in the telecommunications/ICT infrastructure development environment;

ii) renew contacts with the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to revise the IPDC, with a view to implementing action line C7 in the Tunis Agenda relating to education and cooperation with UNDP;

2 that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) shall:

i) continue to provide highly qualified technical experts to offer advice in subjects of importance to developing countries, on an individual and collective basis, and to ensure adequate expertise through recruitment or short-term contracts, as appropriate;

ii) continue cooperating with financing sources, whether in the United Nations system, UNDP or other financing arrangements, including the newly established Digital Solidarity Fund, and entering into partnerships with Member States, Sector Members, financial institutions, and international and regional organizations, to finance the activities related to the implementation of this resolution;

iii) continue its Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, based on financial contributions, expert services or any other form of assistance, to help better meet the requests of developing countries, using the ICT Development Fund for this purpose as far as possible,

invites regional and international financial organizations and agencies, equipment providers, operators, and all potential partners

to consider the possibility of ensuring complete or partial financing to implement cooperation programmes to develop telecommunications/ICTs, including the regionally approved initiatives under Resolution 17 (Rev. Doha, 2006),

instructs the Secretary-General

to submit an annual detailed report to the Council on the results of the implementation of this resolution, including any recommendations which the Secretary-General may deem necessary, in agreement with the Director of BDT, to enhance the impact of this resolution,

invites the Council

to review the results achieved and to take all necessary steps to continue to implement this resolution in the best possible way.

RESOLUTION GT-PLEN/2 (Antalya, 2006)

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

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

recalling

a) Resolution 36 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the service of humanitarian assistance;

b) Resolution 34 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) on the role of telecommunications/ICT in early warning and mitigation of disasters and humanitarian assistance;

c) Resolution 48 (Doha, 2006) of WTDC on strengthening cooperation among telecommunication regulators;

d) Resolution 644 (Rev.WRC-2000) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (Istanbul, 2000) on telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations;

e) Resolution 646 (WRC-03) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2003) on public protection and disaster relief;

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

taking into account

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

noting

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

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

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

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

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

considering

a) the devastation suffered from disasters around the world, particularly in developing countries that may suffer disproportionately due a lack of infrastructure and, therefore, have the most to gain from information on the subject of disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;

b) the potential of modern telecommunications/ICTs to facilitate disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;

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

recognizing

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

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

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

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

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

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

convinced

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

resolves to instruct the Directors of the Bureaux

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

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

3 to promote implementation by appropriate alerting authorities of the international content standard for all-media public warning, in concert with ongoing development of guidelines by all ITU Sectors for application to all disaster and emergency situations;

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

encourages Member States

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

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

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

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

invites the Secretary-General

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

RESOLUTION GT-PLEN/3 (Antalya, 2006)

Next-generation network deployment in developing countries

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

considering

a) that, as stated in § 22 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), a well-developed information and communication network infrastructure and applications, adapted to regional, national and local conditions, easily accessible and affordable, and making greater use of broadband and other innovative technologies, where possible, can accelerate the social and economic progress of countries, and the well-being of all individuals, communities and peoples;

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 the improvement of the social, economic and financial situation of Member States,

welcoming

the efforts made by ITU in paying attention to the interests of developing countries (cf. Resolution 17 (Rev. Florianópolis, 2004) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), and Resolution 17 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC)),

noting

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

b) ongoing shortages of resources, experience and capacity building within developing countries in planning and deploying networks, in particular next-generation networks (NGN),

recalling

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

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

c) that, in accordance with Resolution COM5/1 (Antalya, 2006) the provisions in all ITU documents relating to developing countries shall be extended to apply adequately to countries with economies in transition,

recognizing

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

b) that the existing digital divide is liable to be aggravated further with the emergence of new technologies, particularly NGNs, if developing countries do not implement them in a timely manner, especially in rural areas,

taking into account

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

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

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

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

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to continue and consolidate their efforts on NGN deployment studies and standards development activities, particularly those designed for rural areas and for bridging the digital divide and the development divide;

2 to coordinate studies and programmes under the Next-Generation Network Global Standards Initiative (NGN-GSI) of ITU-T and of the Global Network Planning Initiatives (GNPi) of ITU-D; coordinate ongoing work being carried out by study groups as defined by WTDC (Doha, 2006) to assist members in deploying NGN effectively, especially in conducting a smooth migration from existing telecommunication infrastructures to NGNs; and seek appropriate solutions for affordable NGN deployment in rural areas,

instructs the Secretary-General

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

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

instructs the Council

to consider the reports and proposals made by the Secretary-General and the three Bureaux relating to the implementation of this resolution, making the appropriate linkage with the operative paragraphs of Resolution 44 (Florianópolis, 2004) of WTSA, and to take appropriate action so that the Union continues to pay attention to addressing the needs of developing countries,

invites all Member States and Sector Members

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

2 to strengthen cooperation between developed and developing countries, as well as among developing countries, in improving national capabilities in the implementation of NGNs, especially in regard to planning, deployment, operation and maintenance, and the development of applications and content, especially for rural areas.

RESOLUTION GT-PLEN/4 (Antalya, 2006)

The Global Symposium for Regulators

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

recalling

Resolution 48 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on cooperation among telecommunication regulators, which resolved:

a) that telecommunication regulators shall continue to have a specific platform for sharing and exchanging matters concerning regulatory issues (hereinafter referred to as "Global Symposium for Regulators" (GSR));

b) that ITU, and in particular the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), should continue to support regulatory reform by sharing information and experience;

c) that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) should continue to coordinate and facilitate, within the resources available, joint activities relating to telecommunication policy and regulatory issues with regional and subregional organizations and institutions;

d) that ITU-D should continue to further provide technical cooperation, regulatory exchange, capacity building and expert advice, with the support of the regional offices, to the extent possible,

considering

a) the considerable success achieved by regulators through effective participation in the GSR since its inception in 2000, as well as in meetings of regional regulators, held in parallel with the GSR meeting or just before it, a success which also stresses the importance of enhancing regional cooperation among regulators from different countries and regions of the world;

b) the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), in respect of the responsibilities to be assumed by telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) sector regulators,

noting

the multiplicity of subjects and issues closely related to regulators and which have posed challenges to the international community, especially the developing countries, such as integration of services, interconnection, next-generation networks and universal access, in addition to current challenges such as roaming services, quality of service, universal services and protection of consumer rights,

resolves

that the GSR shall be established as a regular activity within the ITU-D work programme,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to hold the GSR annually, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, in order to strengthen exchanges of experience among regulators on the most important regulatory subjects and issues, including ICTs, to support newly established regulators, and to encourage the holding of meetings for regional regulators in parallel with the annual meeting;

2 to rotate the holding of the GSR in different regions of the world.

RESOLUTION GT-PLEN/5 (Antalya, 2006)

Telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide

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

recognizing

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

b) that there is a need to create opportunities for digital services in developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked and small island developing states, and countries with economies in transition, taking advantage of the revolution in information and communication technologies (ICTs);

c) that the new architecture of telecommunication networks shows a potential for offering more efficient and economic telecommunication and ICT services, particularly for rural and remote areas;

d) that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) highlighted that the ICT infrastructure is an essential foundation for an inclusive information society, and declared its commitment to place ICTs at the service of development;

e) that the Doha Declaration adopted by the World Telecommunications Development Conference (WTDC) recognized that ICTs are essential for political, economic, social and cultural development, that they play an important role in poverty alleviation, job creation, environmental protection and the prevention and mitigation of natural and other disasters, and that, therefore, opportunities offered by new ICTs should be fully exploited in order to foster sustainable development;

f) that Goal 2 of the strategic plan of the Union for 2008-2011 declares the aim for ITU to assist in bridging the national and international digital divide in ICTs by facilitating interoperability, interconnection and global connectivity of networks and services, and by playing a leading role, within its mandate, in the multistakeholder process for follow-up and implementation of the relevant goals and objectives of WSIS;

g) that, even prior to WSIS, in addition to ITU activities, various activities were being executed by many organizations and entities to bridge the digital divide;

h) that such activity has been increasing since the conclusion of WSIS and the adoption of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, particularly in relation to implementation and follow-up,

recalling

a) Resolution 24 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the role of ITU in the development of world telecommunications, Resolution 31 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on telecommunication infrastructure and ICTs for socio-economic and cultural development, and Resolution 129 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on bridging the digital divide;

b) that the Union's World Telecommunication Development Report has highlighted the unacceptable imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications and the imperative and urgent need to remedy that imbalance;

c) that, in this context, WTDC (Buenos Aires, 1994), *inter alia*, called on governments, international agencies and all other parties concerned to accord, particularly in developing countries, an appropriate higher priority to investment and other related actions for the development of telecommunications;

d) that, since that time, WTDCs have established study groups, developed work programmes and approved resolutions to promote digital opportunities, highlighting the role of ICT in a number of areas;

e) Resolution COM5/1 (Antalya, 2006), of this conference,

endorsing

Resolution 37 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of WTDC on this issue,

considering

a) that, even with all the developments described above, in many developing countries telecommunications are still not affordable to the majority of people, particularly those living in rural areas;

b) that each region, country and area must tackle its own specific issues regarding the digital divide, with emphasis on cooperation with others in order to benefit from experience gained;

c) that many countries do not have the necessary basic infrastructure, long-term plans, laws, regulations and such like in place for ICT development;

d) that small island developing states and communities face particular problems in bridging the digital divide,

further considering

a) that telecommunication facilities and services are not the only consequence of economic growth, but a prerequisite for overall development;

b) that telecommunications are an integral part of the national and international development process;

c) that recent progress, and particularly the convergence of telecommunication, broadcasting and computer technologies and services, are agents of change for the information age;

d) that there is a continuing need in most developing countries for investment in various development sectors;

e) that, in this situation, national e-strategies should be linked to overall development goals and guide national decisions;

f) that it continues to be necessary to provide decision-makers with relevant and timely information on the role and general contribution of ICTs to overall development plans;

g) that past studies undertaken at the initiative of the Union for assessing the benefits of telecommunications have had a salutary effect,

stressing

a) the important role played by telecommunications/ICTs in the development of e-government, labour, agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human rights, environmental protection, trade and transfer of information for social welfare, and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries;

b) that telecommunication and ICT infrastructure is central to achieving the goal of digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to information,

mindful

a) that the Doha Declaration emphasized the important role that governments play in developing ICTs and telecommunications, and urged governments to establish an enabling environment promoting reasonable and affordable access to basic telecommunication services for all;

b) that Goal 7 in the ITU strategic plan for 2008-2011 highlights the importance of promoting an enabling environment that assists governments in fostering supportive, transparent, pro-competitive, harmonized and predictable policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks that provide appropriate incentives for investment in, and development of, the information society;

c) that the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by WSIS recognized that policies that create a favourable climate for stability, predictability and fair competition at all levels should be developed and implemented in a manner that attracts more private investment in telecommunications and in ICT infrastructure;

d) that, in many ITU Member States, independent regulatory bodies have been established to deal with regulatory issues such as interconnection, determination of tariffs, licensing, competition, designed to promote digital opportunities at the national level,

appreciating

a) the various studies that have been carried out as part of the programme of technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union;

b) the existence of the Digital Solidarity Fund and the ICT Development Fund,

resolves

1 that Resolution 37 (Rev. Doha, 2006) should be implemented without delay;

2 that the Union should continue to organize, conduct or sponsor necessary studies in order to highlight, in a different and changing context, the contribution of ICTs to overall development;

3 that the Union should continue to act as a clearing house mechanism for the exchange of information and, within the implementation of the Doha Action Plan and in partnership with other appropriate organizations, implement initiatives, programmes and projects aimed at promoting access to telecommunications and ICTs,

invites

the administrations and governments of Member States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, financial institutions and providers of telecommunication equipment and services and ICTs to extend their support for the satisfactory implementation of this resolution,

encourages

all agencies responsible for development aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as donor and recipient Member States of the Union, to continue to attach importance to ICTs in the development process and to accord a high priority for resource allocation to this sector,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to bring this resolution to the attention of all interested parties including, in particular UNDP, IBRD, regional development banks and national development funds for cooperation;

2 to report annually to the Council on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution;

3 to arrange for the wide dissemination of the findings resulting from the activities carried out in accordance with this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Directors of the other Bureaux, as appropriate

1 to continue to assist the Member States and Sector Members in developing a pro-competitive policy and regulatory framework for telecommunications;

2 to continue to assist Member States and Sector Members with strategies that expand access to telecommunication infrastructure, particularly for rural areas;

3 to evaluate models for affordable and sustainable systems for rural access to information and communications on the global network;

4 to organize studies, as necessary, within the available appropriations;

5 to conduct, within available resources, a case study concerning telecommunications/ICTs in rural areas and, if appropriate, to deploy a pilot model using IP-based technology to extend rural access,

instructs the Council

1 to allocate adequate funds, within approved budgetary resources, for the implementation of this resolution;

2 to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of this resolution;

3 to report on the matter to the next plenipotentiary conference,

invites Member States

to undertake concerted action in order to achieve the objectives of Resolution 37 (Rev. Doha, 2006).

RESOLUTION GT-PLEN/6 (Antalya, 2006)

ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

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

recalling

a) Resolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which achieved its aims in regard to the holding of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

b) Resolution 113 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

c) Decision 8 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

recalling further

the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, all of which were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly,

considering

a) the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of WSIS;

b) that WSIS stated that the core competences of ITU in the field of ICTs, namely assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information, are of crucial importance for building the information society;

c) that the Secretary-General of the United Nations has established, at the request of the Summit, the United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) as the new inter-agency mechanism with the main objective of coordinating substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations' implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and that ITU is named as a permanent member of UNGIS, and shares a rotating chairmanship thereof;

d) that WSIS called upon ITU, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to play leading facilitation roles in the multistakeholder implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda;

e) that WSIS identified ITU as the moderator/facilitator for action lines C2 (information and communication infrastructure) and C5 (building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Tunis Agenda, and as a potential partner for a number of other actions lines[1];

f) that ITU is given specific responsibility for maintaining the WSIS stocktaking database (§ 120 of the Tunis Agenda);

g) that ITU is capable of providing expertise relevant to the Internet Governance Forum as demonstrated during the WSIS process (§ 78 of the Tunis Agenda);

h) that ITU has, *inter alia*, specific responsibility to study and report on international Internet connectivity (§§ 27 and 50 of the Tunis Agenda);

i) that ITU has a specific responsibility to ensure rational, efficient and economic use of, and equitable access to, the radio-frequency spectrum by all countries, based on relevant international agreements (§ 96 of the Tunis Agenda);

j) that the United Nations General Assembly in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,

considering further

a) the need for ITU to evolve constantly in response to changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and, in particular in respect of evolving technologies and new regulatory challenges;

b) the desirability of using ITU's resources and expertise in a way which takes account of the rapid changes in the telecommunication environment and of the WSIS outcomes;

c) the need to carefully deploy the Union's human and financial resources in a manner consistent with the priorities of the membership and cognizant of budgetary constraints, and the need to avoid duplication among the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

d) that the full involvement of the membership, including Sector Members, as well as other stakeholders, is critical to successful ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes;

e) that the strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011 set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of this conference contains a commitment to the implementation of the goals and objectives of WSIS, as one of seven overall goals for the Union,

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[1] For reference, the WSIS action lines are: C1 (the role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development); C2 (information and communication infrastructure); C3 (access to information and knowledge); C4 (capacity building); C5 (building confidence and trust in the use of ICTs); C6 (enabling environment); C7 (ICT applications); C8 (cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content); C9 (media); C10 (ethical dimensions of the information society) and C11 (international and regional cooperation).

taking into account

a) that WSIS acknowledged that multistakeholder participation is essential to the successful building of a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented information society;

b) the nexus between issues of telecommunication development and those of economic, social and cultural development, as well as its impact on social and economic structures in all Member States;

c) § 98 of the Tunis Agenda, which encourages strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders and welcomes, in that respect, the ITU-led Connect the World initiative;

d) that, in recent decades, progress in natural science, mathematics, engineering and technology has formed the basis for ICT innovations and convergence that are bringing the benefits of the information society to an increasing number of people around the world,

endorsing

a) Resolution 30 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of WTDC;

b) Resolution GT-PLEN/5 (Antalya, 2006) of this conference;

c) the results of the 2006 session of the ITU Council 2006;

d) programmes, activities and regional activities established by the WTDC (Doha, 2006) with the objective of bridging the digital divide;

e) the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of the Council Working Group on WSIS (WG-WSIS),

recognizing

1 the importance of ITU's role and participation in UNGIS, as a permanent member, and sharing a rotating chairmanship;

2 the ITU's commitment to the implementation of the goals and objectives of WSIS, as one of the seven overall goals for the Union,

resolves

1 that ITU should play a leading facilitating role in the implementation process, along with UNESCO and UNDP, as stated in § 109 of the Tunis Agenda;

2 that ITU should play a leading facilitation role in the WSIS implementation process, as a moderator/facilitator for implementing action lines C2 and C5;

3 that ITU should carry out those activities that come within its mandate, and participate with other stakeholders, as appropriate, in the implementation of action lines C1, C3, C4, C6, C7, C11 and all other relevant action lines and other WSIS outcomes, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

4 to recognize the need for appropriate ITU participation in the implementation of action line C8, based on the work carried out in ITU-T on language character coding;

5 that ITU should continue to adapt itself, taking into account technological developments, and its potential to contribute significantly to building an inclusive information society;

6 to express its satisfaction with the successful outcomes of the Summit, in which the expertise and core competence of ITU were noted several times;

7 to express its thanks to the staff of the Union, the host countries and WG-WSIS for their efforts in the preparation of both phases of WSIS;

8 that there is a need to integrate the implementation of the Doha Action Plan, and in particular Resolution 30 (Rev. Doha, 2006), and other relevant current and future resolutions of plenipotentiary conferences, with the multistakeholder implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

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

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to take all necessary measures for ITU to fulfil its role, as outlined in *resolves* 1, 2, 3 and 4 above;

2 to coordinate, with the Coordination Committee, the activities related to WSIS implementation for implementing *resolves* 1, 2, 3 and 4 above, with the aim of avoiding duplication of work among the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

3 to work collaboratively with other entities involved in WSIS implementation, and to promote a clear understanding of the roles of each, in order to avoid duplication of activities;

4 to strengthen cooperation with the other bodies of the United Nations family, within the framework of UNGIS, as called for in the Tunis Agenda;

5 to raise public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities and provide broader access to the Union's resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging information society;

6 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects, including their financial implications,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to ensure that concrete objectives and deadlines for the above activities are developed and reflected in the operational plans of each Sector,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to follow, as soon as possible and in accordance with Resolution 30 (Rev. Doha, 2006), a partnership approach in the activities of ITU-D related to its roles in the implementation and follow-up of the WSIS outcomes, in accordance with the provisions of the ITU Constitution and Convention, and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council,

requests the Council

1 to oversee ITU's implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, to make resources available as appropriate;

2 to oversee ITU's adaptation to the information society, in line with *resolves* 5 above;

3 to maintain WG-WSIS, in order to facilitate membership input and guidance on the ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes and to elaborate proposals to the Council that may be necessary for adapting ITU to its role in building the information society;

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

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

to participate actively in implementing WSIS outcomes and in ITU's further adaptation to the information society,

resolves to express

its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Governments of Switzerland and Tunisia for having hosted the two phases of the Summit.

RESOLUTION GT-PLEN/7 (Antalya, 2006)

Study on the participation of all relevant stakeholders in the activities of the Union related to the World Summit on the Information Society

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

recalling

a) § 20 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), which states that governments as well as the private sector, civil society and the United Nations and other international organizations have an important role and responsibility in the development of the information society and, as appropriate, in decision-making processes, and that building a people-centred information society is a joint effort which requires cooperation and partnership among all stakeholders;

b) that stakeholders have different roles and responsibilities, as indicated in § 8 of the Tunis Commitment of WSIS;

c) the beneficial participation of all stakeholders, including civil-society entities and organizations, in the meetings of the preparatory committee of WSIS (PrepComs) and their contributions to both phases of WSIS;

d) several paragraphs of the WSIS outcome documents, stressing the importance of the participation of all the stakeholders, including civil-society entities and organizations, in the construction of the information society;

e) Article 2 of the ITU Constitution, which states that ITU is an intergovernmental organization in which Member States and Sector Members, having well-defined rights and obligations, cooperate for the fulfilment of the purposes of the Union, and that it shall give due regard to the principle of universality and the desirability of universal participation in the Union;

f) Article 3 of the ITU Constitution concerning rights and obligations of Member States and Sector Members;

g) Article 19 of the ITU Convention concerning participation of entities and organizations other than administrations in the Union's activities,

acknowledging

the urgent need to bridge the digital divide and to assist developing countries, including those countries with special needs, as stated in the WSIS outcome documents, to benefit fully from the potential of information and communication technologies (ICTs),

considering

a) that the Council, at its 2006 session, invited the membership to reflect upon how ITU should adapt itself to the information society and the changing telecommunication environment and what amendments may be required to the ITU Constitution and Convention, and to include corresponding proposals in their contributions to this conference;

b) the character of ITU as the specialised agency of the United Nations on telecommunications, and the need to study the impact of the participation of all relevant stakeholders in ITU's activities related to WSIS, including its financial impact,

recognizing

the need to promote and enhance the participation of entities and organizations in the activities of the Union and to foster fruitful cooperation and partnership between them and Member States for the fulfilment of the overall objectives embodied in the purposes of the Union, in accordance with No. 3A of the Constitution and other ITU basic texts,

resolves

1 to conduct a study on the participation of all relevant stakeholders in the activities of the Union related to WSIS;

2 that all measures regarding the participation of relevant stakeholders in the activities of the Union related to WSIS shall respect the agreed strong development orientation of the United Nations system-wide follow-up of WSIS,

instructs the Council

1 at its extraordinary session, to establish a working group, or to task an existing working group, open to all Member States, with the terms of reference and mandate annexed to this resolution;

2 to review, at each annual session, the progress report of this working group and disseminate, as appropriate, the interim results of the study;

3 to present a final report, well in advance of the next plenipotentiary conference, for the use of Member States in preparing their proposals to that conference;

4 to allocate the necessary funds, within available resources, in order to implement this resolution,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

to support the working group by providing resources and possible inputs,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to submit written contributions to the working group.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION GT-PLEN/7

1 The Working Group of the Council tasked with this study shall be open to all Member States, whose delegations may include appropriate legal, technical and regulatory experts.

2 The Working Group should develop and conduct open consultations, also using electronic means, on the inclusion of relevant stakeholders in the activities of ITU related to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), including additional tasks to be performed by ITU as a result of the WSIS outputs.

3 The Working Group of the Council shall take into account:

a) the need to uphold the intergovernmental character of the Union and the purposes of the Union as set forth in Article 1 of the Constitution of ITU;

b) the important contribution of Sector Members and Associates in the work of ITU;

c) relevant existing practices, if any, within ITU or other specialized agencies of the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations;

d) the need to conform to the agreed strong development orientation of all WSIS follow-up activities; any criteria and modalities for the participation of relevant WSIS stakeholders shall especially take into account the needs and priorities of developing countries.

4 The terms of reference and mandate for this Working Group shall include, but not be limited to, the following tasks:

a) to establish a set of criteria for defining which stakeholders are relevant to participate in ITU activities related to WSIS, taking into consideration the added value of their participation;

b) to analyse the definitions of Sector Member and Associate and the related provisions of the legal instruments of ITU, and how they could be applied in order to enhance the membership of ITU, and, if required, to identify possible amendments to these provisions;

c) to review the existing mechanisms (e.g. partnerships, symposia, seminars, workshops, focus groups, policy forums, experts) in regards to participation by non-ITU members, and to consider how to use them more effectively, to improve them and to identify possible new ones;

d) to identify specific efforts that may be needed to mobilize and ensure the meaningful and effective participation of all relevant stakeholders from developing countries and stakeholders in the development field, including by providing assistance;

e) to draft any possible amendments to the ITU basic texts that might be needed in order to facilitate the participation of all relevant stakeholders in the activities of ITU related to WSIS;

f) to identify and establish the spheres of competence that the Member States reserve for themselves with regard to WSIS stakeholders and the possible denunciation of their participation in ITU;

g) to consider the financial obligations and consequences of the participation of relevant stakeholders in ITU's activities related to WSIS according to the options considered.

RESOLUTION GT-PLEN/8 (Antalya, 2006)

Review of terminology used in the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union

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

considering

a) that the ITU Constitution and Convention contain various language and terms describing telecommunications, and other related concepts;

b) that, as a result of technical progress and the development of operating methods, it is appropriate to study the possible need for and desirability of modifying and/or adding to some of the terminology used in the Constitution and Convention,

taking into account

a) the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

b) the results of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Doha, 2006);

c) No. 1005 of the Constitution,

resolves to instruct the Council

to establish a working group, open to all Member States, with the following terms of reference:

1) to review the results of the work carried out in preparation for and at this conference, including the proposals to the conference;

2) to study the use of the term "telecommunication(s)" in the Constitution and Convention;

3) to consider what terms should be used in the Constitution and Convention in order to adequately reflect the impact of information and communication technologies (ICTs) and ICT applications in ITU activities;

4) to identify options for integrating any new terminology in the Constitution and Convention, where appropriate;

5) to report to the Council annually on its progress with respect to the issues referred to above;

6) to prepare a final report, at the latest by the 2009 session of the Council, for transmission to the 2010 plenipotentiary conference;

7) to liaise with relevant Council working group(s) dealing with terminology,

further instructs the Council

to consider the final report prepared by the Council working group and make any comments it considers appropriate, and to transmit both the final report and the comments to the Member States and to the next plenipotentiary conference, including recommendations, if any, on appropriate changes,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to make available the reports of the Council working group to the Member States and the Sector Members, by posting them on the website established for the terminology review activities;

2 to make available to the working group the means necessary to implement the provisions of this resolution, within the available financial resources of the Union.

RESOLUTION COM5/1 (Antalya, 2006)

Extending the provisions in ITU documents relating to developing countries to apply to countries with economies in transition

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

taking into account

a) United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 47/187 of 22 December 1992, 48/181 of 21 December 1993, 49/106 of 19 December 1994, 51/175 of 6 December 1996, 53/179 of 15 December 1998, 55/191 of 20 December 2000, 57/247 of 20 December 2002 and 59/243 of 22 December 2004 on "Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy";

b) the documents adopted in the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society,

recognizing

that the aforementioned United Nations General Assembly resolutions:

- stress the importance of continued international assistance to countries with economies in transition to ensure that they are fully integrated into the world economy;
- recognize, in particular, the need to enhance the capacity of those countries to utilize effectively the benefits of globalization, including those in the field of information and communication technologies, and to respond more adequately to its challenges;
- stress the need to focus international assistance to countries with economies in transition on those facing particular difficulties in socio-economic development and meeting internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

recalling

that, at the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Florianópolis, 2004) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Doha, 2006), agreement was reached to the effect that provisions of documents of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector and ITU Telecommunication Development Sector relating to developing countries would henceforth be extended to apply also to countries with economies in transition,

resolves

that the provisions in all ITU documents relating to developing countries shall be extended to apply adequately to countries with economies in transition.

RESOLUTION COM5/2 (Antalya, 2006)

Availability of model host-country agreements in advance for conferences and assemblies of the Union held away from Geneva

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

recalling

a) the relevant provisions of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, particularly sections 1, 2 and 3 of Chapter I thereof concerning the holding of the conferences and assemblies when there is an inviting government;

b) the relevant provisions of Article 5 of the ITU Convention concerning duties and responsibilities of the General Secretariat, and particularly No. 97, which provides that the Secretary-General shall provide, where appropriate in cooperation with the inviting government, the secretariat of conferences of the Union;

c) Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which considers that there are advantages in holding certain conferences and meetings in countries other than the headquarters country;

d) Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994), which resolves that invitations to hold conferences and assemblies of the Union away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government agrees to defray the additional expenditure involved;

e) Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994), which resolves that invitations to hold development conferences and meetings of the study groups of the Sectors away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government provides at least adequate premises and the necessary furniture and equipment free of charge, except that in the case of developing countries equipment need not necessarily be provided free of charge by the host government, if the government so requests,

considering

a) that the conferences and assemblies of the Union have high importance due to the powers conferred on them and the effects they have;

b) that the precise place and exact dates of conferences and assemblies must be fixed in accordance with the provisions of Articles 1 and 3 of the Convention, following consultations with the inviting government;

c) that the decision to accept an invitation to hold a conference or assembly of the Union away from Geneva is usually taken by the Council;

d) that preparations for conferences and assemblies require extensive work, which includes various installations and facilities as well as the planning and organization of logistic services in a timely fashion for the smooth functioning of the conference or assembly;

e) that, when there is an inviting government, the General Secretariat defines the conditions and requirements of the conference or assembly in a host-country agreement and annexes thereto,

considering, however

a) that past and current experience demonstrates that host-country agreements show significant variations not only from one conference or assembly to another, but also for different host countries;

b) that host-country agreements and their annexes require the inviting government to deploy the necessary financial and human resources for the preparatory work;

c) that requirements for the inviting governments usually differ from the facilities provided by ITU for conferences and assemblies held and organized by ITU in Geneva, resulting in additional effort and expenditures;

d) that the conditions attached to host-country agreements and annexes thereto are of significance in the decision-making process of a government considering whether to invite and host a conference or assembly of the Union;

e) that the availability of the texts of the host-country agreement and annexes thereto well in advance of a conference or assembly will not only increase transparency but also will serve as a measure for the Union to accept the invitation and for the governments to take a decision on an invitation to hold a conference or assembly;

f) that, as things stand at present, finalization of the complete text of the host-country agreement and its annexes takes a long time, which in turn leaves the inviting government very little time to not only complete the domestic ratification procedures but also fulfil all the commitments and requirements laid down in the above-mentioned texts,

recognizing

national sovereignty and the different national laws of the Member States,

resolves

that model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, shall be provided at least two years before the proposed date of any conference or assembly, in order to facilitate the work of Member States wishing to offer to host the conference or assembly under well-defined conditions,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to prepare model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, for each of the conferences and assemblies of the Union, at least two years before the proposed date of the conference or assembly;

2 to submit the model of host-country agreements and the annexes thereto to the Council, for consideration and adoption of any measures that may be appropriate;

3 to provide the model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, to the Member States before any decision is taken concerning the selection of the host country for the conference or assembly,

instructs the Council

to review and adopt, at its first session after they have been made available, model host-country agreements and the annexes thereto, including the requirements in terms of basic infrastructure, for each of the conferences and assemblies of the Union, and to adopt any measures that may be appropriate.

RESOLUTION COM5/3 (Antalya, 2006)

Participation of observers in conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union

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

considering

a) the long-standing practice of the Union to admit observers to its conferences, assemblies and meetings, including conferences which produce final acts, and to the Council;

b) that the rights of participation accorded to observers under the basic texts and in practice vary depending upon the character of the organization or entity, its status within ITU, and the category of meeting[1];

c) the need expressed by Member States for enhanced transparency in the proceedings of ITU meetings and in their decision-making processes;

d) the importance of ensuring the accountability of the Council to the Member States of the Union;

e) the corresponding need for consistency in the application of the rules regarding the participation of observers throughout the decision-making processes at meetings of the Union,

noting

a) the rights and obligations of Member States and Sector Members set out in Article 3 of the ITU Constitution and, in particular that the right to vote in all ITU conferences, assemblies and meetings is strictly limited to Member States;

b) the provisions of Article 33 of the ITU Convention regarding the obligation of Member States, Sector Members and other entities to share in defraying the expenses of ITU conferences, assemblies and meetings, and the associated Financial Regulations,

taking into account

the rights of observers specified in Resolution 6 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the attendance of liberation organizations recognized by the United Nations at ITU conferences and meetings as observers and Resolution 99 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the status of Palestine in ITU, and the rights of the United Nations, as contained in the Agreement between the United Nations and ITU (Atlantic City, 1947) which is the legal basis for the relationship between the two organizations,

recognizing

a) that Member States may send observers to a regional radiocommunication conference of a region other than that to which the said Member States belong in order to participate in a non-voting capacity,

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[1] Conference, assembly or meeting, as appropriate.

b) that the provisions of the Convention identify the organizations, agencies and entities which may participate as observers in an advisory capacity in specific conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union;

c) that other organizations and entities, as specified in the Convention, may send observers to conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union;

d) that Member States which are not Member States of the Council may send observers to meetings of the Council and that, in accordance with No. 61B of the Convention, the Council adopts its own Rules of Procedure,

recognizing further

a) the decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) concerning the participation of observers from the United Nations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency in ITU radiocommunication conferences, which recognizes the long-standing practice of the Union to allow these organizations to submit information documents and provide advice to meetings on points relevant to their mandates;

b) that important information may be provided to ITU conferences, assemblies and meetings by observers and that the results of these meetings may impose obligations on Member States;

c) that the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, and in particular Nos 61 and 62 thereof, task the chairmen of such conferences, assemblies and meetings with the duty to protect the rights of delegations and to ensure the smooth functioning of meetings according to the Rules of Procedure of conferences, assemblies and meetings,

resolves

1 that Member States from outside the region of a regional radiocommunication conference participate, in accordance with the Convention, in a non-voting capacity, as observer Member States and that, their participation shall be guided by the General Rules and, in addition, by the terms of Annex 1 to this resolution;

2 that the participation of organizations and entities which, in accordance with the Convention, participate as observers in an advisory capacity in specific conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union shall be guided by the terms set out in Annex 2 to this resolution;

3 that the participation of other observers in conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union shall be guided by the terms of Annex 3 to this resolution;

4 that the terms of the annexes referred to in *resolves* 1 to 3 above shall be without prejudice to the terms of Resolution 6 (Kyoto, 1994) and Resolution 99 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), as well as the provisions of the Agreement between the United Nations and ITU,

instructs the Council

1 to ensure that its Rules of Procedure are compatible with the provisions of the basic texts of the Union and, in particular, with the terms and principles of this resolution;

2 to ensure that its Rules of Procedure are consistently applied for all meetings of the Council, including its committees and any groups that may be established, unless participation beyond that of Member States of the Council is clearly set out in a specific decision of the Council[2],

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

to develop or revise, as appropriate, the necessary guidelines or administrative procedures in order to rationalize and facilitate the participation of observers on a basis consistent with the basic instruments, the General Rules and the terms of this resolution,

further instructs the Secretary-General

in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux, to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, highlighting any difficulty that may be encountered.

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[2] The possibility for observers to attend, where appropriate, committees or groups of a Council session is provided by Council Decision 524 relating to observers from Member States and Decision 519 relating to observers from Sector Members. The Plenipotentiary Conference endorses the content of these decisions. Furthermore, past practice concerning participation in groups created by the Council beyond that of Member States of the Council has proven useful.

ANNEX 1 TO RESOLUTION COM5/3 (Antalya, 2006)

Observers of Member States participating in a non-voting capacity at a regional radiocommunication conference (Article 24, No. 282 of the ITU Convention)

Such observers:

1) are admitted to participate in plenary meetings;

2) are admitted to participate in committees and their subsidiary groups, with the exception of the steering, budget control, credentials and editorial committees;

3) are entitled to receive all conference documentation within any restrictions established for the number of copies distributed;

4) may submit information documents via the Secretary-General, which shall be made available to the conference in the ITU official language(s) in which they are submitted. These documents shall be clearly referenced as information documents on the appropriate meeting agendas;

5) may request the floor in order to provide advice or information concerning the interests of the Member States of other regions with respect to conference agenda items. Such advice shall not include or be treated as proposals;

6) are to be given the floor by the chairman after the last Member State of the region on the list of speakers;

7) may be asked by the chairman during the course of a meeting to make a statement or to provide relevant information in order to assist the proceedings;

8) are to be registered in such a manner as to be identifiable by conference participants as Member State observers;

9) are to be seated in French alphabetical order after Member States of the region.

ANNEX 2 TO RESOLUTION COM5/3 (Antalya, 2006)

Observers which participate in an advisory capacity

The following rights shall be conferred on the organizations, agencies and entities which are admitted to participate as observers in an advisory capacity in conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union in accordance with relevant provisions of the ITU Convention:

I Plenipotentiary conferences (Article 23, Nos 269A to 269D), radiocommunication conferences (Article 24, Nos 278 and 279) and world conferences on international telecommunications (Article 3, No. 49; Article 24, Nos 278 and 279)

Such observers:

1) are admitted to participate in plenary meetings;
2) unless otherwise decided by the plenary meeting, may be admitted to participate in committees and their subsidiary groups, with the exception of the steering, budget control, credentials and editorial committees;
3) are entitled to receive all conference documentation within any restrictions established for the number of copies distributed;
4) may submit information documents via the Secretary-General, which shall be made available to the conference in the ITU official language(s) in which they are submitted. These documents shall be clearly referenced as information documents on the appropriate meeting agendas;
5) may request the floor in order to provide advice or information on points relevant to their mandates. Such advice shall not include or be treated as proposals;
6) are to be given the floor by the chairman after the last Member State on the list of speakers;
7) may be asked by the chairman during the course of a meeting to make a statement or to provide relevant information in order to assist the proceedings;
8) are to be registered in such a manner as to be identifiable by conference participants as observers;
9) are to be seated in French alphabetical order after Member States and the observer pursuant to Resolution 99 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

In the case of a radiocommunication conference or a world conference on international telecommunications, participants from those organizations that have both the status of Sector Member and that of observer in an advisory capacity must register and participate in a single category.

II Radiocommunication assemblies, world telecommunication standardization assemblies and telecommunication development conferences (Article 25, Nos 298A to 298E)[3]

Such observers:

1) are admitted to participate in plenary meetings;
2) unless otherwise decided by the plenary meeting, may be admitted to participate in committees and their subsidiary groups, with the exception of the steering, budget control and editorial committees;
3) are entitled to receive all conference or assembly documentation within any restrictions established for the number of copies distributed;
4) may submit information documents via the Secretary-General which shall be made available to the conference or assembly/in the ITU official language(s) in which they are submitted. These documents shall be clearly referenced as information documents on the appropriate meeting agendas;
5) may request the floor in these meetings in order to provide advice or information on points relevant to their mandates. Such advice shall not include or be treated as proposals;
6) are to be given the floor by the chairman after the last Member State or Sector Member on the list of speakers;
7) may be asked by the chairman during the course of a meeting to make a statement or to provide relevant information in order to assist the proceedings;
8) are to be registered in such a manner as to be identifiable by conference or assembly participants as observers;
9) are to be seated in French alphabetical order after Member States, the observer pursuant to Resolution 99 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) and Sector Members.

Participants from an organization which may participate as an observer in an advisory capacity and which also has the status of ITU Sector Member in the relevant Sector must register either as an observer or as a representative of a Sector Member.

III Sector level meetings

Based on long-standing practice, the participation in ITU Sector meetings such as study groups or their subordinate groups by those organizations which have no status in ITU other than that of observers in an advisory capacity may include the submission of contributions and oral interventions in meetings.

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[3] Upon the entry into force of the amendments to the Convention, as adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the reference shall read "Article 25, Nos 297*bis* and 298C".

ANNEX 3 TO RESOLUTION COM5/3 (Antalya, 2006)

Observers which do not participate in an advisory capacity

The following rights shall be conferred on the organizations and entities which are admitted to participate as observers in conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the ITU Convention:

I Plenipotentiary conferences (Article 23, No. 269E)

Such observers:

1) are admitted to attend plenary meetings;
2) unless otherwise decided by the plenary meeting, may be admitted to attend committees and their subsidiary groups, with the exception of the steering, budget control, credentials and editorial committees;
3) are entitled to receive all conference documentation within any restrictions established for the number of copies distributed;
4) may be asked by the chairman during the course of a meeting in order to provide relevant information to assist the proceedings;
5) are to be seated in French alphabetical order after other participants.

II Radiocommunication conferences (Article 24, No. 280) and world conferences on international telecommunications (Article 3, No. 49; Article 24, No. 280; Article 33, No. 476)

Such observers:

1) are admitted to attend plenary meetings.
2) unless otherwise decided by the plenary meeting, may be admitted to attend committees and their subsidiary groups, with the exception of the steering, budget control, credentials and editorial committees;
3) are entitled to receive all conference documentation within any restrictions established for the number of copies distributed;
4) may be asked by the chairman during the course of a meeting to provide relevant information in order to assist the proceedings or to make a statement but shall not be authorized to participate in the debates;
5) are to be seated in French alphabetical order after other participants.

RESOLUTION COM5/4 (Antalya, 2006)

Review of the International Telecommunication Regulations

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

considering

a) that the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs) were last amended in Melbourne in 1988;

b) that Resolution 121 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Council to establish a working group to study the ITRs and to prepare a report to the 2005 session of the Council for transmission to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);

c) that the studies conducted by that working group of the Council did not result in a consensus regarding how to proceed (see PP-06/20(Rev.1)(Add.6));

d) that treaty-level provisions are required with respect to international telecommunication networks and services;

e) that the international telecommunications environment has significantly evolved, both from the technical and policy perspectives, and that it continues to evolve rapidly;

f) that advances in technology have resulted in an increased use of IP-enabled infrastructure and relevant applications presenting both opportunities and challenges for ITU Member States and Sector Members;

g) that as technology evolves, Member States are evaluating their policy and regulatory approaches to ensure an enabling environment that fosters supportive, transparent, pro-competitive, and predictable policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks that provide appropriate incentives for investment in, and development of, the information society;

h) that ITU can play an important role in facilitating a discussion of new and emerging issues, including those arising from the changing international telecommunication environment,

believing

a) that, in order for ITU to maintain its pre-eminent role in global telecommunications, it must continue to demonstrate its capacity to respond adequately to the rapidly changing telecommunication environment;

b) that there is a need to build broad consensus on what could appropriately be covered in the ITU treaty framework, within its standardization activities, and within its development activities;

c) that it is important to ensure that the ITRs are reviewed and, if deemed appropriate, revised and updated in a timely manner in order to facilitate cooperation and coordination among Member States and to reflect accurately the relations between Member States, Sector Members, administrations and recognized operating agencies;

d) that the World Telecommunication Policy Forum (WTPF) has historically provided an appropriate venue for discussing global and cross-sectoral issues of high concern to the ITU membership,

noting

1 that the fourth WTPF convened by Decision GT-PLEN/A of this conference will provide an opportunity to study global and cross-sectoral issues of high concern to the ITU membership;

2 that further studies can take place in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), and, as may be required, in liaison with the other Sectors, with ITU-T as the focal point,

resolves

1 that a review of the ITRs should be carried out;

2 that ITU-T should undertake a review of the existing ITRs, engaging with the other sectors as may be required, with ITU-T as the focal point;

3 that the fourth WTPF should consider emerging telecommunications policy and regulatory issues, with respect to international telecommunication networks and services, for the purpose of understanding them and possibly developing opinions as appropriate;

4 that WTPF should prepare reports and, where appropriate, opinions for consideration by Member States, Sector Members, relevant ITU meetings and the Council;

5 that a World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) be convened at the seat of ITU in 2012, on the basis of the recommendations arising from this process of review,

instructs the Council

1 to consider the reports on the above-mentioned matters and take actions, as appropriate;

2 to adopt the agenda and fix the dates of WCIT by 2011,

urges the three Sectors, following the world telecommunication policy forum

each within its field of competence, to carry out any further necessary studies aimed at preparing for WCIT, and to participate in a series of regional meetings as required, in order to identify topics to be addressed by WCIT, within existing budgetary resources,

instructs the Secretary-General, following the above studies

to undertake the necessary preparatory arrangements for WCIT, in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures of ITU,

invites the membership

to contribute to the review of the ITRs and to the preparatory process of WCIT.

RESOLUTION COM5/5 (Antalya, 2006)

Study on the management and functioning of the Union

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

considering

a) that, in a number of studies conducted in the past, namely under the direction of Resolutions 106 (Marrakesh, 2002), 107 (Marrakesh, 2002) and 108 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the ITU membership has reviewed the structure, management and functioning of the Union, in order to ensure that ITU processes and activities are adequately responsive to the rapidly changing telecommunication environment;

b) that the Council reported to this conference that no amendments to the ITU Constitution and Convention concerning the structure of the Union are deemed necessary,

considering further

a) that diverse proposals were presented to this conference addressing issues such as responsibilities and accountability of the elected officials, the Coordination Committee, elections and reporting in the Union;

b) that many Member States considered that these issues and proposals had been sufficiently studied in the past, namely in the context of *considering* a) above;

c) that other Member States were of the opinion that such issues had not been fully addressed in past studies and that there would thus be merit in further studies,

noting

a) proposals and views expressed regarding current provisions on elected officials;

b) proposals and views expressed on the need to clarify the role of the Deputy Secretary-General, following the results of the Council Working Group on Resolution 108 (Marrakesh, 2002);

c) proposals and views aimed at improving transparency, and in regard to clarification of responsibilities, accountability to the Member States and reporting within the Union;

d) proposals and views regarding the role and functioning of the Coordination Committee;

e) that the proceedings of the plenipotentiary conferences may benefit from improved election procedures,

recalling

a) the relevant provisions of Article 9 of the Constitution concerning elections and related matters, particularly No. 62 thereof, which provides that the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux shall be elected;

b) the report of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit on the review of management and administration in ITU, presented to Council at its 2001 session (Document C01/37), which contains recommendations related to the proposals mentioned in *considering further* a),

recognizing

a) that the relevant proposals and views on these matters submitted to this conference have implications for the effective management and functioning of the different organs of the Union;

b) that, as a dynamic organization operating in a fast-changing environment, ITU should be able to review its structure and functioning regularly, as necessary, with a view to improving its management and efficiency, especially given its limited financial resources;

c) that considerable improvements in management efficiency have been achieved with the introduction of new management tools developed in the context of Decision 7 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

d) the ongoing activities being conducted in ITU within the framework of that decision, in particular in connection with Resolution COM6/6 (Antalya, 2006) of this conference, establishing the Management and Budget Group of the Council (MBG);

e) that activities will be conducted within the framework of Resolution COM5/6 (Antalya, 2006) of this conference;

f) that the competencies and functions of the three ITU Sectors are defined in the basic instruments of the Union,

resolves to instruct the Council

1 to conduct a study, through a process open to all Member States, aiming at overall improvement of the efficiency of ITU management, addressing in particular the following issues:

i) reporting structure in the Union;

ii) role, accountability, number and tenure/term of office of elected officials;

iii) functioning of the Coordination Committee;

iv) election procedures;

v) responsibility, accountability and transparency of the advisory groups;

2 to prepare a report on the result of this study to the next plenipotentiary conference, including recommendations on any actions that may be required, together with draft text for amending the basic texts of the Union, if appropriate;

3 to make this report available to Member States in order to enable them to make their proposals to the next plenipotentiary conference;

4 to implement, where practicable and as soon as possible, such improvements as it deems necessary which do not require amendments to the Constitution and Convention or the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 pursuant to the relevant provisions of the General Rules, to submit to Member States periodical reports (at least annual, if possible), and the final report on this study, so that they may be used by the latter in preparing their proposals to the next plenipotentiary conference;

2 to facilitate the work of the Council by providing the necessary support and resources to enable the conduct of this study;

3 to encourage the participation of all Member States in this study.

RESOLUTION COM5/6 (Antalya, 2006)

Tasks and functions of the Deputy Secretary-General

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

considering

a) that Resolution 108 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference called upon the Council to establish a working group open to participation by Member States, charged with:

i) examining the functioning of the Coordination Committee, including the tasks of the Deputy Secretary-General and the role of the other elected officials;

ii) submitting to the Council a report containing, in particular, the draft texts that could be necessary in the event of amendment of the ITU Constitution or Convention and which could be used by Member States in preparing their proposals in that regard to the next plenipotentiary conference;

b) that the tasks and functions of the Deputy Secretary-General are not expressly enumerated in the basic instruments of the Union,

noting

that the Council, at its 2003 session, established a working group to consider this matter,

further noting

a) that the Secretary-General is responsible for the overall management of the resources of the Union;

b) that the Secretary-General should partially delegate the management functions of the Union to the Deputy Secretary-General,

having examined

the report of the Council Working Group on Resolution 108, which was submitted to the Council at its ordinary session in 2005,

recognizing

the need to make optimal use of the position of the Deputy Secretary-General in the management of the Union,

resolves

that, in the interests of greater transparency and efficiency in the management of the Union, the tasks of the Deputy Secretary-General, consistent with the basic instruments, should be set out in order to create clear operational and management responsibilities,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to prepare specific directives on the tasks delegated to the Deputy Secretary-General, and submit them to the next ordinary session of the Council for its consideration, as appropriate;

2 to issue clear and specific directives on the tasks delegated to the Deputy Secretary-General, and make then available to the membership of the Union, as well as to the staff of ITU,

further instructs the Secretary-General

to communicate any changes to the directives on the tasks delegated to the Deputy Secretary-General in accordance with *instructs the Secretary General* above.

RESOLUTION COM5/7 (Antalya, 2006)

Study of definitions and terminology relating to building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies

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

aware

a) that one of the purposes of the Union is to maintain and extend international cooperation among all its Member States for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;

b) that another of the purposes of the Union is to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness,

recalling

the outcomes of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) regarding this issue,

noting

a) the importance of building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) as highlighted in WSIS;

b) that there is an urgent need to find common language and develop agreed definitions of terms pertaining to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

c) the ongoing work carried out by organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) in relation to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs,

recognizing

the ongoing work by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) on matters related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs,

resolves to instruct the extraordinary session of the Council to be held during this conference

to establish a working group of the Council, open to all Member States and Sector Members, with the following terms of reference:

i) to study the issue of terminology related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, and to examine and develop definitions and descriptions in this regard, as appropriate;

ii) to report to the Council annually on its progress with respect to the issues referred to above;

iii) to prepare a final report, at the latest by the 2009 session of the Council, including possible amendments to the ITU Constitution and Convention, for transmission to the 2010 plenipotentiary conference;

iv) to consider the work of the relevant ITU-T and ITU-D study groups on the matter;

v) to liaise with relevant Council working groups dealing with terminology,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and Telecommunication Development Bureau

to make available the necessary facilities and resources in order to enable the working group to carry out its tasks, within available financial resources,

instructs the Secretary-General

to submit to Member States a report on the final results of the study in due time to allow Member States to prepare their proposals to the 2010 plenipotentiary conference.

RESOLUTION COM6/1 (Antalya, 2006)

Approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 2002 to 2005

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

considering

a) No. 53 of the ITU Constitution;

b) the report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference in Document PP-06/41 relating to the financial management of the Union during the years 2002 to 2005, and the report of the Finance Committee of this conference (Document PP-06/41),

resolves

to give its final approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 2002 to 2005.

RESOLUTION COM6/2 (Antalya, 2006)

Implementation of results-based management in ITU

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

considering

a) Decision 7 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which instructed the Council, *inter alia,* to establish a group of specialists to report on the "effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of the management and administration of the Union as a whole";

b) Resolution 107 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which underlined the importance of identifying mechanisms for improving planning and management practices in the Union;

c) the presentation to the 2003 session of the Council by the Group of Specialists, containing a series of recommendations which identified a number of improvements that could be made to the management of the Union, and which resulted in the adoption of Council Resolution 1216 outlining various implementation strategies,

considering also

a) the presentation of the 2006-2007 biennial budget according to the new results-based budgeting (RBB) approach, based on the recommendations of the Group of Specialists pursuant to the implementation strategies outlined in Resolution 1216;

b) the adoption of Council Resolution 1243 focused on the continued implementation of the RBB process as an essential step leading toward improved programme and management effectiveness and greater accountability,

recognizing

a) that bringing the implementation of RBB to the next level at ITU will entail challenges and steps, including the need for a significant culture change and for staff at all levels to become familiar with the concepts and terms of RBB;

b) that a comprehensive strategy aimed at changing the way agencies operate, with improving performance (achieving results) as the central orientation, was identified by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) as an essential step toward results-based management (RBM) in a report issued in 2004 entitled *Implementation of Results-Based Management in the United Nations Organizations*;

c) that JIU identified the process of planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation; delegation of authority and accountability; and staff performance and contract management as the main pillars for the development of a solid RBM system,

emphasizing

that the purpose of RBB and RBM is to ensure that high-priority activities are adequately resourced in order to achieve planned results,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

1 to continue and complete the tasks associated with the full implementation of RBB, including the presentation of the 2008-2009 biennial budget, as a precursor to the development of a framework for the introduction of results-based management in the Union;

2 to develop such a framework in close consultation with the Coordination Committee and the Council,

instructs the Council

1 to review the proposed measures and take appropriate action to ensure full implementation;

2 to monitor the implementation of this resolution at each subsequent session of the Council and to report to the next plenipotentiary conference.

RESOLUTION COM6/3 (Antalya, 2006)

Improvement of management and follow-up of the defrayal of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates

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

considering

a) Resolution 110 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference concerning a review of the contribution of Sector Members towards defraying the expenses of the Union;

b) Resolution 1208 of the ITU Council which set the terms of reference of the working group open to all Member States and all Sector Members to study the system whereby Sector Members and Associates contribute towards defraying the expenses of the Union, and instructed the working group to make a final report to the 2005 session of the Council at the latest,

considering further

the report accordingly presented by the working group to the Council at its 2005 session in Document C05/40, and more specifically Part 5 and recommendations R7 and R8 thereof,

noting

the provisions of Article 33 of the ITU Convention regarding the obligations of Member States, Sector Members and other entities in respect of defraying the expenses of the Union and the financial consequences of denunciation,

noting further

the amendments made to No. 240 of the Convention by this conference in order that denunciation shall take effect at the end of six months from the date when notification is received by the Secretary-General,

recognizing

a) the rapid pace of the market and the financial realities faced by private-sector entities;

b) that it is essential to retain and attract more Sector Members and Associates, having regard to their invaluable contribution to the work of the Union;

c) that there is a need to ensure better follow-up and oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates, on the part of both ITU and the Member States, in order to ensure increased stability in the finances of the Union;

d) that the rules and procedures regarding the oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates should be amended so as to be flexible and effective, and hence fully enforceable,

recognizing further

a) that the relevance and effectiveness of penalties applicable in the case of arrears may be questioned, since Sector Members' arrears are increasing more rapidly than those of Member States;

b) that, under the present framework, a Sector Member or an Associate in arrears is able to participate in ITU for at least three years before any sanction is imposed, and therefore may not have any incentive to submit a repayment schedule;

c) that the applicable time-frame for the imposition of suspension and exclusion must be shortened,

resolves

1 that simple changes of name and address of Sector Members or Associates shall be handled administratively, without charge;

2 that, in the case of a merger between Sector Members or Associates of the same Sector, duly notified to the Secretary-General, No. 240 of the Convention shall not apply and shall thus not have the effect of requiring the Sector Member or the Associate resulting from the merger to pay more than one contribution for its participation in the work of the Sector concerned;

3 that, in the event of late payment, suspension of participation in ITU shall be imposed three months (90 days) after the date on which payment of the annual contribution was due, and, in the absence of a negotiated and agreed repayment schedule, exclusion of a Sector Member or an Associate on grounds of non-payment shall occur six months (180 days) after the date of receipt of the notification of suspension;

4 that any difficulty (e.g. non-payment, mail returned due to lack of information regarding a new address) shall be immediately notified to the Member State which approved the Sector Member or the Associate,

further resolves

that the amendments to No. 240 of the Convention adopted by this conference shall provisionally apply as from the date of signature of its Final Acts,

instructs the Secretary-General

in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux, to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, highlighting any difficulty that may be encountered and proposing further improvements, as appropriate,

instructs the Council

to take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States

as appropriate, to participate actively in the follow-up and oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates.

RESOLUTION COM6/4 (Antalya, 2006)

Scheduling of Council sessions and plenipotentiary conferences

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

considering

a) Decision 7 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference which instructed the Council, *inter alia,* to establish a group of specialists to report on the "effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of the management and administration of the Union as a whole";

b) the presentation to the 2003 session of the Council by the Group of Specialists, containing a series of recommendations which identified a number of improvements that could be made to the management of the Union, and which resulted in the adoption of Council Resolution 1216 outlining various implementation strategies;

c) that the Group of Specialists, in its Recommendation 2 relating to the process for preparation and review of the budget, recommended that the budget preparation time should be lengthened in order to allow this process to take place, and that consideration should be given to convening the Council no earlier than September each year, so that the budget would be ready and audit reports from the preceding year would be available for the review,

recognizing

a) that the Plenipotentiary Conference is normally held in the last quarter of the calendar year and that this schedule impacts on the dates of the Council session;

b) that holding the Plenipotentiary Conference earlier in the calendar year would make it possible to set the dates of the Council session at the same time each year;

c) that scheduling the Plenipotentiary Conference so that an ordinary session of Council follows in the same calendar year would facilitate the progressing of studies called for by the conference;

d) that scheduling the Plenipotentiary Conference earlier in the calendar year would improve the linkage between the strategic, financial and operational plans, and the budget,

recognizing further

a) that the date of the ordinary session of the Council is not fixed within a plenipotentiary cycle;

b) that the Council tends to meet in, or close to, the second quarter of the calendar year;

c) that the External Auditor's reports on the Union's finances should be available to the Council in due time prior to its sessions;

d) that scheduling the ordinary session of the Council during the last quarter of the calendar year would make the review of finances more effective,

resolves

1 that plenipotentiary conferences shall, in principle, be scheduled between April and June of the year preceding the start of the financial planning periods to be agreed by those conferences;

2 that the Council shall, in principle, hold its ordinary session in the final quarter of each year,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, proposing further improvements, as appropriate,

instructs the Council

to take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution and report to future plenipotentiary conferences on possible improvements in the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION COM6/5 (Antalya, 2006)

Use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing

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

recalling

a) Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

reaffirming

the fundamental principle of equal treatment of the six official languages, as enshrined in Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) on the use of the six languages on an equal footing,

noting with satisfaction and appreciation

a) the steps taken so far to implement Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) as from 1 January 2005;

b) the progress made in the successful implementation of Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) and resulting efficiencies and economies,

recognizing

a) the importance of maintaining and improving the multilingual content of services required by the universal character of United Nations system organizations, as called for in the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit report on "Multilingualism in the United Nations System" (Document JIU/REP/2002/11);

b) that, notwithstanding the successful implementation of Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002), for various reasons the switchover to six languages cannot be achieved overnight, and a "transition period" to full implementation is inevitable;

c) that, in order to achieve such full implementation, it is necessary also to align working methods and optimize staffing levels in the six languages;

d) the work accomplished by the Council Working Group on Languages, as well as the start made by the secretariat to implement the working group's recommendations as agreed by the Council at its 2006 session, in particular with regard to the unification of linguistic databases for definitions and terminology and the centralization of editing functions,

recognizing further

the budget constraints facing the Union,

resolves

to take all necessary measures to maximize interpretation and the translation of ITU documentation in the six languages on an equal footing, although some work in ITU (for example working groups, study groups, regional conferences) might not require the use of all six languages,

instructs the Council

1 to review the interim measures and principles for interpretation and translation proposed by the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, in order to adopt final measures, taking into consideration the financial constraints, and bearing in mind the objective of full implementation of treatment on an equal footing;

2 to pursue and monitor appropriate structural measures, such as:

- fundamental review of ITU documentation and publication services with a view to eliminating any duplication and creating synergies;
- means of expediting the timely delivery of ITU documentation and publications in the six languages;
- optimum levels of staffing, including core staff, temporary assistance and outsourcing;
- judicious use of information and communication technologies in language and publications activities, taking into consideration experience gained by other international organizations, notably through the International Annual Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications (IAMLADP);
- measures to reduce the size and volume of documents (page-limits, executive summaries, material in annexes or hyperlinks), when justified, without affecting the quality and content of the documents to be translated or to be published, and bearing clearly in mind the need to comply with the United Nations system objective of multilingualism;

3 to monitor the work carried out by the ITU secretariat on:

- paying special attention to completion of the integration of the terminology database for Arabic, Chinese and Russian and provide for the priority translation into Arabic, Chinese and Russian of terms and definitions;
- merging all existing databases for definitions and terminology into a centralized system, with proper measures for its maintenance, expansion and updating, with a possible completion date by the end of 2007;
- creating the necessary centralized editing functions for each language, on an equal footing between languages, with a possible completion date by the end of 2008;
- harmonizing and unifying working procedures in the six language services, and providing them with the necessary qualified staff and tools to meet their requirements, with a possible completion date by end 2009;
- developing a market-oriented publication policy for all ITU publications (both paper and electronic), with the objective of promoting ITU publications, reducing costs and generating sufficient income on a cost-recovery basis;

– enhancing ITU's image and the effectiveness of its public-information work, making use of all six languages of the Union, in, among other things, publishing ITU News, creating ITU websites, organizing Internet broadcasting and archiving of recordings, and issuing documents of a public-information nature, including announcements of world and regional ITU TELECOM exhibitions and forums, e-flashes and such like;

4 to continue the work of the Council Working Group on Languages, in order to monitor progress and report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution;

5 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION COM6/6 (Antalya, 2006)

Establishment of a management and budget group of the Council[1]

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

considering

a) that the Plenipotentiary Conference adopted Decision 7 (Marrakesh, 2002) on the review of the Union's management;

b) that Decision 7 (Marrakesh, 2002) mandated the Council to set up a group of specialists, comprising an expert from each administrative region;

c) that it is necessary to continue strengthening and improving the management of the Union,

noting

that the Council, at its 2006 session, realized that it was not going to be possible to complete some of the projects targeted by Council Resolution 1243 in time for the 2006 plenipotentiary conference,

further noting

a) the adoption of Resolution COM6/2 on results-based management and the intent to continue initiatives focused on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the management and the administration of the Union;

b) the reports of the External Auditor to the 2006 session of the Council (Document C06/90) which emphasized, *inter alia*, that matters subject to internal rules and procedures should not be subject to Council oversight,

recalling

a) the need to fully implement Decision 7 (Marrakesh, 2002);

b) that the Council, at its 2006 session, decided to extend the mandate of the New Council Oversight Group (NCOG) and the mandate of the Supporting Team, and to review their membership and working methods, as detailed in Resolution 1243,

having examined

the report of the Council on the implementation of Decision 7 (Marrakesh, 2002),

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[1] Subject to the financial limits set by the plenipotentiary conference.

instructs the Council, at its extraordinary session at the end of this conference

1 to consider the establishment a management and budget group to meet periodically between Council sessions with representatives of the Secretary-General and of the Directors of the Bureaux regarding implementation of the strategic and operational plans, biennial budgets and the decisions of the Council and to provide advice and guidance regarding the completion of the projects detailed in Resolution 1243 and results-based management;

2 to determine the composition and working methods of the Council Management and Budget Group (MBG) based on the experience acquired with NCOG, in particular to focus on providing overall high-level guidance and feedback to the secretariat, as well as feedback to the membership, with respect to priorities, objectives and measurement methods,

further instructs the Council

1 to consider the implementation, as soon as possible, of MBG recommendations that require action by the Council;

2 to follow the implementation of relevant projects and activities at each of its future sessions and to submit a report of its findings to the next plenipotentiary conference on the application of this resolution and on any amendments that may need to be incorporated into the ITU Constitution and Convention.

RESOLUTION COM6/7 (Antalya, 2006)

Scheduling of conferences

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

considering

a) that the financial resources of the Union must be taken into account when scheduling world conferences and assemblies and regional conferences of the Union, particularly the need to ensure efficient operation of the Union within limited resources;

b) the increasing demands placed on administrations and on delegates involved in world conferences and assemblies and regional conferences;

c) the proposals submitted by several Member States to this conference calling for world conferences and assemblies and regional conferences;

d) the necessary preparatory work to be carried out by Member States, Sector Members, the three Sectors of the Union and the General Secretariat before each world conference or assembly or regional conference,

considering further

that the Union's budget cannot normally sustain more than one world conference or assembly per year,

noting

a) that the Working Group on the Review of the ITU Structure recommended that no amendments to the ITU Constitution and Convention concerning the structure of the Union were necessary, since the existing legal framework appears to give sufficient flexibility for the efficient operation of the Sectors;

b) that Article 10 of the Constitution provides that, during the interval between plenipotentiary conferences, the Council shall act as governing body of the Union, on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference, within the limits of the powers delegated to it;

c) that, pursuant to Article 10 of the Constitution, the Council is required to ensure the efficient coordination of the work of the Union and to exercise effective financial control over the General Secretariat and the three Sectors,

recognizing

a) that amendments made to the Constitution and Convention by previous plenipotentiary conferences have provided stability and flexibility such that the Union can meet future challenges;

b) that the Member States adopting the ITU Constitution and Convention at the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) did not anticipate that extensive amendments to those documents would be necessary for the foreseeable future,

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

to seek the views of Member States and the advice of the Sector advisory groups on the periodicity and duration of plenipotentiary conferences, world conferences and assemblies and regional conferences,

instructs the Council

1 to examine different alternatives with regard to the periodicity and duration of plenipotentiary conferences, world conferences and assemblies and regional conferences;

2 to establish the agendas of world and regional conferences in accordance with the relevant provisions of the ITU Convention and consider, as appropriate, the agendas of assemblies, taking into account the resolutions and recommendations of the relevant conferences and assemblies;

3 to submit to the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, for its consideration, a report setting out all potential operational and financial implications of the proposed alternatives and containing draft texts of any amendments to the Constitution and Convention and accompanying draft resolutions with regard to the periodicity and duration of plenipotentiary conferences, world conferences and assemblies and regional conferences, as appropriate.

RESOLUTION COM6/8 (Antalya, 2006)

Strengthening of the project execution function in ITU

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

considering

a) No. 118 of the ITU Constitution outlining the Union's dual responsibility as a United Nations specialized agency and executing agency for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or *other funding arrangements* so as to facilitate and enhance telecommunication development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;

b) Resolution GT-PLEN/1 (Antalya, 2006) of this conference on participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in other programmes of the United Nations system and in other funding arrangements, instructed the Council to take all necessary measures to ensure maximum efficiency of the Union's participation in UNDP and *other funding arrangements*;

c) Resolution 52 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) on strengthening the executing agency role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), which emphasized the importance of establishing partnerships between the public and private sectors as an efficient means of implementing sustainable ITU projects, and of utilizing locally available expertise in executing ITU projects on a regional or country-wide basis;

d) Resolution 13 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of WTDC on resource mobilization and partnership for accelerating telecommunication and information and communication technology development, which highlights the need for practical solutions for mobilizing funds, particularly in support of projects and activities in developing countries,

recognizing

Resolution 17 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of WTDC on implementation of regionally approved initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, which, having taken into consideration the lack of funding from UNDP and other international financial institutions, urged the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to explore various funding options, including possible partnerships with Member States, ITU-D Sector Members, financial institutions and international organizations in order to sponsor implementation activities for the initiatives endorsed by WTDC (Doha, 2006),

noting

a) that the sustainability of the role of ITU-D in the implementation of technical cooperation projects with developing countries and the establishment of business/client relationships is dependent on the creation and maintenance of a level of expertise within the secretariat to permit BDT to manage projects effectively and in a timely and efficient manner; to this effect, the enhancement of training capabilities in the Union, as foreseen in Resolution 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of this conference, should contribute toward the sustainability of the requisite expertise to enhance the project execution function;

b) that the strengthening of project execution and management expertise in BDT will also require the improvement of skills in the area of resource mobilization and financing,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau and the Heads of the Regional Offices

1 to review the experience of ITU-D in discharging its responsibility for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements by identifying lessons learned and by developing a strategy for strengthening this function in the future;

2 to undertake a review of best practices within the United Nations system and within organizations external to the United Nations in the area of technical cooperation, with a view to adapting such practices to the circumstances prevailing in ITU;

3 to ensure that the requisite expertise in the areas of project management and execution as well as resource mobilization and financing is identified;

4 to encourage projects from all sources, including the private sector;

5 to focus on the implementation of larger-scale projects, while carefully considering delivery of smaller-scale projects;

6 to ensure, to the extent possible, that ITU support costs associated with the execution of projects under UNDP or other funding arrangements are recovered;

7 to examine the future disposition of support-cost income associated with an improved project execution function;

8 to recruit qualified staff internally and/or externally, if necessary, within the financial limits set by plenipotentiary conferences, in order to strengthen, and ensure continuity as well as sustainability in, the execution of the Union's responsibility for organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;

9 to prepare reports annually to the Council on progress achieved in fulfilling the functions specified in No. 118 of the Constitution.

RESOLUTION COM6/9 (Antalya, 2006)

Financial issues for consideration by the Council

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

considering

a) Article 28 of the ITU Constitution and Article 33 of the ITU Convention pertaining to the finances of the Union;

b) the need to ensure that, in each biennial budget, income and expenditure are balanced;

c) the rules, procedures and financial arrangements for voluntary contributions and trust funds as specified in Annex 2 to the Financial Regulations,

noting

a) the outcomes of the Council Working Group for the elaboration of the draft strategic plan and the draft financial plan for 2008-2011 pursuant to Decision 527 adopted by the Council at its 2005 session, which faced serious difficulties in arriving at a balance between income and expenditure;

b) the cost implications for ITU as a result of the role it has acquired in following up and implementing the relevant outcomes of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society;

c) that there is a need to stabilize the elements of the financial plan during plenipotentiary conferences;

d) that in the last eight years the financial income of the Union, based on contributions by Member States and Sector Members, has continued to decrease;

e) the need to increase the income of the Union possibly through increasing the sources of income of the Union or developing new additional financial mechanisms,

further noting

the adoption of Resolution COM6/2 (Antalya, 2006) of this conference on results-based management and Resolution COM6/6 (Antalya, 2006) of this conference on the establishment of a management and budget group of the Council,

instructs the Council

1 to study the following issues:

i) the possibility of generating additional income for ITU, including, if necessary, recommending modifications to the relevant articles of the Constitution and Convention and possibly through identifying new financial resources not related to the contributory units;

ii) the possibility of establishing mechanisms to afford more stability to the financial plan during forthcoming plenipotentiary conferences, and to make recommendations in that regard;

iii) the consideration of all inputs made at this conference with respect to the above-mentioned matters, including increasing the amount of the contribution per unit payable by Sector Members towards the expenses of each Sector concerned from 1/5 to 1/4 of the contributing unit of the Member States;

2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results of this study.

RESOLUTION COM6/10 (Antalya, 2006)

Assistance and support to Lebanon for rebuilding its telecommunication networks (fixed and mobile)

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

recalling

a) the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

b) the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning the situation;

c) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;

d) § 16 of the Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society,

recognizing

a) that a reliable telecommunication network is indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;

b) that Lebanon's telecommunication facilities have been severely damaged due to wars in that country;

c) that the damage caused to Lebanon's telecommunications should be a matter of concern for the entire international community, particularly ITU, as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications;

d) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Lebanon will not be able to restore its telecommunication system to an acceptable level without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

resolves

that special action should be initiated within the framework of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector's activities, with specialized assistance from the other two Sectors, in order to provide appropriate assistance and support to Lebanon in rebuilding its telecommunication networks (fixed and mobile),

calls upon Member States

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

instructs the Council

to allocate, within available resources, the necessary funds for, and initiate, the said action,

instructs the Secretary-General

to coordinate the activities carried out by the three ITU Sectors in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of Lebanon is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter periodically to the Council.

RESOLUTION COM6/11 (Antalya, 2006)

Assistance to Somalia

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

recalling

Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

recalling further

a) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;

b) Resolution 57 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference on assistance to Somalia,

recognizing

a) that no budget was allocated by the Plenipotentiary Conference to accompany Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) for the benefit of countries in special need;

b) that telecommunication infrastructure in Somalia has been completely destroyed by a decade and half of war and that the regulatory framework in the country needs to be re-established;

c) that Somalia at present does not have a formal national telecommunication infrastructure, access to international telecommunication networks or access to the Internet;

d) that a telecommunication system is an essential input for reconstruction, rehabilitation and relief operations in the country;

e) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Somalia will not be able to rebuild its telecommunication systems and re-establish a regulatory framework without help from international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

noting

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

resolves

that special action be initiated by the Secretary-General and Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, with specialized assistance from the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, resulting in the launch of a special initiative with allocated funds, aimed at providing assistance and support to Somalia, in rebuilding and modernizing its telecommunication infrastructure, re-establishing a well-equipped ministry of telecommunications and establishing institutions, developing telecommunication/information and communication technology policy, legislation and regulation, including a numbering plan, spectrum management, tariff and human resource capacity building, and all other necessary forms of assistance,

calls upon Member States

to offer all possible assistance and support to the Government of Somalia, either bilaterally or through the special action of the Union referred to above,

invites the Plenipotentiary Conference

to allocate the necessary funds within available resources for the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to implement fully a programme of assistance for the least developed countries, in which reconstruction and rehabilitation of telecommunication infrastructure is an integral part of the programme, in order that Somalia can receive focused assistance in various areas determined to be of high priority by the country,

instructs the Secretary-General

to coordinate the activities carried out by three ITU Sectors in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of Somalia is as effective as possible, and to report annually on the matter to the Council.

RESOLUTION COM6/12 (Antalya, 2006)

Assistance and support for the Democratic Republic of the Congo for rebuilding its telecommunication network

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

recalling

a) the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as in the Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;

b) the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development, and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning the situation;

c) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

recognizing

a) that a reliable telecommunication network is essential for promoting the social and economic development of countries, particularly those that have suffered natural disasters, domestic conflict or war;

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

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

d) that, in the present conditions and for the foreseeable future, the Democratic Republic of the Congo will not be able to rehabilitate its basic telecommunication network to an acceptable standard without assistance from the international community, provided either bilaterally or by international organizations,

resolves

that special action be initiated by the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, with specialized assistance from the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, with a view to providing the Democratic Republic of the Congo with appropriate assistance and support for rebuilding its basic telecommunication network,

calls upon Member States

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

instructs the Council

to allocate the necessary funds to the aforesaid action within available resources, and proceed with its implementation,

instructs the Secretary-General

to coordinate the activities carried out by the three Sectors of the Union in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter to the Council.

SUP

RESOLUTION 24 (Kyoto, 1994)

Role of the International Telecommunication Union in the development of world telecommunications

SUP

RESOLUTION 26 (Kyoto, 1994)

Improvement of the Union's capabilities for providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries

SUP

RESOLUTION 27 (Kyoto, 1994)

Participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme, in other programmes of the United Nations system and in other funding arrangements

SUP

RESOLUTION 28 (Kyoto, 1994)

Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation

SUP

RESOLUTION 29 (Kyoto, 1994)

International Programme for the Development of Communication

SUP

RESOLUTION 31 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002)

Telecommunication infrastructure and information and communication technologies for socio-economic and cultural development

SUP

RESOLUTION 65 (Kyoto, 1994)

Remote access to ITU information services

SUP

RESOLUTION 73 (Minneapolis, 1998)

World Summit on the Information society

SUP

RESOLUTION 79 (Minneapolis, 1998)

International Telecommunication Regulations

SUP

RESOLUTION 82 (Minneapolis, 1998)

Approval of questions and recommendations

SUP

RESOLUTION 85 (Minneapolis, 1998)

Evaluation of the administrative due diligence procedure for satellite networks adopted by the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 1997)

SUP RESOLUTION 87 (Minneapolis, 1998)

Role of the notifying administration in the case of an administration notifying on behalf of a named group of administrations

SUP RESOLUTION 90 (Minneapolis, 1998)

Review of the contribution of Sector Members towards defraying the expenses of the International Telecommunication Union

SUP RESOLUTION 92 (Minneapolis, 1998)

Internal invoicing of the costs of activities undertaken by the Telecommunication Development Bureau at the request of the General Secretariat or an ITU Sector

SUP RESOLUTION 95 (Minneapolis, 1998)

Approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 1994 to 1997

SUP RESOLUTION 97 (Minneapolis, 1998)

Occupational Illness

SUP RESOLUTION 104 (Minneapolis, 1998)

Reduction of the volume and cost of documentation for ITU conferences

SUP RESOLUTION 105 (Minneapolis, 1998)

Urgent need for prompt action to address the year 2000 problem

SUP RESOLUTION 106 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Review of the ITU structure

SUP RESOLUTION 109 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Review and consolidation of provisions regarding observers

SUP RESOLUTION 113 (Marrakesh, 2002)

World Summit on the Information Society

SUP RESOLUTION 115 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Use of the six official and working languages of the Union on an equal footing

SUP RESOLUTION 116 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 1998 to 2001

SUP RESOLUTION 117 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Determination of the planning area for terrestrial television and sound broadcasting in the VHF and UHF bands at the regional radiocommunication conference

SUP RESOLUTION 120 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Radiocommunication Assembly (RA-03) and World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-03)

SUP RESOLUTION 121 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Review of the International Telecommunication Regulations

SUP RESOLUTION 129 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Bridging the digital divide

SUP RESOLUTION 132 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Continued ITU support for the sustainability of the Geneva Diplomatic Community network

Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-06)
Antalya, 6-24 November 2006

PLENARY MEETING

Document 179-E
24 November 2006

DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

made at the end of the

Plenipotentiary Conference

of the International Telecommunication Union

(Antalya, 2006)*

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries confirm, through their signing of the present document, which forms part of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), that they have taken note of the following declarations and reservations made at the end of that Conference.

1

Original: Spanish

For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay:

The delegation of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay declares that it reserves for its Government the right:

- to take any measures it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should other Members fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; and Antalya, 2006), and the annexes and protocols to those instruments, or should reservations made by other Members jeopardize its full sovereign rights or the proper functioning of its telecommunication services;

* *Note by the General Secretariat* - The texts of the declarations and reservations are shown in the chronological order in which they were deposited.

In the table of contents, these texts are grouped in the alphabetical order of the names of the Member States which made them.

• PP-06 documents are available at http://www.itu.int/plenipotentiary/index.html •

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– to make additional reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), by virtue of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, at any time it may think fit between the date of signature and the date of ratification of the international instruments constituting such Final Acts.

2

Original: English

For the Republic of the Philippines:

The delegation of the Republic of the Philippines reserves for the State and its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary, sufficient and consistent with its national law to safeguard its interests, should reservations made by representatives of other Member States jeopardize its telecommunication services or prejudice its rights as a sovereign country.

The Philippine delegation further reserves for the State and its Government the right to make any declaration, reservation or any other appropriate action, as may be necessary, prior to the deposit of the instrument of ratification of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union.

3

Original: French

For the Republic of Burundi:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of the Republic of Burundi reserves for its Government the right to take any measures it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any ITU Member States fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union and the annexes thereto, as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), or should reservations by other Member States jeopardize the proper functioning of its telecommunication/ICT services and networks.

4

Original: French

For the Republic of Niger:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of the Republic of Niger reserves for its Government the right to question any act or resolution that may be contrary to its interests.

Niger's reservation concerns in particular any instrument that runs counter to the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic, to national sovereignty or to its fundamental interests or telecommunication services.

Niger also reserves the right to make reservations to the Final Acts of this conference until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited.

5

Original: English

For the Republic of Suriname:

The delegation of the Republic of Suriname to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), in signing the Final Acts of this conference, declares, on behalf of its Government, that it reserves the right:

1 to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests, should other Members fail to observe the provisions of the instruments (Antalya, 2006) amending the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), or the annexes and protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries, or any failure to comply with the Constitution and Convention, jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services;

2 to enter reservations regarding any provisions of the Constitution or Convention which may be opposed to its basic law.

6

Original: English

For Thailand:

The delegation of Thailand reserves the right of its Government to take action that it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member States fail, in any way, to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), or the annexes and protocols attached thereto, or should any reservation made by any Member State jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

7

Original: English

For the Republic of San Marino:

In signing the Final Acts of the Constitution and the Convention of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of the Republic of San Marino reserves for its Government the right to take all measures which it deems necessary so as to protect its interests in the event that any Member of the Union fails to adhere to the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention or its Annexes, Additional Protocols and Administrative Regulations.

The same rights are also reserved to the Government of the Republic of San Marino towards reservations made by other Members which might interfere with, limit or jeopardize the correct functioning of the telecommunication services of the Republic of San Marino.

8

Original: French

For the Vatican City State:

The Vatican City State reserves the right to take all measures it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any member fail, in any way, to abide by the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union or should reservations expressed by other countries jeopardize its interests.

9

Original: Spanish

For the Republic of Honduras:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of Honduras reserves for its Government the right:

a) to take whatever actions it may consider necessary to protect and safeguard its national interests in accordance with its domestic law and with international law, should any Member State in any way fail or neglect to apply the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union or the respective resolutions, decisions, recommendations, annexes or protocols contained in the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);

b) to reject the establishment and application of any additional financial burden arising from any increase in the contributory unit other than as approved by this conference;

c) to make additional reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) between the date on which they are signed and the date on which they are ratified.

10

Original: English

For Malaysia:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) the delegation of Malaysia reserves for its Government the right to take such actions as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interest should certain members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should any member fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the instruments (Antalya, 2006) amending the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994, Minneapolis, 1998 and Marrakesh, 2002) or the annexes attached thereto, or should the consequences of reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunications services.

The delegation of Malaysia further reserves the right of its Government to make such additional reservations as may be necessary to the Final Acts adopted by the present conference up to the time of deposit of the appropriate instrument of ratification.

11

Original: English

For Vietnam:

On behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Vietnamese Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference 2006 (PP-06) declares:

1 It maintains the reservations made by Vietnam at the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (1982) and reaffirmed at the Nice (1989), Geneva (1992), Kyoto (1994), Minneapolis (1998) and Marrakesh (2002) Plenipotentiary Conferences.

2 It reserves for Vietnam the right to take any action, if necessary, to safeguard its interests should any other State Members in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution, Convention or Administrative Regulations and Appendices thereto of the International Telecommunication Union, or should reservations by other State Members jeopardize the sovereignty, interests and telecommunication services of the S.R. of Vietnam.

3 It reserves the right of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to express additional reservations at the time of ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and the Convention made at the seventeenth ITU Plenipotentiary Conference held in Antalya, Turkey.

12

Original: English

For Myanmar:

The Delegation of the Union of Myanmar, on signing the Final Acts of the International Telecommunication Union Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) declares for its Government the right:

1 to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member fail in any way to comply with the Final Acts of the International Telecommunication Union Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);

2 to reject the consequences of any reservations made to the Final Acts of the International Telecommunication Union Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) by other Governments which might give rise to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union or which might jeopardize its telecommunication services;

3 to make whatever reservations it shall deem appropriate in respect of any text in the Constitution and the Convention, their Annexes attached thereto, of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994), (Minneapolis, 1998), (Marrakesh, 2002) and (Antalya, 2006) which may directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty and interests.

13

Original: French

For the Republic of Guinea:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of the Republic of Guinea reserves for its Government the sovereign right to take any measure or action necessary in order to safeguard its national rights and interests should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the aforesaid Acts, or directly or indirectly jeopardize the interests of its telecommunication services or put the security of its national sovereignty at risk.

14

Original: English

For the Republic of Zimbabwe:

In signing the Final Acts of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the Zimbabwe delegation reserves for its Government the right to take such measures as it might deem necessary to safeguard its interests if any other country should in any way fail to respect the conditions specified in the Final Acts or if the reservations made by any other country should be prejudicial or detrimental to Zimbabwe's interests. In addition, Zimbabwe reserves the right to make appropriate specific reservations and statements prior to ratification of the Final Acts.

15

Original: English

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria:

The delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) (Antalya, 2006) in signing the Final Acts of this conference, reserves for its Government the right to make declarations and/or reservations until and up to the time of the deposit of her instrument of ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and the Convention of (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto 1994, Minneapolis 1998, Marrakesh 2002 and Antalya 2006) and the annexes and protocols thereto.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria further reserves the right to take any action she considers necessary to safeguard her interest should other Member States fail to observe the provisions of the instruments (Antalya, 2006) amending the ITU Constitution and Convention aforementioned, or, should their continued reservations and failures jeopardize or hinder the operation of the Nigerian telecommunication services.

16

Original: French

For the Gabonese Republic:

The delegation of the Gabonese Republic reserves for its Government the right:

1 to take any measures necessary to protect its interests should any Member States fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), or the amending instruments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) or the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), or should reservations by other Member States be likely to jeopardize the operation of its telecommunication or information and communication technology services;

2 to accept or not to accept any financial consequences that may result from such reservations;

3 to make any further reservations it may consider necessary up to the time of depositing its instruments of ratification.

17

Original: English

For the Republic of Indonesia:

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries confirm, through our signing of the present document, which forms part of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), that the delegation of the Republic of Indonesia have taken note of the following declarations and reservations made at the end of that Conference.

On behalf of the Republic of Indonesia, the delegation of the Republic of Indonesia to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006):

- reserves the right for its Government to take any action and preservation measures it deems necessary to safeguard its national interests should any provision of the Constitution, the Convention and the Resolutions, as well as any decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU (Antalya, 2006), directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty or be in contravention to the Constitution, Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Indonesia as well as the existing rights acquired by the Republic of Indonesia as a party to other treaties and conventions and any principles of international law;
- further reserves the right for its Government to take any action and preservation measures it deems necessary to safeguard its national interests should any Member in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) or should the consequences of reservations by any Member jeopardize its telecommunication services or result in an unacceptable increase of its contributory share towards defraying expenses of the Union.

18

Original: Spanish

For the Argentine Republic:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the Argentine delegation states that, having taken note of the declarations and reservations made by Member States, it reserves for its Government:

1 the right to take any measures, in accordance with its domestic legislation and with international law, that it may consider necessary to safeguard its national interests should other Member States fail to comply with the provisions contained in the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), or should reservations made by other Member States affect the telecommunication services of the Argentine Republic or its sovereign rights;

2 the right to make reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) between the date of signature of these Final Acts and the date of presentation of the instruments approving these Final Acts, pursuant to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969.

19

Original: Arabic

For the Kingdom of Bahrain:

The delegation of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) declares that the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain reserves its right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should other Member States fail to comply with the provisions adopted by this Conference to amend the Constitution and the Convention (Geneva, 1992) and the amendments thereto (Kyoto, 1994, Minneapolis, 1998, and Marrakesh, 2002) and the annexes thereto, or should they fail to defray the expenses of the Union, or should their reservations, now or in the future, or their failure to comply with the Constitution and the Convention, jeopardize the proper operation of the telecommunication services of the Kingdom of Bahrain, or lead to an increase in its share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

The delegation of the Kingdom of Bahrain further reserves for its Government the right to make any additional reservations to the Final Acts adopted by this Conference until such time as it has deposited its instrument of ratification of these Final Acts.

20

Original: Spanish

For the Republic of El Salvador:

The delegation of the Republic of El Salvador declares that it reserves for its Government the right:

- not to accept any financial measure which may entail unjustified increases in its contribution towards defraying the expenses of the International Telecommunication Union;
- to take any measures it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should other Members fail to comply with provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994, Minneapolis, 1998, Marrakesh, 2002, and Antalya, 2006), and the annexes and protocols to those instruments, or should reservations made by other Member States jeopardize its full sovereign rights or the proper functioning of its telecommunication services;
- to make, pursuant to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, additional reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) at any time it may think fit between the date of signature and the date of ratification of the international instruments constituting such Final Acts.

21

Original: English/Arabic

For the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:

The delegation of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), reserves for its Government the right:

1 to take such actions as it may consider necessary or to take any measures required to safeguard its rights and interests should other Member States fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the present Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), (Minneapolis, 1998), (Marrakesh, 2002), and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), or the annexes or the protocols and the resolutions attached thereto;

2 to protect its interests should certain Member States not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should the reservations by other Member States jeopardize the telecommunication services of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;

3 not to be bound by any provisions of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), which might directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty and be in contravention with the Constitution, Laws and Regulations of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; and

4 to make any other reservation or statement until such time as the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) are ratified by this Government.

22

Original: English

For the Republic of Maldives:

The delegation of the Republic of Maldives reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), and the annexes and protocols attached thereto, or should reservation by any Member of the Union jeopardize its telecommunication services, affect its sovereignty or lead to an increase in its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

The delegation of the Republic of Maldives further reserves the right of its Government to make such additional reservations as may be necessary to the Final Acts adopted by the present conference up to the time of deposit of the appropriate instrument of ratification.

23

Original: English/French

For the Republic of Poland:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) the delegation of the Republic of Poland declares on behalf of its Government:

1 that its accepts no consequence of the reservations made by other governments which might entail an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenditure of the Union;

2 that its reserves for its Government the right to take any steps it may consider necessary to safeguard its interest should any Members not contribute their share to defraying the expenditure of the Union or fail in any way whatever to comply with the provision of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union as amended by the Final Acts of this Conference, or if any reservations expressed by other countries would jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services;

3 that it also reserves for its Government the right to express specific reservations additional to the aforesaid Final Acts or to any other instrument arising from other relevant ITU conferences which has not yet been ratified until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited.

24

Original: French

For the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire:

In signing the Final Acts of this conference, the delegation of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire declares that it reserves for its Government the right:

1 to take any measures necessary to protect its interests should any Member States fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, as amended, or should reservations by other Member States be likely to jeopardize the operation of its telecommunication services;

2 to accept or not to accept any financial consequences that may result from such reservations;

3 to make any further reservations it may consider necessary up to the time of depositing its instruments of ratification.

25

Original: Spanish

For the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela:

The delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reserves for its Government the right to take such measures as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests, should any other present or future Members fail to comply with the provisions of the instruments (Antalya, 2006) amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994, Minneapolis, 1998, and Marrakesh, 2002), or the annexes or protocols thereto, or should reservations by other Members jeopardize the efficient operation of its telecommunication services.

Furthermore, it expresses its reservations with respect to any articles of the instruments (Antalya, 2006) amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994, Minneapolis, 1998, and Marrakesh, 2002), relating to arbitration as a means of settling disputes, in conformity with the international policy of the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in that regard.

26

Original: French

For the Togolese Republic:

In signing the Final Acts of the 2006 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-06), held from 6 to 24 November 2006 in Antalya (Turkey), the Togolese delegation makes the following declaration:

The signature of the Final Acts of PP-06 is done subject to a reservation in regard to any provisions of those Acts which may be prejudicial to the sovereignty of the Togolese Republic, to its laws or to the provisions of international conventions of which it is a signatory.

Similarly, the Togolese Republic reserves the right not to apply the provisions of the said Acts in regard to any party violating those provisions or failing to apply them in its relations with Togo.

27

Original: English

For the Federative Republic of Brazil:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the Brazilian delegation reserves for its Administration the right to take such measures as it might deem necessary to safeguard its interests if any Member State of the Union should in any way fail to respect the conditions specified in the Final Acts, or if the reservation made by any Member State should be prejudicial to the operation of telecommunications services in Brazil.

Furthermore, Brazil reserves the right to make additional specific declarations or reservations at the time of deposit of its notification to the International Telecommunication Union of its consent to be bound by the revisions to the Constitution and Convention and by the decisions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006).

28

Original: English

For Nepal:

The delegation of Nepal, on signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) declares for its Government the right:

1 to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member fail in any way to comply with the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006);

2 to reject the consequences of any reservations made to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) by other Governments which might give rise to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union or which might jeopardize its telecommunication services;

3 to make whatever reservations it shall deem appropriate in respect of any text in the Constitution and the Convention, their annexes attached thereto, of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994), (Minneapolis, 1998), (Marrakesh, 2002) and (Antalya, 2006) which may directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty and interests.

The delegation of Nepal further reserves the right of its Government to make such additional reservations as may be necessary to the Final Acts adopted by the present conference up to the time of deposit of the appropriate instrument of ratification.

29

Original: French/Arabic

For Tunisia:

In signing the Final Acts of the Seventeenth Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the Tunisian delegation makes the following declarations and reservations:

A The delegation of Tunisia reserves for its Government the right:

1) to take any measure it considers necessary to protect its interests should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and/or the Convention of the Union (Antalya, 2006);

2) to take any measures necessary to protect its interests, should reservations made or actions taken by other governments jeopardize the proper functioning of its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in the share it is to contribute towards defraying the expenses of the International Telecommunication Union;

3) to reject any provision of the said Constitution and Convention or of the annexes and protocols thereto which might directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty or be contrary to the Constitution or laws of the Republic of Tunisia;

4) to make any other declaration or reservation to the Final Acts adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) up to the date on which the respective instruments of ratification are deposited.

B In view of the absence from the Constitution and Convention of provisions which define relations between a Member State and Sector Members not under its authority, in the event of a dispute between Tunisia and such Sector Members, Tunisia reserves the right, for the settlement of that dispute, to request the application of Article 56 of the Constitution vis-à-vis any Member State to which the Sector Members concerned pertain.

C The signature of this document by the delegation of Tunisia shall not in any way represent implicit recognition of an ITU Member not previously recognized by Tunisia, or of all or parts of international agreements to which Tunisia has not expressly acceded.

30

Original: French

For France:

1 The French delegation reserves for its Government the right to take any measures that it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests in the event that certain Member States do not assume their share in defraying the expenses of the Union or fail in any manner to comply with the provisions of the amendments to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994, Minneapolis, 1998 and Marrakesh, 2002), adopted by the present Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), or should reservations made by other countries jeopardize the proper functioning of France's telecommunication services or entail an increase in its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

2 The French delegation formally declares that, with respect to France, the provisional or definitive application of the amendments to the Administrative Regulations of the Union as defined in Article 54 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Kyoto instruments (1994) and by the Minneapolis instruments (1998), shall be understood as being to the extent authorized under national law.

31

Original: English

For the Republic of Singapore:

The delegation of the Republic of Singapore reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Final Acts of the Antalya Plenipotentiary Conference, 2006, and the Annexes and Protocols attached thereto, or should reservation by any Member of the Union jeopardize the Republic of Singapore's telecommunication services, affect its sovereignty or lead to an increase in its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

32

Original: Arabic

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

The delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) declares that its Government reserves the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should other Member States fail to comply with the provisions adopted by this Conference to amend the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992) and their amendments (Kyoto, 1994, Minneapolis, 1998 and Marrakesh, 2002) and their annexes, or should they fail to defray the expenses of the Union, or should their reservations, now or in the future, or their failure to comply with the Constitution and the Convention, jeopardize the proper operation of the telecommunication services of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, or lead to an increase in its share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

The delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia further reserves for its Government the right to make any additional reservations it considers necessary to the Final Acts adopted by this conference until such time as it has deposited its instrument of ratification of the Final Acts.

33

Original: English

For Iceland, the Principality of Lichtenstein and Norway:

The delegations of the above-mentioned Member States of the European Economic Area declare that the above-mentioned Member States of the of the European Economic Area will apply the instruments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) in accordance with their obligations under the Treaty establishing the European Economic Area.

34

Original: Spanish

For Mexico:

The Mexican delegation, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union adopted in Antalya, Turkey, 2006, reserves the right:

1 To adopt and take whatever measures it considers necessary to safeguard its sovereign decisions should any other Member State in any way fail to comply with or fail to apply the provisions contained in the basic texts of the Union, the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union.

2 To express, in accordance with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, further reservations to these Acts at any time it may deem appropriate between the date of signing of these Acts and the date of their ratification, in accordance with the procedures established in its domestic legislation.

3 Not to consider itself bound by any provision of these Acts which restrict or are liable to restrict its right to express such reservations as it deems relevant.

4 To adopt and take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests regarding the use of frequency bands for radiocommunication services and the associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit for the provision of its telecommunication services, should the procedures involved result in delay to or obstruction of their full use in a way that causes it harm, whether *per se* or by act of other Member States.

5 To reject the establishment and application of any additional burden, including financial, over and above the contributory unit adopted by this conference and which may cause harm to the national interest.

6 Further, the Government of Mexico maintains and reaffirms, as if they were repeated here in full, the reservations it made at the time of signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002); the reservations it made upon the adoption and revision of the Administrative Regulations referred to in Article 4 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union; and all reservations made by it in respect of other treaties directly relating to telecommunications.

35

Original: English/Arabic

For the Republic of Iraq:

The delegation of the Republic of Iraq, on signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) reserves for its Government the right:

1 to take whatever measures it considers necessary to protect and safeguard its sovereign rights should other Member States fail to comply with or to apply the provisions contained in the Union's basic instruments, resolutions, recommendations and annexes making up the Final Acts of this conference;

2 to make, under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, any reservations to the above-mentioned Final Acts at any time it sees fit between the date of their signature and the date of their ratification;

3 to enter reservations regarding any provisions of the Constitution and Convention which may be opposed to the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq and its basic law;

4 to protect its interests should certain Member States not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should the reservations by other Member States jeopardize the telecommunication services of the Republic of Iraq;

5 not to accept any consequences of reservations likely to lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying Union expenditure.

36

Original: French

For Belgium:

Signature by members of the delegation shall be equally binding on the French Community, the Flemish Community and the German-speaking community.

37

Original: English

For the Federated States of Micronesia:

The Federated States of Micronesia refers to the declarations and reservations contained in conference Document 228 reserving their right to take such action as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests with respect to application of the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (1999 Edition), and any amendments thereto. The Federated States of Micronesia reserves the right to take whatever measures it deems necessary to safeguard its interests in response to such actions.

38

Original: English

For Portugal:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of Portugal declares on behalf of its Government:

a) that it accepts no consequences of the reservations made by other governments which might entail an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenditure of the Union;

b) that it reserves for its Government the right to take any steps it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Members not contribute their share to defraying the expenditure of the Union or fail in any way whatever to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union as amended by the Final Acts of this conference, or if any reservations expressed by other countries were to jeopardize to proper operation of its telecommunication services;

c) that it also reserves for its Government the right to express additional specific reservations to these Final Acts or to any other instrument arising from other relevant ITU conferences which has not yet been ratified until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited.

39

Original: French

For the Republic of Mali:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of the Republic of Mali reserves for its Government the sovereign right to take whatever measures or actions may be necessary to safeguard its rights and national interests should any Member State or Sector Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the said Acts, or directly or indirectly jeopardize the interests of its telecommunication/ICT services or put the security of its national sovereignty at risk.

40

Original: French

For Germany:

1 The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member State fail to defray its share of the expenses of the Union, or fail in any other way to comply with the provisions of the instruments (Antalya, 2006) amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994, Minneapolis, 1998, and Marrakesh, 2002), or should reservations by other Member States be likely to increase the share it is to contribute towards defraying the expenses of the Union or jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services.

2 With regard to Article 4 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that it maintains the reservations made on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany at the time of signing the Administrative Regulations mentioned in that Article 4.

41

Original: English

For the State of Israel:

1 The Government of the State of Israel hereby declares its right:

a) to take any action it deems necessary to protect its interests and to safeguard the operation of its telecommunication services, should they be affected by the decisions or resolutions of this conference or by the declarations or reservations made by other Member States;

b) to take any action to safeguard its interests should any Member State fail to comply with the requirements of the ITV Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) or the annexes and protocols attached thereto; or should declarations or reservations made by other Member States appear to be detrimental to the operation of its telecommunication services.

2 The Government of the State of Israel refers to ITU Resolution 99 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) and states its position that the interpretation and application of this resolution by all concerned must be in accordance with and subject to any existing or future bilateral agreements or arrangements between Israel and the Palestinian side. Furthermore, Israel shall interpret and apply this resolution in accordance with and subject to applicable Israeli law.

3 The Government of the State of Israel reserves the right to amend the foregoing reservations and declarations and to make any further reservations and declarations it may consider necessary up to the time of depositing its instrument of ratification of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006).

42

Original: Spanish

For Nicaragua:

The Nicaraguan delegation, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), reserves for its Government the right:

a) to take whatever measures it considers necessary to protect and safeguard its national interests in accordance with its domestic law and with international law should any Member State fail in any way to comply with or cease to apply the provisions contained in the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union or in the resolutions, decisions, recommendations, annexes and protocols making up the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);

b) to reject the establishment and application of any additional financial burden for Nicaragua arising from an increase in the contributory unit other than as approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);

c) to make additional reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), between the date of signature and the date of ratification thereof by the Government of Nicaragua.

43

Original: English

For the Republic of India:

1 In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of the Republic of India does not accept any financial implications for its Government resulting from any reservations that might be made by any Member on matters pertaining to the finances of the Union.

2 The delegation of the Republic of India further reserves the right of its Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard and protect its interests in the event of any Member failing in any way to comply with one or more provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and amendments made thereto by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), or the Administrative Regulations.

44

Original: English

For Malawi:

The delegation of the Republic of Malawi hereby declares on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Malawi that it:

1 reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interests should any other country not observe the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and any amendments made thereto by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and/or any other instruments associated therewith;

2 will not accept any consequences resulting from any reservation made by any country, and reserves the right to take any action it deems fit.

45

Original: English

For the Czech Republic:

The delegation of the Czech Republic reserves for its Government the right to take any action as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should any Member State fail to comply with the provisions of the 2006 Antalya instruments further amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as already amended by the 1994 Kyoto, 1998 Minneapolis and 2002 Marrakesh instruments, or should reservations by other Member States be likely to increase the share of the Czech Republic in defraying the expenses of the Union or jeopardize its telecommunication services.

46

Original: English

For the Republic of Botswana:

The delegation of the Republic of Botswana hereby declares on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Botswana that it:

1 reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interests should any other country not observe the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and any amendments made thereto by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and/or any other instruments associated therewith;

2 will not accept any consequences resulting from any reservation made by any country, and reserves the right to take any action it deems fit.

47

Original: English

For the Republic of South Africa:

The delegation of the Republic of South Africa (RSA), in signing the Final Acts, reserves its Government's right:

1 to take any such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the instruments (Antalya, 2006) amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), or should reservations by such Members directly or indirectly affect the operation of its telecommunication services or its sovereignty;

2 further, the delegation of the Republic of South Africa (RSA), reserves the right of its Government to make such additional reservations as may be necessary up to and including the time of ratification by the Republic of South Africa of the instruments (Antalya, 2006) amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002).

48

Original: English

For the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it may consider necessary to safeguard its interest, should any member fail in any way to comply with the provision of the instruments amending the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and the annexes attached thereto, or should the reservations made by other Members of the Union directly or indirectly jeopardize the interests of its telecommunication services, its national security or its sovereignty.

49

Original: English

For Mongolia:

The delegation of Mongolia reserves for its Government the right to make any statement or reservation when ratifying the instruments amending the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) and the right to take any action it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should any member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, or should reservations made by other countries jeopardize the operation of the telecommunication services of Mongolia or lead to an increase in its annual contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union.

50

Original: English

For the Slovak Republic:

The delegation of the Slovak Republic reserves for its Government the right to take any action as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should any Member State fail to comply with the provisions of the 2006 Antalya instruments further amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as already amended by the 1994 Kyoto, 1998 Minneapolis and 2002, Marrakesh instruments, or should reservations by other Member States be likely to increase the share of the Slovak Republic in defraying the expenses of the Union or jeopardize its telecommunication services.

51

Original: English/French/Spanish

For the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Cyprus, Denmark, Spain, the Republic of Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, the Republic of Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic, Romania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Slovenia and Sweden:

The delegations of the Member States of the European Union and of the Acceding Countries Bulgaria and Romania declare that the Member States of the European Union and the Acceding Countries Bulgaria and Romania will apply the instruments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) in accordance with their obligations under the Treaty establishing the European Community.

52

Original: French

For the Republic of Senegal:

Having noted the declarations made by other Member States, the delegation of the Republic of Senegal, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), reserves for its Government:

1 the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its national interests should any Member of the Union fail to comply in whatsoever manner with the provisions of the Constitution or the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; and Antalya, 2006) or the provisions, annexes and Administrative Regulations attached thereto; or should the consequences of reservations made by other Member States directly or indirectly jeopardize the telecommunication services of Senegal or impair the sovereign rights of Senegal;

2 the right not to be bound by revisions of the Administrative Regulations, whether partial or complete revisions, adopted subsequent to the date of signature of these Final Acts, unless it has specifically notified the International Telecommunication Union of its consent thereto;

3 the right not to accept any financial measure liable to lead to an unjustified increase of its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

53

Original: Spanish

For the Republic of Paraguay:

The delegation of the Republic of Paraguay, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) of the International Telecommunication Union, declares that it reserves for its Government the right to make, under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, reservations to these Final Acts at any time it may think fit between the date of signature and the date of ratification of the international instruments constituting such Final Acts.

54

Original: French

For the Republic of Cameroon:

In signing these Final Acts, the Republic of Cameroon reserves the right:

1 to take all necessary measures to safeguard its interests should:

- a Member State fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and subsequent amendments thereto adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; and Antalya, 2006);
- reservations entered by other Member States impair those interests;

2 to enter, until the time of deposit of the instruments of ratification, any additional reservations it may deem necessary.

55

Original: Spanish

For Ecuador:

The delegation of Ecuador, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), reserves for its Government the right to take any measures it may deem necessary, pursuant to its sovereign right and under national and international law, should its interests be impaired by failure on the part of other Member States to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; and Antalya, 2006), especially the provisions of Article 44 of the Constitution, to safeguard the rights it shares with the other Member States of the Andean Community in regard to the frequencies and orbital position at 67° West of the "Simón Bolívar A" and "Simón Bolívar 2A" satellite networks.

56

Original: Spanish

For Spain:

1 The Spanish delegation declares, on behalf of its Government, that it does not accept any declaration or reservation expressed by other governments which might imply an increase in its financial obligations.

2 The Spanish delegation reserves for the Kingdom of Spain the right, under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969, to express reservations to the Final Acts adopted by the present conference up to the time of deposit of the appropriate instrument of ratification.

57

Original: English

For the Syrian Arab Republic:

The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) declares, on behalf of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, that it reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interest should a Member fail in any way to observe the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), or should the reservations made by such a Member, now or in the future, when acceding to or ratifying the above-mentioned instruments, jeopardize Syria's telecommunication services or lead to an increase in Syria's share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

The Syrian Arab Republic further reserves the right to make any additional reservations it considers necessary to the Final Acts adopted by this conference up to the time of deposit of ratification of the Final Acts.

58

Original: Spanish

For the Republic of Colombia:

On signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of the Republic of Colombia:

1 states that it reserves for its Government the right:

a) to take any action consistent with its domestic law and with international law that it may deem necessary to safeguard its national interests should any other Members fail to comply with the provisions contained in the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), or should any reservations by representatives of other States jeopardize the telecommunication services of the Republic of Colombia or its full sovereign rights;

b) to make reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), pursuant to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, at any time it sees fit between the date of signature and the date of possible ratification of the international instruments constituting those Final Acts. Accordingly, it shall not be bound by any rules restricting the sovereign right to make reservations only to the time of signing the Final Acts of conferences and other meetings of the Union;

2 reaffirms, in their essence, Reservations Nos. 40 and 79 made at the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979), Reservation No. 50 made at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and Reservation No. 64 made at the World Radiocommunication Conference (Istanbul, 2000) with respect to the new provisions modifying or amending the Constitution, the Convention and other instruments of the International Telecommunication Union, contained in the documents of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);

3 declares that the Republic of Colombia considers itself bound by the instruments of the International Telecommunication Union, including the provisions amending the Constitution, the Convention, the protocols and the Administrative Regulations, only insofar as it has expressly and duly consented to be bound by each of the aforesaid international instruments, and subject to completion of the applicable constitutional procedures. Accordingly, it does not agree to be bound by any presumed or tacit consent;

4 declares that, under its Constitution, its Government is unable to give provisional effect to the international instruments which constitute the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and other instruments of the Union, owing to the content and nature of such instruments;

5 declares that it agreed to the suppression of Resolution 87 in the sense that prevailed in the deliberations, it being understood that additional provisions are not required in order to specify in the Radio Regulations the responsibilities of a notifying administration when it acts on behalf of a group of administrations, and in that capacity is the depository and custodian of the orbit-spectrum resource rights belonging to the said group of administrations, and is therefore the guarantor that the resource is exploited in accordance with the conditions laid down by the administrations to which those rights belong.

59

Original: English/Arabic

For the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the State of Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Republic of Sudan and Tunisia:

The above-mentioned delegations to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) declare that the signature and possible ratification by their respective Governments of the Final Acts of this conference, should not be valid for the Union Member under the name "Israel", and in no way whatsoever imply its recognition by these Governments.

60

Original: English

For Turkey:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of the Republic of Turkey:

1 reserves for its Government the right to take any action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member State, in any way, fail to comply with the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), and as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), and as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and as further amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) or the annexes or protocols thereto, or should any reservation made by any Member State jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union.

2 reserves for its Government the right, if necessary, to make further reservations to the present Final Acts.

3 declares on behalf of its Government that it accepts no consequences of any reservation which would lead to an increase in the share it contributes to defraying the expenses of the Union.

4 formally declares that reservations previously made with regard to the Constitution, Convention and Administrative Regulations of the Union shall prevail unless declared otherwise.

61

Original: English

For the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania:

At the time of signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegations of the above-mentioned countries:

1 reserve for their Governments the right to take any action they consider necessary to safeguard their interests should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), or the annexes or protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by any Member of the Union jeopardize their telecommunication services;

2 that they also reserve for their Governments the right to express specific reservations additional to the aforesaid Final Acts or to any other instrument arising from other relevant ITU conferences which has not yet been ratified until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited.

62

Original: English/Arabic

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the State of Kuwait, Lebanon and the Kingdom of Morocco:

When signing the present Final Acts, the above-mentioned delegations to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) declare that, due to the lack of provisions in the Constitution and the Convention defining the relationship between a Member State and Sector Members that are not under its authority, in case of a dispute between one of the undersigned Member States and Sector Members, that Member State reserves the right to apply Article 56 of the Constitution in respect to the concerned Member State to resolve the dispute.

63

Original: Spanish

For Chile:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of Chile, having taken note of the declarations of other countries, reserves for its government the right:

a) to accept or reject any or all provisions agreed upon at this conference, if it believes that they affect its national or international interests, or sovereign rights ordained in the Chilean Constitution or in law;

b) to take whatever measures it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should other countries fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and successive amendments thereto.

64

Original: English/Chinese

For the People's Republic of China:

The delegation of the People's Republic of China, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), reserves for its Government the right to take any actions as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member States fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998),the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) or the annexes thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its interest.

65

Original: English

For Ghana:

The delegation of Ghana makes the following additional declarations on behalf of its Government:

1 that it accepts no consequence of the reservations made by other governments which might entail an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenditure of the Union;

2 that it reserves for its Government the right to take any steps it may consider necessary to safeguard its interest should any Member not contribute their share to defraying the expenditure of the Union or fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union as amended by the Final Acts of this conference, or if any reservations expressed by other countries were to jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services;

3 that it reserves for its Government the right to express specific reservations additional to the aforesaid Final Acts or to any other instrument arising from other relevant ITU conferences which has not yet been ratified until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited;

4 that it also reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it may consider necessary to safeguard its interest, should any member fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the instruments amending the Constitution and the Convention as adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and the annexes attached thereto, or should the reservations made by other Members of the Union directly or indirectly jeopardize the interests of its telecommunication services, its national security or its sovereignty.

66

Original: Russian

For the Republic of Armenia, the Azerbaijani Republic, the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Ukraine:

The delegations of the above-mentioned countries reserve for their respective Governments the right to make any statement or reservation when ratifying the instruments amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), and the right to take any action they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests should any Member State of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, or should reservations made by other countries jeopardize the operation of the telecommunication services of the above-mentioned countries or lead to an increase in their annual contributions to defraying the expenses of the Union.

67

Original: Russian

For the Republic of Belarus:

The Republic of Belarus reserves for its Government the right to make any statement or reservation when ratifying the instruments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, and the right to take any action it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, or should reservations made by other countries jeopardize the operation of the telecommunication services of the Republic of Belarus or lead to an increase in the annual contribution of the Republic of Belarus to defraying the expenses of the Union.

68

Original: English

For the Republic of Serbia:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of the Republic of Serbia declares on behalf of its Government:

1 that it accepts no consequence of the reservations made by other countries which might entail an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union;

2 that it reserves for its Government the right to take any action it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State not contribute their share to defraying the expenses of the Union, or should any Member State fail in any way whatever to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Kyoto (1994), Minneapolis (1998), Marrakesh (2002) and Antalya (2006) instruments or their Annexes, or the Protocols or the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) attached thereto, or should reservations expressed by other countries jeopardize the proper operation of telecommunication services in Serbia;

3 that it reserves for its Administration the right to regulate telecommunications on its entire territory;

4 that it also reserves for its Government the right to express specific reservations additional to the aforementioned Final Acts or to any other instrument arising from other relevant ITU conferences which has not yet been ratified until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited.

69

Original: English

For the Arab Republic of Egypt:

In the name of God, most merciful, most compassionate.

The delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), on the signing of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), reserves for its Government the right:

1 to take any action or any measure that it may deem appropriate to safeguard its right and interests, should any other member fail to comply with the provisions contained in the Final Acts (Antalya, 2006), or should any reservation by representatives of other States jeopardize telecommunication services or ICT services of the Arab Republic of Egypt, its national security or its full sovereign rights or lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the International Telecommunication Union;

2 not to be bound by any provision of the Constitution or the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) which may directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty and be in contradiction with the constitution, laws or regulations of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

3 to make, under the Vienna Convention of the laws of treaties of 1969 any other statements or reservations to the above-mentioned Final Acts adopted by the present conference (Antalya, 2006) until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited.

70

Original: English

For the United States of America:

1 The United States of America refers to the provisions on reservations of Article 32B of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and notes that in considering the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the United States of America may find it necessary to make additional reservations or declarations. The United States of America also wishes to reiterate its concerns, as reflected in the summary minutes of the Plenary, with respect to certain procedures that were followed during committee proceedings. Accordingly, the United States of America reserves the right to make additional reservations or declarations at the time of deposit of its instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and the Convention (Geneva, 1992) which are adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006).

The United States of America reiterates and incorporates by reference all reservations and declarations made at world administrative conferences and world radiocommunication conferences prior to signature of these Final Acts.

The United States of America does not, by signature to or by any subsequent ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and Convention adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), consent to be bound by the Administrative Regulations adopted prior to the date of signature of these Final Acts. Nor shall the United States of America be deemed to have consented to be bound by revisions of the Administrative Regulations, whether partial or complete, adopted subsequent to the date of signature of these Final Acts, without specific notification to the International Telecommunication Union of its consent to be bound.

2 The United States of America, recalling the principles of accountability, responsibility and transparency that are fundamental to United Nations reform, notes that it is essential that the International Telecommunication Union, in carrying out the mandates of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) adhere to those principles in order to achieve lasting reform.

3 The United States of America refers to its Statement 92 made at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and states that it will interpret Resolution 99 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) in accordance with relevant international agreements, including agreements between Israel and the Palestinians.

71

Original: English

For Canada:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of Canada reserves for its Government the right to make declarations or reservations when depositing its instrument of ratification for the amendments adopted at this conference to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and the amendments thereto. Canada further reiterates and incorporates by reference all reservations and declarations made at world radiocommunication conferences prior to signature of these Final Acts.

72

Original: English

For Australia:

The delegation of Australia to the Plenipotentiary Conference hereby declares that it reserves for its Government the right to make declarations or reservations before or at the time of depositing an instrument of ratification for the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union held in Antalya on 6 to 24 November 2006, in accordance with Article 32B of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union done at Geneva on 22 December 1992.

73

Original: English/French/Spanish

For the Federal Republic of Germany, the Principality of Andorra, Austria, the Azerbaijani Republic, Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Cyprus, the Vatican City State, the Republic of Croatia, Denmark, the Republic of Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, the Republic of Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, the Republic of Latvia, the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Republic of Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Republic of Moldova, Norway, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic, Romania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Serbia, Sweden, the Confederation of Switzerland and Turkey:

At the time of signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the delegations of the mentioned countries formally declare that they maintain the declarations and reservations made by their countries when signing the Final Acts of previous treaty-making Conferences of the Union as if they were made in full at this Plenipotentiary Conference.

74

Original: English

For the Republic of Croatia:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of the Republic of Croatia declares on behalf of its Government:

1 that it accepts no consequence of the reservations made by other countries which might entail an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union;

2 that it reserves for its Government the right to take any action it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State not contribute their share to defraying the expenses of the Union, or should any Member State fail in any way whatever to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Kyoto (1994), Minneapolis (1998), Marrakesh (2002) and Antalya (2006) instruments or their Annexes, or the Protocols or the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) attached thereto, or should reservations expressed by other countries jeopardize the proper operation of telecommunication services in Croatia;

3 that it also reserves for its Government the right to express specific reservations additional to the aforementioned Final Acts or to any other instrument arising from other relevant ITU conferences which has not yet been ratified until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited.

The delegation of the Republic of Croatia further declares that the Republic of Croatia, as a candidate country for future membership of the European Union, will apply the Acts adopted under the Constitution and the Convention of ITU, but from the date of its accession to the European Community the application of those Acts will be subject to obligations under the Treaty establishing the European Community.

75

Original: English

For the Republic of Montenegro:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of the Republic of Montenegro declares on behalf of its Government:

1 that it accepts no consequence of the reservations made by other countries which might entail an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union;

2 that it reserves for its Government the right to take any action it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State not contribute their share to defraying the expenses of the Union, or should any Member State fail in any way whatever to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Kyoto (1994), Minneapolis (1998), Marrakesh (2002) and Antalya (2006) instruments or their Annexes, or the Protocols or the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) attached thereto, or should reservations expressed by other countries jeopardize the proper operation of telecommunication services in Montenegro;

3 that it also reserves for its Government the right to express specific reservations additional to the afore-mentioned Final Acts or to any other instrument arising from other relevant ITU conferences which has not yet been ratified until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited.

76

Original: English

For the Republic of the Sudan:

The delegation of the Republic of the Sudan to the Plenipotentiary Conference of International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) declares, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan, that it reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interests should a Member fail in any way to observe the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 19992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), or should the reservations made by such a Member jeopardize Sudan's telecommunication services or lead to an increase in Sudan's share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

The Republic of the Sudan further reserves the right to make any additional reservations it considers necessary to the Final Acts adopted by this conference up to the time of deposit the ratification of the Final Acts.

77

Original: English

For Japan:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), subject to formal ratification, the delegation of Japan reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), or the annexes thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its interests in any way.

78

Original: English

For the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of Allah, the merciful, the compassionate,

The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on signing the Final Acts of the 17th Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) reserves for its Government the right:

1 to take such action as it may consider necessary or to take any measure required to safeguard its rights and interests, should other Member States fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Final Acts of the 17th Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006);

2 to protect its interests should other Member States not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should the reservations by other Member States jeopardize the telecommunication services of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

3 not to be bound by any provision of the Final Acts of the 17th Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006) which may directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty and be in contravention with the Constitution, Laws and Regulations of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

79

Original: English

For the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Resolution 102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006)

1 The Islamic Republic of Iran decided to join the consensus on the revised Resolution 102, as it entails, to a fairly acceptable extent, the opportunity for all governments to exercise their sovereign right over international public policy issues related to the Internet. The Resolution can further assist all governments to seek ways and means of playing their role, on an equal footing, in the area of public policies related to the governance of the Internet's critical resources. This partly reflects the wish of the international community expressed in the WSIS final documents and augurs well for the future of our work in such areas.

2 The Tunis Agenda, among others, provides that a process of enhanced cooperation to be started by the UN Secretary-General by the end of the first quarter of 2006, as well as by relevant organizations "to enable governments on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet".

3 We are glad to note that paragraph 4 of Resolution 102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), under "*resolves to instruct the Secretary-General*", instructs the ITU Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for ITU to play an active and constructive role in the UNSG's process towards enhanced cooperation. Preparations on the ITU's part depends to a great extent on the UN Secretary-General's much-anticipated decision on commencing the required process or any report by him on steps taken towards that direction.

4 What in particular convinces us concerning the current resolution is the fact that it recognizes that ITU should commence a process towards enhanced cooperation. The resolution, more importantly, envisages the concrete necessary steps that should be taken within the ITU towards that end.

5 The above activities, to our mind are among the priority areas in the work of the ITU in the period leading to the next plenipotentiary conference. We wish to flag that we anticipate necessary resources to be allocated to these activity areas of high importance.

80

Original: Spanish

For Cuba:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of the Republic of Cuba declares as follows:

- In the face of the continuing interventionist practice by the Government of the United States of America of directing radio and television transmissions towards Cuban territory for political and destabilizing purposes, in open violation of the provisions and principles that govern telecommunications throughout the world, especially those aimed at facilitating peaceful relations, international cooperation among peoples and economic and social development, and to the detriment of the normal operation and development of Cuba's own radiocommunication services which are victims of the harmful interference produced by those emissions, the Cuban Administration reserves the right to take whatever measures it may deem necessary and appropriate.

- The consequences of any actions that the Cuban Administration might find itself obliged to take in defence of its national sovereignty on account of the underhand behaviour of the Government of the United States of America will be the sole responsibility of that Government.
- Cuba in no way recognizes the notification, registration or use of frequencies by the Government of the United States of America in that part of Cuban territory in the province of Guantánamo which the United States is occupying illegally by force, contrary to the express will of the people and the Government of Cuba, and which has become a centre for the arbitrary detention of prisoners in which one of the most abominable systematic mass violations of human rights of the modern era is being perpetrated.
- It reserves for its Government the right to take whatever measures it may consider necessary to protect its interests should any other Member State fail to comply in any way with the provisions of the instruments (Antalya, 2006) amending the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994, Minneapolis, 1998, and Marrakesh, 2002), or with the Administrative Regulations, or should reservations by other Member States in any way jeopardize Cuba's telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contribution towards defraying the expenses of the Union.
- It does not accept the Optional Protocol on the settlement of disputes with respect to the present Constitution, Convention and Administrative Regulations.
- It reserves for its Government the right to make any further declaration or reservation that may be necessary at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006).

81

Original: English

For the Republic of Cyprus:

The delegation of the Republic of Cyprus reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any Members of the Union not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should they fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention (Geneva 1992) and/or annexes and protocols thereof, as amended by the Kyoto 1994 Instrument, the Minneapolis 1998 Instrument, the Marrakesh 2002 Instrument and the Antalya 2006 Instrument or should reservations by other countries be liable to cause an increase in its contributory share in defraying Union expenses, or jeopardize its telecommunication services, or should any other action taken or intended to be taken or any omission by any person, physical or juridical directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty.

The delegation of the Republic of Cyprus further reserves for its Government the right to make any other declarations or reservations until and up to the time that the Antalya 2006 Instruments amending the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and Kyoto 1994 Instruments and Minneapolis 1998 Instruments and Marrakesh 2002 Instruments are ratified by the Republic of Cyprus.

82

Original: English

For Papua New Guinea:

The delegation of Papua New Guinea, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), reserves:

1 for its Government the right to take such measures as it might deem necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006), and the annexes and protocols attached thereto, or should reservation by any Member State of the Union jeopardize Papua New Guinea's telecommunication services, affect its sovereignty or interests, or lead to an increase in its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union;

2 for its Government the right to make such additional declarations or reservations as may be necessary prior to ratification of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006).

83

Original: English

For New Zealand:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the New Zealand delegation reserves for its Government the right to take such measures as it might deem necessary to safeguard its interests if any other country should in any way fail to respect the conditions specified in the Final Acts or if the reservations made by any other country should be prejudicial or detrimental to New Zealand's interests. In addition, New Zealand reserves the right to make appropriate specific reservations and statements prior to ratification of the Final Acts.

84

Original: French

For the Republic of Chad:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of the Republic of Chad reserves for its Government the sovereign right to take whatever measures or actions may be necessary to safeguard its rights and national interests should any Member State or Sector Member of the Union fail in any way, directly or indirectly, to respect its interests and its telecommunication/ICT services or put the security of its national sovereignty at risk.

Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-06)
Antalya, 6-24 November 2006

PLENARY MEETING

Document 180-E
24 November 2006

ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

85

Original: Spanish

For the Republic of Equatorial Guinea:

On signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, having read each and every declaration made by the Administrations, declares in addition that it reserves the right to take whatever measures are deemed necessary to protect its interests should any Member State fail to comply in any manner with the provisions contained in the Convention and Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union and the annexes thereto. It further declares that it shall accept no declaration or reservation by any Administration entailing an increase in its financial obligations to the International Telecommunication Union.

86

Original: French

For the Principality of Monaco:

The delegation of the Principality of Monaco, having noted all the reservations and declarations contained in Document 179 of 24 November 2006, reserves for its Government the right to take any measures it deems necessary to protect its interests should any Member State fail to defray the expenses of the Union or to comply, in any manner whatsoever, with the provisions of the amendments to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; and Marrakesh, 2002), adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), or should the effect of the reservations expressed in the aforementioned Document 179 be to jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services, as authorized by the domestic legislation of the Principality of Monaco or by the treaty-based international law applicable to it, or to entail an increase in its contributory share for defraying the Union's expenses.

87

Original: Arabic/English

For the State of Kuwait:

Having examined the declarations and reservations contained in Document 179 of the Conference, the delegation of the State of Kuwait, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), reserves for its Government the right to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should other countries fail to observe the provisions adopted by this Conference to amend the Constitution and the Convention (Geneva, 1992) and their amendments (Kyoto, 1994, Minneapolis, 1998 and Marrakesh, 2002) and their annexes, or should they fail to defray the expenses of the Union, or should their reservations, now or in the future, or their failure to comply with the Constitution and the Convention, jeopardize the proper operation of the telecommunication services in the State of Kuwait, or lead to an increase in its share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

88

Original: English

For Republic of Korea:

Having examined the declarations and reservations contained in Document 179 of the Conference, the delegation of the Republic of Korea reserves for its Government the right to take such measures as it might deem necessary to safeguard its interests if any other country should in any way fail to respect the conditions specified in the Final Acts or if the reservations made by any other country should be prejudicial or detrimental to the interests of the Republic of Korea. In addition, the Republic of Korea reserves the right to make appropriate specific reservations and statements prior to ratification of the Final Acts.

89

Original: English

For the Kingdom of Swaziland:

Having considered declarations contained in Document 179, the delegation of the Kingdom of Swaziland declares on behalf of its Government:

1 it reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interests should any other country not observe the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and any amendments made thereto by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and/or any other instruments associated therewith;

2 will not accept any consequences resulting from any reservation made by any country, and reserves the right to take any action it deems fit.

90

Original: English

For the State of Israel:

Declaration No. 59 made by certain Member States in respect of the Final Acts, contravenes the principles and purposes of the International Telecommunication Union, and is therefore devoid of legal validity.

The Government of the State of Israel wishes to put on record that it rejects this aforesaid declaration, which politicizes and undermines the work of the ITU.

Should any Member State that has made the foregoing declaration act toward Israel in a manner, which violates Israel's rights as a Member State of the ITU, or breaches such Member State's obligations toward Israel as such, the State of Israel reserves its right to act toward such Member State in a reciprocal fashion.

91

Original: French

For the Republic of Rwanda:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of the Republic of Rwanda, having examined the declarations contained in Document 179, reserves the right for its Government to take any measures it deems necessary to protect its interests, in accordance with national legislation and the international treaties to which Rwanda is party, should any ITU Member State fail to observe, in any manner whatsoever, the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union or should the reservations expressed by other countries be prejudicial to its interests.

92

Original: English

For the Independent State of Samoa:

Having considered the declarations contained in Document 179 of the Conference, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of Samoa reserves for its Government the right to take such measures as it might deem necessary to safeguard its interests if any other country should in any way fail to respect the conditions specified in the Final Acts or if the reservations made by any other country should be prejudicial or detrimental to Samoa's interests.

The delegation of Samoa further reserves the right of its Government to make such additional reservations as may be necessary to the Final Acts adopted by the present Conference up to the time of deposit of the appropriate instrument of ratification.

93

Original: English

For Turkey:

Having examined the declarations and reservations contained in Document 179 of the Conference, the delegation of the Republic of Turkey, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) declares that it reserves its Government's right, if necessary, to make further reservations to the present Final Acts and it will implement the provisions of the Final Acts only to the State parties with which it has diplomatic relations.

94

Original: English

For Canada:

Having noted the declarations and reservations contained in Document 179 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of Canada further reserves on behalf of its Government the right to take whatever measures it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should other Member States fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and successive amendments thereto, or the Administrative Regulations particularly to those pertaining to the use of radio frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit.

95

Original: English

For the Republic of Slovenia:

Having examined the declarations and reservations contained in Document 179 of the Conference, the delegation of the Republic of Slovenia reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should any Member State fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the amending instruments (Minneapolis, 1998, or Marrakesh, 2002, or Antalya, 2006), or the annexes or protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries be liable to cause an increase in its contributory shares in defraying the Union expenses, or, finally, should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

96

Original: English

For the Republic of Kenya:

The delegation of the Republic of Kenya declares that:

Having noted the declarations and reservations contained in Document 179 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of the Republic of Kenya reserves on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Kenya, the right to take whatever measures it may consider necessary to safeguard its interest should other Member States fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and successive amendments thereto, and the Administrative Regulations, including the annexes and protocols of these instruments, or should reservations made by other members jeopardize its full sovereign rights or the proper functioning of telecommunications services in the Republic of Kenya.

Further, the Republic of Kenya reserves the right to make additional specific declarations or reservations at the time of deposit of its notification to the International Telecommunication Union of its consent to be bound by the revisions to the Constitution and Convention and by the decisions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006).

97

Original: English

For Jamaica:

Having examined the reservations and declarations contained in Document 179 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the Jamaican delegation reserves for its Government the right to take such measures as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests if any other country should in any way fail to respect the conditions specified in the Final Acts or if subsequent reservations made by any other country should be prejudicial or detrimental to Jamaica's interests. In addition, Jamaica reserves the right to make appropriate specific reservations as may be necessary to the Final Acts adopted by the present Conference up to the deposit of the appropriate instrument of ratification.

98

Original: English/French/Spanish

For the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Croatia, Denmark, the Republic of Estonia, Finland, France, the Republic of Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Japan, the Principality of Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, New Zealand, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic, Romania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Slovenia, Sweden, the Confederation of Switzerland, Turkey:

The delegations of the mentioned States, referring to the declaration made by the Republic of Colombia (No. 58), inasmuch as this and any similar statement refers to the Bogotá Declaration of 3 December 1976 by equatorial countries and to the claims of those countries to exercise sovereign rights over segments of the geostationary-satellite orbit, consider that the claims in question cannot be recognized by this Conference.

The above-mentioned delegations also wish to state that the reference in Article 44 of the Constitution to the "geographical situation of particular countries" does not imply recognition of claim to any preferential rights to the geostationary-satellite orbit.

99

Original: English

For the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia:

Having examined the declarations and reservations contained in Document 179 of the Conference, the delegation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), reserves for its Government the rights to take any action it may deem necessary to safeguard and protect its interests should certain members fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the instruments (Antalya, 2006) amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994, Minneapolis, 1998, Marrakesh, 2002, or Antalya, 2006), or the annexes attached thereto, or should the consequences of reservations by other countries jeopardize the efficient operation of its telecommunications/ICTs services.

The Ethiopian delegation further reserves for the Government the right not to be bound by any provision of the aforementioned Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union which may affect its sovereign right and be in contradiction with the Constitution, Proclamation or other laws of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

100

Original: English

For Barbados:

Having examined the declarations and reservations contained in Document 179 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), the Barbados delegation reserves for its Government the right to take such measures as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests if any other country should in any way fail to respect the conditions specified in the Final Acts or if subsequent reservations made by any other country should be prejudicial or detrimental to Barbados' interests. In addition, Barbados reserves the right to make appropriate specific reservations as may be necessary to the Final Acts adopted by the present Conference up to the deposit of the appropriate instrument of ratification.

101

Original: English

For the United Republic of Tanzania:

Having examined the declarations and reservations contained in Document 179 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania reserves for its Administration the right to take such measures as it might deem necessary to safeguard its interests if any Member State of the Union should in any way fail to respect the conditions specified in the Final Acts, or if the reservation made by any Member State should be prejudicial to the operation of the telecommunications services in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Furthermore, the United Republic of Tanzania reserves the right to make additional specific declarations or reservations at the time of deposit of its notification to the International Telecommunication Union of its consent to be bound by the revisions to the Constitution and Convention and by the decisions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006).

102

Original: French

For Burkina Faso:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), and having examined the declarations contained in Document 179, the delegation of Burkina Faso reserves for its Government the sovereign right:

1 to take all measures and actions necessary to safeguard its rights and national interests should a member of the Union fail, in any way whatever, to comply with the provisions of such Acts, or jeopardize the country's telecommunication networks or services directly or indirectly, or put national sovereignty at risk;

2 to make additional reservations as necessary up to the time of deposit of the instruments of ratification.

103

Original: French

For the Islamic Republic of Mauritania:

In signing the Final Acts of the Seventeenth Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006), and having examined the declarations contained in Conference Document 179, the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania reserves for its Government the sovereign right to take all measures and actions necessary to safeguard its rights and national interests should any member of the Union fail, in any way whatever, to comply with the provisions of such Acts, or jeopardize the operation of the country's telecommunication or information and communication technology services, or put national sovereignty at risk.

In addition, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania reserves the right to make any additional reservation that it may deem necessary in regard to the Final Acts adopted by this Conference.

104

Original: English

For the United States of America:

1 The United States of America refers to declarations made by various Member States reserving their right to take such action as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests with respect to application of provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and any amendments thereto. The United States of America reserves the right to take whatever measures it deems necessary to safeguard U.S. interests in response to such actions.

2 The United States of America, noting Statement 80 entered by the delegation of Cuba, recalls its right to broadcast to Cuba on appropriate frequencies free of jamming or other wrongful interference and reserves its rights with respect to existing interference and any future interference by Cuba with U.S. broadcasting. Furthermore, the United States of America notes that its presence in Guantanamo is by virtue of an international agreement presently in force and that the United States of America reserves the right to meet its radiocommunication requirements there as it has in the past.

105

Original: English

For the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago:

Having examined the reservations and declarations contained in Document 179 of 24 November 2006, the delegation of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago reserves the right of its Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its national interests should any Member of the Union fail to comply in any manner with the provisions of the Constitution or the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994, Minneapolis, 1998, Marrakesh, 2002, and Antalya, 2006) or the provisions, annexes and Administrative Regulations attached thereto; or should the consequences of reservations made by other Member States directly or indirectly jeopardize the telecommunication services of Trinidad and Tobago or impair its sovereign rights.

The delegation of Trinidad and Tobago further reserves for the State and its Government the right to make any declaration or reservation or any other appropriate action, as may be necessary, prior to ratification of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006).

106

Original: English

For Denmark, the United States of America, France, Japan, Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Slovenia, Sweden:

The delegations of the above-mentioned States, referring to the declarations made by the Republic of Colombia (No. 58), Mexico (No. 34) and Ecuador (No. 55), inasmuch as these and any similar statements refer to the Bogotá Declaration of 3 December 1976 by equatorial countries and to the claims of those countries to exercise sovereign rights over segments of the geostationary-satellite orbit, or to any related claims, consider that the claims in question cannot be recognized by this Conference.

The above-mentioned delegations also wish to state that the reference in Article 44 of the Constitution to the "geographical situation of particular countries" does not imply recognition of a claim to any preferential rights to the geostationary-satellite orbit.

107

Original: English

For the Republic of the Marshall Islands:

The Republic of the Marshall Islands refers to declarations made by various Member States reserving their right to take such action as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests with respect to application of provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and any amendments thereto. The Republic of the Marshall Islands reserves the right to take whatever measures it deems necessary to safeguard its interests in response to such actions.